

the precious metals from the United States to China, without any return.

They do not add to the wealth of our country as other residents do; for while they contribute their labor and increase values, yet the amounts which they have received for that labor, their earnings, are exported to China.

Now, then, gentlemen, these are concisely the facts which we intend to prove, and all that we intend to prove, so far as the labor question is concerned; and if we establish these facts, we shall claim that if Chinese immigration continues increasing at its present ratio, white labor, through no fault of its own, must be driven from our State by a class which pay no taxes, build no homes, have no families, add nothing to the wealth of the land, entail expenses upon the community, spread loathsome diseases among our citizens, respect no laws, and acknowledge no God; who, filthy, vicious, ignorant, depraved, and criminal, are a standing menace to our free institutions, and an ever-threatening danger to our republican form of government.

I have simply, as I said in the first place, recapitulated the arguments of Mr. Pixley, so far as the people of the State are represented, on our behalf; and I shall not take up further the time of this commission.

Mr. BEE. Mr. Chairman, I will state in the outset that Mr. Brooks and myself have no political aspirations. Had we any political aspirations, we would not be here to-day. It would be a matter of folly for any gentleman in the state of public opinion which now exists in San Francisco—I do not say throughout the State—to be occupying the position which we occupy here to-day.

I have listened to the arguments of the gentlemen with no further degree of interest than I have listened to them for the past two years. It is a reiteration simply of what we all have heard. It is the same question which periodically rises here to agitate these people. It cuts no figure at certain times; it excites no interest at certain times. It is a subject which is purely local. As the Senator from California remarked the other day, it refers only to California.

My colleague will probably answer at length the arguments of Mr. Pixley and Mr. McCoppin; but I will say at the outset that a majority of the statements made by those gentlemen do not cast any particular honor or pride upon the State of California or the city of San Francisco. It will be shown on this investigation that this whole subject so far, up to the present time, has had only one side; that legislation has been one-sided; that the execution of the laws in this city has been one-sided. A law is passed to tax certain callings for the purpose only of enforcing it upon the Chinese. The poor Chinaman who visits the houses early in the morning with his vegetables is charged \$10 tax to carry his vegetables. The white man who drives his wagon pays \$2. The poor Chinaman who carries the clothes to his patrons—and they are very numerous—pays a heavy tax as a laundryman, \$15—I think that was declared illegal by the courts—while the man who drives the laundry-wagon pays \$2.50 only. This class of legislation has been going on in this country for twelve or fifteen years.

Mr. MCCOPPIN. Will the gentleman allow me to make one observation?

Mr. BEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCOPPIN. I should like to state to the committee that as a State senator in Sacramento at the last session of the legislature, I voted against those measures which were aimed at the Chinese—against all of them. Therefore I come here before the committee with no prejudice of that character at all.

Mr. BEE. I had intended to pay a compliment to my friend, but I have not time to do so. I believe that if the legislature on this subject should express its opinion in any shape, it should denounce all these measures, and do so regardless of the consequences of legislation; and I believe that the creation of this commission is received by the Chinese as a good omen, and in the heartiest thanks and appreciation they wish them to be represented before you as a century has been the down-trodden of every age.

The giant strides of civilization on the Pacific coast, the deserts, came thousands of miles upon millions of people following in their tracks, implements of toil, and the valleys of California reached the remotest. Hundreds of immigrants landed its hundreds of thousands. Our mines and our time, learned of this man, or moon-eyed Chinese, a curiosity in our midst. He filled a vacuum. The 'century' was a mere labor-man.

Well do I remember that was agitated in this south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the end was that China was limited by the demand.

Legislation and commerce nearer reciprocity with the United States was no say, by way of San Francisco should have Mr. Burlingame on and in negotiating the time of the vast few favored nations, which us to a large line of subsidized steamships controlled 90 per cent of our ships engaged in the American mercantile market. But what

Mr. BEE. I had intended, Mr. Chairman, to say a few words in compliment to my friend, Mr. McCoppin, whom I have known for a long series of years. I believe a better, kinder-hearted gentleman does not live. I believe that if any pressure was brought to guide any man in the legislature on this subject, the heaviest pressure had to be brought upon Senator McCoppin. He is a man among all men who denounces oppression in any shape. He has stood in the senate of this State and denounced all these measures. He has stood up there like a white man, regardless of the consequences, time and again, denouncing this species of legislation; and I honor him for it.

The creation of this commission by the Congress of the United States is received by the Chinese residents of California with pleasure as a good omen, and in their behalf I am requested to return to you their heartfelt thanks and appreciation of your consideration in permitting them to be represented before your honorable committee. They ask to be heard before you as the representatives of a great nation, which, for a century, has been the asylum and refuge of the poor, oppressed, and down-trodden of every nation on the globe, regardless of race or color.

The giant strides of this young empire opened up fresh fields for enterprise on the Pacific coast. Thousands of miles, across the trackless deserts, came thousands of hardy pioneers, under whose hands millions upon millions were added to the nation's wealth of gold. Closely following in their tracks came the farmer with his household goods and implements of toil, and, like magic, the golden grain covered the great valleys of California. The fame and wonders of this new El Dorado reached the remotest confines of civilized and semi-civilized countries. Hordes of immigrants poured in upon us from every clime. Australia landed its hundreds of convicts on our shores, freely and without protest. Our mines and rich soil were free to all. China, in due course of time, learned of this wonderful eastern country, and soon the Mongolian, or "moon-eyed Celestial," as we are wont to call him, ceased to be a curiosity in our midst, but, to the contrary, was pronounced a blessing. He filled a vacuum. He came to labor, and found ready employment. The 'cute Yankee was quick to discover that John Chinaman was a mere labor-machine, and utilized him accordingly.

Well do I remember when the question of a free or slave constitution was agitated in this State. The men from New England and the men south of Mason and Dixon's line stood shoulder to shoulder for a free constitution, and the only real fact that controlled and carried the election was, that China would furnish us cheap labor, and the supply only limited by the demand.

Legislation and congressional action were sought, as time rolled on, to frame nearer reciprocal and commercial relations between China and the United States, which culminated in the Burlingame treaty. I wish to say, by way of parenthesis, that I regret exceedingly that San Francisco should have so soon forgotten the magnificent reception given Mr. Burlingame on his return from negotiating this treaty. It was said in negotiating this treaty, and used as an argument, that a portion of the vast foreign commerce of the Orient was controlled by a few favored nations, while our more favorable geographical location entitled us to a large share of this trade. England early established a line of subsidized steamships, and at the time this treaty was negotiated controlled 90 per cent. of the whole commerce of the Orient. The number of our ships engaged in the tea-trade could be counted on your fingers. The American merchant bought the bulk of his teas in the English market. But what a change is going on! Our merchant marine is

making sad inroads on England's former supremacy in that quarter. Our magnificent steamships, thanks to a liberal government, have aided wonderfully in building up a large commerce with China and Japan. True to our go-aheadativeness, the people and the Government demanded the construction of the great national highway, the Pacific Railroad, not only to bind together our own territory, but to bring the Occident and Orient nearer together, and over this great highway transport the silks and teas of Asia to our own doors, inside of thirty days—an established fact to-day. England and France, alarmed at the advances made by the United States, constructed the Suez Canal, to checkmate, in a measure, American enterprise in those seas.

Well do I remember our present Senator, (Mr. Sargent,) a member of this committee, when he was in the national House of Representatives. I listened to his eloquence as he portrayed to members of Congress the immense advantages of opening up and constructing this transcontinental railway. He pictured, in his eloquent way, the immense advantage it would be to us, the great traffic which we would open. He showed by statistical information that of the whole commerce of the Orient, amounting to from \$350,000,000 to \$400,000,000, we had not 3 per cent.

He claimed, and justly, too, that it was an enterprise national in its character, and its benefits wide-spread. The North, South, East, and West would all alike reap its benefits. He pictured in glowing words the future of the empire of the West, the valley of the Mississippi, as the central mart of commerce of the world.

How prophetic his words! Look around you to-day and witness the great strides made in fulfillment of his predictions.

Those arguments were used not only by the Senator but by all the distinguished statesmen of the day. Go still further. Go back to the time of Tom Benton, and examine the congressional records, and you will see all those statesmen of his time advocating in strong terms a mode by which the United States would secure a portion of the trade of China. There was no one in Congress or out of Congress—whig, democrat, pro-slavery, barn-burner, or Tammany Hall politician, who at that time opposed any of these measures. A democratic Congress subsidized the Pacific Mail to the amount of \$5,000,000. Now, after consummating these great achievements and becoming living witnesses to a growing trade and commerce, with a glorious future unfolding for the coming generation, will we, who are so directly interested; will the great empire of the States lying east of the Rocky Mountains submit to the demands of a few demagogues, the forced mouth-pieces of anti-cooly leagues, abrogate these treaty relations, and close our ports to trade and commerce with the Orient? I answer, no.

The facts in reference to the export and import trade will be brought to your attention in a manner that you may judge of its advantages not only to California but to the whole country.

And now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in these few words I have sketched to the committee the outlines or the pedigree of this so-called Chinese question. You are here as a court of inquiry. A demand has been made for the modification or the complete abrogation of our treaty relations with China. It is charged that the Chinese residents among us are like a cancer, gradually eating into our vitals, breeding disease, corrupting the morals of our youth, monopolizing the labor of the country, and bringing desolation throughout our fair land. It is openly advocated that it is far better to close the doors of trade and commerce, abrogate all treaty relations between the two countries, rather than endure or foster this so-called evil. If those charges are proved

true to your satisfaction? Was the alliance? Was the government of the United States? Was the government of the United States? Later, we negotiated trade and commerce.

It is under the grant has been our merchant maintained a million. All these this great empire oceans, three others. The great people is threatened 150,000 Chinese used largely to

Let us see in this free and I regret exceed attention scene city, which are government. I permitted the government and forms have per you in what me of the Pacific loaded, probably I have seen the quarter. What have seen them thrown at them leaning over the seen them stand were made: no edge. I may be made when the their landing city, and I say There are port dare not visit have large number them. That is land here.

I say, and I They do not see any particular work. He com bettering his shall show upon and of the the peers of an non of the law for a series of y

true to your satisfaction, it would be well to inquire who sought this alliance? Was it the Chinese Empire? By no means. The Government of the United States fairly forced the present relations upon the government of China. First, to break down the exclusiveness of that government we send a fleet of war-ships, and obtain a few concessions. Later, we negotiate a treaty which opens up the whole country to the trade and commerce of our people.

It is under these solemn treaty obligations that the Chinese immigrant has been brought to our shores, opened up the riches of China to our merchant marine, dotted the ocean with our merchant ships, and maintained a line of steamships which is a pride to every American citizen. All these advantages we are willing to forego, and why? Because this great empire, of boundless extent, whose shores are washed by two oceans, three thousand miles apart, is invaded by 150,000 honest toilers. The great State of California, sufficient to support 10,000,000 people, is threatened with destruction because, during a period of 24 years, 150,000 Chinese have come here and by willing industry have contributed largely to her present standing and wealth.

Let us see under what circumstances he comes and how he is received in this free and enlightened republic—the land of the free and oppressed. I regret exceedingly, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, to bring to your attention scenes and acts which have transpired upon the streets of this city, which are a disgrace to any and all civilization. No country, no government, I undertake to say, on the face of God's footstool, has ever permitted the indignities to be cast upon any race of people that the government and municipality of San Francisco and the State of California have permitted upon this class of people. I want to picture to you in what manner we receive these people. I have seen, myself, one of the Pacific mail-steamships hauled into the dock here in this city, loaded, probably, with a thousand or fifteen hundred of these people. I have seen them loaded into express-wagons to be taken to the Chinese quarter. What I say has been seen by thousands of our citizens. I have seen them stoned from the time they passed out of the ship, rocks thrown at them, until they reached Kearney street. I have seen them leaning over the sides of the wagons with their scalps cut open. I have seen them stoned when going afoot from the steamships. No arrests were made; no police interfered. I do not recollect, within my knowledge, (I may be wrong in an instance or two) of ever an arrest being made when these street hoodlums and Arabs attacked these people on their landing here. It does not stop there. There are portions of this city, and I say it with shame, where none of these people dare frequent. There are portions of the city of San Francisco where these Chinamen dare not visit. If they do so, they go in large numbers, and they must have large numbers; because one of these hoodlums will drive fifty of them. That is not an exaggeration. I am speaking of those who first land here.

I say, and I say it with shame, that these people have no privileges. They do not seem to have extended to them the protection of the law in any particular. When a Chinaman lands upon this coast he seeks for work. He comes here as a laborer. He comes here for the purpose of bettering his condition. He comes here a law-abiding citizen. We shall show upon this investigation that the Chinese residents of this city and of the State of California compare favorably, and, I think, are the peers of any foreign population which comes here, in their appreciation of the laws and usages of the country. Everything has been done for a series of years to persecute and oppress these people. Acts have

been passed by the legislature, acts have been passed by this municipality, which are a disgrace to any civilized country. I cannot enumerate them all. There was the capitation tax; \$20 was the first tax, but that only existed for a year or two. Next, they were taxed \$5 a month for mining.

Senator SARGENT. Is not that a tax upon all foreign miners?

Mr. BEE. Yes, sir; I was coming to that. The first tax, in 1851 or 1852, was collected pretty generally upon all miners. The tax of \$5 a month was levied also upon foreign miners, but as a general thing collected only and wholly from the Chinese. They have been taxed for landing, the sum of \$10; they have been taxed in their endeavors to ship to their homes the bones of their dead. I mean this is class taxation. I mean, and I want it so understood by the committee, that these ordinances and these laws are general laws, but I claim that we shall show that they have been enforced only upon the Chinese population. As I stated in the outset, the Chinaman who carries his basket in the streets, is taxed \$8 over what the man is taxed who drives his wagon. The Chinese laundryman has a tax of \$15; the white laundryman has a nominal tax of \$2. It is taxation in every occupation that it is possible to put them in.

Mr. Chairman, before I proceed further I wish to read to the commission an address delivered by the six companies of Chinese last spring. In doing so, I wish to impress upon the commission one fact, that under all the circumstances which surround the Chinese who are now residents of California, they are as anxious to leave this country as the anti-cooly leagues are to have them leave it. They are just as desirous of getting back to their old home as those parties are to have them do so. There are two sides to this question, and I am only glad that this commission is here representing the Congress and the Government of the United States that they may hear both sides. I say here, gentlemen, that this is the first time in the history of this country that ever the Chinese have had an opportunity to represent their side of the case. Here is an address of the six companies, delivered to the citizens of the United States. It was just previous to a great excitement which we had here and upon the day, I think, on which a meeting was held here at Union hall in reference to this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the date, Colonel Bee?

Mr. BEE. The date is April 5, 1876.

Senator SARGENT. Do you know who wrote the address?

Mr. BEE. I do not; I presume the Chinese wrote it. By way of parenthesis, I will call the Senator's attention to an address written to Governor Bigler, while he was governor of this State. A law was attempted to be enacted by the State legislature, putting a very heavy capitation tax upon Chinese coming here, and an open letter was addressed to the governor. It was one of the finest documents ever written. It is somewhere upon record. A copy was sent to William H. Seward, who, in return, paid a high compliment to the author. Inquiries were made to find out who wrote the document. Dr. McMeans said it was written by a Chinaman, who wrote it in his office and never erased a word after it was written; no correction was made. This address I merely glanced over. It is an address to the American public:

*To the American public:* The United States has been open to Chinese emigration for more than twenty years. Many Chinamen have come; few have returned. Why is this? Because among our Chinese people a few in California have acquired a fortune and returned home with joy. A desire to obtain a competency having arisen in the heart, our people have not shrunk from toil and trouble. They have expected to come here for one or two years and make a little fortune and return. Who among them ever thought of all these difficulties?

Expensive rents, expensive reason, though wages are unable to return to the place of prohibiting the First, because it will be the Chinese will not be benefited. But this result six Chinese companies be said? Our six companies from coming to this country. The necessary sources of those already opposed to this Chinese constantly calling for China angry because the Chinese and so they hate the Chinese street, and constantly of the same kind, lest other honorable country as of no

To prohibit the Chinese Imperial Majesty. Government of this free inter-communication with the law of all come here, why not number of immigrants would come, and not in this great and honest counsel and consideration and are not the custom of the United States treaty, prohibiting the Chinese forever remain children, and no longer country shall no longer be open streets of this continually offer to the

That, Mr. Chairman of April, 1876, and is their sentiment

California, with every ocean with duce 800,000 ton granary of the world said in 1852, "We and help gather of cisco and observe York, Mr. Mead. thousands of white experinece I speak show it upon this 500 laborers are supply from this testimony. I was harvest commenced I was authorized weeks and got for in the different which happened he organized the of this city will

Expensive rents, expensive living. A day without work means a day without food. For this reason, though wages are low, yet they are compelled to labor and live in daily poverty, quite unable to return to their native land. Now this honorable country is discussing the importance of prohibiting the further emigration of the Chinese. This is very good, indeed. First, because it will relieve the American people of trouble and anxiety of mind; secondly, the Chinese will no longer be wanderers in a foreign land. Both parties will thus be benefited. But this result should be brought about in a reasonable manner. It is said that the six Chinese companies buy and import Chinamen into this country. How can such things be said? Our six companies have, year after year, sent letters discouraging our people from coming to this country, but the people have not believed us, and have continued to come. The necessary expenses of these poor new-comers is a constant drain upon the resources of those already settled here, so that the Chinese residents of this country are also opposed to this Chinese emigration. But the capitalists of this honorable country are constantly calling for Chinese cheap labor. The white laboring men of this country are very angry because the Chinese obtain employment which they claim belongs to white men alone, and so they hate the Chinamen, sometimes throw stones at them, sometimes strike them on the street, and constantly curse them. The Chinese people cannot return such treatment in the same kind, lest other nations, hearing of such things, should ridicule the laws of this honorable country as of no use.

To prohibit the Chinese from coming to this country is not a difficult task. Formerly his Imperial Majesty, our august Emperor, made a treaty of amity and friendship with the Government of this honorable country, opening the commercial relations and permitting free inter-communication between the people of the two countries. This treaty is in accordance with the law of all nations. And now, if the American people do not desire the Chinese to come here, why not go to the Emperor and ask a repeal of the treaty, or why not limit the number of immigrants on each steamer to a very few? Then more would return and fewer would come, and not ten years would elapse before not a trace of a Chinaman would be left in this great and honorable country. Would not that be well indeed? But let there be counsel and consideration. It cannot be said that Chinese labor impoverishes this country, and are not the customs paid by the Chinese a benefit to this country? Now let the Government of the United States propose to the government of China a repeal or change of the treaty, prohibiting the people of either country from crossing the ocean; then shall we Chinese forever remain at home and enjoy the happiness of fathers, mothers, wives, and children, and no longer remain strangers in a strange land. Then the white laborers of this country shall no longer be troubled by the competition of the Chinese, and our Chinese people no longer be subjected to the abuses and indignities now daily heaped upon them in the open streets of this so-called Christian land. If this can be accomplished, we Chinese will continually offer to the virtue of this honorable country our deepest gratitude and thanks.

## SIX CHINESE COMPANIES.

That, Mr. Chairman, was the sentiment of the Chinese on the 5th day of April, 1876, and I pledge you my word and honor as a gentleman it is their sentiment to-day.

California, with its boundless extent—California, which now whitens every ocean with its grain-ships—California, which this year will produce 800,000 tons of wheat—California, which is fast becoming the granary of the world, demands labor; it demands cheap labor. It was said in 1852, "We have it; the hardy laborers of China will come here and help gather our crops." We occupy the same position in San Francisco and observe the same regulations here that my friend from New York, Mr. Mead, sees about him there. We see here thousands and thousands of white laborers collecting in this city. From my own experience I speak, (I state without fear of contradiction, and we shall show it upon this investigation,) that if 5,000 laborers are wanted, or if 500 laborers are wanted, to move the crops of California, you could not supply from this city 200 of them. That we shall substantiate by testimony. I was in Sonoma County but a few weeks before the harvest commenced, and I said to some of my friends, "Try white labor." I was authorized to send them white men. I worked faithfully two weeks and got four men. Mr. King complains that they are engaged in the different manufactures. I will state to the committee an instance which happened under my own observation. Mr. Stowe is now dead; he organized the Visalia Consolidated Tobacco Company. The papers of this city will show standing advertisements for weeks, calling for

white men to engage in his business as cigar-makers. At the end of five weeks he secured two vagrants who were, he told me himself, not fit for the work; that while there were twelve hundred or fifteen hundred Chinese engaged in that business here, and men starving for want of work, only two white men could be got to go to Visalia. I cast no reflection upon the laboring class of this city, but I do say they are the agitators of this subject. I admit that they have a vote. I say it is chargeable to that worthless class of men who live upon 25 cents a day here. There is no country on God's footstool where a man can live as cheaply as in San Francisco, China not excepted. He can go into the street in the morning with 25 cents and he can get two dimes and a half for it. He can go into a saloon and get a good breakfast and a drink for 10 cents; he can take a fair lunch for 5 cents, and a good square meal for the other 10 cents in the afternoon, and no man will contradict this. They will not go into the country and labor. Who, then, moves your eight hundred thousand tons of wheat this year? This agitation is not confined to any political party; it partakes of no political complexion; it is self-interest. The county of Sonoma gave us more trouble during the war than South Carolina, because it was populated by a class of people from that region of country. It casts its thousand democratic majority regularly. Throughout the length and breadth of that county we raise our potatoes. There is a portion of this State where we take out a hill of potatoes and put in another for seed; we raise them the year round and have new potatoes the year round. Most of those people are democrats who raise potatoes; they belong to a nationality which is very fond of potatoes. It can be shown in this investigation that they employ twenty-five hundred Chinese, and they are there at work to-day digging those potatoes. I want to say to my friend, Mr. King, that it costs fifteen cents for white labor to sack a sack of potatoes. A Chinaman does it, sews them up, and puts the sacks in a pile for ten cents. Who is benefited by it? Who buys his potatoes here five cents a sack cheaper? It is the poor men, a large portion of whom represent these anti-cooly leagues. How is it that we supply Europe with wheat? How is it that we can compete with the Mediterranean?

How is it that we can compete with the granaries of the world? By Chinese cheap labor. Look at the Chinamen when your harvest first commences. They dot the fields from one end of the State to the other. Where would your white labor come from? Can you hire a man in this city for less than two dollars and a half a day? I say it cannot be done for less. I have been in public enterprises for twenty years. I have constructed railroads, built canals, roads, and telegraphs. You cannot hire on these streets to-day a white man to go into the country short of two dollars and a half a day. How is the farmer to move his crops and pay such wages? These are facts that cannot be controverted. I care nothing about the filth of Chinatown. I care nothing about the prostitutes who are brought here. Look at the stern facts as they exist. We do more farming than any State in the Union. We are now becoming the first wheat State in the Union. This class of laborers, these mud-sills, are at the bottom of our success, and I challenge contradiction. We have reclaimed a million acres and more of swamp, overflowed, and tule lands, where the Chinamen stand up to their waists in soft tule-marsh throwing up this dirt. This land produces its seventy-five bushels of wheat to the acre. He stops and throws his hand in front of him. Immense myriads of mosquitoes come upon him. The white man who bosses him has veil over veil upon his face. Where is the white man

who will go into the  
him. I challenge  
other league, to me  
I say that this ques  
portant election. I  
foria surmount e  
neighbor may use t  
tempts to show the  
tion, nor do I care  
immigration. Ther  
show that he was i  
see. Mr. Cooper, the  
intelligent gentlem  
the legislature of  
and procure a large  
I found by reading  
mons on the subject  
Boston, and Philad  
could have been vis  
densely populated, a  
more a cess-pool of  
A gentleman, an Es  
the Chinese quarter  
Chinatown is a Bro  
Point district in Ne  
who have visited th  
cently, which fully a  
answer in detail the  
but will in a measur  
produce it. He cha  
ways: that they are  
Well, is that a crime  
this ought to cover a  
ing and sends a list  
here as against the w  
ings freely and thus  
I think in answer t  
if a Chinaman has g  
to do with them as b  
But he seems to fan  
was to be reciprocal,  
United States: are w  
I admit what my fi  
against us. You can  
what the balance of t  
from China tea to the  
there of our own produ  
met by drafts or cash  
I said before, we coul  
in the trade upon our  
man Cressy, and sever  
There were only four  
\$10,000 tons engaged  
have been gradually b  
China. I picked up th  
this coast, in referenc



who will go into that ditch and work? He is not here; you cannot find him. I challenge your labor-leagues, your eight-hour leagues, every other league, to meet the question fairly and squarely upon its merits. I say that this question is never agitated except upon the eve of an important election. I claim that the advantages of the Chinese to California surmount everything else. I do not care what argument my neighbor may use to get to Congress. I do not care how Mr. Davis attempts to show that he has always been opposed to Chinese immigration, nor do I care how strong Mr. Piper has always been against this immigration. There was a time in this State when every man tried to show that he was in favor of it. I will say to the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Cooper, that it has affected his State somewhat. I met a very intelligent gentleman some years ago who was delegated, whether by the legislature of his State or not I do not know, to proceed to China and procure a large number of Chinese to work the soil of Tennessee. I found by reading the papers of Tennessee that they were all unanimous on the subject. They needed labor. The marts of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with their tens of thousands of laborers, could have been visited. The Five Points in New York to-day is more densely populated, and, as we shall show upon this investigation, it is more a cess-pool of disease and filth than six Chinatowns of this city. A gentleman, an Eastern tourist, visiting this State, who has been in the Chinese quarters a dozen times, stated to me the other day that Chinatown is a Broadway in cleanliness in comparison with the Five Points district in New York. I think I have the report of physicians who have visited that portion of the city and reported upon it quite recently, which fully substantiates my information. I do not propose to answer in detail the sweeping charges and denunciation of Mr. Pixley, but will in a measure leave it to be supported by testimony if he can produce it. He charges that these people do not adopt our habits and ways; that they are slow to adopt our clothing and mode of living. Well, is that a crime? That they don't take kindly to whisky and politics ought to cover all other shortcomings. That he is frugal and saving and sends a little of his earnings to his family, is brought forward here as against the white laborer, who, on the contrary, spends his earnings freely and thus benefits the country.

I think in answer to this, that there is freedom enough left here, that if a Chinaman has given an equivalent for his earnings, he is at liberty to do with them as he thinks proper, and no one has a right to complain.

But he seems to forget that it was supposed that our treaty with China was to be reciprocal, they were to reap some advantages as well as the United States; are we to deny them this?

I admit what my friend, Mr. Pixley, says, that the balance of trade is against us. You cannot name a nation on the face of this earth but what the balance of trade with China is not against them. We import from China tea to the value of \$16,000,000 annually. We probably send there of our own productions seven or eight millions. The balance must be met by drafts or cash. When this treaty was first made with China, as I said before, we could count all the American merchant marine engaged in the trade upon our fingers. We all recollect the Flying Cloud, Captain Cressy, and several others of those fast clippers, called the tea-ships. There were only four or five of them. I apprehend that we now have 400,000 tons engaged in Chinese trade. I think it exceeds that. We have been gradually building up a trade between the United States and China. I picked up the Commercial Herald, which is good authority on this coast in reference to the traffic with China in the last nine months.



I want to call the attention of the committee to a little of what we are doing. I think one of the interrogatories of the committee is, What does the trade between this country and China consist of? Here is a report of the "exports of leading articles of merchandise from this port, by sea, other than treasure, for the first nine months of 1876." To China, we have sent out of this city, exports to the value of \$2,211,798. Now, what does it consist of? We are building up a market in China and Japan. The Chinese who come to this country learn to eat bread; they learn to eat a great many of the products of our soil; and hence they open a traffic with their own countrymen at home. The list commences with abalones—those are shells—ammunition, bags, beans, bêche de mer, beeswax, belting, blacking, borax, boots and shoes, bread, brooms, clocks, 3,153 cases of clocks. If you ask a Chinaman if he is a married man, he says no, but he has got a clock. They all want a clock. Fire-arms, fish, flour—142,140 barrels of flour; nuts and raisins, canned fruits, &c. Ginseng—any amount of ginseng. I think that affects Indiana a little; at least they have raised an immense quantity of ginseng in Ohio. Hay, hops, ivory, leather, agricultural implements, whale-oil, oil-cake meal, barley, potatoes—13,965 sacks of potatoes; quicksilver—17,643 flasks of quicksilver. You find no whisky here. California wine, 27 cases, &c. That list indicates what we have sent from California of our own products, amounting in value to \$2,211,798. Japan also follows with about the same articles, but they have not the value attached. The steamer which left here yesterday took out a cargo to China, not included in the foregoing, amounting to \$151,000.

I shall leave the principal replies to the arguments of these gentlemen to my colleague. I wish to call the attention of the committee before I sit down to one or two things. It is a matter of history that the Chinese Empire was a few years since an isolated region. There were no open ports of trade for us.

Senator SARGENT. I thought it strange there should be no whisky in the list of exports to China. I find quite a consignment of it.

Mr. BEE. It may be on the ship's account, for the crew.

Senator SARGENT. There is quite a great deal of it; too much for such a supposition.

Mr. BEE. We first succeeded with Commodore Perry, I think, in opening six ports. The Burlingame treaty opens the entire Chinese Empire. It is stated to the contrary in one of these star-chamber books, but it is, notwithstanding, the fact that the entire empire is opened to us, and we are called now one of the "favored nations." We are not only developing a large commerce with those people, but we are breaking down their exclusiveness, and our colleges are filling up with their young men. It becomes you, gentlemen, to be guided by the utmost caution in your decisions in reference to this matter. This country is young yet. California is only twenty-five years of age, and we have just celebrated our Centennial. Who knows what the next century will bring forth and develop between this great country lying across this ocean and the United States? In one college in Connecticut I think there are about sixty Chinese students. They are scattered all through the different colleges of the East. They have a superintendent, one of their own countrymen, who supervises their education here. We will show you the mission schools, where there are hundreds of converts to Christianity. Here is a field for those Christian men, the place for them to exercise their calling. It is stated that they have made more converts here in the last five years than have been made in China in the last twenty. As to how strong they are in the faith, I leave that to my

friend Mr. Pixley, in California and gentlemen. I think from \$8 to \$15 a month. Before the war \$4 a month. A Chinaman go down to this street, and show as ever was imposed served six months tells you that it tells you that which purpose and also to American houses are manufactured proprietor of a wo Stewart's agency teaks and \$7 in g Ask them how it is worth 1 1/2 per ce Massachusetts, in pays a dividend o compensation. D your capitalist th show upon this \$40,000,000 a year show that to-day v to Chinese cheap facture their agric cotton goods and State and develop York, and Baltim Senator MORTON here are Chinese? Mr. BEE. I do n ferent factories. Chinese, and have makers 20, 30, and the woolen factori about half are Chi manufacturing im red on by Chines in crime and crim show you that it i

friend Mr. Pixley. I want to say one word in reference to cheap labor in California and the East. You will bear me out in the statement, gentlemen, I think, that in New York the wages of the house-servant is from \$8 to \$15 a month; \$15 is high. In Indiana, \$8 and \$10 a month. Before the war \$4 or \$6 a month was considered good wages by this class of servants. A day-laborer on a farm in any of the Western States, during harvest, gets \$30 a month. The balance of the year he gets \$14 a month. You cannot hire a Chinaman for less than the same wages here. A Chinaman, as my friend states, is a mere machine. You can go down to this steamship wharf and take to your house a China boy not over twelve years of age. Let your wife start and go from the dining-room to the attic and show that Chinaman his daily labor and tell him what he has got to do; let her do that twice, and from that time on, even to baking biscuit and nursing the baby, that Chinaman will religiously follow his instructor and his instruction. Let him go to a neighbor's house to live, and he will do just as he was taught at the next door. As for ingenuity, they excel any nationality on the face of the earth. I will take this commission to Commercial street and Clay street, and show you as handsomely made lady's gaiter, French style, as ever was imported from Paris, and made by a Chinaman who has not served six months' apprenticeship. The man who sells you a cigar and tells you that it was not made from Chinese labor, nine times out of ten tells you that which is not so. They import Havana tobacco for that purpose and also bring it from Connecticut and Kentucky. They ship to American houses East, thousands and thousands of packages which are manufactured by Chinese labor. Go to our woolen mills. Ask the proprietor of a woolen mill how he is successful, how he can sell, through Stewart's agency in New York, fine woolen blankets for \$7 in greenbacks and \$7 in gold in California. Go to any of these manufacturers. Ask them how it is that they can manufacture this article where money is worth 1½ per cent. per month, as it is here. You all know that in Massachusetts, in New England, a manufacturing establishment which pays a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, capitalists take that as ample compensation. Drive your Chinese labor from California and where is your capitalist that will risk his money in manufacturing? We shall show upon this investigation that ten years ago California shipped \$40,000,000 a year East to buy what we did not produce. We shall show that to-day we do not send \$20,000,000 of that amount East, owing to Chinese cheap labor. Why do Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin manufacture their agricultural implements? Why do they manufacture their cotton goods and woolen goods? Because it keeps the money in the State and develops local industries so they do not have to send it to New York, and Baltimore, and Boston to supply their wants.

Senator MORTON. What portion of the operatives in the factories here are Chinese?

Mr. BEE. I do not pretend to say what the proportion is in the different factories. The woolen mills employ, probably, a thousand Chinese, and have from eighty to a hundred white operatives; the shoemakers 20, 30, and sometimes 33 per cent.; about that ratio. In one of the woolen factories here, and I do not know but that in both of them, about half are Chinese. Some establishments have none at all, but the manufacturing interests generally, which have been successful, are carried on by Chinese labor. When it comes to other matters, in reference to crime and criminals among the Chinese, my friend (Mr. Brooks) will show you that it is not all on one side. He will show you that prosti-

tution here is confined to the French, the Germans, the Irish, and Americans, to a greater extent than to the Chinese. We shall show on this investigation that no one has been more anxious and willing to return to China these prostitutes than the Chinese themselves. Some have been forced to stay. I was on board the Colorado when the Chinese sent back some 24 of them, and the legal fraternity of this city—and I do not know but that my friend (Mr. Pixley) was the attorney for them—endeavoring to get out a writ of *habeas corpus* to prevent their being sent back.

Mr. PIXLEY. I might as well say now—and I never had the opportunity before—that it has been very industriously circulated by the Chinese that I was the attorney in the *habeas corpus* case. No such fact exists in my professional history.

Mr. BEE. I will not state it as a fact, but I am glad to have given my friend an opportunity to deny it. I do state as a fact, however, which he nor his associates will deny, that a large portion of the people who are so willing to denounce Chinese labor, employ Chinamen, not only in their families, but in manufactories and upon their ranches.

Senator SARGENT. What was the class of persons who desired that the prostitutes should not be sent back to China? Who paid for the legal proceedings?

Mr. BEE. It was Chinese who did that, the men these women were consigned to probably; but I say the respectable portion of the Chinese—the six companies, the merchants—have done all in the power of men to stop the evil. They have addressed the mayor of this city, time and again, and the State authorities to render them assistance.

Senator SARGENT. It appeared from your remark as if the people of San Francisco tried to keep prostitutes here.

Mr. BEE. O, no.

Senator SARGENT. That is the reason why I asked the question.

Mr. BEE. I will state to the commission—and I state it without fear of contradiction—from my experience of these men for twenty years, that there is not a cooly within the confines of the State of California; there is not a Chinaman here who comes under a contract of servile labor. When I doubled Cape Horn and came out to this country, with thousands of others, nearly half the passengers on our ship came here under contract. We had one company from New York, one from Massachusetts, and one from Pennsylvania who were sent out. They were sent out to work, most of them agreeing to work for two years, transmitting one-half of their earnings to the parties who furnished the capital to bring them here. Chinamen come. If they have a little money they find a capitalist who furnishes the balance. They pay exorbitant rates of interest, some 4 to 8 per cent. a month, and they send back money as fast as they can earn it to liquidate the debt. They have done nothing; they infringe upon no law. They are instructed when they come here to pay due respect to all our usages and all our laws. They are a harmless, innocent class of people. There are thieves among them, of course; and in what nationality are there not? They have claimed, time and again, the protection of the laws of this great country. It is rarely ever extended to them. Right here I will relate an instance which recently came under my observation. Those poor people often come to me for advice. A few months ago a firm in this city—and I do not care about naming them—bought a large amount of tule land. They employed some fifteen hundred Chinese. Let me state how that employment is accomplished. You come to this city and want to contract for five hundred Chinamen. You go to one of the head-

men, and he enters always, without investigation that the part of the he pays these Chinese very instance I fifteen hundred finished the work due them. They the contract, told that he had run of Not the slightest an hour citing ca of thousands of tractors.

Mr. PIXLEY. W

Mr. BEE. A who owes them to one of a thousand citement has been They discharge th or anything. If y culminate in sendi States would do an of the Navy and t their own country. an opportunity whi ships, and I would effect on our indus laborers. I tell yo have built railroad no white would tru They are hardy, im do not drink. I ha not believe that an the sight of a dram be made to pay col selected out and m tax collector. If y gangs of Chinamen pass, he will let eve men discharge \$4 po town. They are l amount of real esta gentleman said they go to the bottom of iring the men here see such a system o

I want to read, in occasion of a great were armed for the on that night; but t gun, and others, no California of April

men, and he enters into a contract with you—a contract which they always, without exception, religiously keep. (We shall show upon this investigation that when there is any breaking of a contract it is upon the part of the higher race.) That head-man receives the money and pays these Chinamen. This is done to prevent the recurrence of the very instance I am about to remark upon. These parties hired about fifteen hundred Chinamen to go and reclaim this land by a levee. They finished the work. On the completion of the work there was \$10,000 due them. They came to this city to settle. The man, the capitalist in the contract, told them that he had given the check to his foreman, and that he had run off to New York. What redress had those Chinamen? Not the slightest in the world. I could stand here and detain you for an hour citing cases where these men have lost hundreds and hundreds of thousands of hard-earned money through the dishonesty of contractors.

Mr. PIXLEY. Was the foreman a Chinaman or a white man?

Mr. BEE. A white man; he can be seen daily on our streets. The man who owes them to-day is J. W. Pearson. That is only a single fact, only one of a thousand to which I could call your attention. While this excitement has been going on the Chinese have lost thousands of dollars. They discharge them and let them go without money, or scrip, or paper, or anything. If your examination here should in any manner tend or culminate in sending these men back, I say that the Navy of the United States would do an act of mercy and an act of justice to detail the ships of the Navy and to charter other ships and take these people back to their own country. I say it would be an act of mercy, and it would be an opportunity which these men would grasp at. They would crowd your ships, and I would really, myself, like to see the day, in order to note the effect on our industries. Mr. Pixley has said that they are not hardy laborers. I tell you they are men of iron. I have flumed rivers. I have built railroads. I have hung them over the sides of rocks where no white would trust himself, as the Pacific Railroad Company has done. They are hardy, industrious laborers. They have but few vices. They do not drink. I have not seen a drunken Chinaman in ten years. I do not believe that any gentleman in this room can say he is familiar with the sight of a drunken Chinaman. They ask only justice, and that they be made to pay only such taxes as are demanded of others. They are selected out and met at the time they land at the wharf here by the tax-collector. If you go down and see the 4-o'clock boats bring in the gangs of Chinamen, you will see the poll-tax collector. He will let me pass, he will let every white man pass, but he will make these Chinamen disgorge \$4 poll-tax, and the operation is repeated when they leave town. They are becoming real-estate owners. I do not know the amount of real estate they own in this city, but it is quite large. The gentleman said they do not pay any rents. I wish this committee would go to the bottom of this question. I should like to see this committee bring the men here who are the landlords of Chinamen, and you would see such a system of robbery as was never before laid before the world.

I want to read, in conclusion, an appeal made by the Chinese on the occasion of a great meeting here, on which certain leagues or persons were armed for the purpose, as it was said, of cleaning out the Chinese on that night; but thanks to the moderation of such men as Mr. McCoppin, and others, no violence took place. It was published in the Alta California of April 3, 1876, two days before the meeting. The letter

was addressed to Chief of Police Ellis, and copies were sent to Mayor Bryant and Governor Irwin:

H. H. ELLIS,  
*Chief of Police, City and County of San Francisco:*

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1, 1876.

SIR: We wish to call your attention to the fact that at the present time frequent and unprovoked assaults are made upon our Chinese people while walking peacefully the streets of this city. The assaulting party is seldom arrested by your officers, but if a Chinaman resists the assault he is frequently arrested and punished by fine or by imprisonment. Inflammatory and incendiary addresses against the Chinese, delivered on the public streets to the idle and irresponsible element of this great city, have already produced unprovoked and unpunished assaults upon some of our people, and we fear that if such things are permitted to go on unchecked a bloody riot against the Chinese may be the result.

This was openly threatened.

Regretting that the Chinese are so obnoxious to the citizens of this country, and quite willing to aid in seeking a repeal or modification of the existing treaty between China and the United States, yet being here under sacred treaty stipulations, we simply ask to be protected in our treaty rights.

Respectfully submitted.

YEONG WO CO.  
MING YOUNG CO.  
HONG CHOW CO.  
HOP WO CO.  
YIN WO CO.  
SAM YAP CO.

I now read another communication, addressed to the mayor of this city, sent him on the very day this meeting was held, calling upon him for aid. They were very much frightened. I went through the Chinese quarters at the time, and not a Chinaman was to be seen where thousands are seen on the sidewalks to-day. To none of these communications was the slightest answer given. Not the slightest assurance was given them that they would be protected:

To A. J. BRYANT,

*Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco:*

SIR: We, the undersigned, presidents of the Chinese six companies of this city, desire, most respectfully, to call your attention to the fact (which may not have escaped your notice) that wide-spread rumors are abroad all over this city to the effect that a riotous attack upon the Chinese is about to take place. It is widely reported that to-night, while the more respectable class of citizens are peacefully devising means to prohibit further Chinese emigration, another class, mostly of foreign birth, will commence riotous proceedings against the Chinese who are already here. We notice that anti-Chinese societies are being formed in every ward of the city and in many towns of the State. Denunciatory and incendiary addresses against the Chinese, publicly made upon the streets of the city to large crowds of idle and excitable people, have already produced acts of violence, and unprovoked and, we are sorry to say it, unpunished assaults upon our countrymen. We have noticed that for two or three weeks past the city papers have failed to observe the violent assaults made upon the Chinamen; or, if they have observed them, they have neglected to notice them in their columns. We have also noticed that the daily press of the city is constantly warning the people to abstain from riotous proceedings against the Chinese, which we think would hardly be done without some cause existing to fear that such proceedings are intended. All these things are causing the Chinese people great anxiety. And in the immediate dangers which seem to threaten us, as well as to threaten the peace and good name of this city, we appeal to your honor, the mayor and chief magistrate of this municipality, to protect us to the full extent of your power in all our peaceful treaty-rights against all unlawful violence and all riotous proceedings now threatening us. We would deprecate the results of mob violence, for we not only value our property and cherish our lives, which now seem to be in jeopardy, but we should also regret to have the good name of this great and honorable country tarnished by the riotous proceedings of her own citizens. Our countrymen are better acquainted with peaceful vocations than with scenes of strife, yet many of them have lived long enough in this country to learn that self-defense is the common right of all men; and should a riotous attack be made upon the Chinese quarters, we have no power, even if we had the disposition, to restrain our countrymen from defending themselves to the last extremity, and selling their lives as dearly as possible. But we trust and believe that it is in your honor's power and in accordance with your high sense

of justice to prevent these  
acts, to preserve peace and  
make this earnest appeal.  
Respectfully submitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1, 1876.

Mr. PIXLEY. I wish  
mayor did send down  
office, and thorough  
made for their protec

Mr. BEE. That was

Mr. PIXLEY. It was  
and leading resolution  
be interfered with and  
never have been inter

Mr. BEE. Previous  
Leading citizens were  
protected.

Mr. PIXLEY. They

Mr. BEE. Yes, inde  
sion in reference to th  
am told by these Chin  
and say they are gent  
country, a badge of re  
derstand and follow th  
cious. It is understood  
nationality and of th  
and burning disgrace.

that if a Chinaman ge  
is eternally disgraced  
his family will not re  
call a Chinese dem. a  
tramp forty of them to  
offense, and this infam  
ization, brings every  
taken from his head: h  
the law is general. If  
queue, his queue would  
under this ordinance  
be tolerated in a count

The CHAIRMAN. Is  
the queue as a punish

Mr. BEE. Yes, sir;  
ried. It is not done  
brought to prison, his  
never is arrested with

Mr. MCCOPPIN. It is  
conviction shall have t

Mr. PIXLEY. The sa  
Senator SARGENT. It  
affects the Chinaman  
stand. It is a regulati

sent to Mayor

San Francisco, April 1, 1876.

at time frequent and  
 being peacefully the  
 but if a China-  
 by imprisonment.  
 on the public  
 produced un-  
 if such things  
 be the result.

country, and quite  
 between China and  
 simply ask to be pro-

ONG WO CO.  
 NG YOUNG CO.  
 NG CHOW CO.  
 P WO CO.  
 I WO CO.  
 I YAP CO.

mayor of this  
 upon him  
 the Chinese  
 where thou-  
 communica-  
 assurance was

of this city, desire,  
 (I hope your notice)  
 attack upon  
 the more respect-  
 migration, an-  
 the Chinese who  
 every ward of the  
 against the Chi-  
 people, have  
 unpunished as-  
 past the city  
 if they have  
 have also noticed  
 from riotous pro-  
 some cause ex-  
 the Chinese  
 as well as to  
 mayor and chief  
 in all our peace-  
 threatening us.  
 property and cher-  
 to have the good  
 of her own  
 than with scenes  
 that self-defense  
 the Chinese quar-  
 stry men from de-  
 possible. But  
 your high sense

of justice to prevent these threatened evils. That we may do all in our power, as good citizens, to preserve peace and avert a riot, we most respectfully submit these statements and make this earnest appeal to your honor.  
 Respectfully submitted.

LEE MING HOW, Sam Yup Co.  
 SAW YUN CHONG, Kong Chow Co.  
 CHAN LUNG KOK, Wing Yung Co.  
 LEE CHEONG CHIP, Hop Wo Co.  
 LEE CHU KWAN, Young Wo Co.  
 CHAN KONG CHEW, Yan Wo Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, 1875.

Mr. PIXLEY. I wish to correct a statement of fact. His honor the mayor did send down to the various companies, and they came to his office, and thorough and perfect arrangement, through the police, was made for their protection and the preservation of order.

Mr. BEE. That was on the 9th.

Mr. PIXLEY. It was the entire time. At this great meeting the first and leading resolution of the meeting was that the Chinese should not be interfered with and should be protected in their rights, and they never have been interfered with.

Mr. BEE. Previous to that meeting the excitement was intense. Leading citizens went to the mayor and urged to have these people protected.

Mr. PIXLEY. They were protected.

Mr. BEE. Yes, under a pressure. I wish to say one word in conclusion in reference to the cubic-air ordinance and the queue ordinance. I am told by these Chinese gentlemen (and you will meet many of them and say they are gentlemen) that the wearing of the queue is, in their country, a badge of respect. It designates them as being men who understand and follow the teachings of their prophets, Confucius and Mencius. It is understood that the queue represents them as being of that nationality and of that religion, and to deprive them of it is a lasting and burning disgrace. I am told that no explanation will be taken; that if a Chinaman goes back to China with the loss of his queue, he is eternally disgraced in the eyes of his neighbors; that his wife and his family will not recognize him. Now a policeman visits what they call a Chinese den, a lodging-house. He will arrest them. He will tramp forty of them to the jail. They are arrested for the most trivial offense, and this infamous ordinance, which is a disgrace to any civilization, brings every Chinaman under the scissors. His queue is taken from his head; his hair is cut within two inches of his scalp. But the law is general. If a white man happened to be arrested with a queue, his queue would go too; but there are none of our race arrested under this ordinance. I ask, are such things just? Are such things to be tolerated in a country like this?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there an ordinance prescribing the cutting off of the queue as a punishment?

Mr. BEE. Yes, sir; it is a penalty for being arrested, before he is tried. It is not done when he is convicted; but if he is arrested and brought to prison, his queue is cut off. Another thing: a Chinaman never is arrested without being convicted, as we shall show.

Mr. McCOPPIN. It is a general law, prescribing that criminals after conviction shall have their hair cut.

Mr. PIXLEY. The same law exists in almost every city.

Senator SARGENT. It is the regulation of every State prison, only it affects the Chinaman because he happens to have a queue, I understand. It is a regulation, just as we put a prison-dress on a convict.

Mr. PIXLEY. Would not the same Chinaman have his hair cut off in Cincinnati or Albany?

Mr. BEE. No; not for sleeping in a small room or carrying a basket on the sidewalk.

Mr. PIXLEY. It would be done in every city. It is an ordinance in every prison that the hair shall be cut two inches from the head, but no white man's hair is longer than that, and consequently it does not operate on him at all.

Mr. BEE. There was no secret about it at the time that it was aimed against the Chinamen, and it is enforced now only on them.

Mr. PIXLEY. We are only controverting your statement that the queue is cut off previous to conviction.

Mr. BEE. I understand that. They always get convicted. As to the polygamy part of Mr. Pixley's address, I can only say that it does not come from him with very good grace to charge these people with it.

Mr. PIXLEY. I have but one wife.

Mr. BEE. It does not come from Mr. Pixley with good grace when in the midst of this continent we have a polygamous institution in defiance of law and in defiance of civilization.

Mr. PIXLEY. I did not create it.

Mr. BEE. In answer to your argument I point to that in behalf of the Chinese. I state, furthermore, as a matter of fact, that no ship ever arrived in this port with 400 Chinese women. I state, furthermore, that no tulle-lands could be reclaimed without Chinese labor. I state, furthermore, that Mr. Shaw's testimony amounts to nothing, as he was a tourist traveling through portions of China, and had no opportunity to form a clear opinion of the manners and customs of the people.

Mr. Pixley places great stress upon his argument that the 10,000 Chinese domestic servants in this city crowd out and displace the same number of poor white girls.

It is quite significant that our well-to-do citizens employ this number of Chinese in their families; it is a direct denial of his statement made here that our people were of one accord in opposition to the Chinese.

Surely he does the domestic drudgery of 75,000 of our population, and you will notice that men of both political parties utilize his services in all and every calling. If there is any calling in which he is a direct divine blessing, it is that of a domestic servant; he is the balance-wheel which protects the mistress and housewife from imposition, and relieves her of the idea that servant and mistress are on an equality.

He holds the balance of power against Bridget, as he does against trades-unions, and is hated and persecuted by both alike.

I am much gratified that the committee have listened to me so patiently. I was requested last evening by the Chinese merchants to say to the commission that they cordially invite them to Chinatown; that they would show you all there is in it—these underground passages, the cellars. They will show you where, under this cubic-air ordinance, men are arrested, often forty of them at a time, for being in a room which has less than 500 feet of cubic air and put in jail where they have not 200 feet. They will aid you to investigate everything, and leave nothing undone. I say to Senator Sargent, who so ably represents this coast in the Senate of the United States, that he will find facts presented before this investigation is through which will convince him, truthful, honest, upright as his reputation is for fair dealing, that he has exaggerated this subject—that his information has not come from a good source. He will find that a portion of the people here have been carried away by public opinion, by excitement, to a great extent. I am in hopes,

Senator, that such will they exist, I know you

Senator SARGENT. I your attention to see April 5. last, they spee tion stopped, &c. and having them sent back

Mr. BEE. I said it w they receive the proce

Senator SARGENT. Y tion of this comm rec tending in that direc

Mr. BEE. EXACTLY.

Senator SARGENT. I to come here and show

Mr. BEE. I am not I is not. We are here t and expose the wrong

Senator SARGENT. I back is facilitated, you desirable that they sh direction, why come h

Mr. BEE. I am not I other side say they de unanimity among the

Senator SARGENT. Chinese themselves the measures that re

Mr. BEE. It has an that they have becom to show that they are

Senator SARGENT. that you think you're ing all classes of the c midst. Of course, I s many others, perhaps

Mr. BEE. I will not the people here, and t

Senator SARGENT. in this city is opposi

Mr. BEE. I do not, who are not opposed t the State can produ

Senator SARGENT. sansted with the pro valing sentiment of there is not much dis

Mr. BEE. It is not I wish to read an ext Chinese Union, & co

In respect to the imm Chinese labor, it may be more the Chinese living

Mr. Pixley does not all of these resolutions on assert that the ar



Senator, that such will be the case. If you look into the facts—as I find they exist, I know you will change your mind.

Senator SARGENT. Before you take your seat, I should like to direct your attention to one consideration. In this letter of the Chinese of April 5, last, they speak of their willingness to have Chinese immigration stopped, &c., and you yourself have argued the desirability of even having them sent back by detailing the Navy or some other means.

Mr. BEE. I said it would be a blessing to the Chinese to go unless they receive the protection of our laws.

Senator SARGENT. You are aware that the only result of the operation of this committee would be to recommend to Congress legislation tending in that direction.

Mr. BEE. Exactly.

Senator SARGENT. Please tell me why the Chinese employ attorneys to come here and show the undesirability of doing that thing.

Mr. BEE. I am not here for that purpose, and I presume Mr. Brooks is not. We are here to show and controvert the charges against them, and expose the wrongs perpetrated upon them.

Senator SARGENT. It makes no difference for what reason their going back is facilitated, provided it is done in a humane way; and if it is so desirable that they should go back, and our legislation tends in that direction, why come here and oppose it?

Mr. BEE. I am not here to oppose it. Some of the gentlemen on the other side say they do not want them transported back. There is no unanimity among them on this subject at all.

Senator SARGENT. I was only looking at it as it might affect the Chinese themselves. If they are so desirous of going back, why oppose the measures that tend to that result?

Mr. BEE. It has arrived to this—that their treatment here is such that they have become sick, disappointed, and disgusted, and I am here to show that they are a persecuted people.

Senator SARGENT. I suppose it is true—I infer from your remarks that you think yourself—that there is a very serious discontent pervading all classes of the community against the presence of Chinese in our midst. Of course, I suppose you are an exception, and there are a great many others, perhaps; but that is true, is it not?

Mr. BEE. I will not admit that. It is confined to a small portion of the people here, and to a particular class and creed.

Senator SARGENT. Do you not think that the prevailing sentiment in this city is opposed to the Chinese?

Mr. BEE. I do not, and we shall show on the investigation that those who are not opposed to them are composed of the best class of citizens the State can produce.

Senator SARGENT. There are intelligent citizens who are perfectly satisfied with the present condition of things, but I ask you if the prevailing sentiment of the people generally is not opposed to it, and if there is not much discontent on account of it?

Mr. BEE. It is not wide-spread, neither is it the prevailing sentiment. I wish to read an extract from article 2 of the constitution of the Anti-Chinese Union, a section of which you will find in all their by laws:

Its objects are to protect the people of the United States from the degrading influences of Chinese labor in any form; to discourage and stop any further Chinese immigration; to compel the Chinese living in the United States to withdraw from the country.

Mr. Pixley does not take that ground, and I do not understand that all of these gentlemen do. They do not want them to go away. But I do assert that the article I have just read is to be found in the articles

of association of every anti-cool league in this city. They demand the expatriation of every Chinaman on this coast.

And they go still further; they authorize and send threatening letters, officially signed, warning our people to discharge their Chinese employés, or suffer the consequences; we will produce them before this commission.

I will detain you no longer, but pledge myself that we will produce testimony to substantiate all the main facts of my argument.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: I do not appear here as the attorney of the Six Companies. I do not know them. I never spoke to one of them in my life. But I take an entirely different view of this subject from the gentlemen on the other side. I look at it from an entirely different stand point, and I claim to represent the interest and the opinion of the people of the State of California, and the interest of the Government of the United States. At the time that this movement took place here, I was in Washington Territory, and I only knew of what was taking place here from reports in the newspapers. I read the reports in the papers. I saw the names of the promoters of the movement, and those who assisted at it. To my mind, that sort of thing has no force of argument whatever. I know very well the views entertained by that class of people. They have held the same views since the dawn of civilization, and I suppose there will be the same class of people entertaining the same views until the crack of doom. If such arguments had been listened to, and if such views had prevailed, all the elements of progress, of wealth, and of comfort to the people of the present century, which is brighter than all that has preceded it in its great progress—its telegraphs, its railroads, its steam-engines, its printing-machine, the cotton-gin, would never have existed at all. They have opposed them from the beginning. There is not an improvement in manufacturing but will come at once in competition with labor. There is not a steam-engine but does the work of hundreds of men. You might as well transport your goods upon the backs of men. You might as well do all your plowing with the old Egyptian plow, and harvest with the cradle and the scythe. It is proposed in the papers to call a public meeting, and have a procession of men with torches and banners and transparencies and music; that is an argument intended to be offered to the committee. Such arrangements amount to nothing, and I apprehend will have no influence with the committee. A lighted hall, a band of music, and eloquent speeches announced to be addressed to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and narrow-minded, will at any time assemble a crowd imposing in numbers and vociferous in applause.

I do not sympathize at all with the view of the subject which has been presented on the other side. The very people who raise all this clamor, who fill the halls, pass resolutions, and elect delegates, would never have been in this country if their views had prevailed. It seems strange to me that one class of emigrants should be permitted to rise against another class of emigrants because they come in competition with them. I deny the right of any foreigner who comes to this country to do that. We permit them to come here. They come here by virtue of our laws. No foreigner has a *right as a foreigner* simply to come into this country, and to establish himself and become an owner of the soil. It is *our law* which gives him that right. I have no sort of sympathy for the argument made by an Irishman, a German, or a foreigner of any nation, who has come here and been naturalized and been made a citizen and allowed to hold land, when he talks about *our* land being land for the white man, and says that this yellow-colored man comes in competition with the