

RED CERTIFICATES.

A Syndicate of Chinese Slavers.

THE CASE OF KWAK AH SIP.

Proof Positive the Women Are Brought Here for Immoral Purposes.

In the trial of Kwak Ah Sip yesterday, which is the outgrowth of the issuing of the false certificates, testimony of the most convincing nature was brought out to show that beyond the peradventure of a doubt there existed a syndicate of slave-traders who bring young Chinese girls into this country for criminal purposes.

Boyd still languishes in jail, and McLean is still at large.

KWAK AH SIP.

A Chinese Slave Who Claims Prior Residence.

The case of Kwak Ah Sip, the Chinese woman who swore that she left for China on the Oceanic on December 21, 1881, was resumed before Judge Hoffman yesterday afternoon, at which time Attorney Ricketts had promised to be in readiness to proceed with the trial. It had been stated by the Custom-house officers that no Chinese woman had departed on December 21st, and their statements were supported by the records of the Chinese Consulate.

Consul Bee was first put on the stand and was asked to produce the books of the Consulate, which he did, and was about to read therefrom, when Mr. Ricketts jumped to his feet and made an objection that the books were not admissible as evidence.

Judge Hoffman figuratively sat upon the Chinese attorney with the remark that the Court was present to obtain the truth and to know whether an imposition was being practiced, if so, to what extent it was being carried; and therefore he thought it well to hear what Mr. Bee had to say.

Consul Bee said that from October 25, 1879, to 1882, when the Restriction Act went into effect, the Chinese Consulate made a special effort to keep track of the movement of the Chinese to and from the Chinese Empire. According to the records, 618 departed on the Oceanic on December 21, 1881.

"Were there any females among them?" queried Mr. Ricketts.

"Two," replied Consul Bee. "They were both children."

"What do you mean by children?"

"Between the ages of 5 and 12 years."

Kwak Ah Sip, having sworn that she was 19 years of age at the time of her de-

existence the Grand Jury is not a legal body. He also applied for a writ to the Circuit Court, but that was not granted, as Cook, perhaps, expected, as the refusal paves the way for a last appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Boyd's reckless and lavish waste of ill-gotten wealth is notorious among his friends, none of whom seem particularly surprised at his arrest and all of whom appear to have deserted him when they were needed. He has evidently run through his money, as he cannot furnish the required bail. Ciprico was more cautious, evidently, for his attorney boasted that he could put up \$10,000 or \$20,000 without any trouble. Boyd will be arraigned to-morrow, when the Circuit Court will sit for the District of California.

Regarding McLean, the missing interpreter, nothing further has been learned. Following is a description of him: Edward W. McLean, occupation druggist (formerly Chinese interpreter); American; age about 25 years; fair complexion, large thin Roman nose of Jewish type, weight about 130 pounds, height about five feet six inches, light brown hair, cut short; very stylishly dressed, stovepipe hat, always wears a very fancy stylish shoe; makes rather a hobby of his fine shoes; high cheek bones; now wears a small brown mustache; large full eyes and features prominent.



McLean.

parture, cannot come under this head. Bee further stated that nearly all the women who left between 1879 and 1882 were middle-aged and the wives of merchants. During 1881 but fifteen young girls sailed.

Assistant United States Attorney Weller remarked that all those who had returned, claiming to have departed in that year, were very young, and they all had had husbands prior to their departure.

"What is the police of these husbands?" asked Judge Hoffman.

Consul Bee replied that he could not say except by hearsay.

"We will try, at all events, to cause a further stringency in the husband market," said the Judge, "and we may possibly be able to send some of the 'husbands' to San Quentin."

Customs Inspector Samuel Riddell next took the stand and produced a statement of the number of Chinese who left on the Oceanic on December 21, 1881. The records, he said, showed that no women left on the steamer.

At this point the prosecution rested and Ricketts called E. Silverstone, a clerk in the office of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He testified that 618 Chinese left on the Oceanic and that two were women. Five half-tickets had been sold, so that among the passengers there must have been five children ranging from 5 to 12 years. Ricketts assumed that his client was one of these children, but Judge Hoffman could not see it, she having already sworn that she was 19 years of age and married when she left this country. He would only allow the possibility of her being one of the two women, but the witness was not positive as to their departure, and Bee was quite positive that no women left. Ricketts asked for a continuance until to-day.

At Judge Hoffman's request Bee again took the stand. He then stated that it was a gross injustice to the respectable Chinese to assume that they would stoop to perjure themselves to land even their wives and families through the instrumentality of the Federal courts. It was absurd to suppose that a woman would leave her husband for a number of years.

He was asked by Ricketts if he did not know of any instances where women from the age of 16 to 25 years went back to China, leaving their husbands here.

"I cannot call one case to mind," he answered.

"What do you think is the number of these prior residence women, from 16 to 25 years of age, that have been away from their husbands so long, that are brought here for immoral purposes?" interpolated Mr. Weller.

Consul Bee was about to cite the list of the Gaelic's passengers, where thirty-seven appeared who had been brought here for that purpose, when Ricketts objected.

"Mr. Bee," said the Chinese attorney, "you say that these women are brought here against their will and placed in these brothels; how do you know?"

"From the fact that a very short time ago three of them escaped from a house of prostitution and are now in a Chinese Mission. Another fortunate made her escape and we kept her at the consulate and sent her back to China on the last steamer."

Judge Hoffman asked the witness if he thought that any of the victims would come into court and testify as to their condition.

Consul Bee said that he thought not. First through fear, and secondly because the life they were compelled to lead at present was an elevation from the homes which they had left. Many of them did not know their parents and had been all their lives taught nothing but what would tend to educate them as prostitutes. As far as the Restriction Act affected the male Chinese, he said that there were 30,000 less to-day than in 1882. That laborers were scarce was demonstrated by the fact that wages had increased from 80 cents to \$1.25 and \$1.50 per diem. But there are four times as many women here now as in 1882.

Ricketts failed to see where Bee had any foundation for his statements regarding the brothels. Judge Hoffman informed the attorney that he would have his evidence written out and allow him to refresh his memory, when he was sure he would change his mind. The case was then continued until to-day.

THE INDICTED.

McLean, the Chinese Interpreter, Still at Large.

Meanwhile, how fares it with the authors of this fraudulent landing? Ciprico is out, Boyd is in jail, and McLean is still at large. In the Circuit Court yesterday morning, Thomas D. Riordan, attorney for Boyd and Ciprico, appeared and asked that the missing McLean's bonds should be reduced from \$10,000 to \$5000. The proposition was not entertained by Judge Sawyer, who casually remarked that he hardly thought that a man's bail could be changed before he had been apprehended.

Soon after Carroll Cook appeared in the District Court and asked for a writ of habeas corpus for Boyd. He also filed a written petition to the same effect, but Judge Hoffman would not listen to the proposition, as the matter belonged to the Circuit Court. Cook took an exception and afterward appealed. The petition sets forth that Boyd is illegally deprived of his liberty, the indictment against him being invalid. It is alleged that no indictable offense is set forth, and that the indictment was returned by an illegal Grand Jury. The body who considered Boyd's case was impeached to investigate cases prior to the division of the State into two judicial districts. Mr. Cook contends that as the district of California is no longer in-