THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Mongolian Opium Dens in New York.

Shocking Scenes in the Sixth Ward's Chinese Quarter.

A Popular Uprising Against Sights of Iniquity Where Vileness Abounds.

Down in the gloomy opium cellars and up in the fœtid garrets of Mott street there was fear and trembling. The uprising of the residents of the Sixth Ward to protect the little girls of the tenement house districts from the horrible traps of Chinatown shook the very heart of the Oriental colony, and still the evil was not wholly abated. The facts ascertained about the *modus operandi* by which scores upon scores of girls have been lured to physical and moral ruin are startling in the extreme. In one den in Pell street, which is kept by an old hag of the most depraved type, there have been girls of from 10 to 20 years of age ruined. In a murky back room, up a still murkier flight of stairs, is the den, while the front room serves as a sort of parlor. Here it is that little girls are induced to first taste the fell drug which is intended to pave the way to worse sin. The victim is

COAXED UPSTAIRS

by some one who knows her, and once in among the haggard, slatternly young creatures who have already been wrecked, they are induced to try a pipe of opium. The delights of the trance are described and the girl tries out of curiosity. Her first few pipes are smoked in a ceremonious way, with every one looking on and urging. Then a young Chinaman, who knows how to roll the opium and fix the pipe, is introduced as a companion. As soon as the girl has become addicted to the opium habit her ruin is easily accomplished. And thus it is that the mournful wrecks of girlhood sit in the darkened room in Pell street and waste away their young lives, helpless victims of the Chinese den-keepers and their customers.

A painful incident in the movement against these dens occurred when one of the members of the Catholic Young Men's association of Transfiguration parish caused the arrest of his own sister on a charge of dissolute conduct. She was a girl of 18 years, just budding into womanhood. Her brother said that she associated with the abandoned women who frequented the opium dens, and was fast becoming a victim to

THE VICES OF MOTT STREET.

The girl was taken to the Elizabeth street station-house and was locked up. To Father Barry she denied that she smoked opium, but members of the association said that she was led to it by systematic temptation. Early in the [illegible] noticed a woman and a young girl come out of No. 14 Mott street, where an opium-den flourishes. The girl seemed to be excited and the woman was evidently pleading with her. One of the members spoke to the woman who said the girl was only 15 years old and wanted to lead a dissolute life among the Chinamen. The woman resided at No. 14, and finding the child on the first floor of the establishment, learned her purpose and induced her to leave the house. The girl then told the woman that her sister lived with a Chinaman and had advised her to do likewise. As soon as these facts were made known the members of the association caused the girl to be arrested by Policeman Galligan, who had been detailed to assist Father Barry in his work. She was taken to the Elizabeth street station and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Walter Miley of the association. The little prisoner gave her name as Kate Crowley, her age as 15 years and her address as No. 14 Roosevelt street. She said she had just been released from the house of refuge, where she had been sent for running away from home. Kate is a very pretty little girl, with large eyes and bright brown hair. She was dressed neatly and wore a "flare" hat trimmed with red. She declined to make any statement in the station house. Policeman Galligan entered the rear room on the first floor of No. 18 Mott street, next door to the association's headquarters, at 9 o'clock last night. He found about 30 or 40

CHINAMEN LYING ABOUT

in all sorts of attitudes on matted bunks, and those who were not smoking opium were sleeping from its effects. The proprietor of the place, Ah Chung, reclined on a bunk in a cloud of ill-smelling smoke which he was blowing through his nostrils. The policeman at once arrested Ah Chung and confiscated his pipe. There was a hostile demonstration made, but a Chinaman who could speak English explained the situation, and the proprietor went quietly to the station-house. Among the evening visitors to the rooms of the association was a respectable woman who asked aid in finding her 14-year-old daughter, who, she had been told, was induced to run away from home to lead a life of shame in the Chinese opium shops. The war which the Catholic Young Men's Association have begun was sanctioned by the Right Rev. Archbishop Corrigan. The archbishop called at the rooms of the association in Mott street and assured Father Barry that he cordially approved of the undertaking. A number of priests from different parts of the city also visited the president of the organization and complimented him on the stand he had taken. Reputable residents and owners of property in the immediate neighborhood offered

TO AIDE FATHER BARRY

and his associates in any way possible, and even police detectives volunteered their services. To everybody the priest replied that he would be thankful for any help, and that the movement was simply intended to rescue the scores of little girls who were in the clutches of the Chinese opium shop-keepers, and to put an end to the horrible practices which were rotting the morals and destroying the bodies of the children of the poor. "Why," he said to a *Herald* reporter, "the parents of some of these little girls have come to us and told us that they found their little children actually inside of the dens. Just think of the feelings of a father or mother under such circumstances. We clergymen have been forced to see child after child go into the opium places with our hands tied, while the Chinamen at the doors laughed in our faces." As the reporter left the rooms of the association, three little girls of from 12 to 14 years of age came out of the opium den at No. 14 Mott street. They were bareheaded, pale-faced children, and they strolled along with a languid air. Before they had gone a hundred yards they were spoken to by two Chinamen. "Hello, Chinky," said one of the little girls, "when are you going up?" "Bime by, soon," was the answer. These girls entered a tenement house on James street, between Oak and Madison, where it was ascertained their parents lived. Returning to Mott street the reporter saw

A LITTLE GIRL OF ABOUT TWELVE YEARS

come out of the opium shop at No. 18 with a young woman. The little one's face was bloated and there was a brazenness about her demeanor painful to witness. The pair walked through Mott, Mulberry, Hester, Bayard and Baxter streets without any apparent end in view. Then they stood as the head of Park street and scanned the people standing on the Mott street sidewalks as if afraid of being followed. The little girl started toward No. 18, but a man came out of the Catholic Young Men's Association rooms, and she ran back to her companion. In another moment they disappeared around a neighboring corner. The reporter ascertained the child's name and address. She is the daughter of very respectable parents, hard-working people, and the association has knowledge of the most shocking incidents in her brief career of shame. Three girls, ranging probably from 15 to 18 years, whose emaciated features and peculiar manner of walking attracted attention, entered an opium house at No. 17 Pell street. The reporter also saw a little girl, whose name was given to him, enter a notorious Chinese house at No. 24 Park street.

Detective English and Sergeant Colgrove paid a visit at a late hour recently to several of the dens in Pell and Mott streets, but there were no children or women in them at the time. "We all had the straight tip to get it out of the way," was an explanation given. On the same night the reporter watched the opium den at No. 17 Pell street in company with two gentlemen. There was evidently something unusual in the air, for the lights were out in most of the shops, and the smell of opium smoke was very faint. Just before midnight a girl of about 12 years pushed her head out of the dark doorway and peered cautiously up and down the street. Then she stepped out on the sidewalk and stood beneath the lamp on the corner of Dover street. Her hair was uncombed and

HER FACE WAS VERY WHITE.

As she stood full in the gaslight the reporter could see that her hand trembled as she raised it to her forehead. [illegible] walked towards Chatham street with an uncertain step. As she moved away two passing Chinamen spoke to her and she replied. A few minutes later another girl of perhaps 16 years emerged from the same doorway. She was a comely girl and carried a can in her hand. After looking around cautiously for at least two minutes she returned to the gloomy doorway and called out another girl of about her own age and size. They chatted on the sidewalk for a little while and used shocking language. Then one of the pair walked across the street and stopped near the reporter. The unfortunate girl's face wore a terrible look. The eyes were fishy, the lips swelled and the cheeks bloated. One of the gentlemen present recognized the girl and said he knew her name. She was ruined through opium, he said. Another young girl, with the usual white face and faltering step, came down to the door and was soon joined by a woman with a bandage around her head, who appeared to be a person in authority. She spoke to the girl sharply about standing at the door. Just then a young Chinaman, dressed in American clothing, walked up the street and whispered to one of the girls. He then beckoned to two flashingly dressed young men who were standing in a shadowy nook near by and a moment later the young men and girls were chatting at the door. Two Chinamen went into the hallway, but hurried out again as if alarmed. Two young girls went into the opium den at No. 18 Mott street, at about 11 o'clock, and the reporter saw several girls go from No. 11 Mott street into a saloon at the corner of Chatham streets, where they drank some beer. In some instances the little ones were accompanied by

HARD-LOOKING FEMALES.

School Trustee Patrick H. McDonald, who is one of the committee appointed by the Catholic Young Men's association to uproot the evils of Chinatown, said that his residence was opposite to No. 17 Pell street and that he knew personally many of the little girls who smoked opium in the Chinese dens. "Why," said he, "I have only to look out of my windows and into the windows of the houses across the street to see sights that are actually blood curdling. These Chinese dens are the most dangerous places for young girls in the city, and the system which they employ in decoying victims is astonishing in its evil results. I am a father myself, and I would not make charges lightly, but one-half of the terrible iniquity of Chinatown has not been exposed." It is said that the revelations of Emma Pool, a young woman who confessed in the Tombs police court some time ago that she was a confirmed opium smoker, are being investigated by the Society for the Prevention of Crime. She gave the names of a number of children, who, she said, were regular habitues of Chinese dens, and claimed that she had seen little girls dosed with opium candy by Mott street Chinamen in order that they might acquire a taste for the drug, thus becoming easy victims to worse crimes.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ADDRESS TO HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

A Tribute From His Fellow-Countrymen.

The following address has recently been forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Costigan:—

To the Hon. John Costigan, P.C., Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Irishmen, a few of your many admirers in and around the counties of Richmond and Drummond, P.Q., desire to express our approval of your political course, as well as our high esteem for your character as a citizen and gentleman, but especially our sincere and profound appreciation of your efforts and services on behalf of Ireland and Irishmen in general.

We avail ourselves with pleasure of this occasion to express to you our gratitude for the signal service you have rendered to Ireland's national cause at the last session of Parliament by the judicious framing, timely introduction and triumphant passage of those famous and ever memorable "Irish Resolutions" of sympathy for Ireland's sufferings, and their friendly and well-timed advice directed towards the amelioration of her wrongs by the re-establishment of her just, constitutional and inalienable rights.

It is well for Ireland and her cause that, whilts her most eminent and efficient sons are engaged in a tremendous struggle on her ensanguined soil, against injustice, prejudice, and tyrannical legislation, their hands are being strengthened and their efforts efficiently seconded by their loyal fellow-countrymen and co-religionists in every corner and section of the New World. Whilst the whole Continent, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, pours forth pecuniary aid from rich and poor, from cabin, cottage, hut and hall, thousands of ministering camp-fires throughout the length and breadth of this genial land, sustained by the intellect, patriotism, and education of Ireland's expatriated sons, by lecture and editorial pen, in pulpit and legislative hall, testify to the undying enmity of Irelands remotest sons to injustice and oppression, as they testify to the depth and sincerity of their efforts and demands for the removal of existing wrongs, and for the national recognition of Ireland.

Over and above the allegiance due to our religion and our adopted country, the next highest duty is imposed by patriotism — devotion to our native land; a land of which the greatest and best of us may well be proud. Ireland is not only our father-land which we honor, it is also the cradle and purest fountain of our religion which we revere and cherish; unless we desire to be reduced to the condition of the Jews, outcasts and wanderers without a national retreat, our only course is to be united in defence of our native land. We should repudiate and disavow all political ties and party claims which would interfere with this duty. Irishmen should stand unitedly together in this country for the purpose of exerting their moral power in favor of their native land, as well as for the purpose of exerting their legislative power in order to secure and maintain those political rights provided by the Constitution. It is deplorable that we should be divided and weakened by political partyism.

It is therefore with sincere and profound gratitude that we recognize in you a fearless representative, in the largest and truest sense of the word, of our religion, our native land, and our adopted country. We doubt not, as we sincerely wish you will long remain a fearless defender of our faith, a firm champion of Ireland's cause, and a wise and liberal legislator in our adopted country.

Denison's Mills, P.Q., April, 1883.

John Scarry, Joseph P. Scarry, D. M. Dillon, James Hannan, Timothy Scarry, John McManus, M. Hannan, Michael Scarry, Patrick King, John Johnson, John Scarry, R. Sullivan, Denis Ling, John Johnson, William Johnson, James O'Neill, John Donohoe, James Johnson, William Martin, Geo. Johnson, E. Griffith, Eugene Donohoe, John Martin and others.

Mr. Costigan transmitted the following reply:

Messrs. John Scarry, John Johnson, James Hannan, Denis Ling and others, Denison's Mills, P.Q.:—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind and very flattering address, through the medium of Mr. Bourbeau, M.P.

I assure you that though I do not feel deserving of all the compliments you pay me, I am delighted to know that you have confidence in my earnest desire to use the humble abilities which God has given me in promoting the welfare of my fellow-countrymen.

I have been a representative of my constituency for twenty-two years in succession, and, though I cannot boast of having accomplished a great deal, yet I can boast that during that long period I never gave a vote, or made a speech inconsistent with my convictions as an Irish Catholic.

It is also a great source of satisfaction to me to be able to look back over the past and to be able to feel that, while I have never made any sacrifice of my feelings or principles, I have never been the cause of strife or ill-feeling between the different religions or national elements in our common country.

In undertaking the task of moving the "Irish Resolutions" last year in the House of Commons, I felt that I was assuming a position of very great and serious responsibility; but at the same time, I assure you, I accepted the task with confidence that it would not only promote the cause of our fellow-countrymen in Ireland, but that it would also better the position of Irishmen in Canada. I have the great satisfaction of knowing that all who really sympathize with our cause acknowledge that I did my duty fearlessly and honestly.

Again thanking you for your kind address,

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours very truly,
JOHN COSTIGAN.

Ottawa, April, 1883.

Herr Jauner, the former director of the Ring theatre, in Vienna, which was burned down in December, 1881, and Gehringer, the porter of the same building, who were both condemned to imprisonment for negligence at the time of the catastrophe, have received the Emperor's pardon, after having undergone one half of the penalty awarded to them.

A. MACDONALD.

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