

review the entire proceedings. He intimated that he would remand the girl.

Assistant United States District Attorney Welles then called Mrs. Jane Walker, the matron of the Chinese Methodist Mission, to the stand. She produced the records of the mission and showed by them that Dai Tai, the woman who was said to have sailed on the Oceanic on December 21, 1881, was not at the Mission at that time, nor for several days prior to the sailing, if she were there at all. She could not state positively if Dai Tai was ever in the Mission. There had been women of that name there, but none of them had ever left for China. Ricketts then called Rev. F. J. Masters, who has charge of the Mission, and endeavored to break down the testimony of Mrs. Walker by proving, through the witness, that the records were incomplete. In this he was unsuccessful, and he made another effort to secure a continuance until December 26th, when the Oceanic will be due. Judge Hoffman thought that a continuance until Monday ought to be sufficient, and so ordered.

Judge Sawyer was occupied all day hammering away at habeas corpus cases. The works were well oiled and discharges were rolled out at the rate of a dozen an hour, the result of the day's work being thirty-six Chinese added to the population of San Francisco.

The Assistant United States District Attorney has seventeen Chinese before him, on preliminary examination.

LITTLE AH SIP.

Ricketts Moves to Rule Out Consul Bee's Testimony.

The habeas corpus proceedings of Kwap Ah Sip, the Chinese girl, whom the brokers and brothel-keepers are attempting to railroad into the country through the courts, were resumed yesterday morning before Judge Hoffman. Attorney Ricketts presented an affidavit for a continuance until the return of the Oceanic, which is now on her way to China. He asked for this delay in order to obtain the evidence of Fred C. Mills, who is now, and was in December, 1881, purser of the steamer. Ricketts also moved to have the testimony of Consul Bee struck out on the ground that there was no foundation laid for introducing his records; that his evidence was incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, because it was only hearsay; and that the Restriction Act does not touch on the morals of persons re-entering the United States. The Court overruled the motion and denied the prayer.

Ricketts took exceptions to the ruling to open the way for an appeal to the Circuit Court, and possibly to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Hoffman stated that the case would not be decided on the exceptions, as the Circuit Court would