

APPENDIX A.

ABSTRACT OF EVIDENCE taken before a Joint Committee composed of a committee of the Senate and a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, which commenced its sittings at San Francisco, October 18th, 1876.

On the 6th of July, 1876, the Senate of the United States appointed a committee of three to investigate the character, extent and effect of Chinese immigration to the United States.

On the 17th of the same month the House of Representatives appointed three of its members for the same purpose.

Subsequently the two special committees were authorized to act as a joint special committee.

This Joint Committee visited the Pacific coast in October, 1876, and examined one hundred and thirty witnesses. The plan adopted was first to examine persons "opposed to the unlimited introduction of Chinese;" then to hear those favorable to "such introduction," and then to "afford time for witnesses in rebuttal."

130 witness examined.

Hon. FRANK McCOPPIN, representing the Senate of the State of California, in the course of an argument against Chinese immigration, made the following statements:—

McCOPPIN.

China, brought so near to America by steam, contained a population of 400,000,000 souls. If encouraged, the Chinese will become the most migratory on the face of the globe. They do not assimilate. They threaten to overrun the Pacific coast; but they are determined to return to China. They have no desire to acquire real property in America. The assessed value of all the real property in California was \$600,000,000; but the Chinese, though numerically one-sixth of the population, do not own to exceed \$1,500,000 of this amount, and therefore pay less than one four hundredth part of the revenue required to support the government of the state. Chinese population of California is 116,000, of which 30,000 is domiciled in San Francisco. Of these only five or six hundred are women, mostly occupants of forty or fifty houses of prostitution. These women are sold into this degrading slavery. Fifty or sixty gambling houses constantly open in the Chinese quarter. A pretty large proportion of the class called criminal found among these people. Inhabitants of Chinatown governed by the Six Companies rather than by the municipality. Frugal and requiring little the Chinaman can undersell the European laborer. A portion of a shelf fifteen to thirty inches wide serves him for a bed and a little rice suffices for his food.

Chinese pay less than 1-400th part of the revenue required for the state government.

Prostitutes.

Large proportion of criminals.

Undersell the European laborer.

FRANK M. PIXLEY, representing the Municipality of San Francisco, in an argument against Chinese immigration, stated:

PIXLEY.

The Chinese in the state number from 150,000 to 175,000. The Chinese when through with any work undertaken outside the city return to Chinatown, and in the winter not less than 75,000 Chinese residents in San Francisco; in the summer, 30,000. The Chinese are atheists and

Mr Pixley contends that Chinese in the state number from 150,000 to 175,000.