

consul or minister, and are safe in so doing, except in some of the extreme western provinces.

The exterritoriality clause of the treaty is a festering sore and must always continue to be.

No American could trust himself in the empire subject to Chinese laws, the punishments being most cruel and barbarous.

Chinese cannot become citizens of the United States under the present naturalization laws.

They do not assimilate with the people, being of a different civilization. Their costume is of a mongrel kind, consisting of civilian boots and pants, with soft hat and coat of their own. Non-assimilation.

A large proportion of their clothing is manufactured in the state; a few of the better class may import coats and shoes from China, but the laboring class soon drop into wearing part of our costume. They consume a good deal of rice. Much of their clothing manufactured in the state.

Unlimited immigration ought to be discouraged, although up to this time (1876) Chinese labor has been of material advantage to the state. In consequence of its insolation, the laboring classes of the eastern states and Europe have not been able to come, on account of inconvenience and expense; but with the completion of the railroad from this time forward there would probably be sufficient labor to replace the Chinese who return home. Up to 1876 Chinese labor an advantage.

The state would not suffer in its material interest if Chinese immigration should practically cease. The state would not suffer in its material interest if Chinese immigration ceased.

Unlimited importation of Chinese and settling them in colonies, as they do here, by raising competition with free labor does harm, but that harm has been much exaggerated. Harm much exaggerated.

The Chinese at present in the state are necessary. The crop this year could not be harvested were it not for their labor, but on economical, ethnological, and political grounds I am in favor of adopting some feasible and proper means for limiting the number. Crops could not be harvested without Chinese.

Chinese immigration fluctuated in different years, with the demand for labor, from 2,000 to 20,000, and in 1868 the emigration from here was a third of the amount of the arrivals, and in 1871 and 1872 more than half.

In 1852 there were 20,000 arrivals; 1853, 4,000; 1854, 16,000; 1855, 3,000; 1856, 4,000; 1857, 5,000; 1858, 5,000; 1859, 3,000; 1860, 7,000; 1861, 8,000; 1862, 8,000; 1863, 6,000; 1864, 2,000; 1865, 3,000; 1866, 2,000; 1867, 4,000; 1868, 11,000; 1869, 14,000; 1870, 10,000; 1871, 5,000; 1872, 9,000; 1873, 17,000; 1874, 16,000; 1875, 18,000. Immigration from 1852 to 1875.

Demands for labor in the State caused the increase. During 1873, 1874, and 1875 laborers were imported to work on different railroads. If the demand should diminish it would have the effect of diminishing Chinese immigration.

Chinese were imported during the Koopmanschap year to work in the south to supplant the negroes on the plantations, and some experiments tried with ill results. The Chinamen not being paid, left.

If 10,000 white laborers had been imported to work on the Central Pacific Railway, instead of the 10,000 Chinese that were introduced, a majority of them, with the profit of their labor would have remained, whereas the bulk of the Chinamen with the profit of their labor went back to China. Four-fifths of the grading on the Central Pacific Railway was performed by Chinese labor. In making levees and digging ditches, much A percentage of the white laborers become settlers.

Four-fifths of grading on Central Pacific done by Chinese labor.