

regard to this great transaction in tea, and all the great mercantile transactions, they must of necessity involve great confidence by our merchants in the compradors. A Chinese comprador is sent up into the country with \$250,000, \$300,000 or \$500,000 in bulk to buy tea, and there is no security except his honesty and integrity. That class of men in China have a good character among European and American men of business for reliability and honesty.

The position of women in China compare favorably, or better, than the position of those in the eastern part of Europe.

White servants in families here are paid from \$20 to \$30 per month.

There are, perhaps, 200 or 300 Chinese children in the city now.

Six companies.

The revenues of the Six Companies are made up by voluntary contributions and by permits granted to Chinamen when they want to depart. The officers are paid out of these revenues. They have also collections. If they are in need of money, they will issue their statement of a tax of so much, asking people to pay a certain sum. Some pay more and some less—half a dollar for a man, usually. It is all voluntary. Their ostensible business and practice is of a charitable nature.

Help each other.

Their friends take care of the poor. They are a great people to help each other. Large numbers of those who are here have come for the second time.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade are usually engaged in a disreputable trade. Although the Chinese hate to punish their own people for assaults upon foreigners, so far as my experience goes they always did it, and did it quite efficiently when required to do so by our Consul. Many things that Mr. King said are true, but many things are not true.

Labor question.

I think there is a different standand of living required for American laborers from that the Chinese subsist upon. The American laborer's family cannot be supported on the pittance that a Chinaman can possibly bring himself down to, but an American family can be supported on the wages which Chinamen get. The Chinese, for the most common and unskilled labor, get \$1 and \$1.25 a day—\$30 and \$35 a month. For skilled labor they get \$60 a month. I think white labor in this state is as well paid as in any state in the Union. No man need work at a \$1 a day besides a Chinaman, if he does not want to do so, in this country. In regard to house-servants, of course if the people here fill up with Chinese, they do not want any whites, some employ Chinamen because they get them at low wages ; some from choice, at the same price they would to whites. I think there are very few people here without work—those who want to work. If you employ a white girl to do the work of a family of a man and his wife and several children, you have got to put out your washing and get somebody to wash the windows and front steps besides, whereas a Chinaman will do the whole work. The difficulty of getting employment for women and girls is not general. The fact of there being 3,000 Chinese house-servants here does not have the tendency to exclude white girls ; because the very presence of these Chinese servants in these families makes it possible for those families to be here with all their industries, and those families could not live here if they had not Chinese servants. So far, in my opinion, Chinamen have only multiplied labor here. I think a few thousand unskilled laborers in any city will certainly multiply the facilities for skilled labor and higher industries. When labor is exorbitant so that industries cannot be carried on, then the reduction of labor down to the prices that the industries can be carried on is a benefit. Decently paid labor is necessary to American civilization, and we have it here. The supply and demand of labor will have something to do

Difficulty of getting employment for women and girls not general.

Chinamen only multiplied labor.