

Chin Poo, a very intelligent Chinaman, who had, made the tour of the country with me studying this very labor question.

Not a desirable element for California.

I do not consider them a desirable element for California, by any means. All Chinese can read and write their own language. All male children go to school in China. Females are looked upon in a different light.

Railroading and telegraphing are yet in their infancy in China.

The statistics already quoted, as to arrivals, were taken from the tables of the Merchants' Exchange here.

I know nothing of the massacre at Tien-tsin except from what I have read in the papers. I recollect foreigners taking refuge on board a steamer, but don't know how many were killed. A great many missionary women were dishonored and killed. When I spoke of foreigners having no reason to complain of their treatment in China I was not speaking of missionaries, but those doing business with the merchant class. The missionaries take upon themselves extra risks by going into the interior. Tien-tsin is about 600 miles from Shanghai—a day and a half's drive from Peking. It is an open port, with a foreign population of about 200.

The statistics of the Pacific Mail Company will give the number of Chinamen who return to China.

The same statistical papers go to the custom house that go to the exchange. The custom house record is the official record. It is their business to know how many Chinese arrive. I believe they collect a certain revenue when they arrive.

PECKHAM.

ROBERT F. PECKHAM, woolen manufacturer, and a resident of California for thirty years, sworn and examined :

I was practising law from 1850 until about 1869. Since that time I have been carrying on a woolen mill, at present president and managing agent of the San José Woolen Mills, California,

We employ Chinese, and they are very generally employed by other parties in fruit-raising and hop-raising. They are also employed in washing, as house-servants, and everything of that kind.

When we are running full we employ about twenty white hands in the mill, and eight or ten on the outside, and about sixty-five Chinese. About three-fourths of the expense of running the institution is paid to white labor, and about one-fourth is paid to the Chinese. We employ Chinamen because it is necessary for us to compete in the business. In comparing pay-rolls with several institutions in the east, a year or two since, we found that there was very little difference. At this time they are twenty per cent. under us. With the prices that are demanded for white labor here we could not carry on the business. There are about \$3,000,000 of capital engaged in the business on the Pacific coast, and I suppose they are all in the same fix. We have tried a number of boys, and our experience with them has been that where their parents are with them in the mill, to look after them, we have no trouble. We have several of them from fourteen to eighteen or twenty years of age, to whom we pay wages considerably in advance of Chinese. We have tried boys whose parents were not in the mill, and it has been a failure; they would work a few days and then go off. The white boys and girls, where they are trained and willing to work, are just as good as the Chinese. The Chinese, though, are very industrious people. They are a little crotchety; they understand how to combine; they will learn you before you learn them. They all require watching. They are the most powerful imitators that I have ever seen, as

Could not carry on his woolen factory with the prices demanded for white labor.

Chinese a little crotchety; can combine.