

a certain service to pay for the expense of bringing them here and the expense of taking them home. He belongs to the great companies until the debt is paid. They order him to go here and there; they see that he is not starved; they see that he is fed, and that he is employed. Hence it is that you never hear of their people being beggars.

How the Chinese come.

There are a great many immigrants from Europe who borrow money to get here, promising to pay it back out of their wages; but this is different from the way the Chinese come here. In the case of the European immigrant he has the liberty to say that he will be employed in this or that way, with no one to control his movements. In the other case the Chinaman is under constraint; he is enslaved to these employers until he pays back the money advanced.

I get my information from a knowledge of the Chinamen for the last twenty-five years. I employ them because they are here and they are cheap. I think they are more faithful than white men. I never heard of such a monstrosity as a Chinese vote. I heard that they voted at the last election in this city.

The educated Chinaman.

I have met leading merchants at a dinner party, which equalled anything in splendor I ever knew. No man feels degraded in associating with cultivated Chinamen. The educated Chinaman is as adverse to assimilating or affiliating with the Anglo-Saxon race as we are. He has a civilization of his own kind. As a merchant he is equal to any other merchant, and is equal to any foreigner in the observance of his monetary obligations; but these high-toned Chinamen are unfit to amalgamate with the American race.

We cannot get white household servants in the country, but there are thousands and thousands of them who would go to the country and would become servant girls if it was made as honorable as it is in other countries. Our girls would take to that kind of employment in preference to wandering over our streets and falling into a vicious life.

COLTON.

DAVID D. COLTON, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and connected with the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company, sworn and examined:

On the establishment of the steamship company absolute orders were given that the females should be the wives and daughters of Chinamen coming. The regulation has been enforced.

Southern Pacific would not have been done so quickly without Chinese.

The Southern Pacific was constructed principally by Chinese, the heads of construction being white. It would not have been done as quickly without Chinese labor; about seventy-five or eighty per cent. were Chinese. The testimony given by the head of the construction department is very favorable to that class of labor. Two Chinese have been employed in my house, one for seven years and the other five years, and I find them reliable, industrious and cleanly. I have never seen a Chinaman who could not read and write. They are experts as accountants.

Effect of construction of railroad.

The construction of railroads has been the means of opening up thousands of acres of land. Settlements follow the roads; and, as a rule, the lands increase in value from 200 to 1,000 per cent.

White labor not impeded.

Chinese labor has been beneficial to the state. The law of supply and demand will govern Chinese immigration. There is not a plethora of labor on the coast. The presence of the Chinese does not retard the settlement of the country with white people. Their intellectual ability in the management of business is very good. They are an intellectual people, a thinking people, industrious and frugal.

Testimony to Chinese.