

doing so he enquired the price of white labor, and the price of the product that he should manufacture, and found he could not invest his money. He then enquired how much Chinese labor would cost, and he found, if he would bring in a part of Chinese labor and a part of white labor, he could manufacture with some profit. He went into the business, but he would not have gone into it if the Chinese had not been here. I think the same thing is true generally. This competition here is limited to a few of the lighter and slower industries. The Chinamen make overalls, slippers, shoes, cigars, shirts, etc., but no overalls or slippers for the trade were made in this country until the Chinamen made them. They do no labor upon the public works of the city, nor upon any public buildings of the state. Generally speaking, there are no Chinese house-carpenters, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, glaziers, blacksmiths, foundrymen; no Chinese printers, bookbinders, tailors, milliners, mantua-makers; no bankers or insurance agents, no commission merchants of American or European goods. They offer no competition to our lawyer, nor to doctors, preachers, school-teachers, nor to any profession whatever. Instead of driving any of these mentioned laborers or professions from the field, the presence and labor of the Chinese have opened up industries which have certainly stimulated the demand for such white laborers and professional men as I have mentioned. As to the charge that the Chinese have taken employment from our women and girls, there may be single instances of that kind, but as a general charge it is not true. House-servants, sewing-women, and laundry work are as well paid in San Francisco as in New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago. My wife dismissed a Chinese boy whom she was paying \$16 a month, and took a girl into the house who came from the east, where she had been working on a dairy-farm at \$2 a week, milking cows, summer and winter; we gave her the same wages as the boy, \$16 a month.

No overalls and slippers for the trade made until Chinamen came.

The Chinese not taken employment from women.

It is objected that the Chinese do not learn our language, and do not attend our schools. The fact is they are taxed to support our schools, but are peremptorily refused admission to their privileges on account of race-prejudice. There are many young children in Chinatown, but neither the state nor the city is providing any schools for their education. Many of the Chinese are learning something of our language. There are about 750 average attendants upon the various evening mission schools and private classes in the state, involving a roll-call of 2,500. There are about 1,000 average attendants upon the various Sabbath schools, involving a roll-call of about 3,000. These are all studying the English language. Besides these there are thousands learning our language in families as family servants. It may be safely said that we have no other foreign immigration that, with so little encouragement, makes equal efforts to learn our language, laws and customs. A young man, a son of a Chinese merchant, who has attended our mission school for two and a half years, has just been admitted to Napa Collegiate Institute in this state, and is doing well. Of his own free choice, and with the full consent of his father, the young man cut off his queue and adopted the full American dress. There are hundreds of other young men anxious to do this same thing, but want of money prevents their doing so. If the rights of citizenship and the elective franchise depended solely upon a knowledge of our language, laws, and customs, and a good character as regards intelligence, industry and morals, quite a number of Chinese would soon ask for naturalization papers, and have a right to them. The fact that there are now in our eastern colleges and schools between 100 and 200 Chinese youths, supported and schooled by the Chinese Government, indicates a

Instance in which a young Chinaman cut off his queue and adopted American dress.