

Bombay Riots
of
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THE MAHOMEDAN AND HINDOO RIOTS OF 1893.

After nearly twenty years of almost absolute peace, Bombay at noon on Friday, August 11th, was suddenly plunged into a scene of violence and turmoil without a precedent in the annals of the City. For some weeks previous to the outbreak a good deal of feeling had been created in the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities in parts of the Presidency in consequence of some rioting which had taken place in Prabhas Patan and elsewhere; and the formation by both communities of committees in Bombay in connection therewith does not appear to have in any way improved the relations between the two parties. The Mahomedans, however, allege that the origin of the outbreak was due to the ringing of bells and beating of *tom-toms* by the Hindoos on their *Divasara*, or new moon holiday, in the Mahadev temple in Hanooman Lane, which is in the immediate vicinity of the great Juxma Musjid, this festival falling on the Moslem day of prayer. But whatever may have been the actual cause, a most violent encounter took place on Friday, and the rioting continued without practically any abatement throughout the following day, and to a more or less serious extent during Sunday. The Police, it seems, had some days previously received intimation that a disturbance was extremely probable, and were in a measure prepared for it, but with the small number of men composing the local force it was at once seen on the commencement of the rioting that their strength was quite inadequate to the demands that were likely to be made on them, and the aid of the military, naval, and auxiliary forces had eventually to be invoked. The Marine Battalion of native troops were the first arrivals, and were quickly followed by large detachments of the other troops in garrison, European as well as native; but as matters were fast going from bad to worse, his Excellency the Governor, who was at the time with his Council in Poona, was communicated with, and asked to order reinforcements to be sent down from that station. At midnight on Friday his Excellency had a consultation with General Gatacre, the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Forces, and on the following morning two squadrons of the 2nd Lancers were despatched, the Governor being at the station to see them away. A third squadron was afterwards got off, and was followed by a body of men drawn from the Infantry regiments stationed in Poona. In the meantime the Police and Military in Bombay had very serious work before them, and assistance was asked for and given in all quarters. On Friday night the Light Horse turned out, and the remainder of the local Volunteers were put on duty the next morning

Special Magistrates were appointed, and large crowds of prisoners were brought before them and placed in the local jails to await their trial. The City was in an extraordinary state of excitement and alarm, and all business was suspended. As night came on, scenes of great violence were enacted in all quarters of the native town, and the order to fire had at length to be given to the military. The rioters fled before the shots, but only to renew the disturbance in some other spot. Mahomedans and Hindoos were to be seen on all hands assaulting each other with pretty well every description of weapon they could get hold of. Temples and mosques were wrecked; and shops were looted by *budmashes*. So matters continued throughout Saturday, but on Sunday a slight improvement was observable, although a good deal of desultory fighting went on in several of the outlying districts. It was not till Monday that anything like law and order was restored, and even then the feeling of security on the part of the people was by no means great. Some of the shopkeepers were persuaded to re-open their shops, but in most cases they did not do so with entire willingness. The day fortunately passed off without a renewal of the disturbances, and encouraged by this circumstance several other traders followed their example the next day, but the mill-hands and the work people engaged in other branches of industry declined to return to work till after the holiday occurring in the course of the week. In all some fifteen hundred prisoners were taken. The total number of deaths which have resulted from the rioting is officially estimated at sixty-seven, while that of the injured is put at from four to five hundred.

THE MAHOMEDAN AND HINDOO RIOTS OF 1893.

TIMES OF INDIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

Rioting of a most grave and violent character took place on Friday in the native town of Bombay, and necessitated the calling out of both European and native troops. This, we believe, the third riot of a serious character due to religious differences among the different sections of the native community during the last half century. It was as far back as in the year 1850 that the first riot took place between the Mahomedans and the Parsees on account of a Parsee journalist named Mr. Byramjee Ghandi, who has since died, having given a portrait of the prophet Mahomet in his journal. The Mahomedans were then incited to a riot, and the Parsees were so roughly treated that it was with great difficulty that the authorities could put down the rioters. Another riot of a more serious nature broke out in the year 1874 between the same two communities, on account of a Parsee gentleman, named Mr. Bustomjee Jalbhoy, having made a reference to the prophet in his translation of the works of Washington Irving. The Mahomedans, as on the present occasion, assembled in the Juma Musjid and turned out in a body calling "din," "din," and attacked all Parsees and their houses in the native town. The riots lasted for about four days, and it was not until the military were called out that the city was allowed to rest in peace. The present riots are due to the strained relations of the Mahomedans and Hindoo communities on account of the incident which recently occurred at Prabhas Patan, where the Mahomedans are said to have desecrated the temples and murdered and injured a large number of Hindoos on the day on which *Taboots* had been immersed. Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, who had been long expecting a rupture between the two communities, is of opinion that the riots are due to the machinations of the so-called agents of the Cow Protection Society, who went about preaching the necessity of purchasing and otherwise monopolising the cows so as to disable the Mahomedans slaughtering those animals. The lower classes of the Mahomedans were given to understand by some of the mischievous members of their community that the Hindoos had been endeavouring to deprive them of their chief article of food, and that it was with that view that they had been agitating and convening meetings of

their co-religionists and subscribing large funds in order that they might be able to carry out their object. Mr. Vincent had been dissuading for some time past the so-called agents of the Cow Protection Society from carrying out their objects in a manner which would in any way bring them into conflict with the other community. The feeling between the two communities has been running high ever since, and increased in intensity every day with the publication of the reports in the papers of the meetings held by the Hindoo community demanding that the offenders at Prabhas Patan should be brought to justice. The relations between the parties were strained to the uttermost point, and there was required only some flimsy excuse on one side or the other for a riot to break out. The Mahomedans assemble at their Musjid on Fridays to say their morning prayers, and as Friday the 11th of August was also a Hindoo holiday, they celebrated the *Divasara* festival in the usual manner by music and the beating of drums in their temples, which, the Mahomedans said, were conducive to a disturbance of their devotions in the Musjid. Fortunately, Mr. Vincent, who was apprised of the ill-feeling between the two communities for some days past, had made every arrangement for an emergency. He had specially deputed Superintendent Grennan and about half-a-dozen European Inspectors and a large number of native police to be in readiness in front of the Juma Musjid where the Mahomedans had assembled, who, it was alleged, intended to desecrate the temple of Mahadev, in the Hunnooman Lane opposite their Musjid on the termination of their prayers at noon. As was expected, the Mahomedan, after their mid-day prayers, began to emerge from the Musjid in large numbers, and many of those who were mischievously inclined, walked in the direction of the temple, calling out "Din," "Din," and throwing stones, brick-bats and such other missiles as came to their hands on Hindoos and their houses. Notwithstanding the best efforts of the police to allay the excited mob, the Mahomedans threatened to make use of their sticks and threw stones and shoes on Hindoo houses. The police at first persuaded the crowd to disperse, but as the mob refused to comply with their request, Superintendent Grennan, who had now the assist-

ance of Superintendent Brewin, and was supported by Inspectors Nelmes, Hardacre, Gannon and Greyhurst, charged the crowd with no other weapons but the sticks which they had in their hands, and succeeded within a very short time in beating back the mob into the Musjid compound. Mr. Vincent, with a body of police, soon came on the spot, and after making proper arrangements against the recurrence of a riot in that quarter, proceeded to Marwarree Bazaar and other parts of the town, where he was informed riots had also broken out. A large number of Mahomedans, who had taken part in the riots, were arrested and sent to the lock-up at Pydhownie and other police stations, and those who had had their skulls fractured and had received other serious injuries were sent to the Gooldas Hospital. Information was then received that riots had taken place at Bhendy Bazaar, Camateepoora, Grant Road, and other parts in the very heart of the native town where the Mahomedans mostly reside; and that Hindoo temples situated in those localities had been desecrated. At the Pydhownee police station, which is in charge of Superintendent Sweeney, there were a number of Hindoos lying prostrate, bleeding from wounds caused by sticks struck on their heads and other parts of their body. A Bania named Purshotam Valjee, who was passing along Abdul Raymon Street, was attacked by Mahomedans, and notwithstanding that a few Parsees remonstrated and interfered, he was struck a blow with a stick on his head, which was bleeding profusely. The police could not take the injured man to the Jameetjee Hospital, because the Mahomedans residing on the Bhendy Bazaar Road would not allow anybody to pass through the street, and threw stones and other missiles against those who attempted to do so. The man was eventually taken to the Gooldas Hospital, where he was treated for his injury, which is considered to be of a serious nature. A Parsee named Jehangeer Furdoonjee Ghandy was also detained at the Police station for the purpose of being taken to some hospital, as he had also received a wound on his head by a stone being thrown at him while he was travelling by the tramway car along Abdul Raymon Street. Hurry Vithul, a pay-clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, was another of those injured by the rioters in Abdul Raymon Street, through which he was passing in a victoria from the Victoria Terminus to Byulla for the purpose of paying the wages of the men employed in the Engineers' Workshop at that place. Hurry Vithul had two bags of rupees, one containing Rs. 4,000 in Government notes and silver change, and the other containing Rs. 2,300, a Company's peon who accompanied him being in charge of those bags of money. A crowd of about a hundred Mahomedans assaulted Hurry, and his peon, and took away the bag containing the larger sum of money. Hurree had a contused wound on his head, and there were marks of violence on his legs and back. As the Mahomedans were continually throwing stones and other dangerous missiles on tram-cars passing through Bhendy Bazaar, Mr. Remington, the

manager of the company, who was present on the spot, gave orders at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon to stop plying the cars in that locality. Mr. Schofield, an assistant employed in the Tramway Company, as well as Mr. Bennett, Superintendent of Markets in Bombay, narrowly escaped receiving serious injuries from stones which were thrown against them by the Mahomedans. Ladoba Luxmon, chief inspector of the Tramway Company, had his jawbone broken, and another Hindoo inspector had his throat cut by missiles thrown at them while passing through Bhendy Bazaar in tram-cars. All traffic, vehicular as well as pedestrian, was stopped along the Bhendy Bazaar, where the Mahomedans from the upper stories of their houses threw stones, brick-bats and other missiles, endangering the lives of those who attempted to pass through it. It was about 3 o'clock when Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. Crummeey, Acting Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by Inspector Holdway, and followed by three native awars mounted on horses and holding in their hands drawn swords, were observed to come through Bhendy Bazaar in the direction of the Pydhownie police station. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Crummeey, who were both on foot, were armed with long bamboo sticks, and they looked quite fagged for the long walk they had through the native town. Mr. Vincent had received a wound on his chin and on his right hand from stones thrown at him by some Mahomedans from the upper stories of their houses in Bhendy Bazaar, and they were bleeding profusely. Mr. Crummeey had also received contused wounds on his hands; but he narrowly escaped being seriously injured by a large stone that was thrown at him, which would have perhaps fractured his skull were it not that he had just moved out of the way and got it on his shoulder. Inspector Holdway had received several wounds on his body, which bled profusely, so much so that his uniform was all covered with blood. Mr. Vincent, who had sent Mr. MacDermott, Superintendent of Police, to order out the military, was anxiously expecting the men to turn out every minute, and he was heard to say that it was a fortunate thing that police arrangements had been made beforehand, otherwise it would have been difficult to cope with the riot which was at that time reported to have spread in various parts of the town. Mr. Vincent was informed that a large number of Mahomedans had turned out at Camateepoora and Grant Road, and he had therefore to detail a few European Inspectors and a large number of native constables to see that there was no breach of the peace in those localities. There has recently been no such occasion when the paucity of the number of men was felt by the police than at the present juncture. All sorts of reports were received of riots breaking out in the several streets where Hindoo temples, large and small, are located; but the head of the police had not sufficient staff of European police or of native constables to be deputed to visit those places and nip the riots in the bud. It was deemed necessary to keep a large number of men at the Pydhownie police station, because it was apprehended that the low class Mahomedans, principally Arabs and Seedees, re

siding in Bhendy Bazaar, might at any time rush down and storm the houses and temples of Hindoos in Bhooleshwar and Kalbadevi, and injure or kill those Hindoos who came in their way. The police authorities were, therefore, in a fix when they were asked to provide a small detachment for Mandvi, where the Hindoos had been grossly maltreated and where it was reported that a few shops had been looted. Fortunately Inspector Nolan was on the spot, and succeeded in dispersing the mob, but not without serious injuries to himself. It may here be mentioned that the whole of the European police had been told off to be on the alert and do duty in different quarters of the town on Thursday evening, and they had done so without retiring to rest for a single minute the whole of that night. The strain, therefore, put upon the police again the whole of on Friday could very well be imagined. They stood to their guns and nobly did their duty without having anything in the shape of refreshment the whole of on Friday. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Crummey were up all night patrolling through the streets from 11 o'clock on Thursday night to 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and both of them again turned out at a later hour in the morning and were out the whole day without having their morning or evening meals. Mr. Vincent, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, wrote to Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, to see that the stones for metalling roads placed at the corners of Pydhowni and Null Bazaar should at once be removed, lest they might be used as missiles by the rioters. The Municipal Commissioner gave immediate orders for the removal of the stones, which were carried out during the course of the day. As the afternoon wore on, news was received that at last the Mahomedans residing in Bhendy Bazaar were up in arms, and a police detachment under Superintendents Grennan, Sweeney, and Ingram was at once sent off by order of Mr. Vincent to the place. Some of the shops of Hindoo sweetmeat-sellers were broken open, and the furniture and other things in those shops were thrown out into the street. In the meantime a fire-brigade brake-van in charge of Mr. G. Hale, and another brake-van belonging to the police, came from Byonlla to the Pydhownie police station, and it was reported by Mr. Hale that everything was quiet in the street. A native police constable, who was in the police van, however, said that stones were flying about and he was rather seriously injured by one of those stones striking him on his face. All this time a large number of Mahomedans, who took part in the different affrays, were brought to the police station and were locked up for the day. The crowd near the Pydhownie police station and all along the Bhendy Bazaar Road was very large and it increased in numbers as the day wore on. All the markets and shops and the places of business in the whole of the town were closed during the day.

At last, to the great relief of the police and the peaceful inhabitants of the town, the military headed by Mr. O. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and under the command of two European officers, was observed marching from Abdul Raymon Street in the direction of Pydhow-

nie. The military consisted of four companies, numbering 110 men, of the Marine Battalion Regiment, under the command of Major Mein and Captain Hammond. Major Mein asked for a written order from the Chief Presidency Magistrate before he separated and stationed his men in the different parts of the town. Mr. Cooper, after consulting with Mr. Vincent, thought it better to march the men through the Bhendy Bazaar Street as far as the corner of the Jail Road, probably with a view to inspire awe among those who were supposed to be the most troublesome of all the rioters in the town. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Vincent, accompanied by Superintendent MacDermott and Inspectors Holdway, Framjee Bhikajee and Morar Rao, were the first to leave the Pydhownie police station for Bhendy Bazaar, followed as they were by the detachment of the regiment under the command of the two European officers already named. All the shops in the streets were closed, and a large number of Mahomedans were standing on each side of the road, the inmates of the houses in the street looking out of the windows. The military, headed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Police Commissioner, entered the street, which was littered in some places with articles of furniture thrown out from shops which were broken open and stones which were scattered all over the street. Mr. Cooper had nothing, not even a walking stick, with him, Mr. Vincent having only a bamboo stick in his hand. When the military arrived at the corner of the Jail Road, Mr. Crummey, Acting Deputy Commissioner, was asked by the Commissioner of Police to station himself with a few men at that point, and the detachment was then ordered to march in the direction of the Common Jail. The regiment marched passed the jail and round it towards the east entrance, where Mr. Mackenzie, the jailor, who was armed with a pistol which was kept hanging by his side in a leather case, was standing outside the gate. He informed Mr. Vincent that a Hindoo was very nearly being killed by a party of Arabs, but that he was saved by the timely interference of a European Police Inspector. Pointing to the gate of the jail, he said that it was no protection at all, and asked that a European police officer and a few native constables might be deputed to guard the jail from any outside attack. Mr. Vincent, after consulting the Chief Magistrate and the military authorities, left one naik and six men of the regiment to remain inside the jail until further orders. Passing from the jail to the Mahomedan quarters, a small Hindoo temple was found to be desecrated, the painted idol being thrown down and broken to pieces. Further on another comparatively larger temple was observed to be defiled, and the idols and the furniture contained in it were displaced and smashed to atoms. In response to the complaints made by the Hindoos, the Chief Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police went up to the temple and took a note of the damage done to the property. At a short distance another small temple had been similarly treated. When the regiment was marching past the Nishanpara Street, Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, met the Police Commissioner and informed him that the stones at

different corners of the streets had already been removed. Mr. Brewin, the Superintendent, who was mounted on a horse, here came up and informed the Police Commissioner that two more companies of the Marine Battalion, under Colonel Forjett had turned out and were stationed at Kaasi Wada, where some more riots were apprehended. From Pal Gulli, the detachment marched through other native quarters, arriving again at Pydhownie at about 4 p.m. There Colonel Shortland, the Acting Commandant in charge of the District, came up and consulted with the Chief Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police as to the arrangement of the military. When this consultation was going on, two half companies of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, numbering 36 men, under Lieutenant Grace, appeared, on the scene, and other two small companies, numbering 40 men, followed in their wake. At about 5 p.m. another detachment of the Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Scott, Major Nichollettes and Lieutenants West and Stevenson arrived at Pydhownie, and the men were then distributed by the order of the Commandant of the District in different parts of the town where disturbance was going on. Thirty men of the regiment in charge of Lieutenant West were posted at the south corner of the Omercarry Jail, fifty at the Two Tanks, while Lieutenant Grace with about thirty men was stationed at Pydhownie.

The riot, which first originated at the Juma Musjid, soon spread in other parts of the native town, the affray at Mandvie particularly being of a most serious character. The riots at Grant Road, Camateepoora, Null Bazaar, Cowajeb Patel Tank and other parts of the city has resulted not only in the death of one man, and serious injuries to about two hundred men, but considerable damage to property. The Mahomedans waylaid Hindoos, and the latter, in a few instances, also belaboured Mahomedans who had gone on business in Hindoo quarters. The Pathans and Seedees are the most troublesome lot, and the police authorities considered it advisable to invite the heads of these communities to exercise their influence and dissuade their men from doing any acts of violence or lawlessness. The tramway stables at Byoulla were attacked by the insurgents, and doors and windows were broken, causing damage to the extent of several hundred rupees.

Later on in the evening, by command of Colonel Shortland, four guns were ordered out from Colaba to be placed in different parts of the town where the riots were of a serious character. Two of these guns were placed in position in front of the Pydhownie police station in charge of forty men belonging to the Royal Artillery under the command of Major J. M. Simpson, while a similar number of guns and men were placed at Grant Road under the command of Lieutenant Buchanan. Five companies of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, consisting of 600 men, under the command of Colonel Reilly, Major Jackson, Major De Houghton, Captain Churchood, Lieutenant Stavel, Lieutenant Grey, and Lieutenant Carter. Half of these men were stationed at Pydhownie, and the other half were detailed to do duty at Grant Road. The Bombay Light Horse patrolled the streets, and were stationed near the Pydhownie

Police Station. At about 8 p.m. 129 rioters, including Mahomedans and Hindoos, were conveyed under a military escort of the Lancashire Regiment to the Esplanade Police Court, where they were detained for the night, while twelve other rioters were locked up at the Pydhownie Police Station. Thirty-six other rioters were confined in the Dhoobie Talao Police Station. At about midnight eleven Mahomedans of the Pathan caste were arrested by the police at Omercarry while in the act of robbing a Marwaree of Rs. 2,500, which he was carrying to his shop at Bhendy Bazaar. These men are at present in custody at the Pydhownie Police Station. Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, were in attendance during the riots, and remained at the different police stations till a late hour in the night. There were in all 255 persons, Mahomedans and Hindoos, injured in the riots, of whom 98 were sent home after treatment, and 31, who were more or less severely injured, are at present lying at the Gooldas Hospital. About 125 other persons were admitted into the Jamssetjee Hospital, of whom 11 are at present pronounced to be in a very critical condition. The military were kept on duty all night, and will continue to be so till further order. Mrs. Renfrew, an "ensign" of the Salvation Army, who received a contused wound on her face during the disturbance, was treated at the European General Hospital, and was sent back to her house. By the order of Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, all the liquor shops and shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs were on Friday closed. Two Moguls were arrested on Friday night by the military and the police for having in their possession two large sheath knives, which were taken charge of by the officer at the Pydhownie Police Station.

THE BEGINNING OF THE FRAY.

By general consent these riots were at the outset an infinitely more serious aspect than those which were with such difficulty suppressed, after several days of fighting, twenty years ago. The police were warned on this occasion of the imminence of a disturbance of a more or less serious character, and every precaution, that, handicapped as the force is by its deplorable paucity was possible, was promptly adopted. The men were on duty from early on Thursday evening, and without obtrusively demonstrating their presence, they occupied all night their precautionary posts in the quarters where a disturbance was most likely to break out. But as the sequel proved, they were a mere drop of water in the ocean of fanatical riot which, by an evidently preconcerted plan, followed immediately upon noon prayers in the Musjids. Both Mahomedans and Hindoos were ready for the fray. The train was laid, and only the feeblest spark was needed to fire the magazine of pent-up religious fury. Despite the warning they had received, it is evident that the authorities had no conception of the extent and fury of that smouldering volcano. It was, perhaps, impossible in the circumstances, after so long a period of

comparative peace, to realise to what dimensions such an outbreak could reach; but it is certain that had the military been warned to hold themselves in readiness, and the British troops put under arms early in the day, the disturbance could have been quelled with the minimum of difficulty. As it was the rioters had it practically their own way till nightfall. The British troops were ordered under arms at half-past five o'clock, but were not sent for till an hour or an hour and a-half afterwards; and in the meantime one of the two detachments of the Marine Battalion had been compelled to fire upon the crowd in self-defence.

A SEETHING HELL.

By half-past two o'clock the ominous rumours which had filtered through in the course of the morning received significant confirmation in the aspect of the streets in the Fort. The noisy throng of brokers in the dalal quarter vanished as if by magic. The pavements were swept as clean of native life as if they had been visited by a simoom. Crowds of men of all castes and all religions had surged northwards, and as soon as the southern limits of the native town were reached the omen of the deserted streets was made patent. All the shops were closed, and many of them barricaded. Groups of sepoys in yellow turbans held each street corner. The region in the neighbourhood of the Jumma Musjid, one of the earliest sources of the riot, was guarded by a large body of sepoys under two or three European police officers. From Pydhownie Police Station, the headquarters of the protective operations, as far as the eye could reach, the converging streets were a sea of surging native life. The Null Bazaar, destined a little later on to become the arena of a fierce and furious warfare between the rival religious factions, was impassable except for the bodies of sepoys and police sowars despatched thither at intervals in the vain endeavour to convert chaos into order. The Bhendy Bazaar was a seething hell of unbridled violence, and when the police, whose courage no superiority of numbers appeared to daunt, charged this furious mob, they were received with so terrific a fusillade of stones that the horses of the sowars, despite every effort of their riders, refused to advance; and the police were eventually driven back by the mob. The commanding figure of Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, was conspicuous wherever the fray was densest, and his courage cost him some nasty wounds. With an unintentional liberality, to be deplored rather than blamed, the rioters had been plentifully supplied with what earned before the day's carnage was over the title of "Municipal Ammunition"—derived from the circumstance that in the course of road-repairing operations there were generous heaps, in convenient quarters, of the broken flint used in the process known as "macadamising." But there was no dearth of weapons at any period of the riot or in any of its too numerous centres. Tiles were thrown from roofs of houses, heavy boulders, notoriously collected of preconcerted purpose, and a dozen other varieties of lethal weapons were in fatal readiness.

ARRIVAL OF MAGISTRATES AND TROOPS.

Towards four o'clock there was a lull in the storm which had centred itself in the neighbourhood of Two Tanks, Null Bazaar, and the southern end of Bhendy Bazaar, and some amount of opinion appeared to prevail that the riot was simmering down. As the sequel proved, it was merely a breathing space, but the interval was sufficiently long to allow of the arrival of two companies of the Marine Battalion, under Major Mein. Almost simultaneously, Mr. Cooper, the First Presidency Magistrate, arrived at Pydhownie. Headed by the Commissioner of Police, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Superintendent Brewin, the welcome detachment of troops marched down Bhendy Bazaar in the direction of Jail Road, where a fresh outbreak was reported. On the approach of the troops, however, the mob scattered to right and left, up lanes and alleys, like startled rabbits to their burrows, only to emerge again, however, as soon as the soldiers had passed on. Major Mein's force made a tour of the turbulent district east of the bazaar, and leaving a small guard at the jail, turned its attention to the scene of disturbance abutting on the Kolesa Moholla, a neighbourhood which for years has enjoyed a painfully unavoury reputation. In the meantime, a second detachment of the Marine Battalion had arrived at Pydhownie. Colonel Shortland, Mr. Webb, the Second Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Aoworth, the Municipal Commissioner, were also to the front, and Mr. Webb accompanied the reinforcement in their advance towards the affected district in the neighbourhood of Falkland Road and Camattespoora, whence news had arrived of the sacking of a Musjid by a numerous body of Hindoos. They had hardly departed when a body of the 5th Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Grace, made its appearance, to be speedily followed by a reinforcement from the same source under Colonel Scott, in command of the battalion.

THE FIRST SHOT.

These latter were despatched under Lieutenant West, through Null Bazaar to the Two Tanks end of Falkland Road, where they received so violent a reception that they were eventually compelled to fire on the rioters, of whom they appear to have killed at least three. This was the first shot fired in the course of the most furious and bloodthirsty encounter known to the city since the inauguration of British rule. It had the effect of speedily clearing the streets; and doubtless had drastic measures of this description been earlier adopted the final suppression of the outbreak would have been much sooner achieved. Mr. Cooper was prepared, as were also Mr. Webb and Mr. Vincent, to take extreme measures should the supreme gravity of the situation at any point appear to demand them; but it was determined, no doubt wisely so, not to resort to resources so forceful until it became beyond a doubt that such a course was imperative. But here, again, the violence and determination of both sections of rioters, aided by a multitudinous swarm of *budmashes*, bent alike on warfare and plunder, but hardly affected by any pretence of religious fanaticism, was obviously underrated; and although we should be loth to say that

there was any lack of firmness on the part of those concerned in dealing with an emergency so grave and threatening, it must be pronounced to be beyond doubt that earlier action would have deprived the outbreak of half its terrors and more than half its potency. Bloodshed had been going on for hours. Our miserably inadequate police resources were hopelessly unable to cope with the riot, and full of pluck though they all are, officers and men, they were powerless to stem the torrent of fanatic violence. If their courage be measured by their wounds they would need no other testimony. The re-muster at headquarters after a raid presented a spectacle of cracked heads, gashed faces, and bloodstained clothes, which did these brave fellows infinite honour; and the handful of European officers were in even worse plight; and one at least of the latter was late last night reported to have received fatal injuries. Conspicuous among the officers of higher rank were Mr. Crummy, the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. MacDermott, and Mr. Brewin, the last named of whom appeared to be almost ubiquitous, disappearing in one region of surging turbans and turbulent outcries only to re-appear a few minutes later in another, and thence at headquarters again, with fresh reports and instructions.

EUROPEAN TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Towards six o'clock a wantonly murderous assault on one of the crowd not far from the Pydhownie headquarters, where the presence of a small body of the 5th Battalion was sufficient to keep a certain amount of order, caused a wholesale stampede among the people. The crowd in the immediate neighbourhood of the police station were evidently not bent upon fighting, for at the outcry raised by this incident, they fled like chaff before the wind. Their hasty flight spread a scare into the locality abutting on to Null Bazaar; and speedily though they returned to their old stations, the rush was sufficient to create a new movement among the remoter hordes. It was at this critical juncture that a whisper spread through the crowd that the European troops were coming. The assumption was premature, but a new turn was given to the popular excitement by the arrival of Mr. Dastur, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, without whose presence the troops at that point were technically useless. But it soon became known that if the European troops had not actually been sent for, word had at any rate been sent that they must hold themselves, both infantry and artillery, in readiness to march to the scene of the disturbance at a moment's notice. An hour afterwards the fateful order was given, and before nine o'clock the artillery, with four guns were drawn up in readiness for action.

AN OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

It will be understood that during all this time the fury of the rioting in its four or five natural centres had by no means abated. Dispersed by the steady march of three separate detachments of native troops, forced back into the net work of lanes and gullies which ramify like a rabbit warren through this congested district, the rioters were content to temporarily suspend hostilities in the face of armed

force, or to conveniently change the venue as necessity dictated. A disturbance was no sooner quelled in one quarter than it was succeeded by a fresh one elsewhere, this in its turn succumbing to the authority with which it was confronted, and being duly followed by a new outbreak in the quarter from the troops were furthest. Suddenly, in the midst of it all, a new cry rang through the non-combatant section of the vast horde of natives, "They are firing the town!" Away down in the direction of Byculla Bridge a dense black column of smoke slowly arose skyward. A few moments later a Pydhownie steamer was dashing down to the scene of the outbreak, and another speedily followed. Mr. Nicholl, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, acting under the instructions of the Municipal Commissioner, had all his men in readiness for this anticipated emergency, and the outbreak, which though incendiary was not in itself important, was quickly got under. The fire broke out in the region known as Sankli Talao, in the neighbourhood of Byculla Bridge, and although it was at first deemed to be the precursor of similar outrages elsewhere, it proved, so far as we are able to state up to an early hour this morning, to be the solitary manifestation of this form of infamy. It was quite sufficient, however, to create something like a panic, and to inspire a good many people with the idea that as soon as night closed down upon the scene the outrage would be many times repeated. So great, indeed, was the scare that from several quarters of the town where more peace-abiding people dwelt in too close contiguity to the militant element, they shut up their houses and fled from the scene.

A SCENE OF CARNAGE.

Although no concerted attempt was made to molest the two or three score of unofficial Europeans whom the news of the outbreak had drawn to the spot, they did not all escape scot-free; but for the most part they were able, without much apparent effort, to find themselves tolerably close to the fighting. As they wisely took no share in it save where a solitary member of one native community was being furiously beaten by half a dozen of the other, they got into no serious trouble unless it were from a shower of stones obviously intended for a more specific object. But the scene, when one approached sufficiently near to be able to define it, was one of the most ferocious and extraordinary carnage. Both sides had been tasting blood since noon, and the appetite grew with what it fed upon. The air smelled of it, and its physical demonstration lay in pools upon the pavement, manifested itself in the torn and gory clothing of the rioters, on the *lathis*, which they wielded with such blind rage, upon the flinty missiles which unceasingly hurtled through the air, and upon the heads and hands of those who staggered or were carried away to a place of refuge. It was emphatically a scene to be viewed but once, for the memory of it is not likely to fade from the mind of the beholder.

THE ASPECT CHANGES.

For some time prior to the arrival of the men of the North Lancashire, some five hundred strong, and of the Artillery with their four guns, there were signs of a cessation of hostilities. A threa-

tened outbreak near the south-west corner of Omerkhari jail had been dissipated by the arrival of Lieutenant Grace with forty men of the Marine Battalion and of Superintendent Brewin with a detachment of sepoy; and the Falkland road and Two Tanks had begun to quieten down. The storm was by no means over, as a violent re-erudescence of hostilities in the Null Bazaar region soon afterwards proved; but the presence of the native troops had an obviously wholesome influence. When the news spread that the rioters in Null Bazaar had been fired upon with fatal effect, there was another lull, and before the rioting had reorganised itself the approach of the European troops with their ordnance gave the riot, for the time being the *coup de grace*. One of the guns was planted at Pydhownie ready on occasion to sweep the converging streets; the others were stationed at the chief centres of disturbance; and before midnight the streets were practically deserted save for the European and native troops, the Bombay Light Horse under Mr. Cuffe, and the police. Up to an early hour next morning there were no signs of a renewal of the trouble, and it was hoped that the leaders of both communities would be prevailed upon to give an undertaking that hostilities should not be resumed.

THE MILITARY AND POLICE CONTROL.

The control of the protective forces, as well as the discipline of the men themselves, was admirable throughout. Colonel Shortland and the Municipal Commissioner remained on the scene the whole of the night. Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, and his officers remained on duty all night, as well as the officers in charge of the military forces, both European and native.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The tolerant and harmonious relations which have existed for so many years past among the numerous creeds and communities in this city were broken on Friday, August 11, when a series of unfortunate collisions took place between the Mahomedans and Hindoos, which culminated in the most serious riots that have ever taken place in the history of Bombay. For some time past emissaries of the Cow-protection Society have been busy spreading their propaganda and in urging their co-religionists to take effective measures for preventing the slaughter of cattle, and in particular the sacred and venerated cow. One of the methods suggested for the accomplishment of this object was that the members of the community should do their utmost to purchase horned cattle and thereby preserve the lives of these beasts. This apparently innocent proposal directly it came to the notice of the authorities was seen to possess the germs for a serious misunderstanding with the followers of the Prophet, and several of the leaders of the movement were requested to meet Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, who pointed out to them that their project, if unduly persisted in, was likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, and therefore warned them to be particularly careful not to do anything to excite the hostile feelings of the sons of Islam. It was thought that this course would have a salutary

effect; and if no external influences had been brought into operation the probabilities are there would have been no interruption to the friendly intercourse between the two communities. The serious affrays that have recently taken place in various parts of the empire, and especially the recent fracas at Patan in Kathiawar, had the effect of exciting the feelings of both parties in Bombay. The indignation of the Hindoos was aroused by the unprovoked assault on their friends in Kathiawar and the profanation of their sacred fane, while the animosity of the Mahomedans was excited by the belief that the Hindoos were in reality the aggressors in the fight in the Junaghad State, and by the growing conviction that if the Hindoos bought up all the cattle they would be deprived of their food. With all those potent factors for mischief at work, it was patent that unless the most prudent counsels prevailed among the leaders of the different bodies, lamentable results would sooner or later be inevitable. A pretext for a row would not the authorities knew be difficult to find, and they rightly conjectured that, as Friday was a Hindoo holiday and the day of prayers for the Moslems it was quite possible that the growing distrust between them would culminate in some overt act of offence to the other party. In close proximity to the Jumma Musjid there is a fane dedicated to Mahadev, and it is stated that those connected with the temple were warned that if, in token of joy, they rang their bells during the time the worshippers of Allah were at their devotions, they would rue their temerity. The police, who seem to have been well acquainted with what was taking place, took what was considered to be ample precautions to prevent a disturbance of the peace, and accordingly yesterday morning a large body of native police, under several European constables, were placed in the vicinity of the Musjid to suppress at the outset any turbulence on the part of the Mahomedans. The latter, it is asserted, owing to certain requests made to them, congregated in unusually large numbers, and shortly after noon, in consequence of the tinkling of the bells in the neighbouring temple, many of the Mahomedans rushed from their sacred house to wreak vengeance on the adherents of Mahadev. The police, who were on the alert, at once intervened and succeeded in driving them back into their masjid, and the priests of the temple becoming cognizant of what was transpiring outside at once closed and barred their doors to secure themselves from molestation. Nothing daunted by their first repulse the upholders of the Crescent again essayed to break through the ranks of the police, and having been reinforced by many of their friends succeeded in forcing the police to adopt the defensive. In the heat of the excitement and bustle which followed during the remainder of the day, it was impossible to discover with any degree of accuracy what really happened at this juncture, but this much seems certain, that the police were soon involved in a serious conflict with the incensed Mahomedans, and many of the European constables, together with their native subordinates, were very severely handled. The news of this encounter spread like wild fire through the native town, which with magical rapidity underwent a marvellous transforma-

tion. The shops in the bazaars were promptly closed, and trade of all kinds was speedily suspended, while the residents in private dwellings locked their doors and in some cases barricaded the approaches thereto. In a few minutes all the peaceful avocations of the thoroughfares were blotted out and in its place were howling and excited mobs whose mad excesses the police were powerless to cope with. As though it were the result of some deep laid plot, although possibly it may have been the spontaneous eruption of the pent-up feelings of the populace, disturbances broke out in the chief centres of the Mahomedan quarters, notably in the Bhendy Bazaar and the Null Bazaar. The police reserves which were held in readiness for an emergency at the Chief Police Office were sent out, and they were resisted by infuriated crowds armed with lathis, who stubbornly fought with them, while their friends in the overlooking houses pelted them with stones and missiles of various kinds. In this skirmish several of the police officers, including the Commissioner of Police, received several nasty cuts. The police, who, although they were unarmed and in some cases only had light canes, did their duty most pluckily and succeeded in making several arrests. The police were, however, impotent to stamp out the outbreak, and it became evident that an appeal would have to be made to the military for assistance. And here it is to be regretted that the police are so inadequately equipped for dealing with a rising. Not only are they deficient in numbers, but are provided, in the case of the native policemen, with miserably insignificant truncheons, which puts its possessor at a disadvantage in a struggle with the sturdy Pathan, the muscular "Sidi Boy," or the lithe and agile *buamashes* that are to be met with in this great port. It is true that the European constables were recently provided with revolvers in case of need, but they were not furnished with ammunition. To these causes are undoubtedly due in no small measure the rising which for its extensive ramifications and the bitterness of the feelings engendered, and its disastrous effects eclipses entirely the great and memorable riots of 1873, when the city remained in a state of inquietude for several weeks. As the results of yesterday's unfortunate outbreak it is to be feared that animosities have been called into being, which it will take a considerable time to efface, for directly the unruly element and *badmashes* discovered that they could carry on their work of mischief with comparative impunity, they indulged in most brutal excesses and committed depredations of all kinds, including the pollution and desecration of temples. The roughs and bad characters to whom an emence of this kind means the prospect of a rich harvest of other people's goods did not hesitate to plunder wherever there was the least chance of obtaining the slightest amount of loot. Although, as previously stated, the tradesmen exhibited much alacrity in closing their shops, gangs of ruffians broke into their establishments and completely wrecked them, carrying off everything that was of value or took their fancy and maltreating the owners. Others amused themselves by attacking solitary members of the opposite faction, and admini-

stering to them a severe castigation. In one case several score of big burly roughs were seen pursuing a tram-car, in which were two inoffensive boys. Luckily the driver pluckily stuck to his post and drove his tram at a good pace, thus preventing the ruffians from doing serious injury to the lads. Throughout the whole of the afternoon the unprovoked attacks on inoffensive persons in the cars belonging to the Tramway Company was a regrettable circumstance, and for many hours on many of the lines the Company had to cease, and when traffic was fitfully resumed it was only done in some cases under police protection. Passengers were also pulled from the hack gharries and maltreated, but only in one or two solitary cases did the malcontents attempt to interfere with Europeans with whom they had no quarrel, and even in the midst of a tussle they refrained from interfering with the *Saheb-logus*. Throughout the afternoon skirmishes were perpetually taking place between the rival parties or between the police, in which a good many heads were broken, but no one, as far as could be learnt, was fatally injured. The surgeons at the various hospitals were kept busy, and the sticking plaster decorated faces of the members of the force showed conclusively how keen they had been in the performance of their duty. As soon as it became apparent that the troops would have to be called out to support the civil authority a messenger was despatched to the Commandant of the Marine Battalion, who stated that he could not act without an order from the General Commanding the District. The police officer then proceeded to the Military Office at the Town Hall, where the necessary order was obtained for the troops to be called out, and the presence of Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was also secured to render the necessary legal authorisation to the acts of the troops. Subsequently, the 5th Bombay Infantry were also ordered to march to the disturbed districts, and the troops were disposed in various parts of the city where the rioting was most dangerous. The appearance of the troops had an awe-inspiring effect for a short time in some localities, but as they took up their respective posts to await eventualities the over-wrought feelings of the excited crowds found vent in a renewal of hostilities. The attendance of the Magistrates having been obtained with the soldiers at the more rowdy parts they were set to work to clear the streets. And this was not found to be an altogether easy task. The mobs who had temporarily lost all respect for the representatives of order retired sullenly before the troops, and no sooner was the fighting stopped in one direction than it burst forth afresh in another. Driven from the main roads the rival gangs fought in the gullies, and when they were dislodged from these they resumed their unfriendly demonstrations in the main arteries of traffic. In the midst of the uproar and confusion the alarm of fire passed from lip to lip, and in a commendably short space of time two of the well manued engines of the Fire Brigade were seen hurrying down the Bhendy Bazaar, in the direction of the Municipal Stables, where a small fire was quickly put out. Those who were acquainted with what was taking place

in lanes and bye-ways, it became evident that a great deal of firmness would be required in dealing with the tumult. Colonel Shortland, who is in temporary command of the Bombay District, and who was on board the mail boat when he received the first intimation of the commotion in the town, came on shore in a steam-boat and hurried to the scene of the disturbances. After consulting with the police it was determined to requisition the service of the British troops, and a sowar was sent to the commanding officers of the Artillery and Lancashire Regiment stationed at Colaba to hold their men in readiness to march to the aid of those already engaged in attempting to put an end to the row at a moment's notice. Hardly had this message been sent off from Pydhownie, which was Colonel Shortland's head-quarters for the time, then reports were received that the rioters were growing still more audacious and that repeated conflicts were taking place. It was expected that at about this hour, when the numerous mills closed for the day, that many of the employes who belong to the lower and impressionable classes were likely to be drawn into the vortex of the struggle, and it was to overawe these that it was thought well to have Mr. Thomas Atkins' co-operation. It was also considered advisable that the Bombay Light Horse should be at hand in case of the disorderly movement spreading, as it was felt that their services would be invaluable in charging the mob, the police sowars having had a very exhausting day's work and several of them being hurt. Before they arrived, however, some of the troops had been obliged to resort to extreme measures. Those who were doing their utmost to restore tranquillity in the neighbourhood of the Null Bazaar, were compelled to charge the immense and threatening crowd which surrounded them, when they were met with a fusillade of stones not only from the people in the streets but from the surrounding houses. The troops were really in a very awkward predicament. They did not number more than a score of files, and they were being pressed by a bloodthirsty multitude of several thousand fanatics. They were, therefore, under the necessity of firing in self-defence, and three persons were, it is said, killed. About the same time another party of soldiers killed, so it was reported, a man in a rush, but it was impossible to verify the statement. A number of policemen were badly hurt, but they succeeded in capturing many of their assailants. In fact, the Pydhownie Police Station was so packed with a nondescript assembly of prisoners, who in tattered garments and bruised and battered faces bore unmistakable evidence of the escapades in which they had lately been engaged, that it was seriously suggested that if some steps were not taken to relieve the pressure there would be a repetition of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Superintendent Erewin, who was ubiquitous and indefatigable in dealing with the disturbance, accordingly had an armed guard placed outside the police station, and the miserable and misguided offenders against the Sirkar were brought into the open air and allowed to squat on the ground until they could be removed to a more convenient look up at the Esplanade. Shortly before nine o'clock the English troops put in an appearance, and with

four guns took up commanding positions. Desultory engagements occurred during the night, but there was nothing to warrant a resort to such a drastic measure as firing volleys on the crowd.

Amongst the injured persons who were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated by Dr. Eason, the House Surgeon, were 130 persons including Hindoos and Mahomedans, whose names and description of the injury they sustained are as follows :—

- 1.—Wallji Seejee, aged 30, a muddam by profession, residing in the Fort, has a contused wound, of about two inches in length, on the left side of the upper lip, caused by a blow with a stick. Refused to remain in hospital.
- 2.—Jadowji Kandas, aged 59, opium-seller by profession, residing at Moombadevi, has a contused wound on the right side of the forehead exposing the bone. Refused to remain in hospital.
- 3.—Juggonath Mohundas, aged 58, stamp-seller, residing at Funnaawady, has a lacerated wound of about one and a half inch in length on the left side of the head. Refused to remain in hospital.
- 4.—Motiram Vanmalee, aged 25, tailor, residing at Lohar Chawl, has got a contused wound on the left side of the nose of a quarter inch. Discharged.
- 5.—Govind Jeevanji, aged 14, residing at Lohar Chawl, has a wound about one inch in length on the outer side of the right thigh.
- 6.—Sivram Mahapat, aged 24, reserve policeman, residing at Girgaum, has a wound of about one and a half inch in length on the right side of the head.
- 7.—Mohiram Jalla, aged 22, goldsmith, residing at Ramwady, has a scalp wound of about half an inch in length on the back part of the head and a contused wound on the left eyebrow of about one inch in length.
- 8.—Narayan Condaaji, aged 55, shopkeeper, residing at Nagpada, has a contusion of the right ear.
- 9.—Mahomedsha, aged 40, cook, residing at Kalbadevi, has a black eye and contusion of the nose.
- 10.—Shrihond Vallji, aged 30, shopkeeper, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a slight contusion on the forehead.
- 11.—Lalchund Vallji, aged 34, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the left hand.
- 12.—Aadool Hoosain Mahomedally, aged 24, glass seller, residing at Imambara, has a contused wound of about one inch in length on the head, exposing the bone.
- 13.—Moosa Jeeva, aged 30, victoria driver, residing at Bhisti Moholla, has a contused wound of about one and a half inches in length on the left side of the head.
- 14.—Soonderia Luximon, aged 16, servant to a shopkeeper, residing at the Market, has a lacerated wound about two inches in length on the back of the head.
- 15.—Soorad Bulli, aged 35, tram-driver, residing at Bynulla, has a superficial wound of about half an inch in length at the lower jaw.
- 16.—Purshotam Vallji, aged 25, broker, residing at Champa Gulli, has a contused wound, one and a half inches in length, on the left side of the head.
- 17.—Mahomed Jeeva Mahomed Dhunis, aged 40, Jemadar, Bombay Police, B. Division, residing at Nagpada, has a contused swelling on the left eyebrow.
- 18.—Dhondoo Jeevaji, aged 35, policeman, Mahim Division, residing at Mahim, has a contused wound of the scalp of two inches in length.
- 19.—Kruehumbai, Hindoo woman, aged 39, tobaccoist, residing at Null Bazaar, has a wound of about half an inch in length on the upper lip.
- 20.—Mahomed Nizamoodin Mahomed, aged 20,

tea seller, residing at Bapoo Hajam Moholla, has a contused swelling on the middle of the head.

21.—Sadoo Luximon, aged 43, tram inspector, residing at Bapoo Hajam Moholla, has a lacerated wound, about two inches in length, on the lower jaw.

22.—Sooklal Sheeval, aged 24, a servant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a lacerated scalp wound of about two inches in length at the back of the head.

23.—Hema Kanya, aged 40, Municipal sweeper, residing at Oomercary, has a lacerated wound of about one and a half inch in length on the head.

The following persons who sustained serious injuries are detained in Hospital :—

24.—Jetha Sunker, aged 24, servant, residing at Mombadevie, has a severe contused wound of two inches in length on the right side of the head, exposing the bone.

25.—Mahomed Hoosain, aged 24, hawker, residing at Gully Moholla, has two severe lacerated wounds, of about three inches in length, on the top of the head, exposing the bone.

26.—Sooklal Seeval, aged 24, servant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a lacerated wound, two inches in length, on the upper and back part of the head, exposing the bone.

27.—Purshotam Vallji, aged 25, broker, residing at Champs Gully, has two contused and lacerated wounds on each side of the head, two inches in length. He is under shock, and there is free hæmorrhage, bone exposed.

28.—Nursoo Sakaram, aged 50, postman, residing at Apollo Bunder, has a contused and lacerated wound of about one inch in length on the right part of the head.

29.—Chunilal Purshotam, aged 24, beggar, residing at Bhoiwada, has several lacerated and contused wounds of about three to four inches in length, on the upper part of the head, exposing the bone.

30.—Paideen Mooda, aged 30, dock labourer, residing at Mombadevie, has a lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the upper part of the head, exposing the bone.

31.—Babajee Pandoo, aged 30, policeman 667 E, has a severe contused and lacerated wound of about three inches in length, situated on the left eyebrow, exposing the bone. There is free bleeding, and he is under shock.

32.—Shomdeen Jeeva, aged 40, victoria-driver, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has five contused and lacerated wounds from one to four inches in length on the top of the head, exposing the bone. He is under severe shock and in great pain. He has also got a fracture of the right fore-arm and a wound on the right eye.

33.—Rama Babajee, aged 39, cart-driver, residing at Oooliwada, has severe contusions on the back, of about five in number, and a contused wound on the head. The patient has also a wound on the left elbow.

34.—Luximidass Ramdass, aged 47, beggar, having no residence, has a contused wound of about one inch in length and swelling on the left side of the forehead.

35.—Luximidass Hurichund, aged 20, shop-keeper, residing at Khuruk, has a severe contused and lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the fore part of the head, exposing the bone.

36.—Ananji Damji, aged 35, police peon No. 404, residing on the race-course, has a large contused swelling on the right temple due to extravasation of blood.

37.—Juma Abha, aged 24, carpenter, residing at Null Bazaar, has a fracture of the right hand and a contused swelling on the back of the neck and a contused mark on the buttocks.

38.—Oosman Haji Ebrahim, aged 47, shop-keeper, residing at Baloo Serang Street, has three contused and lacerated wounds on the top of the head of about one inch in length, and six contused marks on the back, shoulder, left arm and fore-head.

39.—Abdool Kadar, aged 40, fireman, residing at Carnac Bunder, has his scalp covered with contused swellings and a fracture of the left fore-arm.

40.—Mahomed Hoosain, aged 24, hawker, residing at Mochee Gully, has two severe lacerated wounds of about one to three inches in length on the top of the head, exposing the bone; has also contusions on the right hand and shoulder.

41.—A Mahomedan lad, name unknown, aged about 18 years, was brought to the hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull. The patient was brought in an unconscious state, and he was lying in a critical state.

42.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Emambux, aged 34, coolie, residing at Picquet Road, has a lacerated wound on the left eyebrow and a second wound on the top of the head.

43.—Kalla Somjee, aged 35, hawker, has two contused wounds on the upper and back part of the head and contusion of the back.

44.—Jewa Mota, 41, victoria-driver, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has about twelve severe contused marks on the shoulders and back, the result of blows from a stick; has also a wound on the back of the head, is in great pain.

45.—Pyaodsen Maler, aged 30, dock labourer, residing at Khetwadi, has a severe lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the upper part of the head, exposing the bone; also a wound of the right thumb: is under shock.

46.—Hursonjee Jugjeevan, aged 24, hawker, residing in the Fort, has a contused wound of about one inch in length on the crest of the left ilium and a scalp wound of about one inch on the back of the head.

47.—Valubjee Dewohund, aged 27 years, copper-smith, residing at Mombadevie, has a severe contused and lacerated wound of about 2½ inches in length on the left side of the forehead, exposing the bone; there is free bleeding from the temporal artery: is under shock.

48.—Mahadoo Purmandass, aged 24 years, compositor, residing at Mandvie, has severe contusion across the left side of the face, also contusion of the right shoulder, arm, and elbow joint.

49.—Rumjoo Abha, aged 27 years, carpenter, residing at Chuna-ka-Butty, has three severe lacerated scalp wounds, one of three inches, one of two inches, and one of one inch on the top of the head; there is free bleeding: is under shock.

50.—Dost Mahomed Sewjee, aged 36, woodshop-keeper, residing at Kuruk, has two wounds contused and lacerated from two to three inches in length on the top of the head, free bleeding: is under shock.

51.—Mahomed Kawjee, aged 53 years, woodshop-keeper, Kuruk, has three severe contused and lacerated wounds of about three inches in length on the top of the head: is under shock.

52.—Hajee Abdoola, aged 40 years, merchant, Bungalow Mohla, has a severe contused and lacerated wound on the head of about 2½ inches in length and six contused marks on the back and shoulders, the result of blows from sticks.

The following patients were discharged after treatment :—

Luddack Moosa, aged 40, a Mahomedan.

Jeeva Hurri, aged 30, Hindoo.

Vussonji Hurri, aged 25, Hindoo.

Bhanji Cooverji, aged 30, Hindoo.

Thakersey Devohund, aged 30, Hindoo.

Govind Kalloo, aged 25, Hindoo.

Ramchunder Vinayak, aged 30, Hindoo.
 Hemittal Luximon, aged 19, Hindoo.
 Moola Luximon, aged 35, Hindoo.
 Yeevant Poondlic, aged 18, Hindoo.
 Rama Bapooji, aged 39, Hindoo.
 Grey, Police Inspector, aged 37, European.
 Parmdass, aged 40, Hindoo.
 Govind Bhawan, aged 40, Hindoo,
 Morarji Jootha, aged 47, Hindoo.
 Abdool Rahiman Cassum, aged 35, Mahomedan.
 Tanoo Essoo, aged 27, Hindoo.
 Kanoo Luximon, aged 26, Hindoo.
 E. E. Setna, aged 27, Reporter, *Bombay Samachar*
 Parsee.
 Gnanpat Mahadoo, aged 30, Hindoo.
 Kurnondass Lalji, aged 26, Hindoo.
 Varga Jetha, aged 12, Hindoo.
 Bhagoo Essoo, aged 30, Hindoo.
 Haji Abdoola, aged 40, Mahomedan.
 Kola Somji, aged 37, Hindoo.
 Kassam Mohideen, aged 40, Mahomedan.
 Amroot Babji, aged 27, Hindoo.
 Luximon Sewram, aged 35, Hindoo.
 Naloo Muccan, aged 34, Hindoo.
 Rowji Ruttonji, aged 28, Hindoo.
 Vithoo Rowji, aged 28, Hindoo.
 Mahadoo Ganoo, aged 27, Hindoo.
 Sakaram Vithoo, aged 40, Hindoo.
 Bala Suttoo, aged 25, Hindoo.
 Oosman Haji, aged 40, Mahomedan.

(*Times of India*, Monday, August 14.)

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

His Excellency the Governor received a telegram from her Majesty the Queen-Empress on Saturday night, expressing her Majesty's grief at hearing of the religious riots in Bombay, and her hope that they might soon subside.

STILL RIOTING.

On Saturday, August 12, the city passed through a time of greater trouble, turmoil, and bloodshed than on Friday, when the first outbreak took place. Those who have witnessed the riots of 1850 and of 1874, and who have a vivid recollection of all the incidents relating thereto, state without exaggeration that the present riots are of an unprecedented character in their magnitude and intensity, and their wide-reaching effects. The first two riots were between the Mahomedans and the Parsees, and as the latter form but an infinitesimal portion of the population of this city, the riots, were generally confined to those parts of the town where they resided, and the civil and military force could, therefore, easily cope with those riots. Further, there was not much of recrimination or retaliation on the part of the Parsees, nor did they attempt to desecrate the mosques or the religious places of the Mahomedans, and the authorities, therefore, on the first appearance of the military on the scene of the riots, were able to restore peace and quiet to the city. But such is unfortunately not the case in the present instance. As the murderous affrays are between the two communities who form about nine-tenths of the population of this city, which has since greatly extended in every direction, the police almost with the same force that they possessed during the last riots had a hard task to perform, and it was no wonder that within an hour or two of the first outbreak of the

riots they had to call in the aid of the military. The riots have extended, with the exception of the localities occupied by the Europeans, from one end of the town to the other. Affrays of a serious character are reported to have taken place at Colaba on the one hand, to Sewree, Matoonga, Dadur and Mabim on the other, thus covering such a wide extent of area that it has been found rather difficult, even with the aid of the military, to put down the skirmishes and bloodshed in the remotest parts of the town. The military were first confined to Pydhownie and other central places; but as reports of the gradual extension of the riots were received, the military were divided and sent in small companies to those parts where lawlessness and disorder prevailed supreme. On Saturday

THE HINDOOS WERE THE AGGRESSORS.

When we say the Hindoos were the aggressors, we do not include among them the Banias, the Bhatias, the Lohanas, and such other castes, who from their very nature are known to be more or less indisposed to enter into close conflict; but those who renewed the riots were Hindoo mill-hands, who turned out in large numbers to avenge themselves on the Mahomedans for the attacks they had made on the Hindoos, their houses, and their temples on the day before. It is well known that some of the Bombay mills are not working on Saturdays on account of the troublous times they are now passing through; but still there are a great many of these concerns which are kept going on that day. As usual, every preparation was made on Saturday to work the mills, and even the workmen attended in large numbers, apparently to do their duty for the day. Some of the men, however, who were mischievously inclined, put the idea into the heads of their fellow-workers that the Mahomedans had been assaulting their co-religionists and desecrating their temples, and it would be far better if they stopped work and remained at home for the day. Notwithstanding the persuasions and remonstrances in turn of their employers, the mill-hands stopped work in the early part of the day, and all left in a body, leaving the mill-owners to adopt any measures they liked against them. The crowd of mill-hands, which was at first peaceful, soon became unruly and boisterous, and as time went on it increased in numbers and became altogether an unwieldy and an unmanageable body. About a hundred thousand men having thus set themselves free, they went in different directions of the city, and, as subsequent events showed, they proved a dangerous element in the general riots which were at their height on Saturday in all the Mussalman quarters of the town. These mill-hands are all strong, well-built fellows, and armed with strong lethal weapons they went about

DESECRATING THE MOSQUES

in almost every part of the town where the military and the police were not stationed. A party of these mill-hands went in the direction of Worlee, where the well-known mosque of Mama Hajani is situated. The mosque is built on the rocks at some distance from the Worlee bridge, and at high water is surrounded on all sides by the sea. About two hundred of these insurgents attacked the mosque from outside with stones

and brought down a portion of it by means of thick long bamboo sticks. The besiegers fortunately were not aware that there were at that time in an inner room inside the mosque a few Mahomedans, men and women, who had assembled for prayers, for if they were, it was quite probable that they would have, if not murdered, caused serious harm to them all. Mama Hajani is considered to be one of the most holy and sacred mosques, and the Mahomedans have, therefore, it is said, taken a vow to avenge its desecration. These Hindoo rioters then penetrated into the heart of the town, and went about destroying every mosque and place of Mahomedan worship that came in their way. Early in the morning, at about 8 o'clock, they took possession of the whole of the Girgaum Road, the Girgaum Back Road, and their adjacent localities, and ran about like mad fanatics, raving and crying out "Mahadev kee Jeh," "Success to Mahadev," and belabouring, and in some cases murdering stray Mahomedans who happened to meet them in the streets. They attacked every shop owned by Mahomedans in these localities, and robbed and plundered right and left. In one of these shops a large quantity of blue and red dry paint was stored, and the insurgents threw the whole of it out into the street, which presented an extraordinary appearance for a considerable distance. A strong party of mill-hands then attacked the mosque of the Borees in a by-lane called Mangalwady on the main Girgaum Road, and having brought out the doors and windows and furniture, including even the cooking pots, of the mosque into the street, set fire to them, causing a great panic among the inhabitants of the locality. Constable Clarkson, who appeared at the scene soon after, took measures to keep the fire under control with the assistance of the townsmen, and sent a message to the head of the Fire Brigade for a "steamer," which arrived in good time and completely extinguished the fire. The Hindoos, in fact, were in possession of the streets for about an hour and plundered and caused great damage to property until the arrival of a detachment of 43 Blue-Jackets and 13 Marines under the command of Lieutenants Foulke and Cave, who patrolled the streets and remained in a convenient place in the locality the rest of the day and last night. In the course of the day the assailants made to enter the Kalbadevi Road and there plundered the shop of Dawoodbhai Jareewalla, who deals largely in gold and silver embroidered cloth, and also looted similar shops in its vicinity.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In addition to the military that were called out for service from Colaba, Marine Lines, and Boree Bunder on Friday afternoon, the following further military arrangements have been made by the authorities. General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, and Major Blomfield, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, who had gone on leave to Poona, came down to Bombay on Saturday morning. General Budgen, having taken charge from Colonel Shortland, proceeded at once to the police station at Pydhownie, where he stationed himself for the whole day and night, giving instructions, in consultation with Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, for the distribution of the military in

different parts of the town. At about 7 o'clock that morning 150 men of H. M. S. Abyssinia and 90 men from H. M. S. Lapwing, under the command of Captain Sbamburg and Lieutenants Kemp and Cave, and Warrant Officer Cross, landed at the Stone Bunder, Fort, and marched in the direction of Pydhownie Police Station, where they remained under the orders of General Budgen. A party of native lascars, numbering about fifty, from the Abyssinia and the Lapwing, also landed at the same bunder and went to the Pydhownie Police Station awaiting orders. At about 11-15 a.m., by the direction of General Budgen and the Commissioner of Police, a small party of lascars in charge of a European police officer went through the native town and cleared large crowds of people who had gathered in the streets. Later on in the afternoon fifty marines of the Magdala accompanied by the police marched to Tardeo, Clark, and Warden roads, while a few of the party were deputed to proceed to Gowalia Tank Road. Captain Swan, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, who was on duty ever since the breaking out of the riot, was in charge of the Light Horse and remained at the Pydhownie Police Station all Friday night until Saturday morning, when he was relieved by General Budgen and Major Blomfield. On Friday night the G. I. P. Railway Company adopted prompt measures to protect their several armouries, on which guards were mounted. Major Reiley, Chief Commissariat Officer, was also in attendance at the Pydhownie station to make arrangements for the baggage of the troops. At 3 p.m. on Saturday a special train conveying the 2nd Bombay Lancers, consisting of 125 men, under the command of Colonel Jones, Lieutenant Pilleau, Lieutenant Bayner, Dr. Lyon, Lieutenant Griffith, and Lieutenant Lowrie arrived at the Victoria Terminus from Poona, and were received by Captain Swan and Major Reiley, the former escorting the squadron to the Pydhownie Police Station, where he received certain orders from General Budgen. An hour afterwards, another special train conveying the second squadron, consisting of an equal number of men, arrived, and they also marched to the central station. At about 6 o'clock in the evening the Bombay Rifle Volunteers, consisting of 300 rank and file, under the command of Colonel L. H. Bayley, Major Leatham, Major Brown, Captains Place, Nicholson, and Baird, arrived at the Pydhownie station, where a few of the men were deputed to perform guard duty, and the rest were distributed in the different parts of the town. Towards midnight, a third squadron of the 2nd Lancers arrived by special train from Poona and were told off for duty at Bhendy Bazaar, Duncan Road, and Grant Road. Mr. E. W. Kelly, Passenger Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, and his assistants, Messrs. Ryan, Walshe, and Jackson, were in attendance at the Victoria Terminus, and supervised the arrival of the Lancers. Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. O. S., Under-Secretary to Government, and the Inspector General of Prisons came to the Pydhownie station, where they remained until a late hour at night. Yesterday morning two special trains brought down to Bombay from Poona four companies of the 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, consisting of 600 rank and file under the command of Colonel

Goldsmith, Major May, Captain Emslie, Captain Ember, Lieutenant Oakebott, Lieutenant Samson, Lieutenant Scott Harden, Lieutenant Kreith, Lieutenant Lloyd, Lieutenant Walsh and Lieutenant Keelan; and the 25th Bombay Rifles, consisting of 500 rank and file under the command of Colonel Kandy, Captain Beckan, Surgeon-Captain Heath, Lieutenant Sillery, Lieutenant Cleary, Lieutenant Prevost, Lieutenant Phelps, and Lieutenant Fenn. A party of the Lancashire Fusiliers, under the command of Captain Ember and Captain Emslie, were posted at Grant Road and Duncan Road, while a party of the 25th Bombay Rifles was stationed at Null Bazaar and Cammatteepoora. Another detachment of the Lancashire Fusiliers on the breaking out of a disturbance at Chinchpogly was at once despatched to that place with a party of the Bombay 2nd Lancers.

On Saturday evening the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, consisting of about 200 rank and file, under the command of Colonel Swan, were sent off to Mahalaxmee and Cumbala Hill for duty. The Thana Police also furnished a contingent of fifty men in charge of a native jemadar.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON THE SITUATION.

At the Legislative Council held at Poona on Saturday afternoon, His Excellency Lord Harris in alluding to the riots in Bombay said:—

Before proceeding to the business on the Agenda paper I have to say that I have been asked by an honourable member if there is any objection to give any information as to the very deplorable agitation which appeared in Bombay City yesterday, and which is going on to-day. Under the circumstances, it seems to me that there is no objection to my giving that information. Though the rules for asking questions are not adhered to, I have the power of altering the lide laid down by those rules, and I think I am justified in giving the required information. The information I have received amounts to this: that the riots yesterday were serious enough to necessitate the aid of the garrison of Bombay, both European and native, being called in to aid the civil power. Some two hundred arrests were made and two hundred persons were injured. The strain on the police force was reported to be very severe, and the Inspector-General of Police is drafting into Bombay bodies of Mofussil Police from those districts whence they can best be spared. Two squadrons of Light Horse were despatched early this morning, and special Magistrates were appointed last night. I regret to add that the latest information is not favourable, as the rioting commenced again this morning in widely separated parts of the city; but I fear, from information I have received from the military authorities, that it has concentrated itself again, in a serious form. A third squadron of Light Horse has been despatched. A ship has been landed from ships of the Indian Squadron and the Royal Indian Marine, and the Commissioner of Police has instructions to ask for all the aid he desires. I hope myself that the presence of Cavalry will be more efficacious than anything else in dispersing the mobs, experience having shown that the mere passage to and fro in the streets prevents crowds

from collecting. Gentlemen, we shall do all we can to suppress this dangerous agitation as speedily as possible; but there is another force which can be brought to bear on excited passions, quite as effectual as anything Government can do, and that is, the moral suasion of the leaders of the communities concerned, and I take this opportunity of calling upon those leaders to use their influence and their learning and their position to dissuade their co-religionists from further acts of violence on this occasion, and on every occasion to do their utmost to check any indications of an outburst of a similar character. I pass no opinion on the causes of this outbreak, it would ill become me to do so at this stage, but wherever the fault may really be, I am justified in enlisting on the side of law and order every force that can be brought to bear against riot or agitation. On these grounds I call on the leaders of the communities arrayed against each other to add their moral influence to the executive power of the Government.

General Gatacre had an interview with H. E. the Governor at Poona regarding the despatch of the military to Bombay, and two hundred and forty sabres were accordingly ordered to be despatched fully equipped to Bombay, together with the 25th Bombay Rifles and the 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, which have already arrived in Bombay as stated above.

THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES

have heartily co-operated with the military expediting the despatch of troop trains, the ordinary passenger train from Poona to Bombay having been cancelled for the present, as there is no more rolling stock available at that place. The railway authorities are deserving of great credit for the very quick work they have done in despatching the 240 horses of the Lancers, and conveying tents and baggage for the troops at such short notice.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

By a Government Extraordinary issued on Saturday by Mr. G. O. Whitworth, Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, the under-mentioned gentlemen were appointed, under Section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Special Magistrates for the City of Bombay:—

Messrs. H. A. Acworth, I. O. S.; R. H. Vincent; Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Weir; Colonel D. V. Shortland; Messrs. J. M. Campbell, I. O. S.; G. Cotton; Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborn; Messrs. A. M. T. Jackson, I. O. S.; L. R. W. Forrest; O. A. B. Beatty; A. R. Maidment; Captain W. P. Walsh; Messrs. Charles Douglas, Montague Turner, John Symons, Louis P. Russell; Major B. Scott, R. E., and Mr. H. M. Phipson.

As the detachments of different regiments have been distributed in the various parts of the town, Government have deemed it proper in the present state of affairs to appoint more magistrates, without whose orders the military authorities cannot open fire against the rioters in cases of emergency.

FATAL RIOTS AND SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

The riots in the native town on Saturday assumed alarming proportions, the Hindoos, principally of the labouring classes, having resorted to retaliation on the Mahomedans for the outrages com-

mitted on their co-religionists on the day before. There was a general outbreak of riots all over the town during the day, and detachments of military were sent out by the order of General Budgen wherever the police required their assistance. Information was received that the Hindoos had attacked the Musjid situated in the compound of a bungalow known as the Nwab of Beyla's house, now in the occupation of Mr. Haji Cassum, and a strong body of the police was despatched for the arrest of the offenders. Before the police could get to the place, the mosque had been desecrated, and the Koran and other religious books and several odds and ends that were within the building were torn or broken to pieces. The assailants in every instance made themselves scarce on receiving an intimation from their accomplices that the police were on their track. The Hindoos looted the shops of the Mahomedans, and the latter retaliated in localities where there was nothing to prevent them from following their lawless pursuits. They were not content with plundering each other's shops, but they also way-laid any and every individual who belonged to the opposite faction and made murderous assaults on them. The chief difficulty the police had to contend with was the safe conveyance of Mahomedan funeral parties through quarters where the Hindoos predominated. Usually these funeral corteges pass through Kalbadevie, Withulwady, and other streets, which are the strongholds of the Hindoo population of the town, and it was considered dangerous to allow such parties to pass through these streets. It was resolved, therefore, to furnish escorts of small detachments of the military, the Marines, and the Light Horse, with a body of police, to accompany those processions to Sonapore and back to the Mahomedan quarters. Each of these parties was under the orders of a magistrate, whose presence was necessary, because neither the military nor the marines could open fire in case of an emergency without his order. The wisdom of furnishing the escort to funeral parties became evident when such a party was passing from Null Bazaar to Girgaum Back Road where the four main roads converge. The conduct of the Hindoos there might have proved disastrous if the police and the military had not acted with prudence, circumspection, and moderation. There were five corpses of Mussulmans being taken to Sonapore, and the party numbered no less than five or six hundred men, most of them having bamboo sticks in their hands. At the corner of one of the four roads is an extensive chawl, three or four storeys high, occupied by about a hundred Hindoos, who are employed in mills and other local factories. These Hindoos partly opened their windows and threw a number of tiles on the biers containing the corpses. The Mahomedans naturally became infuriated, and swore to take their revenge on their assailants. The police as well as the military called out to the Hindoos not to indulge in that dangerous practice, but the Hindoos continued to shower pieces of tiles and other missiles on the crowd below. They would not desist from throwing the projectiles until the police threatened to break open their doors and make every one of them captives. The Mahomedans were asked by the authorities to treat the insult with

contempt, but they would not budge an inch they said until they had had their revenge. The police and the military had to resolutely call upon the Mahomedans to proceed, which they eventually did with many flourishes of their sticks against their assailants and many vows of avenging the insult on their way back to their houses. The Mahomedans then, with a view to give vent to their feelings, threw stones and struck their sticks against the windows of the Prarthna Samaj building, which is a temple of Hindoo reformers, and which is within a few yards of the chawl, and smashed the glass. Were it not for the escort which accompanied them, the affray between the two factions would have been fraught with serious results. Several Mahomedan corpses were removed during the day accompanied by military escorts, but without any disturbance of a serious character. The Hindoos threatened and hooted, but refrained from any active hostilities on account of the escort which was fully armed. The presence of the military and the Blue Jackets did not deter the Mahomedans from continuing the riots during the day. Even at short distances from where the military detachments were stationed they attempted assaults on the Hindoos and the spoliation of their shops and places of business. In Bhendy Bazaar they attempted to rescue a party of prisoners who were being taken under military escort to the Pydhowrie station, with the result that the soldiers fired and two or three of the party fell dead on the ground and many were injured. At Jambles Moholla again a large number of Mahomedans collected with a view to proceed to Bhendy Bazaar, but notwithstanding that the police asked them to desist from pursuing their course and to disperse, they pressed onwards and threatened the police with assault. The police in self-defence discharged their rifles, which were charged with buckshot, and the insurgents ran away, leaving six wounded in the street. Hardly had the excitement of this incident subsided, when news was brought to the central police station that a free fight had taken place between the two rival factions at Chinghpogly, and there were eight men killed and about a hundred seriously injured. Several reports were received at this time of some fatal conflicts in the town, and the police had therefore to be here, there, and at all other places wherever the conduct of the malcontents demanded their presence. A fatal occurrence arose out of a Mussalman funeral at Grant Road. The mourners brought up three corpses in a cart, and after consigning them to the grave wished to return by Coombarwada. This was opposed by the police, who knew that a conflict with the Hindoos, who abounded in that locality, was inevitable. The mob proved intractable and sought to force the line of defence. The police accordingly called the military to their assistance. They charged with fixed bayonets, but as that did not prevent the crowd from coming to close quarters, they poured a volley, killing some and wounding a large number of the insurgents. A fight took place about the same time at Chuna-ka-Bhates between about a thousand Hindoos and an equally large number of Mahomedan weavers of the Julaa caste. The affray was at its height when Constable Good, with a small party of local and railway

police, charged on the Hindoos, who were the aggressors, and succeeded in dispersing the crowd. A short time after the Hindoos were reported to be attempting to break open the doors of a house near the railway bridge at Grant Road because a Mahomedan, who had recently arrived at the Grant Road Station, had concealed himself in that house. The Hindoos, who were much excited over the demolition of their Marotee temple, shouted out "Kali mata ki Jai," and thus invoking the aid of their "Black Goddess" were striking vigorously at the door of the house. The police soon arrived on the spot and called upon the crowd to disperse; but as they declined to obey the orders given to them and became aggressive, Constable Good discharged a few shots from his fowling-piece in self-defence, with the result that the crowd disappeared in no time. About two hundred Mahomedans of the "Challee Chore" caste, who had desecrated, plundered, and burnt the Hindoo temple at Falkland Road, assembled again at Islampura with a view to commit some further damage in that direction. The Hindoos resented the insult given to them by attacking the "Challee Chores" and mortally wounding some of them. Superintendent Grennan came upon the scene in company of a few policemen and a small detachment of the Marine Battalion, who, after charging the mob with great determination and pluck, succeeded in arresting a large number of the assailants. A Pathan's dead body was brought on Saturday at the Pydhownie Police Station in charge of a Mahomedan colour-sergeant of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, who reported the circumstances under which the death of the Pathan was caused. He said that a crowd of about two hundred Pathans, chiefly dock labourers, had been attacking parties of Hindoos, and when they were asked not to do so, they endeavoured to attack the military guard of nine men stationed in Jakaria Street. The colour-sergeant told them not to approach nearer, and added that if they disregarded the order they would be fired at. The Pathans became aggressive, and as they came into close quarters with bludgeons in their hands, the military in self-defence fired upon them and killed the ringleader, whose body was subsequently ordered to be removed to the Morgue. Reports were about the same time received that serious riots had taken place at Dadar, and that the Hindoos contemplated making a raid on the Mahomedan Durgas at Mahim. The police with small companies of the military were ordered to be sent to these places, and it is said that they were able to nip the riots in these distant parts of the town in the bud. Several reports of affrays between the rival parties in different parts of the town were received at the Pydhownie police station during the course of the day, and they were all promptly attended to.

ATTACK ON A NATIVE JUDGE AND A MAGISTRATE.

A party of Hindoos, principally mill-labourers, went on Saturday to the house at Tardeo of Mr. Hakim, the Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court, and threatened to assault him. Mr. Hakim having fired a revolver from one of the windows of his house, the crowd fled away. Mr. Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, narrowly

escaped receiving some injuries at the hands of a number of Hindoos while accompanying a Mahomedan funeral party to the burial ground at Sonapore. Mr. Dastur had kept two coachmen—a Hindoo and a Mahomedan—and they drove the vehicle in turns as they went through the Hindoo or Mahomedan quarters of the town. The Mahomedan coachman was driving the carriage on the present occasion, and he was assaulted with stones and sticks by a body of Hindoos passing through the streets. Mr. Dastur had the courage to jump out of his carriage, and as he was recognised by the assailants they ran away and disappeared in the crowd.

MINOR INCIDENTS.

The Mahomedans at Chindy Bazaar, near Null Bazaar, created a serious disturbance on Sunday, August 13, and it therefore became necessary to disperse them by military force. One man was shot dead, and several men were seriously injured. A Hindoo who was passing by the Jakaria Masjid was assaulted by a number of Mahomedan rousths and killed on the spot, the assailants disappearing in the mosque and in the adjoining houses. A Mahomedan walking along the Grant Road was assailed by a number of Hindoos and murdered. Two of the rioters have been arrested and sent to jail. A disturbance took place near the Common Jail between the two factions, in which one of the men lost his life. Several shops at Kavit Gully, Bhisty Mohla, Bhooleshwar, and Nagpada were looted, the Hindoos plundering those belonging to the Mahomedans and *vice versa*. Several arrests have been made in connection with these outrages. Major Maspherson, of the Poona Police, arrested seven persons while they were in the act of removing an iron chest containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500. There were serious riots at Sewree, which were put down by the police and the military before they assumed any very alarming proportions. The Hindoos made frequent attacks on the *musjid* at the Sonapore burial-ground, but they were repulsed by the Mahomedans, who kept them at a distance by throwing large stones and other missiles at their assailants. A party of the Blue Jackets, however, soon drove the Hindoos out of the Sonapore Lane. There is no truth in the rumour that the mosque at Colaba was desecrated by the Hindoos on Saturday.

THE PYDHOWNIE POLICE STATION.

The Pydhownie police station was the central place where the heads of the military and civil authorities were to be found day and night. General Budgen and Mr. Vincent issued orders to their subordinates from their office, which was opened on the verandah of the building. Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the Special Magistrates appointed by Government, who take their turns, have also seats in the office. On one side of the police station food is cooked in large copper pots for the European soldiers and the Blue Jackets. The Hindoos send at their own expense large quantities of sweetmeats for the use of the native police. The rioters, who are arrested during the day, are first brought to the Pydhownie station, whence they are remanded by the Magistrates to jail. Pandals have been erected in front of the police station

and on the roadside opposite for the accommodation of officers and men.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Bombay Tramway Company, who have proved throughout a most valuable adjunct to the protective forces, issued orders to allow the police, as well as the military and volunteers, to travel on their cars free of charge.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

The native merchants closed their offices on Saturday and Sunday, because they themselves and their men could not travel from one part of the town to another with safety. The Municipal Office was entirely closed on Saturday afternoon, as a sufficient number of clerks had not put in an appearance. There was not much doing at the local Banks, nor at the offices of European merchants, tradesmen, and lawyers, as their native constituents could not attend to their business in the Fort. All the schools, the share market, and the shops in the native town were closed, and all business at the bunders was at a standstill, while the streets in the Fort have presented a deserted and dreary appearance for the last two days.

RIOTERS CHARGED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

There were 127 prisoners brought on Saturday from the Pydhonie police station to the Esplanade Police Court under a strong escort of the Bombay Rifles and the police. They were all charged with rioting and cognate other offences, and remanded to jail till the 25th of August. Among these prisoners there were 118 Mahomedans, who were ordered to be sent to the Common Jail, and 9 Hindoos, who were taken to the House of Correction.

TWELVE HUNDRED ARRESTS.

Up to Sunday night there were 1,199 men arrested in connection with the riots. In the House of Correction accommodation is found for 720 prisoners, among whom 249 are Mahomedans and 471 Hindoos. In the Common Jail there are 479 prisoners, including both Mahomedans and Hindoos. The two jails are at present guarded, within and without, by a strong military guard.

INQUESTS ON THE KILLED.

During Saturday and the whole of Sunday Mr. Turner, the Coroner, and Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, were both engaged, the former in holding inquisitions, and the latter in making examination of the wounds inflicted on dead bodies. The number of inquests held since Saturday afternoon up to late yesterday evening was 35, eighteen being upon the bodies of Hindoos, and seventeen upon those of Mahomedans. On Saturday afternoon the Coroner held an enquiry at the J. J. Hospital on the bodies of ten persons, five of whom were identified, and, after recording formal evidence, the enquiry was adjourned until the 24th instant. Yesterday morning Mr. Turner held an enquiry on the bodies of 19 persons at the morgue, Cammatteepoora and at the J. J. Hospital on the bodies of six persons, when the Coroner's Surgeon was of opinion that the deaths in three cases were caused by gunshot

wounds inflicted during the riot between Mahomedans and Hindoos, and in the case of 22 he was of opinion that the deaths were due to the fracture of the skull, the result of blows with sticks, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded. The following were the only four persons who were identified :—

- 1.—Devai Luxmon, aged 40.
- 2.—Bava Saheb Bhowan, aged 40.
- 3.—Husein, aged 40.
- 4.—Rama Ittoo, aged 40.

THE FATALITIES.

About forty men are so far reported to have been killed in the riots, inquests having already been held on thirty-five of them. About 160 men who had suffered during the riots were taken to the Jamssetjee Hospital, of whom seventeen have died.

TERROR AMONGST THE NATIVES.

A terrible state of panic prevails amongst the more peaceable members of the native community, and the energies of the police have been severely taxed in persuading them to keep to their houses. The Hindoos, in quarters where Mahomedans were also living, displayed the greatest anxiety to leave their houses and migrate to other parts of the town where only their own people are resident. In many instances police or military escorts were furnished, and the more terrified folk allowed to pack up their belongings and move off to quieter districts. On Sunday afternoon however it was decided that the removals should be discouraged, and many a family was stopped on the road and sent back to its old home. The poor people seemed terribly distressed, but when told that if they insisted on proceeding they would do so without an escort, they accepted the inevitable and turned back. Many others preferred to remain in their houses with closely fastened doors and await their fate. In very many of the ill-ventilated, ill-smelling, and generally squalid little streets off the Bhandy Bazaar Road dozens of houses were to be seen with bolted and barred doors, and their occupants all crowded together like sheep in a pen in the rooms on the upper floors, taking furtive glances through partly opened windows at what was taking place in the street below. In other cases even the windows were kept firmly closed, the panic-stricken inhabitants not desiring to run the risk of having their heads smashed by the missiles of the rioters. At one house where the lower part was completely wrecked and the windows above shut up, the police entered, and on proceeding up a dark, tumble-down old staircase to a room on the first and only floor, ascertained that it was occupied by a Marwarry. He had locked himself in with what treasure he had been able to rescue from his shop beneath, which had been looted by the rioters, and he refused to come out, saying that he had got his money there and did not mean to leave it. In consequence of the terror of either falling into the hands of the rioters, or of being included on the lists of the lawless, the *halalkhor* and other departments of the Municipality have suffered very considerably, and unless some arrangement can be speedily made to get the *halalkhors* and scavengers to return to work, it

is feared that in addition to the serious state of things which has resulted from the conduct of the rioters, something like a plague must shortly be experienced in the native quarters. The Municipal Commissioner communicated with Dr. Weir on the subject, asking him to take all possible steps to get the *halalkhors* to resume work, and it is hoped that some arrangements will speedily be made to meet the necessities of the case. At the best of times these densely crowded parts of the city are not sweet-smelling, but now that the *halalkhor* service and scavenging work have had practically to look after themselves for the last day or two, the condition of things is hourly becoming more serious. The stench occasioned by the refuse which has been lying in the houses since Saturday morning is unbearable, while the presence of dead cats and rat and vegetable matter rotting on the roadway is not calculated to improve matters.

SCARCITY OF BAZAAR SUPPLIES.

On Sunday morning a great scarcity of animal food was experienced in the Bombay markets and had it not been for a fair supply of fish and vegetables, and the use of tinned provisions, which are happily always obtainable, it is certain that many would have had to subsist on very short rations. Most of the trouble was caused by the men at the Municipal Slaughter-houses at Bandora having left off work, owing to an attack having been made on one of the meat vans while returning from Colaba in the early morning. Shortly before midnight on Saturday, Mr. Douglas Bennett, it seems, received a telegram from Mr. Saunders, the assistant in charge of the Bandora Slaughter-houses, stating that only sufficient cattle had been slaughtered to meet the requirements of the troops, and in consequence Mr. Bennett immediately proceeded to Bandora. Fortunately the Commissariat contractor came to the rescue and offered to supply what he could for the requirements of the markets, but it was found impossible to send more than a very little meat into the city, and only those who were extremely early in getting about their marketing secured a share of it. Some of the hotel proprietors appear to have anticipated events, for it is stated that many of their servants slept outside the market all night in order to seize the meat immediately it arrived. This commendable display of enterprise, combined with the short supply, reduced the private resident's chance of securing his matutinal mutton-chop to practically nil, but it is not likely that this unhappy state of affairs will be of very long duration, for under the Municipal Commissioner's directions a detachment of cavalry was told off to escort the vans in.

Amongst other domestic inconveniences occasioned was the dearth of barbers who in most parts of the city were conspicuous by their absence.

THE POLICE ARMED WITH MARTINIS.

In consequence of what has been experienced during the past two or three days in the numerous encounters between the police and the rioters, it was decided that the European members of the local force should be equipped with something further in the way of weapons of defence than the revolvers that had up to then been served out to

them, and accordingly yesterday morning Inspector Saunders was despatched to the Bombay Arsenal for enough Martini-Henry rifles and carbines to meet the case. The new arms arrived during the forenoon, and were put in distribution in the course of the afternoon.

A PLUCKY PATHAN.

News having been received on Sunday that a large body of Mahomedans had set upon a small party of Hindoos in the vicinity of Bhendy Bazaar, a detachment of police sepoy was sent to their assistance, and while a somewhat severe struggle was taking place between the representatives of the two communities and the police, a fine stalwart Pathan appeared on the scene, and rendered the police most valuable assistance in their work of rescue. On bringing the twenty-five Hindoos, whom he had so manfully assisted the sepoy in delivering from the hands of their assailants, to the European police officer in charge of the section where the disturbance occurred, the Pathan was warmly commended for the important services he had lent, and told that his plucky conduct would be brought to the notice of the Police Commissioner in the morning.

SOME FUNERAL INCIDENTS.

At the lower end of Grant Road, just where it joins the Bhendy Bazaar, two guns were placed with canisters of grape ready for immediate use. The stalwart men of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Benson, did excellent work in keeping order at this end of the street, which is, with its neighbourhood, as every one knows, a hot-bed of not the best class of Mahomedans. A huge collection of sticks showed what a number of men had been quietly disarmed. All down the street small bodies of the 5th N. L. I., under the command of Colonel Scott, were placed with Major Nichollets, Captain Stevenson, and Lieutenant West in attendance. Mr. Forrest was the Special Magistrate. All was quiet and orderly till about 10 a.m., when a funeral procession started at the lower end of the street. By the time it reached Duncan Road it numbered nearly a thousand. The usual excitement was evident—shouts and cries, brandishing of long sticks, and at every street corner frantic waving of arms and hands, urging others to join. The procession was then accompanied by a small body of the 5th N. L. I., with Major Nichollets and Captain Stevenson. The police brake, with Mr. Forrest and Inspector Framjee Bhichajee, followed. Superintendent Grennan ably managed the procession, and nothing could be better than the kindly, almost fatherly, manner with which he and Inspectors Ingram, Nelmes, and Tighe controlled the excited crowd. After several attempts of the more unruly portion of the crowd to get down the streets leading to the Hindoo quarter, the procession reached the Grant Road. The troops and police, with Inspector Rao Bahadur Mooraro on horseback, halted and waited until the procession was reformed after the burials were over, and, though the excitement was intense, no breach of the peace took place. An hour afterwards another funeral procession with five biers was formed, and some 2,000 excited Mahomedans joined in it. Various scuffles with the police and the military happened at the corners

of the streets leading to the Hindoo quarter, and the police brake was besieged by the excited crowd clamouring at the indignities the Faithful had received. At the cemetery a large portion of the crowd kept outside, and the troops and police moved to the northern side, and as it was rumoured that a rush was intended, the excitement increased. A large number made a rush down one of the side streets, but a volley, fired it is believed by a section of the Marine Battalion, sent them hurriedly back. Twenty minutes later the procession was reformed. Another rush was made down Bapty Road, but they were driven back again by Captain O'neagh of the Marine Battalion, who came riding through the rioters armed with a long stick. Major Nichollets then gave the order to disperse the crowd, and in a few minutes the street was completely cleared and not a soul to be seen, while some twenty of the worst rioters were taken prisoners. This action had the very best effect, and for the remainder of the day the greatest order prevailed. The Magistrate, in consultation with Superintendent Grennan, gave orders that no more than twenty persons were to be allowed to join any other funeral procession, and the tact and good management of the European Superintendents and the native police, assisted by the men of the 5th Native Light Infantry, enabled this order to be carried out most successfully. The determination of the authorities to allow no further crowds was attended with the most salutary effects on the badmashes of the neighbourhood.

SCENES OF A NIGHT AND A DAY.

A correspondent, who was one of the thirty Light Horse on duty from Friday night to late on Saturday afternoon, has a good deal to tell of the events of the twenty hours' patrol. The muster, he says, was, all things considered, a particularly good one, for scarcely an hour elapsed between the issue of the order and the falling in at the Bombay Club. So readily, indeed, was the duty taken up that one old member rejoined on the spot, and there were not wanting others who, with an improvised uniform, were as keen for the work as any of us. Arms, as is usual at this time of the year, were in store at head-quarters, but five minutes' halt there sufficed for the buckling on of swords. The route through Kalbadevi to Pydhownie was profoundly quiet, and at Pydhownie the North Lancashires had the thoroughfare pretty well to themselves. Mr. Vincent soon found us something to do, for there were a couple of guns to be escorted to Grant Road, and it was thought that the patrolling of the streets which had been the scene of disturbance by a party of horsemen would have a useful influence. In Bhendy Bazaar there were traces of the day's doings in the wreckage of shops which strewed the road. The only people out were the Mussulmans, for not a Hindoo dared to show his face in that almost exclusively Mahomedan quarter—and they looked on in quiet unconcern as the guns were drawn slowly along. In some of the streets there was the stillness of death. In one in particular, a narrow dark street off Grant Road, where there had been a good deal of spilling of blood in the afternoon, not a soul was to be seen, and the place was in absolute darkness. Further on the Commissioner took us to a

street where a gang of men had been caught in the act of trying to make off with a safe. Here and there the road was so strewn with lathis and debris of sorts that there was a rattling of the horses' hoofs as though we were passing over broken boxes. For the most part the streets were deserted and silent, but now and then news came of disturbance at some distant point, news which in most cases turned out to be incorrect. After this part of the town had been briskly patrolled for a couple of hours the troop divided into two detachments, Mr. Vincent taking one with him under Sergeant Symons, and leaving the other with Lieutenant Ouffe. Reports of a disturbance at Tank Bunder drew Sergeant Symons' troop in that direction, but the neighbourhood was fairly quiet, and by midnight the need for patrolling seemed at an end. The bivouac was at Pydhownie, which was a busy scene all night. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, who represented the "civil arm," left about that time, and was relieved by Mr. Acworth, the first of the ten Special Magistrates whom the Government, on hearing of the outbreak, had nominated without delay, and the Municipal Commissioner remained on duty until he was relieved at six o'clock by Mr. James Campbell. The busiest of all busy men was the Police Commissioner, for whom there was no rest again that night—not even the rest of the long chair—and who, when the urgent work of the night was done, was to be seen at the table outside the police station busy entering up the record of an eventful day. A large house opposite the Police Station was occupied by some of the North Lancashire men; others, and some Artillery, were in front of the fountain, and the Light Horse were posted at the Kalbadevi end of the Square, where some tired troopers had a substitute for a night's rest in a few snatches of sleep on the steps of a temple. It was a hard night for the horses, who had missed their evening feed, and a mere handful of grass was all that was to be had for them. But they were all as fit as need be when patrolling was resumed at five.

Mr. Vincent shrewdly suspected that the mill quarters might be the scene of disturbance, especially as Saturday, being a close day, idle hands would easily find mischief to do. One detachment—Sergeant Symons's—remained under the Commissioner's orders, and had a busy and a useful day in the neighbourhood of the police headquarters. Lieutenant Ouffe's detachment went at once to Ohinchpoojly, and we saw at once the nature of the work that we should have to do. The predominating element in that part of the town and Parel and Arthur Roads is of course Hindoo—low caste Mahrattas mainly. The Mussulmans are an insignificant minority—a few weavers and dyers, and here and there a memon wood-seller or a Borah shopkeeper. There are, besides, a few Mahomedans in the mills. But they are for the most part scattered, and unable to help themselves, and the Hindoos of that part of the town, knowing that they could anywhere bear down upon them in the proportion of a hundred to one, bravely paid back whatever injuries their community had received in Friday's fighting. Here is a case in point. In the three hundred yards of Arthur Road that stretch between the level crossing and the junction with

Parel Road is a chawl, the upper storeys of which are occupied chiefly by poor Mahomedans. Almost opposite is a much larger chawl, with probably three or four hundred occupants, all Hindoos. Between these two houses a prolonged one-sided and pitiless fight set in on Saturday morning. When we first rode into the street a Hindoo was lying on the ground in an unconscious state, having been struck probably by one of the Mussulmans in a small single-storeyed chawl half-way up the street. But that was a mere circumstance. The essential fact was that the whole row of houses already alluded to had been forced into a state of siege by the Hindoos over the way, who, armed with lathis, had come down in hundreds, driven the occupants into their quarters, and hurling volleys of stones at them had forced them to close every shutter, and helplessly stand a siege. Now and again a face would peer wistfully at a half-opened shutter, and through the opening you could see a whole family nervously huddled together near the window. The appearance of the cavalry patrol would be the signal for the sudden stampede of the besiegers. But they would return as quickly as they vanished, and when we came back to the street after one of these many scatterings of the mob, the road was more thickly strewn with stones than ever. The occupants of the besieged house, however, look no real harm. They were prisoners behind barred windows until Mr. George Cotton, one of the Special Magistrates, whose work on this day of dispeace was invaluable, came on the scene, accompanied by some of his principal assistants, and by a tactful use of his great influence as an employer of labour, persuaded the besiegers to raise the siege. The last time we passed along this part of Arthur Road peace reigned supreme, and every door and shutter in the beleaguered house was open. Another incident in Arthur Road may be named as typical. During our first patrol, when the disturbances had already set in nearer the level crossing, we noticed a small woodseller's yard, in front of which the proprietor, a patriarchal looking Memon, was perched cross-legged upon his bench, apparently with no thought that his Hindoo neighbours, badly as they were treating other Mussulmans, would ever play him an ill turn. An hour later, when we returned from an expedition in the Chinchpoojy direction, a change had come over the scene. The old man was gone, and his place was wrecked. In the street there lay his bench and his bed, shattered into a hundred pieces; his account books were torn to shreds, and, worse still, a beautifully printed copy of the Koran lay in tatters, papering the road in front of the shop. It was quick work and ruthless, and contrasting the scene before and after, it seemed to us all to be a cruel bit of business. In the adjacent Kala Choki Road something of the same kind had been done. A Mahomedan dyer had hung up in a drying shed what must have been a good many hundred pounds of yarn, dyed a beautiful bright scarlet. His neighbour thought it the right thing to do to pull it all down and scatter it on the ground, where it was trampled underfoot by the crowd. Behind this was a woodyard, where the crowd helped themselves to lathis. The irony of the situation, indeed, was that if a Mahomedan wood-seller was belaboured by the crowd he might be sure that he

was being beaten with sticks taken out of his own shed.

It was about here, however, that we had an opportunity of testing the ease with which a mob armed with these weapons can be disarmed. At the turning into Kala Choki Road a crowd of two or three hundred were driven forward by the Light Horse, formed into line, to the Parel Road end of the road. Here about a dozen police were drawn up, and the mob thus taken between two fires, meekly threw down every stick that they had and took to their heels. The pace, indeed, which these gentlemen put on when they were fronted was something remarkable. There was one gang of them, numbering not less than a hundred, who had courageously undertaken the siege of a little Mussulman house on the Parel Road. When we appeared on the scene, showers of stones and bricks were raining upon this miserable little place, the occupants of which, in terror for their lives, had barred every door and shutter. It was the easiest thing imaginable to clear the road and drive the mob across the swampy field on the other side. But the assailants had the advantage that is usual with those who fight and run away, and I am afraid that when our backs were turned the poor inmate of that house had a bad time of it, for the panel of every shutter had been broken in before we passed that way later in the day. I do not think anyone can have gone through such an experience as ours was on Saturday and retain anything like an average human regard for the Bombay Hindoo low-caste with his hundred-to-one courage. Let one unfortunate Mussulman appear on the scene, and if the Hindoos were quite numerous enough to think it safe to set upon him, he was sure to have a bad time. On suddenly turning a corner into Parel Road, we came across a typical instance of this. A solitary Mussulman, with nothing to defend himself but a very poor pair of fists, was set upon by a gang of men with lathis, who had already fetched blood when we came upon the scene. His assailants vanished like morning clouds, and their victim followed at the horses' heels, until we were able to find him a safe place on a Commissariat wagon. A minute after this we came across a man, apparently a Borah, lying at the gate of the Dinshaw Petit Mill. His head had been battered, and he lay there, with his shoes and his umbrella at his side, untended and uncared for, for he was as good as dead, and no Hindoo would touch him. I do not know if it is superfluous to say that the mob, whatever their deserts may have been, were very gently treated. The rule that weapons are to be used against crowds only in self-defence was strictly followed, both by horse and foot, and the Lancashire men behaved everywhere with good temper, though one of them was heard to observe, to the address of the Light Horsemen, that it would be "better to touch 'em up now than be messin' about for a week." It was perhaps the limpest, most incohesive mob that ever turned into the streets; but for all that there was mischief in it when the conditions for doing mischief were safe and easy. A tragic proof of this came to light early in the afternoon. News came that the mill population in the neighbourhood of Mahim was in a state

disturbance, and we started in that direction, by DeLisle Road, followed by a small party of the North Lancashire Regiment, under Lieutenant Carter. As we approached Elphinstone Road station a crowd of probably four hundred men were seen coming along the road leading from the Dhun Mill to the level crossing. We proceeded along the road passing through the crowd, and then turned to the rightabout. The rioters, who were all armed with *lathis*, were thus in a "tight corner." The railway gates were closed; the end of Carroll Road was barred by the North Lancashire men, with rifles loaded and bayonets fixed; behind them, barring the avenue of escape by Elphinstone Road towards the sea, stood the Volunteer Cavalry. The situation was therefore favourable for pressing on the mob the advisability of laying down their arms. And here Mr. Cotton, who had walked from Arthur Road with the Infantry, went into the middle of the crowd, button-holed the ringleaders, and after two minutes' parleying, persuaded them to lay their *lathis* down. This done, the subjection of the rest was the work of a moment, and in less time than it takes to tell of it, as many sticks were piled up on the roadside as would stock a wood dealer's yard. The mob then evaporated. The whole thing was managed with great tact and firmness, and the public owe not a little to Mr. Cotton for the excellent use which he made of his influence as the largest employer of labour in Bombay. There was enough in the incident—coupled with the complete absence of influential members of the native community from all attempts to bring the disturbance to an end—to add one more to the reasons we have for asking, "What would this country be without the Englishman?" And now for the meaning of this noisy assemblage, armed with sticks and staves. They had turned out, they represented, to defend themselves against Pathans. Of Pathans, however, there are believed to be just eleven in the immediate neighbourhood, and already the mob had reduced the number by nearly fifty per cent. by a murderous raid upon a lonely house standing at the westward end of the road, in which a small colony of Pathans had taken up their quarters. When we reached that end of the road we heard the wailings of women the survivors of an assault upon the house in which three men had been killed. The body of one had been dragged out into a neighbouring rice field; two others remained in the house, and at the time of our arrival one man, who had been brutally beaten about the head, was being brought downstairs, and others, with blood upon their coats, were sitting about. The house had been mercilessly looted. Household property of all kinds was lying upon the road, perhaps the most significant element in the scene being the quantity of shreds of wearing apparel, betokening the roughness with which the victims had been handled by their assailants. Outside the precincts of the house not a Mahomedan was in sight, but it is evident that some daring men of that community were lying in ambush in the neighbourhood, for we had scarcely advanced three hundred yards along de Lisle Road on our way back towards the city when a stretcher was brought out of the police chowkie at the corner

of Carroll Road, bearing a Hindoo, who was dying from wounds just inflicted upon him by some men who had disappeared. The march in was thenceforward devoid of incident, until we returned to Parel Road, where an opportunity for useful service presented itself. About a hundred Mahomedans of the poorest class had taken refuge in and behind the small house which had stood such a pitiless siege earlier in the day. They were waiting, with their wives and their little ones, for a safe conduct to Nagpada, a purely Mahomedan quarter, where they would be able to dwell in peace, and there was something pathetic in their exodus of old and young, with their poor belongings, passing through a population that was hostile to them to a place where no man should make them afraid. The hostile crowds upon the roadside were cleared for them to pass by without molestation, and it was a sight to see the helter-skelter flight of people from the verandahs of neighbouring chawls when a single North Lancashire man showed his face, and told them to go inside. When they approached the Bhendy Bazaar they were amongst their own people, and we parted company from them, and went forward to Pydhowne, where the two detachments joined, and were soon afterwards dismissed, after twenty hours' duty. We went on duty again on Sunday night, but what happened then you will hear from some one else.

WITH THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The delay on the part of the authorities in calling out the Bombay Artillery and Rifle Volunteers to assist in suppressing the alarming riots in the native city excited a great deal of adverse criticism on the part of the public, while the men felt that when the emergency had arisen the chance was not given to them to perform one of the functions for which they were obviously enrolled and for which they considered themselves quite competent. Several explanations have been given for this apparent attempt on the part of those entrusted with the conduct of affairs to ignore a portion of the citizen soldiers, and they are probably correct in the main. In the first instance, the officer commanding the garrison doubtless felt that to call away a large body of men like the Bombay Volunteers from their business would entail a great deal of inconvenience, and he probably also felt that it would be as well to have a force of this kind in reserve to come fresh upon the scene at a critical juncture. Another reason was the credence given to the report that all the rifles of the corps were in the Arsenal, and that it would be impossible to arm the men, even if they were summoned to assemble, without some delay, owing to the red-tapeism that has to be adopted in drawing munitions of war. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that, although the authorities rightly mustered the Light Horse, who rendered valuable services in patrolling the thoroughfares, the services of the other Volunteers were not requisitioned until Saturday. Those responsible for the custody of the headquarters of the respective corps, however, mounted guards during Friday night for the protection of their property and ammunition. This measure was absolutely imperative, for the marauding

gangs of *budmashes*, who were eager for plunder, would not have hesitated to attack those buildings, a successful raid on which would have provided them with such useful weapons for wreaking their vengeance on their opponents, and for carrying on their depredations on a more extensive and audacious scale. However, everything passed off quietly at those places, the rioters, among whom the most trifling item of news spread with marvellous rapidity, apparently having the *khubber* that those "magazines" were carefully guarded.

On Saturday, about noon, a message was sent from the Adjutant of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers to Brigadier-General Rudgen, who had hastened to Bombay immediately he had intelligence of the rising, to take up the direction of affairs, asking him if the Volunteers could render any aid in preserving order. The General at once replied in the affirmative, and gave instructions that the citizen soldiers report themselves at the temporary head-quarters at Pychonie at six o'clock in the evening. The regimental officers, immediately they received intimation of what was intended to be done, did their best to assemble their men. With the whole city in such a disturbed state, it was almost impossible to communicate with some of the members residing in distant suburbs. Notwithstanding, however, the shortness of the time available to summon the men together, by about half-past five o'clock the head-quarters was filled with an eager throng of Volunteers, who were busy drawing their arms and ammunition, and who were extremely eager to take part in putting down what has almost threatened to be a veritable insurrection. When the men had provided themselves with ball cartridges, a very respectable number fell in on their markers in the roadway in front of the old Sailors' Home; and having been formed into three strong companies, under the command of Captains Baird, Place and Nicholson, the battalion, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Lyttelton Bayley, started for their rendezvous by way of the Kalbadvie Road. As the red-coated amateur soldiers briskly marched through this great channel of traffic, the houses and road were thronged with spectators, who, although they were perfectly orderly at the time, were evidently desirous of avenging their wrongs by anything but legal means. On arrival at Pychownie, the company under Captain Baird was entrusted with the task of guarding the Common Jail, while the company under Captain Place, accompanied by Major Brown, was made responsible for the guardianship of the House of Correction, where it was known a large number of dangerous rioters were under detention awaiting trial. The latter company were ordered to proceed to their destination by way of the Duncan Road, and the scene along the whole route was in marked contrast to that of the previous night. It was in this locality, it will be remembered, that some of the most desperate rioting that has entirely upset the serenity of Bombay took place, and during the greater part of Friday night this road was rendered a pandemonium by the frays of the infuriated and howling mobs amongst themselves or in their encounters with the representatives of the law. Now, however, all was as quiet as a deserted street in the city of London on a

Sunday, although there were not wanting signs of the desperate characters of the struggles of the previous day. Strwn all over the street were small stones, broken tiles, and similar missiles which had been hurled with such disastrous effects the previous day. The residents in the locality, either fatigued by their exertions of the previous day, or cowed into reluctant submission by the demonstrations of the *Sirkar's* force, were ensconced behind the shutters of their windows, or idly gazed from their verandahs. On arriving at the House of Correction, Captain Walshe, the governor of the institution, who had altogether about five hundred prisoners in his charge, desired that the Volunteers should be marched round the establishment in order that the unwilling inmates might be convinced that he was supported by sufficient power to enforce his mandates, and as a kind of moral deterrent against their making any attempt at escape. These precautionary measures were deemed necessary on account of the fact that most of these dangerous characters were placed in the various compartments free from shackles of any kind and guarded only by the usual staff of warders. Earlier in the day Captain Walshe, whose experience in handling native offenders of all kinds is probably unique, had armed the European vagrants with police batons and had paraded them, and under the exceptional circumstances made a deviation from his usual custom and warned the prisoners that if they attempted any act of insubordination he would use the most drastic measures to bring them to reason, but that if they behaved themselves they would be treated as kindly as circumstances would permit. The promenade of the Volunteers round the various sections of the prison in the gathering gloom was rather effective. The steady tramp of the soldiers through the tortuous, dark, and narrow passages made an impressive accompaniment to the sharp words of warning addressed to the various batches of evil-doers crowded and huddled together in the different courtyards, who were dimly visible in the faint gleams of the lanterns carried by some of the warders as they piloted the troops through the devious ways. After these preliminary arrangements had been gone through to secure order in the interior of the jail, Captain Walshe, who had applied to the General for a guard, as he feared that an attempt might be made to rescue some of the persons incarcerated in his "dungeons," then made certain suggestions which he thought would best secure this object. He had himself sensibly disposed of the prisoners in a manner which he thought would contribute to this end, by placing the prisoners of the opposite party to that from which he anticipated a visit in the outer cells, so that in the event of their getting into the jail they would meet with anything but a friendly reception. Sentries were placed at various portions of the interior with a strong guard in a commanding position in the centre of the building to deal with any possible *emeute* among the prisoners. Outside sentries were posted at convenient places to give timely notice of the approach of parties of rioters, while the remainder of the men were held in readiness for eventualities in the compound. Hour after hour passed wearily by without anything occurring to disturb the performance of

their new duties which the Volunteers were cheerfully performing. About half-past ten o'clock, however, there was a commotion at the west end of Clare Road, and soon a huge crowd was seen approaching. The long lances and towering figures of the cavalry men who had been drafted into Bombay from Poona during the day showed that the party was a friendly one, and as they entered the compound it was discovered they were with the assistance of a body of Mofussil and Bombay police escorting an immense number of prisoners, who had been caught more or less red-handed in the commission of outrages of various kinds, and placed temporarily in the cells of the Girgaum Police Station. Here they were packed so closely together that the police determined to take the responsibility of sending the misguided wretches to the House of Correction rather than detain them all night in the cells in which they were packed like sardines in a box. On their arrival at the prison, the governor of the institution, recognizing that under the exceptional strain put on the police to keep the peace, made no objection to breaking the rules and receiving the accused at night. He had, however, to make certain changes in the disposition of those already in his custody in order that the men of the rival factions might be entirely separated from each other. While this was going on, the main party of the Volunteers were ordered to assist in guarding the freshly-arrived rioters, who with true Oriental indifference, uncomplainingly and unresistingly resigned themselves to their fate. Of course, it was impossible to decide whether under this apparent calm exterior there might not lurk desperate resolves, and the troops and police had therefore to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent any of the prisoners from escaping. Presently it was announced that their accommodation inside was ready, and the task of handing over and receiving the prisoners begun. The Mahomedans, to the number of 126, were admitted into the portals first, and a very motley and determined lot they looked. From one group of three a pleasing voice was heard, and on enquiries being made it was found that the owner was a Hindoo, who had been for some hours in involuntary association with his Muslim adversaries, whose companionship he was anxious to be freed from. His request was acceded to, and with cheerful alacrity he joined his fellow-castemen. These totalled to 153, and they bore traces of the severity of the recent broils in which they had been participating. Their captors had several of their men slightly hurt, and it was with visible satisfaction that they found themselves relieved of their responsibility. The addition of 279 extra prisoners brought the number of rioters to over five hundred, which sudden and unexpected addition to the population of the *kaid khana*, entailed a number of harassing duties on the staff. The influx of so many new arrivals had no disturbing effect on those already in captivity, for persuaded doubtless of the utter futility of attempting to escape, and wearied by the play they had given to their bellicose inclinations, they sunk into slumber, or listened quietly to the distant hum of the turbulent populace borne on the still night air. The remainder of the night was spent by the local citizen soldiers in the quiet round of duty, although one or two timorous or

over-excited individuals were anxious that they should rush off to some real or imaginary affray in some other part of the town. An occasional shower of rain did not render sentry-go any the more pleasanter, but at last day broke, and all likelihood of attempts at rescuing the prisoners was removed. Not to err on the side of over-confidence, however, a party of blue jackets from H. M. S. Lapwing relieved the Volunteers temporarily of their duties, whilst they sought well-merited rest and refreshment at their homes. The third company of Volunteers, under Captain Nicholson, had to pass the night in the Kalbadevie Road, while Colonel Bayley and the Adjutant, Major Leatham, were with the head-quarters at Pychownie. As far as the Bombay Volunteers are concerned, they have shown the utmost willingness to do their duty, and many of the men not having sufficient notice to go to their homes to put on their uniform, appeared at head-quarters and fell into the ranks with their comrades without hesitation.

THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

On Friday evening the No. 2 (Byculla) Company of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery were ordered under arms for patrol and guard duty, and on Saturday similar orders were received with regard to the No. 1 (Fort) Company. No. 2 Company was on Friday night in charge of Major G. W. Boughton, the Commandant, and of Lieutenant Barrow, and had some lively experiences with the mob, who consisted mainly of *budmashes* intent on such miscellaneous looting as came in their way while the protective forces at the disposal of the General Commanding were engaged in dealing with more violent manifestations elsewhere. The patrol turned out strong, and armed with carbines, sword-bayonets, and ball-cartridge, did excellent service in the preservation of order in the turbulent neighbourhood of Byculla and Parel. On Saturday night No. 2 Company was in charge of Captain Wilson, and although the arrival of additional European troops and of two squadrons of Bombay Lancers had had the effect of subduing to a very gratifying extent the deplorable recrudescence of rioting which ushered in the second day of the disturbances, the citizen artillerymen proved again very serviceable in the maintenance of order. No. 1 Division, under the command of Major Boughton, with whom was Captain and Adjutant J. Sanders Slater, fell in at the Fort head-quarters shortly after 5 p.m. for night patrol and guard duty. A strong guard having been left at head-quarters under charge of Captain Sanders Slater, three divisions under Major Boughton proceeded to Byculla, marching first to No. 2 Company's head-quarters, and then proceeding on patrol duty in full strength, with fixed bayonets, and provided with ball cartridge. Taking up a section of the district occupied by a half company of the Rifle Volunteers, they afforded a welcome temporary relief to the patrol, and subsequently marched, by way of Hipon Road, to Jacob's Circle, where a guard of the Loyal North Lancashires were in momentary expectation of attack by a strong body of rioters. The Lancashire guard had by this time been on duty for some six and thirty hours without a break, and late the previous night or early in the morning had had a sharp struggle with a body of some two hundred and fifty Hindoos bent on the destruction of an adjacent

mosque. No shots were fired during this encounter, the clubbed rifles and fists of the Lancashire boys doing sufficient service without the aid of more deadly adjuncts, but as the guard was only fourteen strong, it may be easily realised that, despite the assistance of a few police sowars and sepoye, they had a tolerably tough time of it. The rioters, notwithstanding their strength, found in due course that they had had just about enough of it and dispersed multiviously, hardly stopping to pick up their wounded. The Lancashires, of whom a patrol about sixty strong was on the march through the neighbourhood, remained on duty all day, and when Major Boughton's detachment came up were pretty well tired out. It was decided to remain here in anticipation of the threatened repetition of the attack of the previous night, for the *kubber* had come in that the rioters were mustering a thousand strong to retrieve their previous defeat and destroy the mosque. Some lively work was expected, and the Volunteers were not less ready for it than the Regulars should the anticipated occasion arise. The night was dark—moonless and almost starless, with occasional sharp showers of rain. At intervals from all around the post, but all more or less remote, came the wild shouts of the rioters, like the cry of the jackals in the jungle; now and again could be heard the echo of distant firing; and the dark night passed slowly on to this weird accompaniment, varied only by the mournful howling of pariah dogs, in cadences not dissimilar to those of the rioters themselves. A little after midnight there was an alarm in one of the seven streets debouching on to the Circle. The post was already on the alert, but the alarm proved false. A disturbance had undoubtedly arisen, but it resolved itself into what appeared to be nothing more than a case of misplaced domestic affection and its natural corollary in the shape of family dissensions. The circumstances did not appear to call for armed intervention, and the post relapsed into inaction. About half-past one there was another alarm. It manifested itself in what seemed to the ear a sound resembling the stealthy pattering of hundreds of feet. The order was given to "turn out," and was obeyed with cheerful alacrity. But again the alarm was false, for the new comers proved to be a squadron of the Bombay Lancers on their rounds. Curiously weird looked this fine body of men, in the semi-darkness of the night, crossing the Circle in a long double line two abreast; and until a word or two had been exchanged with their commanding officer, the post of Regulars and Volunteers was still not without the impression that the promised attack was near at hand, for the inaction and the forced silence had grown a little wearisome. But the Lancers reported all quiet throughout their wide circuit, exchanged greetings, and passed spectrally on. As it was now deemed obvious that the attack could not be made that morning, the Artillery took leave of the Lancashires, formed fours again, and "marched easy" to the heart of the native town. On the way they halted once more as a second squadron of Lancers crossed their line of march, and then marched by way of Duncan Road, through Null Bazaar and the adjacent neighbourhood, to Pydownie, and thence homeward without achiev-

ing any adventure of note. Headquarters were reached again at about half-past three on Sunday morning. Both companies again turned out on Sunday night.

THE LEE-METFORD RIFLE AT WORK.

On Saturday an operation was performed at the Jansetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on a native, who had been shot during the riots on that day, which has a more than passing interest, being probably the first observed result of the use of the new small-bore Lee-Metford magazine rifle on active service. The man's leg-bones were shattered to the smallest fragments from the knee to the ankle, and the damaged leg had to be amputated at the knee. Had the rioters had any idea of the possible consequences of a breach of the peace and a collision with the military armed with the small-bore repeating rifle, it is probable that the majority of them would have found discretion to be the better part of valour.

THE INJURED.

Among the injured persons who were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated by Dr. Eason, the House-Surgeon, there were admitted on Saturday and Sunday 23 Hindoos and 27 Mahomedans, whose names and description of the injury they sustained are as follows. There was only one death, that of a Mahomedan, named Abdoola Cassum :—

1.—Tada Vayed, a Mahomedan victorin driver, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has got a contused lacerated wound about three-quarter of an inch in length situated on the middle part of the left eyebrow exposing the bone, two scratch and contused marks on the head : refused to remain in hospital.

2.—Kama Shoba, a Hindoo servant, residing at Dhobie Talao, has a contusion of the right shoulder and elbow joint.

3.—Dugroo Mola, a Hindoo ramosee, living at Mazagon, has a contused mark on the back and both the legs.

4.—Appa Itoo, a Hindoo newspaper seller, living at Dhobie Talao, has a contused wound on the top of the head of about two inches, and contused swelling on the forehead and a fracture of the right wrist.

5.—Kunnia Baboolal, a Hindoo syce, living at Apollo Street, has a small wound on the left cheek and a contused swelling on the left side of the face.

6.—Luxia Nasia, a Hindoo mill-hand, living at Two Tanks, has a contused wound on the left side of the forehead of about an inch in length.

7.—Jayshunker, a Hindoo, has a contused wound on the left thigh.

8.—Hodee Birohund, a Hindoo servant, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, has a contused scalp wound of about half an inch in length on the back of the head.

9.—Gunnoc Luxmon, a Hindoo shop-servant, living at Ohinch Bunder, has a lacerated wound of about one inch in length on the right hip, supposed to be caused by a bullet from a gun.

10.—Oomer Tyeb, a Mahomedan hawker, has four wounds of the scalp, from one to four inches in length, on the top of the head : refused to remain in hospital.

11.—Gushna Ballajee, a Hindoo grass seller, living at Girgaum, has a lacerated wound of the right eyebrow of about one inch in length.

12.—Cassum Jannoc, a Mahomedan, has a small punctured wound on the right hip, supposed to be the result of a gun shot : refused to remain in hospital.

13.—Sayed Hassum, a Mahomedan diver of the Port Trust, has two contused lacerated wounds of about

two to four inches in length on the front part of the head.

14.—Hyder Allimahomed, a Mahomedan servant living at Barbhaya Moholla, has a fracture of the nose, with a wound of about half an inch.

15.—Mushahu Naku, a Hindoo milk seller, living at Gamdevie, has a lacerated wound of about three inches in length on the right side of the head, exposing the bone : refused to remain in hospital.

16.—Itya Janoo, a Hindoo coolie, living at Dongri, has a superficial contused wound about one inch in circumference on the left wrist joint, said to have been caused by stones being thrown at him.

17.—Dhakoo Baloo, a Hindoo *males*, suffering from a gunshot wound of the right leg : three shots removed.

18.—Sabraj Gaganraj, a Hindoo broker, has a small wound on the forehead.

19.—Purboodin Rampuread, a Hindoo driver, living at Colaba, has a contused wound about half an inch on the left eyebrow, caused by a blow from a stone.

20.—Dhondoo Koocha, a Hindoo servant, living at Koliwada, has two contused wounds on the head, each about an inch long, and several stick marks on the back.

21.—Amerchund Hemraj, a Hindoo servant, living at the Market, has a superficial contused wound about an inch on the nose, the nasal bones being fractured said to have been caused by a blow from a rifle.

22.—Abdoola Fakirmahomed, a Mahomedan fakir, living at Karelwady, has a superficial contused wound on the back part of the head about one inch long, caused by a blow from a stick.

23.—Abdool Ismail, a Mahomedan servant, living at Choki Mohla, has a simple fracture of the ring finger of the left hand.

24.—Vullemahomed Yarmahomed, a Mahomedan priest, living at Camateepoora, has a simple fracture of the middle finger of the right hand, caused by a blow with an umbrella.

25.—Amrootal Kalidas, a Hindoo servant, has a contused wound about an inch and a half on the head, caused by a blow from a stick.

26.—Hajee Jan, a Mahomedan fakir, has a fracture of the left fore-arm, the result of a blow from a stick.

27.—Suddoo, a Hindoo shop-keeper, has an incised wound of about 1½ inch in length on the left side of the mouth, caused by a spear.

27.—Kalliansing Kevalram, a Hindoo milkman, has two contused wounds, each an inch long, situated on the head, caused by a blow with a stone.

28.—Dewji Saga, a Hindoo goldsmith, living at Sutar Chawl, has two contused wounds on the head, each an inch long.

29.—Gulamhoosen, a Mahomedan fakir, has a contused wound about two inches long on the back part of the head.

30.—Hussonally Rajabally, a Mahomedan mill-hand, living at Karelwadi, has three contused wounds, varying from quarter to an inch in length, situated on the head.

31.—Hoosen Cnokoomahomed, a Mahomedan fakir, has a severe contused wound about two inches in length on the right fore-arm.

32.—Yakoob Shermahomed, a Mahomedan tailor, residing at Bhandy Bazaar, has a severe contused wound of the scalp, of about three inches in length, on the right part of the head, exposing the bone.

33.—Dayal Jaitha, a Hindoo, has a severe contused wound of three inches in length on the front part of the head and fracture of the left arm.

34.—Lalji Hurriram, a Hindoo milkman, has a compound fracture of the right clavical and a wound of about 2½ inches in length, exposing the bone : is under shock.

35.—Bhawoo Dhondi, a Hindoo coolie, residing at Khetwadi, has two severe wounds on the top of the head, exposing the bone : is under shock.

36.—Musa Metaree, a Mahomedan servant, has a gun shot wound penetrating through and through the left arm, shattering the bone, and then penetrating the chest, and the bullet lodging some three inches deep under the shoulder-blade. The bullet on its being removed was found to be a rifle ball. The wound is of a dangerous character. The patient states that he was standing at a shop purchasing bread when he was wounded.

37.—S. Pereira, a Portuguese musician, residing at Bhuleshwar, is seriously injured, has a lacerated wound on the left side of the head, exposing the bone.

38.—Shaik Cassum, a Mahomedan police peon, residing at Dhobie Talao, has a lacerated wound of about 1½ inch in length, slitting open the nose on the left side ; has also a lacerated wound of the scalp, of about 1 inch in length, on the front part of the head.

39.—Khojah Pikad, a Mahomedan servant, is dangerously wounded : has a gun shot wound of about 1 inch in width on the right hip, penetrating for about four inches, and fracturing the thigh bone, enlarging itself in the pelvis : is under shock.

40.—Memon Aiab, a Mahomedan press servant, has four scalp wounds on the back part of the head exposing the bone : the wounds are gaping.

41.—Dawoodbhoy Moosajee, a Mahomedan, has severe contused and lacerated wounds on the right side of the forehead.

42.—Abbas, a Mahomedan beggar, is in a weak and exhausted condition from loss of blood, has a severe lacerated wound on the forehead, exposing the bone : is in a serious state.

43.—Husson Mahomed, a Mahomedan, has a contused and lacerated wound of the scalp and two wounds on the forehead.

44.—Sayed Hussan, a Mahomedan driver, has two severe contused and lacerated wounds on the top of the head.

45.—Shaik Fazul Lalli, a Mahomedan coolie, has two gun shot wounds penetrating the chest : is under shock and in great pain : has some difficulty in breathing : is seriously injured.

46.—Gulam Hoosen, a Mahomedan fakir, has a contused wound on the back part of the head.

47.—Teekha Kara, a Hindoo, has eight wounds on the head, with swelling of the scalp : is under shock.

48.—A Mahomedan, name unknown, has a severe lacerated wound of the scalp, the head is covered with a mass of bruises, also a severe lacerated wound on the left eye-brow : is in a state of collapse.

(Times of India, Tuesday, August 15.)

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

To the great relief of everybody in Bombay, but to none more than the military and the police, the rioting which has unfortunately been so general in the town since Friday greatly abated on Monday, and there was a most marked improvement observable in the condition of things generally. Indeed comparative peace prevailed in most quarters. The soldiers and police were of course still at their posts, and they are not likely to be withdrawn for some time to come, but on all hands it was evident that the excitement had cooled down, and there seemed every prospect of affairs assuming their normal condition before very long. In the earlier part of Sunday rumours were abroad that at night-

fall a serious outbreak might be looked for, but happily the rumour, as is often the case, proved to be a false prophet, and the night passed away without any very serious disturbance, although a few shops at Falkland, Grant, and Duncan Roads were plundered. The looting parties, however, were promptly arrested by Superintendent MacDermott and Inspector Briscoe. At an early hour yesterday morning, however, an affray did occur at Chinchpogly, but it was promptly quelled, though not before one Mahomedan had his head somewhat severely damaged. While speaking of this part of the town, it may also be stated that the bodies of two Hindoos were found lying near the lines of the G. I. P. Railway at Chinchpogly. Judging from the marks about them the men had evidently died very violent deaths, and the appearance of the bodies indicated that they had been dead for about a couple of days. On Sunday night both Mr. Vincent the Commissioner of Police, and Major Macpherson slept at the Pydhownie Police Station, their cots being placed under one of the two *pandals* which were erected outside the station on the suggestion of Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner. At about 9-30 p.m. an alarm was given that some two or three hundred Mahomedans had assembled in Jamlee Moholla and in Khuduck armed with bamboo sticks and ready to fight. Intimation of this came to the Pydhownie Police Station, whence Superintendent Brewin, Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdoolalli, Superintendent of the Detective Police, and a party of Marines marched to the two localities with fixed bayonets, but on arrival they found the alarm was false, whereupon the police and the Marines returned to the Pydhownie station. The first sign of improvement discernible to one proceeding from the Fort to Byculla on Monday morning was presented by the shops in Abdool Rehmon Street. Not all of the shopkeepers had re-opened their doors, but most of them had done so, and business appeared to be going on quietly. At Pydhownie the greater presence of soldiers and police naturally conveyed the impression that there was still trouble in the air, but as a matter of fact the guardians of the peace were, so to speak, only standing at ease. Many of the shops in the Bhendy Bazaar Road and Null Bazaar and other parts of the native town had also been re-opened, the shopkeepers in several instances having been persuaded to do so by the police, who promised that if they resumed business they would be afforded all possible protection in the event of a renewal of the disturbances. The vehicular traffic was almost as heavy as usual, and other noticeable features of reassurance were that many Hindoos and Mahomedans of the lower order were to be seen walking about the streets without in any way interfering with each other, while the Pathans and Hindoos employed at the docks returned to their duties, and were found to be working amicably side by side as if nothing had transpired to strain the relations between them. A party of Blue jackets was posted at the Prince's Dock in order to cope with any disturbance that might occur, but their services were not required as quiet prevailed during the day. The Municipal *halakhores* and scavengers were also induced to resume work, and their joint labours

speedily led to a much desired improvement in the condition of matters sanitary; indeed, had they not returned yesterday, it is extremely probable that a serious epidemic of disease would soon have been added to the other troubles which had fallen upon the city. The mill-hands, however, who are always a most important element in such times as Bombay has been passing through, have not gone back to work. On the whole, the appearance of affairs was far more hopeful than had been anticipated, and nothing could be more assuring as to the future than the remarks which the Municipal Commissioner took the opportunity of making at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation. Another circumstance which tends in the same direction is that at the invitation of Mr. Acworth, the Police Commissioner, and the Special Magistrates a special meeting of the heads of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities was arranged to be held in the Municipal Commissioner's office. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., also invited a few of the leading members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities to his bungalow at Malabar Hill to concert measures to restore peace and harmony between the two communities. Sir Dinshaw had an interview on the subject with Mr. Haridas Voharidas, ex-Divan of Junaghad, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, and others, and it is believed that the intervention of a gentleman of Sir Dinshaw's position and influence will bring about the desired result. Among those invited were the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Haji Zenal Abedin, Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, and Mr. Lukmidas Khimji. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. O. Douglas, and Mr. George Cotton were also invited to attend the meeting. One other significant circumstance connected with the altered state of affairs is that the native members of the local police force were directed to attend their ordinary parades and were being relieved at the usual hours. In addition to the valuable assistance which has been so freely rendered by our citizen soldiers, the P. & O. S. N. Co. have come forward in a most commendable manner, and although their help has, perhaps arrived a little late in the day, it is none the less appreciated. An armed contingent of seventy Europeans belonging to the Company's vessels was despatched from the Docks in the morning, and accompanied by their respective commanders, Captains Nantes, Gordon, Leigh and Crawford, proceeded to the military and police head-quarters at Pydhownie. Of the men, who were armed with Snider rifles and bayonets, twenty were sent to do duty at the Chinchpogly Fire Brigade Station, twenty-five at Mahaluxmi, and twenty-five at Worlee, each party being in charge of one of the Captains named above.

A FATAL ATTACK.

Although we have stated that the rioting practically ceased on Monday morning, a few of what may be termed isolated instances of violence have unfortunately to be recorded, the statement as to the cessation of the disturbances being of a general character, for of course such outbreaks are rarely, if ever, at once suppressed. At 6-30 a.m. a Mahomedan, while walking along a piece of ground opposite the Chinchpogly Fire Brigade Station, was chased by two Hindoos, one of whom was

carrying an iron bar and the other a stick. Before the European infantry which was posted there there could reach the Mahomedan the Hindoo with the iron bar in his hand dealt him a severe blow which resulted in his death, while his companion made his escape. The Hindoo who had delivered the fatal blow was taken charge of by the military and handed over to the police. In the early morning there was also a little stone throwing at Null Bazaar but no damage worth mentioning was done.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Most exaggerated statements have, as is usually the case, been circulated as to the number of the killed, but while it is as yet extremely difficult to ascertain definitely what the actual number is, it may safely be taken that it exceeds fifty. It is, however, probable that many of those who are now in hospital and elsewhere will succumb to their injuries and so add largely to the death-roll. At 7 a.m. on Monday Superintendent Nolan received information that the corpse of a Mahomedan, Abdul Aziz Abdul Kadar, aged 20 years, had been found lying dead at Narelwadi, Mazagon, with his skull fractured. From inquiries made it appeared that Abdool Aziz was, at 10 a.m. on Sunday, carrying some food to a relative employed at the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, when a number of Hindoos set upon him, assaulted him with sticks, fracturing his skull and inflicting several other serious wounds. Abdul Aziz, who was then bleeding profusely from the wounds, managed to escape from the hands of his assailants to the house of a friend living at Narelwadi, where he remained until his death, which occurred at five o'clock in the morning. Another Mahomedan, named Nehal Hakim, aged 35 years, a servant in the employ of H. H. Aga Khan, was discovered lying in the compound of his master's house at Nesbit Lane, Byoulla, with his skull fractured. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, in the morning held an inquiry at Byoulla touching the deaths of the two Mahomedans. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who examined the bodies, was of opinion that the deaths of the two deceased persons were due to the fracture of the skull, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths were due to fracture of the skull, the result of blows inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

A BUSY DAY FOR THE CORONER.

Mr. Turner, the Coroner, was busily engaged the whole of Monday in holding inquests on the bodies of eleven Mahomedans and seven Hindoos. Inquests on the bodies of nine persons were held at the Morgue, five at the J. J. Hospital, two at Byoulla, one at Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, and one at Lallaugh, Parel.

The following are the names of persons who were identified by their relatives:—

Sukina, woman, aged 30 years, wife of a dyer, residing at Curry Road, Parel.

Jehangeer Oosman, aged 40, servant to a dyer, residing at Currey Road.

Obida, aged 38 years, a servant to a dyer, residing at Abdool Rahman Street.

Marwarry Moti Cooma, aged 16 years, residing at Old Nagpara.

Rama Ithoo, aged 45 years, residing at Newrojes Hill.

Ragoo Abaji, aged 25 years, residing at Bengalpoora.
Bheeva Bajee, aged 47 years, residing at Arthur Road.

Hoossain Amaba, aged 17 years, residing at Tindal Street.

Babaji Soothan, aged 40 years, residing at Mazagon.
Mahomed Cassum, aged 18 years, residing at Mandvis.

Abdool Aziz Abdool Cadur, aged 18 years, residing at Gorupdeo.

Napel Hakim, aged 40 years, residing at Byoulla.

At the inquest held on the bodies of fifteen of the persons, the jury returned a verdict that the deaths were due to fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks received during the riots.

In the case of Ragoo Abajee the verdict was that death was caused by a stab in the stomach by a knife received during the riots; while in the case of Marwarry Moti Cooma, death was caused by a sword bayonet wound on the chest, and in the case of Hoossain Amboo, death was occasioned by hæmorrhage following a gun-shot wound.

THE REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

In consequence of the scenes which took place while the dead bodies were being removed on Saturday and Sunday to the burial and burning grounds, it was yesterday decided to so arrange the routes taken by the funeral parties of the two communities as to prevent, as far as possible, one community encountering the other. One of the largest processions witnessed during the day was that which passed the Pydhownie Station about noon. The corpses, which were those of Mahomedans, were no fewer than twelve in number, and they were followed by some hundreds of mourners. Mr. Acworth and Dr. Weir, with an escort of thirty armed men of the Alibag police force, accompanied the procession, which was taken along the Oowasjee Patel Tank Road, Girgaum Road, Ohurney Road, and the Queen's Road, to the Sonapore burial-ground, the same route being adhered to on the return journey. This route entailed a walk of about three miles, which is something like twice the distance that has ordinarily to be traversed, but seeing that by taking it the Hindoo quarters were avoided the alteration was certainly well justified.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER RE-ASSURES THE PUBLIC.

On Monday at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, which was adjourned to enable the Municipal Commissioner to attend to his duties as a Special Magistrate in connection with the disturbances in the town, that officer, before the meeting separated, addressed the Corporation, as the representatives of the citizens of Bombay, in the following terms:—

He said:—Mr. President, before we separate, I take the opportunity, as one pretty closely connected with these unfortunate disturbances from the commencement, of addressing you and stating that we have fairly got everything that can be called a systematic disturbance in thorough check, and there is now nothing left to control except the floating rascality of the city. This, I am also glad to say, is more and more every hour being got in hand. There is not the slightest risk to pedestrians on any of the principal roads of the city. They are all completely clear, and I would ask the gentlemen present, as representatives of the citizens generally, in so far as they can, to impress upon their households and upon all those whom they know

and can influence that the time has come when they can attend to their ordinary avocations, open their shops, go to business, and attend to the ordinary affairs of daily life. Such a course, of all others, is the one most calculated to restore confidence and peace in every part of the city. So long as the shops are shut people do not know where to get their food and such supplies as they need. They are driven into all sorts of vague and irregular courses, and nothing like steady and systematic work settles down. The time is now come when business may be safely attended to. Three thousand troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, hold the city thoroughly, and citizens may depend on the measures taken by the authorities for their personal security. The Commissioner of Police and myself have received a great many applications from individuals for help. Some of them are of a rather ridiculous character. One, received this morning from a gentleman, thanked us for his personal security and asked for a British guard to protect a cow and a calf. (Laughter.) I know that my words are being reported, and I am in a sense addressing the citizens generally, and I would, therefore, say that although it is impossible to attach a guard to every individual's house, they may rely upon this, that everything is secure, and troops can be moved at a moment's notice to any centre of disturbance. We have nothing to fear now, and the small proportion of the ordinary *budmash* class—we have 1,300 under lock and key—will soon be thoroughly under control, and they are the class who are of course the first to take advantage of such unfortunate disturbances as we have been exposed. The number of individuals concerned is now so small and the city is so completely held in all its different quarters by troops empowered to act at any moment in any quarter, that I express my personal convictions, as Municipal Commissioner and one perfectly cognizant of the measures that have been taken, that every quarter of the city is now thoroughly secure. I need scarcely say that his Excellency the Governor's appeal on Saturday to the different communities is, so far as I am aware, being attended to by the leaders of those communities, in so far as their influence extends. They have expressed their sympathy and have done, and are doing, their best to impress on the less educated and less intelligent members of these communities the necessity of not only keeping order and not acting aggressively to members of other communities, but also the fact that they need not have any apprehension about pursuing their ordinary avocations. That is a fact I am anxious to express, and I take this opportunity of impressing, through the members of the Corporation present, upon the city generally, this most important fact, that security in every quarter of the city is fully established. The troops, as I have already stated, are more than three thousand in number, in addition to the entire police force acting under Mr. Vincent, on whose energy, intelligence, and courage, no person who has had the opportunities I have had of watching him and his work can pass too high encomiums. The same may be said of the police, European and native, serving under him, and also of the troops, both European and native. They have even carried their reluctance to use force to a wonderful pitch, when one considers the resistance and irritations to which they have been exposed. Taking into consideration the fact that all the troops and all the police have now had their fair measure of rest and refreshment, and that they are well posted, and ready to act, I say that this city is at this moment better held by her Majesty's forces, military and civil, than it has been during the twenty-three years I have had acquaintance with it. I trust these words, which I speak with a deep sense of responsibility and in

which I know I am expressing the opinion of my friend, Mr. Vincent, may have some reassuring influence on the citizens at large, when they appear in the press to-morrow morning. I am sure I do not vainly appeal to you and the gentlemen present when I ask them to use their influence, not so much their collective influence, but their personal influence, to induce the citizens to believe that they can now proceed with their ordinary business in peace and quietness. (Hear, hear.) I wish to add that the work of the Health Department is now going on as well as ever.

A NIGHT'S PATROL.

The Bombay Light Horse, who went off duty on Saturday evening, were, as we intimated yesterday, ordered out for patrol on Sunday night. They mustered, thirty-five strong, outside the Bombay Club at five o'clock, and marched through Kalbadevie to Pydhownie, just in time to see the arrival of a murderous looking gang of prisoners brought in under military escort. Here the two troops separated, Sergeant Symons's as before remaining under the Police Commissioner's orders and patrolling some of the streets with him, being finally dismissed at about five o'clock next morning at Breach Candy. Lieutenant Cuffe's Troop was sent out to Parel to relieve a post of the 2nd Lancers who were stationed in Government House Road. There had been signs of excitement in the neighbourhood of Sewree, and the lanes in that locality were patrolled for a short time. The Parel end of Arthur Road, however, which had been the scene of so much disturbance in the forenoon on Saturday, claimed a good deal of attention. A number of Mahomedans had been introduced into that quarter for the protection of their co-religionists, who had been so badly treated on Saturday, and these had to be carefully watched by patrolling parties, for an attack upon a chawl occupied by several hundred Hindoos was threatened. Once only was the stillness of the deserted streets broken. Loud cries were heard at one in the morning from a densely inhabited house at the end of the road, and the Light Horse at once galloped to the scene. The North Lancashire men posted at the Gas Works in the rear of the house entered the place, and found only a hundred or two helpless people alarmed about nothing. A troop of Lancers on their way to Bandora to escort the train of meat vans into the city happened to be passing at the time, and halted in the street while the house was being searched. The rest of the night and morning passed without incident, and at seven o'clock the post were relieved, and marching to head-quarters were dismissed, General Budge and Mr. Vincent heartily acknowledging the service that the Mounted Volunteers had rendered.

THE WORK OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The local Volunteer forces have every reason to feel gratified and honoured at the positions of responsibility with which they have been entrusted by the General Commanding the District during the critical state of affairs in the native town caused by the unfortunate religious disturbances. While the mounted corps was engaged in the onerous duty of suppressing the disturbances in the streets, the infantry were chiefly employed in the no less important, though less conspicuous, task of guarding the local prisons in

which the rioters were confined. On Sunday evening Captain Place's Company of the B. V. B. fell in at the head-quarters of the corps and marched to the House of Correction, where they again took over from the sailors of the Lapwing the duty of guarding that institution. That the duty was an important one may be gauged from the fact that between seven and eight hundred rioters were confined within its walls, altogether free from those restraints which are usually employed to prevent prisoners from subverting authority. Among these were many of the most notoriously dangerous characters, who have been arrested during the riots, and that they were kept in subjection without resort to any violent measures speaks well alike for the excellence of the arrangements of Captain Walshe, the Governor, and the vigilance observed by the guard. The military demonstrations made by the authorities had a marked effect in overawing the *budmashes* and restoring tranquillity to the disturbed areas, where during the greater part of the night brooded a silence like that of a city of the dead, and the night at the jail passed off without incident, the Volunteers doing their duty in a businesslike way. During Monday forenoon large numbers of those who had learnt that their friends were detained in the building in accordance with the usual custom brought food for their friends, but the difficulty of seeing that among so many persons awaiting trial the provender reached the rightful recipient rendered it necessary to clear them out of the compound, as there was the possibility of some of them attempting to rush the main entrance. This was the only occurrence that varied the ordinary routine of the guard, and at six o'clock a detachment of the Loyal Lancashire Regiment relieved the Volunteers, and with loaded rifles mounted guard over the rioters. Major Brown, before the Volunteers left, complimented them on the excellent way in which they had performed their duty which, in his opinion, was most praiseworthy. He intimated that he would favourably report their conduct to Colonel Bayley, and that he would also not forget to mention the admirable style in which the sergeants had done their work. The Company then marched by way of Duncan Road and Bhendy Bazaar to the head-quarters of the corps, where Captain Place, having thanked the men for so cheerfully carrying out the orders of himself and officers, (Lieutenants J. H. Furneaux and W. Garlick) dismissed them. Captain Baird had for some time a body of Volunteers under his command assisting the regulars in the protection of the Common Jail. A guard under Captain Smith was posted at head-quarters for the defence of the armoury. Considering the shortness of time which those responsible for the commissariat had for making their arrangements the *bundabust* for rationing the men was very satisfactory, although, of course, there were many who did not fare so well as they might have done if more precise information could have been obtained beforehand of their probable movements. These were inconveniences which the necessities of the case entailed, and which the men put up with remarkable good humour.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

On Monday a detachment of the 5th Light

Infantry, consisting of 43 rank and file, in charge of a native officer, was posted at the J. J. Hospital for duty. A company of the Royal Artillery, consisting of 35 men, in charge of Major Teldham, marched from the Colaba barracks to Grant Road yesterday about noon and relieved a party of the 20th Southern Royal Artillery. At the Two Tanks a detachment of the 5th Light Infantry, consisting of 90 rank and file, under the command of Captain Tritton, Lieutenants Sargent and West, was stationed; while at Null Bazaar a party of the 5th Light Infantry was posted in case of any emergency. A detachment of the Bombay 2nd Lancers were warned for patrol duty in Bhendy Bazaar, Null Bazaar, Bynulla, Duncan Road, Grant Road, Two Tanks, Parel, Cammsteepoora, Haines Road, Chinchpoojy, Mazagon, Ghorupdeo Road, Ripon Road, DeLisle Road, Jacob Circle, and Dadur.

NEARLY FIFTEEN HUNDRED PERSONS UNDER ARREST.

In all nearly fifteen hundred persons have been arrested in connection with the riots. In the House of Correction, which is under the charge of Captain Walshe, there have been incarcerated about 795 prisoners, including both Mahomedans and Hindoos; out of these 74 Hindoos and Mahomedans were arrested on Monday. In the Common Jail, which is in charge of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, 621 prisoners have been confined, including both Mahomedans and Hindoos; out of these 70 were arrested on Tuesday. These figures, it should be stated, only relate to what had happened up to about six o'clock on Tuesday evening, since which other arrests have been made.

CLOSING OF THE APPEAL COURTS ON THE APPLICATION OF HINDOO PLEADERS.

On Monday, in the first division Court of the Appellate Side of the High Court, where Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley presided, Mr. Mahadev Chinnajee Apte, one of the pleaders, made an application to their Lordships to close both the Appellate Courts for two days (Monday and Tuesday) inasmuch as the pleaders practising in the Courts, who were mostly Hindoos, could not in the present state of affairs leave their families alone and attend to their business without great inconvenience and anxiety to themselves. Their Lordships complied with the request made by Mr. Apte and closed their Court, and also the Second Division Court, where Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton presided. Mr. Justice Parsons closed his Court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon as parties to the several cases called out and witnesses were not able to put in an appearance. Mr. Justice Starling, however, was occupied the whole day in trying a case in which the parties were present.

APPLICATION ON BEHALF OF A PRISONER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, Mr. Ghamutt, barrister-at-law, appearing on behalf of Mooljee Jeevan, a Lohana, said that he was in an awkward predicament, and did not know how to proceed in making the application he had been instructed to make. Those who were instructing him complained that the man in whose behalf they moved had been arrested yesterday at "Vadnee Gadee," in Mandvee and incarcerated in

jail, which jail, they knew not. Moreover, there was no "charge-sheet" for reference of particulars, neither was the man produced in Court.

The Magistrate explained that without a charge-sheet, and in the absence of the complainant and the accused, he could not take any notice of the matter. He supposed the accused formed one of a number of persons charged with an offence relating to the disturbances. The fact was the police had no time to inquire into the matter: the police had to work very hard.

Mr. Ghamutt inquired whether the police could not be directed to produce the accused, and the charge-sheet.

The Magistrate declined to order the police to do so, and added that he could not take cognizance of a complaint unless it was properly placed before him. Furthermore, even if the police were asked to do so, they would not have time.

Mr. Ghamutt said that what he perceived from his instructions was, that the man sent to jail was quite an innocent person, and he knew not how an innocent man could be allowed to suffer a punishment in the jail until an inquiry into the charge came on. He must, however, admit, in fairness to the police, that he did not know what the charge was.

The Magistrate observed that every man should be considered innocent until he was adjudged guilty, and he supposed that the same observation applied in the case of Mr. Ghamutt's client. Perhaps his case had been adjourned to the 25th, to which date the other cases had been remanded, and there would be enough time in the interval to inquire as to what the charge was, and whether it was a bailable one. If it was murder, arson, or some such grave offence, of course the accused could not be released on bail; if the offence was bailable, he would be liberated on bail.

Mr. Ghamutt and the person who instructed him then left.

THE MILL-HANDS STILL REFUSE TO WORK.

The mill-hands did not attend their respective mills on Monday. A large number of them—about a hundred thousand—were still at large, and refused to return to their work. It was apprehended that these idle workmen would again resort to violence and desecration; but they did not prove themselves nearly so troublesome as on the day before. The mill-hands residing at Chinchpoojy, Parel, Elphinstone Road, Clerke and Ferguson Roads gave some trouble to the police, and showed symptoms of a disturbance, but on the arrival of the military and on prompt measures being adopted by Superintendent Cobb and Inspectors Huret and Holdway everything passed off quietly, the officers with the assistance of the military taking way sticks and other dangerous weapons from the mill-hands. Mr. Cobb arrested thirty-three persons, including Mahomedans and Hindoos, for rioting. Mr. F. A. Little, and Mr. George Cotton, the Special Magistrates, remanded these men to jail. All the spinning and weaving mills in the city were closed as the men would not turn out to work.

THE PENALTY OF AFFORDING PROTECTION.

On Sunday a number of Hindoo mill-hands learnt that a Parsee residing at Girgaum Road had offered protection to an old Mahomedan woman and her family in his house. The Hindoos immediately proceeded there and demanded of the Parsee some money, threatening that if it was not given they would force their way into the place and murder him. The Parsee, fearing that

he would be ill-treated, paid the Hindoos Rs. 10, and they thereupon went away. A few minutes after another batch of Hindoos came to the house, and made a similar demand, which not being complied with they broke the door open and forced their way in, and finding the Mahomedan family had gone they took their departure.

Another case of a similar nature is reported by a correspondent, who writes as follows:—A little after mid-day on Sunday I joined a party under Superintendent Sweeney, about to patrol the Mahomedan quarters near the Umarkhadi Jail. The party consisted of three files of the Tannr Police and two files of the 5th N. I. under a European officer. We tramped through a number of evil-smelling gullies, and were lost, as far as I was concerned, somewhere in the wilds of Jackeria Street. The whole quarter seemed to be in a state of excitement, and the Mahomedans—Borahs they appeared—were as thick as bees. Rumours had reached them of the massacre of Mahomedan children, and though Superintendent Sweeney did what he could to convince the people that the rumours were untrue, he did not apparently succeed. It was a hot day, the lane was crammed with an unwashed mob, the gutters had not been scoured since the outbreak, and the odour was overpowering. While here a well-dressed Mahomedan informed the Superintendent that he and some others had secreted several Hindoos in their houses since Friday; that among them were women and children, and that these had had scarcely any water or food since the outbreak. He was afraid that the fact of their being secreted in his house had become known to some Pathans and Sidis in the neighbourhood, and as there had been two fatal conflicts in the lane that morning begged the party to have them removed. The Superintendent promptly ordered the party to march to their aid. The first batch were concealed in a large stationery warehouse. So anxious was the Borah to get them out that he hammered at the immense padlock and broke it open. It was some time before he could persuade the miserable prisoners to believe in the reality of their succour. Anything more pitiable than the six or eight miserable people that issued out cannot well be imagined. They seemed to be in a state of semi-consciousness; they obeyed instructions in a dazed mechanical way, and appeared to have suffered considerably. One woman had an infant at her breast; she was in such a state of nervous collapse that I took the brown little thing from her arms. It was, perhaps, an unwise step, for she burst into hysterical sobs and sank down on the ground. A Bania lad could not answer my questions because of the nervous twitching of his lips; indeed, his whole face was affected by nervous contractions. There were at least four houses from in which Hindoos were succoured; all in a similar miserable condition. A Mahomedan brought his Hindoo servant to the Superintendent and begged him to protect him; he was, he said, an old and faithful servant. One old Mahomedan lady said that a Hindoo couple had been her tenants and friends for years, and it was touching to see her joy at the rescue of her friends. The crowd in the meantime appeared to be getting somewhat out of hand, and the Superintendent warned the mob off, ordering at the same time the rifles to be loaded. We moved slowly out of the lane and

escorted the Hindoos as far as Pydhownie Station. The Hindoos were Mahrattas, up-country Hindoos from Oudh, Surat Banias, and Marwarris—some thirty in all. For the last sixty hours we have had such tales of horror, that an incident like this perhaps may give as much pleasure to your readers as to help in the succour of these poor wretches gave me. It at any rate shows that there were not a few Mahomedans who were ready to sacrifice much and to suffer much for the sake of their Hindoo fellow-subjects and for the cause of humanity.

DESECRATION AT WORLEE.

In addition to the acts of desecration which have been committed at some of the mosques and temples in the city, we are informed by a native gentleman that on Sunday a party of *Ghatees* and *Kolis* attacked two tombs at Worlee, in which are said to lie the remains of two Mahomedan saints, and completely demolished them. The man employed to look after the tombs is stated to have been very roughly handled by the rioters, who would possibly have murdered him outright had it not been for the interference of a party of native Christians who pluckily came to his rescue.

SUPPLYING SWEETMEATS TO THE POOR.

Cartloads of sweetmeats were supplied by wealthy Hindoos to be distributed among their poor co-religionists, who have had no bazaar supplies for the last three days. The Mahomedans also have been distributing *nans* (wheat cakes) and plantains to the poor of their community.

THE NAGPUNCHMI FAIR.

On Monday the Commissioner of Police ordered a batakee to be beaten through the town, advising the Hindoo community of Bombay not to attend the Nagpunchmi fair, to be held at the Nagpara the following day.

PUBLIC PRAYERS.

The following is a translation of a circular, dated Bombay, 13th instant, and addressed by the Very Reverend Canon Faria, President of the Junta Governativa, to all the clergy subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damau:—"The peace and quiet of this city of Bombay having been disturbed to a considerable degree in consequence of the riots which the Government is doing its best to put down, it is very necessary that public prayers should be offered that God may enable the Government to speedily attain the object it has in view. I therefore direct that immediately on receipt of this circular the prayer "Pro quacumque tribulatione" be recited for three days before the tabernacle kept open and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament be given on the 3rd day. I further direct that for fifteen days after receipt of this, you and any other priest, who may happen to come to your Church say at mass the prayer "Pro quacumque tribulatione." This latter prayer may, however, be discontinued in the event of your being positively certain that order has been restored."

THE INJURED.

There were six persons admitted on Monday into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the following being names and description of the injury they sustained:—

(1.) Surad Pursad, a Hindoo, living at Full Gully,

has two contused wounds on the top of the head, is weak and faint, seems to have kept on hiding some time after receiving the injury.

(2.) Lalbai Nursey, a Hindoo woman, aged 18, living at Memon Mohla, has a contused wound on the right side of the forehead one and a half inches in length, has got black eyes and two slight wounds above the left eyebrow. The upper lip is swollen, also a wound on the right cheek, and some minor injuries on the lower extremities.

(3.) Khana Sona, a Hindoo, living at Tankwadee, has a lacerated scalp wound of about one and a half inches in length on the left side of his head.

(4.) Kassiram Itoo, a Hindoo bamal, living at Tankwadee, has a contused wound of about half an inch in length on the left side of the head.

(5.) Nagoo Ohongoo, a Hindoo boiler-maker, living at Kolbhat Wadi, has a contused wound of about one inch in length on the left eyebrow, with swelling.

(6.) Ramchunder Daji, a Hindoo police peon, living at Kamateepura, has a small contused wound on the back of the head.

There were 18 persons admitted in the J. J. Hospital, among whom 10 were treated and sent home, while the other 8 have been detained for treatment. There were four deaths amongst the injured in this hospital yesterday.

MR. H. A. ACWORTH.

Mr. Acworth, the energetic Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has been working day and night in concert with the Police Commissioner in quelling the disturbances in the native town. He has been devoting the whole of his time in concerting measures with General Budgen, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Vincent, to effectually prevent the two factions from coming into collision with each other. He had been working for two days and nights when the first riots broke out, without having had a moment's rest. He is seen in almost every part of the town where disturbances occur, and uses his influence to dissuade the two communities from resorting to violence and desecration of their places of worship. It was at his suggestion that the two pendals at Pydhownie, which are so very convenient to officials to meet in, have been erected. General Budgen, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Vincent are to be found there during the day doing their own as well as the special duty devolved upon them. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, was also there in the evening, and so was Mr. Campbell, the Collector, who was present in his capacity as Special Magistrate. General Budgen and Major Macpherson of Poona remained at the police station all night, sleeping accommodation being provided for them in the pental. Mr. Kennedy, Police Superintendent of the Punch Mahals, arrived on Sunday night, and relieved Mr. Vincent and Major Macpherson.

PROTECTION BY THE PARSEES.

The Parsees, it is said, have saved a great many Hindoos and Mahomedans from being killed or seriously injured by the opposite faction by giving them protection in their houses. Both the Hindoos and the Mahomedans have been waylaying individual members of the opposite factions, and the Parsees residing in Girgaum, Khetwady, Barkhote and other places, have afforded a great many of the latter protection

by concealing them in their houses. In several instances the Parsees have been threatened with violence if they did not give up those who sought protection from them; but they refused to do so under any circumstances.

ANOTHER SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

Mr. F. A. Little has been appointed by H. E. the Governor to be a Special Magistrate for the City of Bombay.

(*Times of India*, Wednesday, August 16.)

RESTORATION OF TRANQUILLITY.

The peace which prevailed on Tuesday remains, we are glad to say, unbroken up to the present, and everything indicates the probability of its continuance. On Monday night a series of reports as to the renewal of the disturbances in parts of the native town reached the military and police, but happily for the most part they proved to be but false alarms, and the night was got through without any further trouble than that occasioned to the authorities of having to proceed to the quarters from which the reports emanated to ascertain the condition of affairs there. The first report received at midnight was to the effect that a number of Mahomedan weavers living at Madanpura, which is situate in the rear of Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Byculla establishment, had attacked several low caste Hindoos residing in the neighbourhood, and were looting their houses. Immediately on receiving this intelligence, Acting Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Butterfield with a party of European Infantry, and a detachment of the 2nd Lancers, proceeded to the spot indicated, only to find that the alarm was a false one. In consequence of the alarm from Madanpura a detachment of the 2nd Bombay Lancers was posted at the Wahabi Joolais Musjid at Ripon Road behind the new Byculla railway station. At about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning a message was sent to Superintendent Nolan that a large number of Joolais were throwing stones at the houses of Hindoo mill hands living in the locality, and also on the Cavalry patrol. Mr. Nolan, Inspector Butterfield, Constable Oody, and a party of policemen and the military patrol proceeded to the spot, and saw several Joolai rioters beating a hasty retreat, off the main road, into their rooms in bye-lanes where they locked their doors and concealed themselves. The police with the assistance of the military, however, arrested about twenty-two Joolais, and took them prisoners to the Byculla police station. Mr. Nolan also arrested nine Hindoo rioters, six from Parel and three from different localities. About the same time Mr. Vincent and Mr. Kennedy, who were at the Pydhownie Station, were informed that a gang of Purdasees were plundering the shops of the sweetmeat sellers in Bhuleshwur and were wrecking the houses of Hindoos in the Kalbadevie road; that a large body of Seedies had landed from a ship in harbour and were taking an active part in the work of destruction and despoliation; and further, that in consequence, the greatest excitement existed amongst the Parsee residents in the locality. Mr. Vincent and Sirdar Rao Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Superintendent of the Detective Department, at once repaired to the scene of the reported rioting, but things were found

to be in a state of tranquillity, and their presence not being required they returned to head-quarters. These with one or two other false reports of a less startling character represent the history of the night's watching, and while the unnecessary exertion which the alarms entailed on the hard-worked guardians of the peace is to be regretted it is a matter for sincere congratulation that nothing more serious happened. Throughout Tuesday, the confidence which had commenced to be re-established on the previous day continued to extend itself in a marked degree in the several parts of the native town, even where the rioters had been most active. Many if not most of the shop-keepers had re-opened their doors, the vehicular and pedestrian traffic went on as hitherto, and the streets were fast resuming their wonted appearance.

On Tuesday morning, at about 9 a.m., Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay and one of the Special Magistrates, accompanied by Superintendent Sirdar Abdool Ali and Superintendent Harry Brewin, proceeded from the Pydhownie police station to the surrounding localities in the native town, including Kalbadevie, Maneck Chowk, Sheikh Memon Street, Janjeekar Street, Chuckla, Khand Bazaar, Mandvie, Musjid Bunder Road, Nagdevie Street, and Sheikh Abdool Raymon Street, with the object of persuading the more terrified native traders to re-open their places of business. Mr. Campbell and the two police officers assured the shopkeepers that Government had succeeded in restoring perfect order in the town, and that there was no chance of the disturbances being renewed. A great many traders cheerfully responded to the call and thanked Mr. Campbell for his trouble. Some of the leading native merchants were then introduced by the Superintendents to the Collector, who warmly shook hands with them, and need all his endeavours to allay their anxiety as to the future. Very many of the shops in these parts were subsequently opened, but those belonging to the Banias of the Chowksey Bazaar and the shops situated in the three cloth-markets belonging to Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, Mr. Damodar Thackersey Moolji, and Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas still remain closed, these latter shops being principally owned by Bhattia piece-goods sellers. In the Marwarrie Bazaar some of the shopkeepers again closed their premises, saying that they would not re-open them until after Friday.

Mr. Damodhardas Thackersey, it seems, wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Police stating that he does not consider the opening of shops advisable unless additional measures of protection were adopted. The reply returned to this suggestion was that the measures taken for the protection of property were adequate, as the police and military already maintained guards at the outlets to the Jooma Musjid, Sheikh Memon Street, Kalbadevi, Moombadevi and Abdool Raymon Streets; and that such a feeling of security prevailed in the shops belonging to jewellers, bankers, and shawl-merchants, in close proximity to the cloth-markets, which contained far more valuable property than that in the cloth-market, that business was being carried on freely and fearlessly. However, if any special reasons for requiring the additional protection Mr. Damodar had sought for existed, he was requested to state

them to the Commissioner of Police at the Pdyhownie police station. Following upon Mr. Campbell's visit to these localities, Mr. Vincent rode round with a sowar about half an hour later, and personally assured the shopkeepers and others that order had been perfectly restored. Mr. Vincent's presence was very cordially acknowledged by the townspeople, who acted with alacrity upon his advice to go on with their daily work.

A MEETING OF HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN LEADERS.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, at the initiative of some of the Special Magistrates appointed by Government in connection with the riots, convened a meeting on Tuesday afternoon of a few representative members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities.

The following gentlemen were present at the meeting:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S.; Mr. C. P. Cooper; Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police; Colonel Shortland, R. A.; Colonel Osborne, R. E.; Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. S.; Major Scott, R. E.; Dr. T. S. Weir; Messrs. C. Douglas, M. Turner, L. B. W. Forrest, George Cotton, E. M. Phipson, F. A. Little, A. E. Maidment; the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Amiroodin Tyabjee, Hajee Cassum, Aga Abdool Hoosein Shirasee, Vurjeevandas Madhowdas, Hurkisondas Narotandas, Ohaturbhuj Morarjee, Damodhur Tapidas, and Visbhukandas Atmaram.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—As this meeting has been convened by myself, and in my offices, I take the liberty of assuming the chair. It has been convened on the initiative of some of those Special Magistrates to whose unpaid services the city has been so much indebted during the past few days. The object is not to devise means for suppressing the riots, which are now at an end, a result which has been achieved by her Majesty's forces, civil and military. (Hear, hear.) The object generally is, that the leading members of the communities whose animosities have been so unhappily displayed during the past few days should meet us, who may fairly call ourselves representative members of the English community, in order that we may consider and discuss what practical measures are open to us generally, and primarily and principally to the gentlemen of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, to abate, and if in process of time Providence should allow it, to extinguish the unhappy passions which have been at once the cause and the consequence of the late disturbances. I have asked one gentleman of the Parsee community to join this meeting—the Hon. Mr. Pherosha Mehta—not only because no meeting of the representatives of this city is complete without him, but on the more definite ground that he may be said to be a member for the city in his Excellency the Governor's enlarged Council. Now, gentlemen, I would ask you to consider the point or points which I have endeavoured to lay before you, and I would first call upon the gentlemen of the unofficial English community, to whose initiation this meeting is due, to favour us with the views which presented themselves to them as justifying the conclusion that valuable results might attend such a meeting as this. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Forrest asked if the Chairman would read the names of gentlemen whom he had invited.

The Chairman did so. He added that he had received letters from Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Mulji and Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhai, the latter of whom said that he regretted he had to attend the High Court, but at the same time expressed his hearty sympathy with the meeting. Mr. Damodhur

Thakersey, in his letter, said that he was unable to attend the meeting owing to indisposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the Hon. Mr. Javerlal U. Yajnik was at Poona.

Mr. George Cotton said that as one of the Special Magistrates he had an opportunity of speaking to Mr. Vurjeevandas and Mr. Damodhurdas on the day before, and he considered it proper to state to the meeting that he was just a little disappointed that they had not seen more of their native friends that afternoon. He was in great hopes that every gentleman invited would be present on the occasion. As Mr. Forrest and himself had asked Mr. Acworth to call the meeting, he (Mr. Acworth) was perfectly justified in asking them to give their views upon the matter. What they really wanted was something which would give a practical effect to the meeting. He had not had sufficient time to think out the matter, but what struck him at the moment was, that if their Hindoo and Mahomedan friends, besides using their personal influence, would join together in an united circular, which might be printed in the Marathi, Guzerati and Hindustani languages, posted up in various parts of the town, they would have some effect on the mill-hands and such other classes who had been giving them of late a great deal of trouble. Although Mr. Vurjeevandas represented the higher classes of the Hindoo community, and might be able to approach them, they were not the people who should be approached, because he (Mr. Cotton) did not think that respectable classes of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities had anything, or very little, to do with the disturbances. He had no doubt—and the Commissioner of Police would corroborate him if he was wrong—that it was the lower classes of the communities who had given, and were giving, them a lot of trouble. It was impossible to approach the various classes by calling them together, but they could only be appealed to through their representatives. As an employer of a large number of labourers, he might be able to approach that small community, and the same might be done by others who were situated like himself. If a joint circular were issued by representative Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen, and posted and placarded all over the town, calling upon their co-religionists to consider their position and think how bad these disturbances were for themselves and for the whole city, and asking them to be at peace and to forget and forgive the past—if something of that sort were done, he had no doubt that it would have a considerable effect. By the adoption of such means, and by using personal influence, they would be able to approach nearly everybody. That was only a suggestion thrown out by him, which, it appeared to him, would have some good practical effect. What was desired was the suppression of bad feeling that had existed, and that might yet exist, for some time to come. As was pointed out by the Chairman, they had her Majesty's forces, which were quite sufficient to suppress, and had already suppressed, the riots, and what they ought to endeavour to do was to allay as far as possible the ill-feeling which existed, and might continue to exist, for a long time to come. He was of opinion that a joint circular, signed by leaders of both the communities, asking them for their own sakes and for the sake of the city to preserve the peace and to restore tranquillity would be the most appropriate and practical result the meeting could arrive at. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said that he did not come there prepared to make a speech; but he would state simply and shortly the reasons which induced him, and others to ask the Chairman to convene a meeting like the present. He noticed that his Excellency the Governor at Poona suggested that the leading members of the communities concerned should

use their influence to produce peace. As had already been observed the riots had been put down entirely by the military and civil forces of Government, but the fire still smouldered, and he believed that there was such a thing as moral power which might be usefully and wisely exercised at the present time. It was their duty by every means in their power to help to restore confidence in the people and to reconcile them with one another, and if they did that, they would all have done very great good for the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants of that city. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Forrest) recognized many difficulties in the way, but he thought that if he used his own influence, and if all the gentlemen at the meeting were to use their influence with the gentlemen, chiefly of the Mahomedan persuasion—and he was glad to see his old friend, Mr. Hajee Cassum, at the meeting—they might be able to induce Mr. Hajee Cassum and others who exercised great power and influence over those classes who were chiefly concerned with the riots, which, it might be said, had nothing whatever to do with the upper classes. They might also make an appeal to the Hindoo gentlemen to use all their influence over the Ghattee classes to resume their ordinary avocations. They would be said to have taken a great practical step if they could induce the Ghattee classes to resume their work, because if they did that, all their troubles would be at an end. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Abdulla Kur, who came with Mr. Hajee Cassum, said that he was requested by Mr. Hajee Cassum to state that if the spinning mills were opened and all the mill-hands went to work, there would be no more disturbances in the outlying districts. As the military had been stationed in several parts of the town, there was no danger of the shops being looted, and the shopkeepers might be asked to resume their business.

The Chairman said that had already been done. A large number of shops had been opened, and other people had been induced to open their shops. He recognized the value of the suggestion, but he would like to know how they were to induce the people to resume their work.

Mr. Kur said that the religious heads as well as the leaders of the communities might be induced to issue joint notices.

Mr. Hirkisondas Narotamdas was of opinion that hand-bills signed by proprietors and agents of mills assuring the mill-hands that peace and tranquillity had already been restored, would be the best means of inducing them to return to their work. He thought that the issuing of such a circular was better calculated to induce the mill-hands to go to their work than calling in the aid of the religious heads of the communities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy remarked that it was of no use issuing the circular among the mill-hands, because they were mostly illiterate and were not able to read. The better course would be that some of the leaders of that class, viz., the Naiks, might be asked to persuade them to resume their work.

Mr. Vincent said that on Friday and Saturday last he got hold of some of those Naiks and did his best to persuade them to resume their work.

Mr. F. A. Little said that he had seen a great number of those mill-hands in their chawls. He called for the head men in each of those chawls, and went round and tried to pacify them as much as possible, and the best reason he could get for their fighting, as one Hindoo put it, was that the Mahomedans had their day, and the Hindoes had had their day, and there would be now no more disturbances by them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cotton said that he was ready to open his mills that morning, but the difficulty at the present moment was that, in the first place, the women, who

were the reeler, did not come, and without reelers or without a full complement of hands, the mills could not be worked. The women still feared to turn out. Immediately confidence was restored, the mill-hands would be as ready to rush to work as they were anxious to get them back for their work. The Mahomedan firemen and engine-drivers had gone to live in another part of the town, and they would not come back to their old quarters until they were assured that perfect peace had been restored. He was, however, much pleased to see that morning, while coming from Pydhownee, a number of Hindoes and Mahomedans walking side by side as if nothing had happened; but still at Chinchpoojy and other outlying parts of the town, where the Hindoes predominated, there was not a single Mahomedan found going along the streets. He did not think that any practical good would be done by calling meetings of the two communities as was suggested to him during conversation by his friend on his left (Mr. Vurjeevandas). They might certainly call meetings if they liked, but the suggestion already made by him, which was that of issuing a circular by the leaders of the two communities, might be first acted upon. Mr. Mehta, in conjunction with the Chairman, might be asked to draft that circular, which was sure to be read by the jobbers, and the substance of which would permeate to the lower classes of labourers, and it would have its desired effect. He did not think that his suggestion was the best; but what they wanted was some practical suggestion, and he thought that they would be better able to approach the lower classes by means of such circulars than by any number of meetings that might be called for that purpose. Let them do something practical; let them distribute such circulars broadcast all over the town, or if it was deemed desirable, let them all, Hindoes, Mahomedans and Europeans, drive together through the streets of the town. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. O. Douglas agreed with the practical suggestion made by Mr. Cotton, but he took exception to the idea of holding meetings for the purpose of accomplishing the object in view. (Hear, hear.) It would be a fatal mistake to hold any such meetings. (Hear, hear.) If they called a meeting, only a few men might attend, and there was every danger of a hot and excited discussion between them. They should, as suggested, distribute broadcast circulars signed by the leaders of the two communities, and show to the lower classes that the heads of the two great communities were in accord and were willing to work together. (Hear, hear.) It was for Mr. Vurjeevandas and others to show how their object could best be accomplished. Mr. Vurjeevandas came to him yesterday and appeared very much distressed at the events which had occurred—and all good citizens of all classes and creeds were very much affected by the events of last week—and as the meeting had now been called, it was now for Mr. Vurjeevandas and others to give their views and say how the thing was to be done. The object of every one present at the meeting—and he believed of all well-disposed citizens of Bombay—was to bring about peace and quietness and to forget all those troubles as soon as possible. He did not think that could be done until the lower classes and the leaders of the two communities worked in close friendship. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Cotton: May I ask if the Commissioner of Police has any suggestions to make in the matter?

The Chairman: He has lost his voice.

The Chairman, continuing, said that the Police Commissioner, who could not unfortunately, on account of his hoarse voice, speak loud enough to be heard, had conveyed his views to him. Mr. Vincent said, to begin with, they were beating about the bush.

The first thing to do, in his opinion, was to enquire what the cause of the disturbances was. (Hear, hear.) The primary cause, in Mr. Vincent's opinion, had been the preaching about the city—(hear, hear)—particularly in the Mahomedan quarters, of what he would designate as a certain Hindoo propaganda. Both the Hindoos and Mahomedans in this city had a large number of relations and friends in Kathiawar, where the disturbances first arose. Communications passed to the knowledge of the police from the Hindoos of Bombay to the Hindoos of Kathiawar, and from the Mahomedans of Bombay to the Mahomedans of Kathiawar. He would say nothing directly as to the results. Those events were followed by a fear of disturbances in the Concan close to them, particularly in Tanna and Callian, from both of which towns a large number of Mahomedans emigrated to Bombay to lay their complaints before the Commissioner of Police that they entertained fears as to their personal security. It had been reported in one of the English dailies (the *Bombay Gazette*) that a certain Hindoo gentleman stated, "that in consequence of the information received by him, he went to the Byculla Police Office, and waited upon Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, and apprised him of the Mahomedans' intention of rioting. He was assured by Mr. Vincent that every necessary step would be taken to prevent any breach of the peace." The fact was that the Commissioner of Police had taken such precautions as it was possible for him to take before the gentleman in question had gone to him. That gentleman went to the Commissioner of Police, because he (the Police Commissioner) had sent for him to warn him against his intention of calling his mill-hands into Gnneshwadi, which was opposite the point where the riots commenced. Mr. Vincent was of opinion—and he (the Chairman) entirely concurred with him—that the only argument which it was possible to apply to the illiterate classes of that city or of any other city in such an emergency as that—the only effective argument was the argument of force, not force directed against them, but the bearing in upon them the conviction that an adequate force existed to protect them and to suppress aggression on their part against others, or aggression of others against them. At the same time Mr. Vincent and himself were both of opinion that Mr. Cotton's suggestion might certainly without harm, and perhaps with useful results, be adopted. That was one concrete result at which they had at present arrived. He did not know whom he should ask to prepare the circular, which would require some care. If Mr. Mehta would do it in communication with him he would be obliged to him. They had got thus far. If the meeting agreed with him to issue the circular in the Mahratti, Guzerati, and Hindustani languages, he would ask the Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen present to allow their names to be appended, to reassure, as far as they could, the mill-hands and the lower orders of their personal security and calling upon them in their own interests and in the interest of the public—and they should not let them suppose that they were afraid of them—to resume their ordinary avocations. But since Monday afternoon, when he first issued the notice convening that meeting, the conviction had been borne in upon him more and more that it was the sacred duty of all educated Hindoos and Mahomedans to the utmost of their power to act upon the principle, and to impress upon all whom they could impress that principle, that it was not within their moral or legal right, any more than it was in their material power, to prescribe to any subject of her Majesty what religion he should profess or what food he should consume. Her Majesty's proclamation of five and thirty years ago proclaimed perfect equality between all religions, all classes, and all races of her Majesty's subjects, and there was no gentleman who was present there who in his

own conscience could refuse to admit that the promise then held out had been redeemed. There was no gentleman present there, and they were all educated men acquainted with the past history of the country—there was no one whose conscience, whose thoughts when his conscience was speaking to him, did not assure him convincingly that there was no other Government that had ever ruled in that country of whom this thing could be said. To that leading principle which proclaimed perfect religious equality to all, there must be attached a corollary—a further principle which he might express in the legal maxim *Sic utere tuo ut alieno non laedas*, which meant "So use that which is your own as not to injure that which belongs to another," that is to say, that while it was the right of every one of them to pursue his own pathway to heaven in such manner as he chose, and to eat such food as he chose, he had nevertheless not got the right wantonly to outrage the religious feelings of any one else. These were two simple leading principles which were the principles of every nation, which could be called civilized. It was imperative that his Hindoo and Mahomedan friends—for he could apply that term to them all—should lay those things to heart, not merely as maxims to be spoken in speeches and written in newspapers, but as things to be acted upon and to be inculcated on all whom they could influence. They had no right, because they professed a particular religion, to insist that others should follow their own creed. Whether it was a Hindoo temple, or a Mahomedan mosque, or a Parsee fire-temple, or a Christian church, or a Jewish synagogue, every man in the British Empire had a right, and would and should continue to have a right, to attend any place of worship he preferred. It was not his wish to address to them nothing but platitudes which were only fit to be headings in copy-books, but these were maxims which were of real practical weight. It was quite true that perhaps the second or the third day after the riots commenced they had nothing to deal with except the rascaldom of the city, but that rascaldom would not have been set free and would not have gathered head if religious animosities had not been set alight to begin with. They had then arrived at one practical conclusion. They would issue a circular. His impression was that the most practical step they could take would be to convince the lower orders that the city was too strongly held now for disturbances to be possible, or for their safety to be compromised. Like Mr. Douglas, he distinctly deprecated anything like the holding of meetings. Nothing so much stirred the people up and, according to a Mahomedan proverb, made their hearts hot, as public speechifying, particularly when the speeches were reported. Where speeches, controversies and wranglings began, the end was that they separated ten times more hot than when they entered the meeting, particularly among the lower orders of the different communities, who ought to be kept apart. He was quite sure that however highly educated the gentlemen, whom he was addressing, might be, and however disinclined they might be individually to break each other's heads—a Mahomedan gentleman to break the head of a Hindoo, and *vice versa*—he was certain that they all required to be reminded of their duty under the British Government of recognising the religious and other rights of other people—a duty which ought to be paramount with every British subject. It was all very well for them now to take steps to reassure the mill-hands as they proposed to do;—and he hoped that those steps might be effectual—but what he would entreat the gentlemen to recollect, and he particularly referred to the Hindoo gentlemen present, was that in furthering that propaganda, that preaching, to which the Commissioner of Police had requested him to refer, (probably they thought it an innocent and legitimate object that

of harmless proselytism) they were dealing with dangerous ideas and combustible classes, a child's hand could put a match into a powder magazine which might blow the city to pieces. He was expressing the views of the Commissioner of Police as well as himself (Mr. Vincent expressed acquiescence), and he entreated them to bear in mind that proselytism, if it was to be carried on, ought to be carried on with consideration of the religious feelings of others. If religious propagandism was not carried on in that manner it was not religious propagandism, but savagery. There was no religion and there was no law which called upon any of them to destroy their fellow-creatures because they did not worship at the same shrine as they did. That was a practical lesson which, it seemed to him, ought to be learned from these riots. He earnestly trusted that both his Hindoo and Mahomedan friends would take that lesson to heart. It seemed to the Police Commissioner and himself, who were responsible for the peace and good government of the city, that they would be failing in their duty if they did not plainly express their conviction that whatever the unforeseen results might have been, the true and the primary cause of those disturbances had been attempts at religious proselytism, which ought never to have taken place. He had already detained the meeting very long, and asked the gentlemen present to make any further suggestion that occurred to them. (Applause.)

Mr. Amirudin Tyejee, speaking on behalf of Mr. Hajee Cassum, said that it was desirable that leaders living in each of the Mahomedan Mohollas (streets) should sign a sort of a bond that they would see that there was no disturbance in their Mohollas, and that peace would be preserved there. If such a course was pursued, he (Mr. Hajee) thought that he would be able to obtain signatures to such a bond from many of the leaders residing in the Mohollas.

The Chairman observed that what Mr. Hajee said was possible amongst the Mahomedan community, but it would be rather difficult to do the same among the Hindoos. If Mr. Hajee Cassum would undertake to do himself what he had suggested, they would exceedingly value his services.

Mr. Amirudin said that Mr. Hajee would be very glad to do it, provided some sort of a similar guarantee was obtained from the mill-hands.

The Chairman said he did not know if it was possible to obtain any such guarantee from the mill-hands. He omitted to mention one thing when a reference was made as to the necessity of trying to induce the Hindoos to open their shops: The Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police had been using most strenuous endeavours to get the jewellers to open their shops and also the Marwarree cloth market and had succeeded, but they could not successfully induce the Bhattias to open their cloth market.

Mr. Vurjeevandas said that there was no success *dundoubt* yet made, and the people were afraid to open their shops. There was a report that a Marwarree went that morning with some money in his possession, and he was stabbed by a Mahomedan.

Mr. Vincent said that the report was entirely untrue.

The Chairman said that he had heard that rumours were going on to the effect that some of the military forces had already been withdrawn. He took that opportunity to state that none had been withdrawn. He personally considered it necessary, though the Commissioner of Police was a better judge than himself, to retain the entire force until the termination of the holidays. He had no right to speak with the voice of Government, but he might say that he did not

believe they would withdraw a single man until the authorities gave their opinion that it was safe to do so.

Mr. Vurjeevandas undertook to persuade the Bhattias to open their shops. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Vincent said that he had not heard of any such report as stated by Mr. Vurjeevandas. He tried to get last night four hours' sleep, but he could not do so, because he was aroused with a report that there was a row at the Bhandy Bazaar, and on his rushing down to that place he learnt to his great surprise that the row was due to a Marwarree beating his wife. (Laughter.) He was told yesterday by a European, and also a native gentleman, that there was a murder that morning, and on his taking the trouble to find out what it was he learnt that there was no truth in the rumour. There had not been a single case of murder during the last twenty-four hours. People were given to making false alarms, but they ought to know that such exaggerations and false alarms were always productive of dangerous results. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that Mr. Hajee Cassum was going to use his influence in the different Mahomedan streets and get guarantees from the leading Mahomedans residing in them. Those leading men would exercise their influence, and they would be answerable to Mr. Hajee, as head of their community, for the preservation of peace. He (the Chairman) thought that was a practical idea, and one which they were much obliged to Mr. Hajee Cassum for undertaking to carry out.

Mr. Amirudin said it would be done on the condition that a similar guarantee of some sort was given by the other side.

The Chairman: How can that be done?

Mr. Visbhukandas said that the Hindoos would for their part see that their co-religionists did not create any breach of the peace.

Mr. M. Turner said that Mr. Hajee Zenal Abidin undertook to do all he could in his own community. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then asked if the meeting approved of the signatures of the Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen present being appended to the circular proposed to be drafted by Mr. Mehta in conjunction with him (the Chairman).

The meeting by a show of hands unanimously gave their assent to the proposal.

Mr. Cotton suggested that the circular might be drafted as quickly as possible.

The Chairman said that it would be done that evening.

Dr. Weir observed that his experience as a census officer was that the circular would not be signed by Hindoos or Mahomedans until it was signed by certain well-known religious leaders. It was just possible that if the circular was not signed by the religious leaders, it would be torn to pieces.

The Chairman: Who are the Hindoo religious leaders?

Dr. Weir said that every Hindoo knew perfectly well that the lower orders of their community would never read a document like that without consulting their religious heads.

Mr. Vincent said that they would like to know the views of Mr. Mehta on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that they must recognize the one most important fact, that so far as the disturbances were concerned they had been completely put down by the help of the civil and military forces. They could not do better than emphatically recognize that circumstance. They had been most fortunate that on the present occasion they had Mr. Vincent as their Commissioner of Police who knew the city and its people so well—(applause)—and to whom to so great an extent they

were indebted that the disturbances were not allowed to spread further than they had done. They also ought to recognize the debt of gratitude to his Excellency the Governor for his promptness in sending out from Poona the forces to their help, to which he was himself an eye-witness. They were also indebted to the military officers for the assistance given by them to the Police Commissioner and the city in such an efficient manner on that important occasion. It was quite true, as observed by Mr. Cotton, that the hand-bills might to a certain extent go to allay fears and assure both the communities that a good understanding was being arrived at. It would be a very good thing if some authoritative means were adopted to publish far and wide that the civil and military forces would not be removed for some time to come. If that were done, he was sure that the mill-hands would at once return to work, and the rest of the shops would be opened. Nothing could be more useful at present than to authoritatively inform the public at large that the Police Commissioner would be at his post day and night, and that the military was not to be removed.

Mr. Vincent assured the meeting that the police as well as the military would not be removed from their present posts until some time to come.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that everybody must recognize the fact that they could not continue the disturbance with impunity. That was a feeling which ought to go home to everybody in the city. (Applause.)

The Chairman observed that they had said all that could be said upon the subject. Mr. Vincent and himself were very much obliged to those who had attended the meeting. He trusted that what had passed that day might have some useful, salutary, and reassuring effect. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE MEETING AT SIR DINSHAW'S ABANDONED.

The meeting of a few of the leading members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, which was called by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, was not held on Tuesday, inasmuch as it was not deemed advisable to anticipate the meeting called for the same purpose by Mr. Acworth and the other Special Magistrates in the afternoon.

THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES

Up till noon on Tuesday the charge-sheets received at the Esplanade Police Court office of Mr. O. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, showed the total number of persons charged for rioting, robbery and kindred offences relating to the committing of a breach of the peace and of acts of violence on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant, respectively, at 805, 525, and 36—total 1,336. The "charge-sheets" were signed by Superintendents Brewin, Grennan, Nolan, Sirdar Abdul Ali, and others; and the dates of remand in reference to different groups of prisoners extended from the 18th to the 29th instant. The Magistrates making the orders for the remand of the prisoners to the Common Jail and the House of Correction are—Mr. O. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate; Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate; and Mr. F. A. Little (Government Solicitor), Mr. H. A. Acworth (Municipal Commissioner), and Colonel Shortland

(Senior Officer of the Military Staff), Special Presidency Magistrates.

THE JAILS FULL.

In the House of Correction there have been incarcerated about 795 Mahomedan and Hindoo prisoners, the jail being guarded by 30 men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant Lloyd. In the Common Jail 653 rioters have been confined, of which number 32 were admitted on Tuesday. This jail is guarded by a detachment of 15 men and one gun of the Royal Artillery under the command of Lieutenant H. D. Hammond and 70 men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant G. J. Farmer. The Bombay Jails being much crowded, it is probable a large number of the prisoners will be transferred to the Tanna Jail.

THE INJURED.

Only two persons were admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday, suffering from injuries sustained at the hands of the rioters, and they have been detained for treatment.

THE RECOVERY OF LOOT.

The police have, we hear, succeeded in recovering about Rs. 1,500 worth of property from the houses of some thirty Punjabee Mahomedans and of several Bombay Mahomedans. A large part of the property has been identified as belonging to a Hindoo temple at Old Nagpada, and to several Marwarees' shops which were looted during the riots of Friday last near the Two Tanks and in Memon Moholla.

A further quantity of stolen property was yesterday recovered by Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Moorar Row in Cammateepoora, Cocmbarwada, Khara Talao, Bellasis Road, Soortee Moholla, Chowkey Moholla, Gujria Street, and Grant Road.

ATTITUDE OF THE MILL-HANDS.

The mill-hands still refuse to resume their work, alleging that they are afraid to leave their families alone and unprotected at home. The mill-owners are of opinion that there is no chance of these men returning to their work until Monday next, and their mills will, therefore, have to be closed until that day.

KILLED BY BAYONET WOUNDS—INQUEST.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry at Arthur Road, Chinchpogly, touching the death of Rama Urjoon, aged 22 years, a mill-labourer, living with his brother at Arthur Road, who died from bayonet wounds in the chest and stomach inflicted during the riots on Sunday. The following evidence was recorded:—

Koosbia Urjoon said that deceased was his brother and lived with him on the second storey of a chawl in that locality. On Sunday, at about midnight, the deceased was in the passage of the chawl, when the witness heard that a mob of Mahomedans had come into the chawl. In about fifteen minutes after he opened the door and saw his brother (the deceased) lying in front of the door, with three punctured wounds, one on his chest, one on his side, and a third on his thigh, and was bleeding. The deceased was conscious but could not speak. He took the deceased in his room, and next morning Dr. Burjorjee was called in, who treated the deceased until his death, which took place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Deva Mahadoo, a mill labourer residing in the same chawl where the deceased resided, said that at 11 o'clock on Sunday night he saw the deceased lying awake in the passage, when he heard a mob of Mahomedans was coming in the chawl to attack them. He saw the deceased get up and go down the staircase. In the meantime the soldiers came up and the witness went into his own room and locked the door from inside. All the lights on the first floor were extinguished, and there were great excitement and confusion in the chawl. A few minutes after the excitement was subsided he went downstairs and saw the deceased lying in the passage with three punctured wounds on his body. On being asked he said he had been beaten by the soldiers while in a privy on the first floor.

Mr. Henry Percival Keelan said he is a Second-Lieutenant in the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and was in charge of a party of 28 men stationed at the Gas Works, Parel, on Sunday night last. At a quarter to twelve o'clock on Sunday night he heard an uproar in a chawl near the Gas Works. The guard turned out, and he took a file of six men of his regiment to the chawl with fixed bayonets and went upstairs. Some men were standing with lights in their hands at the top of the landing. One or two had sticks in their hands. On seeing the witness the natives in the chawl ran away and the place was in darkness. He went with his party into the place and found the doors of the rooms on the first storey shut. The witness then went to the latrines situated at the end of the passage, the doors of which were also closed, and found some men inside. He called out to them to open the door, but as they would not do so, the soldiers at his direction burst open the door. One by one the natives came and ran down the passage, and on their way the witness noticed that his men beat the natives on their backs by swinging their rifles round at them. While the witness and his men were returning, three natives, one of whom was the deceased, were found lying in the passage. At that time there were no Mahomedans found in the chawl. The witness saw none of his men strike the natives with their bayonets in the chawl. Before leaving the Gas Works the witness had given orders to his men not to fire or use their bayonets without receiving orders from him.

The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion following bayonet wounds in the chest and stomach, accidentally inflicted during the riots.

DISTURBANCE IN GIRGAUM.

On Sunday morning, writes a correspondent, a mob of Hindoos attacked a house of ill-fame, occupied by Mahomedan girls in Girgaum Road, and threw all the articles of furniture on the road and destroyed them. Later on during the day the police had all the Mahomedan girls located in Girgaum Road removed under the escort of a party of Blue Jackets to a locality where greater safety was afforded. So great is the loss of confidence among some of the classes of the Hindoo community as to the safety of their lives and property, that on Monday and Tuesday a large number of people, mostly Marwarees and durzies (tailors), left Bombay for their native countries, taking with them their wives and children.

PROTECTION OF HINDOO WORSHIPPERS.

The same correspondent also writes as follows:— Mondays in the present Hindoo month of Shravan are considered very holy, and the first Monday especially so, in consequence of which the Hindoo temples were densely crowded on Monday evening with Hindoo worshippers. The police

had made excellent arrangements to suppress any disturbance that might arise near these temples. The Baboolnath Temple at Chowpati is a very rich temple and a favourite place of worship with the followers of Bam. The congregation here on Monday evening was very large, and a guard of about twenty men of the Bombay Lancers was told off specially for the protection of this temple.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Amongst the Volunteers who promptly rendered good services during the late riots, the services of the members of D Company are worthy of some notice. We learn that when Captain Nicholson arrived at his bungalow at 8-30 p.m. on Friday night (11th instant) he found orders awaiting him from Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, to get as many men of D Company together as he could and mount guard (under Major Leatham) at the Corps' Armoury. Captain Nicholson at once hurried back to the Fort, and on announcing his object found the men eager to go out, and by half-past nine he was at the Armoury with some eighteen files, many of the men having only just come off telegraph duty, and yet without having had any repose were most willing to enter on military duty, and mounted guard until half-past eight next (Saturday) morning, but owing to no commissariat being established had scarcely any refreshment whilst up all night. Thus the Company under Captain Nicholson had the honour of being the first of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles under arms. That afternoon, at 5-30, when the whole regiment was ordered out, Captain Nicholson managed to get his Company out in greater strength, and being joined by a few files from E Company, a portion of the combined force were then detailed for duty with some members of G Company, under Captain Tomlinson, at the Tram Car Stables at Parel. Captain Nicholson with some fifty men were detailed for duty to guard and keep open the Kalbadevie Road, with directions from Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, to keep patrols up and down that road, and thus remained there until nearly 11 o'clock on Sunday forenoon, when they were relieved. During the whole of these fifteen hours' duty, from Saturday night until Sunday morning, the men were kept hard at work patrolling the road, but the commissariat arrangements were still so bad that they had nothing whatever to eat beyond a few biscuits and little bread and a cup of tea about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, which had been kindly provided for them by a gentleman in the neighbourhood. We understand that these same men of D Company, who had been on duty on Saturday night, again resumed the same work on Sunday night at the same place, and then they had twelve hours of it. Again on Monday night, the same men resumed duty as guard over the Armoury for another twelve hours. Thus four nights in succession they and their officers were on duty; and considering the fact that, when let off as Volunteers, most of them had to perform their ordinary work, it was highly creditable to all that they showed such zeal in turning up as they did. The members of D Company, however, take great pride in showing their esprit

de corps owing to their marked success in winning so many prizes and cups by their shooting and proficiency at drill. Moreover, many of the members of the Company have rendered previous good service as Volunteers in several parts of India and Burmah, where they found themselves there in the regular course of duty as telegraphists. Some, we believe, hold frontier medals. We may congratulate Captain Nicholson on his having such excellent men under his command, and having unaided by any Subaltern assistance managed to render such prompt and efficient service.

A large number of letters have reached us from members of the various local Volunteer Corps, with reference to their obligations to the authorities regarding the assistance they should afford in connection with the suppression of the disturbances in the native town. Without going into the obligatory aspect of the question, it may be safely assumed that wherever it is possible the principals of firms and heads of Government and public departments will give every facility to those under them to perform their military duties, for it is to the interest of all citizens that tranquillity should be restored to this important centre of commercial enterprise and industry as speedily as possible. That the services of our citizen soldiers are highly appreciated by the Government is shown by the fact that the following message from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was published in yesterday's District Orders by Brigadier-General Budgen:—"Please convey to Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps my high appreciation of the readiness of officers and men in giving their valuable aid in support of the regulars and police."

NAVAL ASSISTANCE.

During the riots so far H. M. S. Lapwing and Magdala have been able to put on shore some 200 men, consisting of 150 Blue Jackets and Marines and 50 lascars, the crew of the Abyssinia being held in reserve, the whole naval force being under the command of Captain Schomberg. The distribution of the force has been 68 men in the Girgaum District under Lieutenants Fowke and Cave, 60 men at Mahaluxmi under Lieutenant Kemp, Lieutenant Satow being stationed at Pydownie with some men at the disposal of the General Officer, Lieutenant Yorke with a force of 50 doing relief duty. It is needless to say the services of the Blue Jackets have been greatly appreciated and largely availed of.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RIOTING IN POONA.

The following notice, signed by Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, has been posted all over the native city in Poona:—"The public are warned that in the event of any rioting the District Superintendent of Police has received orders from the District Magistrate to disperse the crowd by force, and that persons taking part in any such riot will be liable to be shot, as the crowd will be fired on if they resist or do not disperse at once on being ordered to do so by any officer on duty. To-morrow (Wednesday) being the Hindoo festival of Nagpanchami precautionary measures are being taken to prevent any collision between the Hindoos and Mahomedans.

ARRANGEMENTS AT POONA.

Our Poona correspondent wrote on Tuesday:—"The excitement in Poona since the first disquieting telegram was received here on Friday night has been very great, and the telegraph office has been literally besieged by people who were not unreasonably anxious about the safety of friends and relatives in Bombay, for all manner of exaggerated reports were current in the bazaars. The telegraph people have, therefore, had much heavy work to perform, and it speaks volumes for the efficient working of this department that the numerous telegrams they were entrusted with were despatched or received without any delay to complain of. A large staff of signallers have been at the instruments night and day, and to facilitate the delivery of telegrams a small contingent of sowars was placed at the disposal of the telegraph master. It is impossible to give too much praise to the Government for the prompt and effective measures they adopted to put down the disturbances which have disgraced the capital of Western India. His Excellency the Governor practically lived at the Council Hall during the time the fighting was reported to be going on, so as to be able to call the military authorities into consultation, whenever required, without delay. At midnight, on Friday, Lord Harris had an interview with General Gatacre, the indefatigable and capable Adjutant-General, when it was decided to despatch two squadrons of the 2nd Lancers to Bombay, and early the following morning his Excellency with Captain Fowke was at the railway station to see the first troop special off. Lord Harris personally inspected the horse boxes in which the Lancers' horses were conveyed to Bombay, and by his presence encouraged the railway officials, who deserve a great deal of credit—especially the station master and his two assistants—for the promptitude with which they responded to the call for special troop trains. His Excellency also held himself in readiness to proceed to Bombay at any moment should it have been deemed necessary for him to go, and altogether he has had a great deal of work to attend to. All telegrams received from the police and military authorities were promptly considered by him, no matter at what hour of the night they arrived, so that his Excellency has had very broken rest since the rioting commenced. To General Gatacre, the Adjutant-General, every praise is due for the indefatigable manner in which he worked. He has been at the railway station night and day hurrying on the arrangements for the despatch of the troop trains, and has not spared himself in any way. He saw every train off—there were six troop specials in all. The first went off at 8-15 on Saturday morning, and the last at five minutes to 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. The scene at the station during this period was a very exciting one, and it was truly wonderful to see the rapidity with which the troops were entrained and the specials got ready. The European Infantry were very keen on going to take part in restoring order. When the first order was received to despatch one wing of the Lancashire Fusiliers, four companies were ordered to parade, and it was found that several men who did not belong to the companies ordered out had smuggled themselves into the ranks. When found out and ordered to fall out they appeared to be very disappointed, but their disappointment did not last long, for scarcely had these four companies reached the railway station than another order was received for the despatch of the remainder of the battalion. Captain Geoghegan, the Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has also worked very hard, and rendered much valuable aid to the Adjutant-General. The 36th Field Battery, R.A., at Kirkee, have been

holding themselves in readiness, since Saturday evening, to proceed to Bombay at a moment's notice should their services be required. The Poona Horse, who arrived here on Sunday morning, having, entrained at Visapur, on the Dhond and Manmar Line, the previous night, have also been in readiness. The special troop trains did the journey between this and Bombay in very quick time. The special which took the first four companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers is said to have run into Bombay in something under four hours.

(Times of India, Thursday, August 17.)

THE NATIVE TOWN AT PEACE.

The best hopes that were entertained have been realised. The city is now thoroughly at peace, and everything supports the idea that the tranquillity, which at present prevails will continue. This state of things is all the more gratifying, as on Wednesday being the Hindoo holiday, *Nagpunohmi*, there was some reason to apprehend that there might be a fresh ebullition of feeling. Notwithstanding the fact that all the mill-hands remained away from work, the proclamation prohibiting the holding of the annual fair at Nagpada was most faithfully obeyed. As a precautionary measure, however, Mr. Campbell, the Collector, Superintendent Brewin, and Sirdar Rao Bahadur Mir Abdulali, with a party of European and Native Infantry and a dozen men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, proceeded to the Hindoo temple in Nagdayee Street, where it is customary for the devotees to assemble in large crowds on the anniversary of this particular festival, but after remaining there till 11 a.m., and finding that no one came, they returned to the temporary head-quarters at Pychownie. About two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Webb, one of the Special Magistrates, Superintendent Brewin and Sirdar Mir Abdulali, with a formidable body of troops, visited Old Nagpada, where the *Nagpanchmi* Fair is held, and after staying there several hours, and seeing that no attempt was made to hold the *tamasha*, the force withdrew. The infantry guards that were placed at Graham's Naka, at the old Alasagon Police Office and the south side of E. M.'s Common Jail, were removed on Wednesday morning. That a perfect feeling of security has not yet been established amongst the native shopkeepers, is shown by the fact that many of them refuse to re-open their places of business until after Friday, the Mahomedan prayer day. The leaders of both communities, however, are now doing their best to restore confidence, and the following circular, printed in the different vernaculars, and signed by several influential gentlemen, whose names are appended, has been issued broadcast in the town:—

We, the undersigned members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities of this city, consider it our duty to impress upon our respective co-religionists the necessity of recognising that they are bound to live in peace and harmony under the aegis of the benign British Government. Any disturbance of the peace of the city can only result in the loss of life and injury to themselves, and brings no good to anybody. We therefore implore our co-religionists to forget all that has been done on either side, and let the relations of peace and

harmony which have existed between them so long find sway among them again. We can assure them that life and property in the city will continue to be guarded by the civil and military forces, as they are being so admirably done at present. It is for the benefit of all of us, therefore, now to return to our peaceful avocations, and we again implore all classes of the people to help in maintaining the peace and quiet of the city.

HAJI CASSUM JOOSUR.
VURJIWANDAS MADHOWDAS.
HURKISONDAS NAROTUNDAS.
FAZULBHOY VISRAM.
VIZBOKANDAS ATMARAM.
HAJI ISBAHIM PATEL.
CHUTOORBHOOS MORAJEE.
RAHIMTULLA MAHOMED SAYANI.
AGA ABDUL HUSSAIN SHEERAZI.
DAMODHUR TAPIDAS.
AMIROODEEN TYABJEE.

The appeal, as is shown on the face of it, is the outcome of mature consideration on the part of its signatories, and we do not doubt that it will have the desired effect in stifling the angry passions which have been so unfortunately aroused.

A GRATEFUL DEPUTATION.

On Wednesday morning a deputation of native merchants, numbering about twenty, who carry on business in copper and twist, proceeded to the Pychownie Police Station to thank Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner and one of the Special Magistrates, for the protection that had been afforded them during the past few days, and stated that they were also very grateful to Mr. Hajee Cassum Mitha, of Colsa Moholla, for the influence he had used in freeing the locality in which they reside from the presence of the rioters. They also stated that if Mr. Mitha would assure them that they had nothing to fear, they would re-open their shops. Mr. Mitha was accordingly sent for, and, on arrival, gave the required assurance. He afterwards went with the traders to their shops in Mombadevi Street and remained until they were re-opened, and afterwards proceeded to the Marwarry Bazaar and succeeded in inducing some of the Marwarries to adopt a similar course.

ARREST OF RIOTERS AT WORLEE.

On Tuesday six men were arrested for riotous behaviour at Worlee. Superintendent Cobb, who made a round of his district on Tuesday night, and was satisfied that there were no further symptoms of disturbance in the localities embraced in his division. Mr. F. A. Little, one of the Special Magistrates, who was at Mahim, remanded the six men to jail, whither they were escorted by a party consisting of five policemen of the Satara force armed with fixed bayonets, and a detachment of the Bombay police.

DETERMINATION OF GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE ORDER.

Early on Wednesday morning a *dataki* was beaten through the town informing the public that the troops will remain here until perfect order has been restored.

A FATAL ENCOUNTER.

Mr. J. Crummy, the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, on Saturday received information that from fifteen to twenty thousand mill-hands living in Chinchpogly and its vicinity were ready with sticks to attack a party of Maho-

medans numbering about 500, including men, women, and children, and that the latter were in great danger. Mr. Crummy, on receipt of the intelligence, accompanied by a party of the North Lancashire Regiment, consisting of 25 men, in charge of Corporal Raith, proceeded to Chinchpogly, and with great difficulty dispersed the rioters, who made successive attacks on the rival party, injuring many and killing about ten of them. A party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were told off for patrol duty at Chinchpogly, Jakaria Bunder, Tank Bunder, and its adjoining locality, and is still detained there. Mr. Crummy has since been visiting those localities night and day, and has found that the Hindoo mill residents there are quite quiet and will probably return to work after Friday.

WORK AT THE DOCKS.

On Wednesday morning a large number of Hindoo dock labourers returned to work at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, they being escorted from their homes in different parts of the town by Blue Jackets and the police, and the work in the docks is now going on as peaceably as usual.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS TO TANNA.

In pursuance of arrangements made by Mr. Townley M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay, on Monday last, about 780 Mahomedan rioters were on Wednesday morning transferred from Bombay to the Tanna Jail. About 7-45 a.m. these prisoners were escorted by a detachment of the Lancashire Fusiliers, consisting of sixty rank and file, under the command of Captain Amber, and also by a party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and marched from the Common Jail and the House of Correction to the new Byculla railway station, where a special train, which was in waiting, conveyed them to Tanna.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers on Wednesday passed a comparatively quiet day. Besides furnishing a guard to the head-quarters, and a small party for the protection of the Worlee pumping station, there was little employment for them, although some reserves were held in readiness in case of necessity. On the guard being changed on Wednesday morning, Lieut.-Colonel Bayley read a letter from H. E. the Governor, expressing his personal thanks and appreciation at the manner in which the members of the various Volunteer organisations had turned out to assist in preserving the peace of the city. The following officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles have been on duty during the present disturbances:—Lieut.-Colonel Bayley, Major Brown, Major Leatham (Adjutant), Captain Baird, Captain Place, Captain Nicholson, Captain Smith, Captain Tomlinson, Lieutenants English, Furneaux, Snell, O. O. James, W. Garlick, Captain Soundy (Paymaster), and Lieutenant Cornforth (Quartermaster).

ACCUSED PERSONS RELEASED ON BAIL.

Mr. Brown, solicitor, appearing on behalf of Teekchand Dhurmdas, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, made an application to have his client released on bail. Mr. Brown said that his client was arrested on the 18th and committed on the Magistrate's warrant from the Pychownee Police-station to the Common Jail on a charge of "rioting, &c.;" what

the " &c." meant, however, he could not say. The accused was a respectable gentleman. He was arrested at 8 o'clock in the morning at about thirty yards' distance from his own house in Barbhaya Moholla. He had sent his servant to fetch some flour, the man returning in a short time to complain that he had been assaulted. Teekchand, thereupon, went to enquire who the assailants were, and was arrested by a private of the Native Infantry on the road. He had ornaments on his person at the time, and the presumption was that if a man wanted to take part in a riot he did not do so after embellishing his person with articles of value. The Magistrate made an order for the bringing of the accused from the Common Jail, on an "examination warrant," and for his release on bail, himself in Rs. 500, and a substantial surety for a like amount.

Mr. Hemming, solicitor, made an application of a similar nature on behalf of Khoja Moorjee Noormahomed, whom he described as proprietor of the Kaiser-i-Hind Flour Mills. Mr. Hemming said that his client was arrested by the military on the 12th on a charge of rioting at Bombay, and the fact was that the arrest was effected on the verandah of the accused's own house. The accused was a respectable man and was himself a large house-owner in Bombay. He had been remanded to the Common Jail. Mr. Cooper made an order similar to the one he had made in the above case.

Mr. Boughton, solicitor, preferred another application of this nature before the same Magistrate. He said that his client, Bala Motiram, a near relation of Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingoo, the Government contractor, had been arrested in connection with the Cammatteepoor riots and committed to the House of Correction. In handing over a written application to the effect, Mr. Boughton remarked that it was well nigh impossible that such a well-connected man could commit the offence he was charged with. Mr. Cooper made the necessary order.

Besides those mentioned above, applications on behalf of the following accused, charged with rioting and offences committed against the public peace, were made on Tuesday and Wednesday with the object of having them brought from jail on "examination warrants" and liberated on bail:—E. W. Ratkar, Dhunjeebhoy Maneckjee, Jamsetjee Fackeerjee, Gajanan Atmaram, Shreedhur Balwant Khandekar, Arjoon Succaram *alias* Arjoon Visram, Narayan Withul, Moreshwur Tatoba, Hajee Adum Lateef, Eesa Abdoola, Hassum Jooma, Mahadoo Snokoojee, Anandrao Balcrishna, Dattoo Jivaji, Ramkrishna Babooljee, Ramchandra Mucoond, Gunput Cashiram, Zaid Abdoola, Runchord Tribhowan, Ballaram Moteeram, Moteeram Hanmanta, Abdoola Snokoo Ladha, Ismail Isak, Jacob Sheriff, Rajan Oosman, Mahomed Joozub, Oosman Bawa, Dhurma Mahdoo, and others. The amounts of the securities demanded were in some cases Rs. 200, and Rs. 500 in the others. Applications came pouring in before Mr. Cooper during the whole of the day, and were decided by him. In a few cases the applications were refused.

INQUESTS.

Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry on Wednesday at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Ibrahim Samash, a Mahomedan barber, aged 26 years. About 11 a.m. on Sunday deceased was found lying conscious in Gilder Street with a wound on his head, and on being questioned he said he had been beaten by some Hindoos with sticks. He was taken to the hospital, where he died at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks received during the riot. A Coroner's inquest was also held at Gnsur

Street regarding the death of a Mahomedan fireman named Hoosainkhan, aged 40 years. On Saturday morning a party of Lancers were dispersing a mob, collected at Two Tanks when deceased was stabbed in his chest with a lance by one of the lancers, inflicting a wound from the effect of which he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by a wound in the chest inflicted by a sowar with a lance during the riots.

Another inquest was held at Grant Road regarding the death of a Hindoo woman named Radha, aged 25 years. On Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, deceased was standing against a wooden partition on the roadside near her house, when a bullet came through and struck her on her hand and neck, inflicting wounds, from the effects of which she died at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from a gun shot wound in the neck caused by a stray-bullet from a rifle fired at the rioters during the riots.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS POSTPONED.

A telegram has been received from the Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay, stating that the assault-at-arms annually held at Poona has been postponed on account of so many troops being at present employed in Bombay.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AT POONA. POONA, AUGUST 16.

A big fair was held in the native city this afternoon in connection with the Hindoo festival of Nagpanchmi. In order to overawe the crowds and prevent any attempt at disturbance the authorities made a demonstration with the armed police and troops. About 150 policemen patrolled all the streets along which the various processions passed. About sixty of these were armed with muskets and twenty rounds of buckshot. The mounted police patrolled the streets, and fifty sabres of the Poona Horse, under Lieutenant Newnham, and one company of the 4th Bombay Rifles, under Captain Williams and Lieutenant Riddle, were held in readiness at convenient centres. A half company of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, under Captain Griffith and Second-Lieutenant Cooke, and twenty-five sabres of the Poona Horse, under a native officer, were in Cantonment ready for any emergency. The whole of the troops of Poona and Kirkee have also been holding themselves in readiness, and will continue to do so until Saturday. Mr. Charles, the Collector and District Magistrate, Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, were present to look after the arrangements. The crowd which assembled were not so great as on previous occasions and appeared greatly astonished at the demonstration made. No disquieting rumours of any probable outbreak had reached the authorities, but they deemed it advisable to take these precautionary measures.

(Times of India, Friday, August 18.)

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE BAZAARS.

The best evidence that the feeling of confidence and security is rapidly spreading throughout the

town is afforded by the fact that nearly all of the shopkeepers in the cloth markets on Thursday re-opened their places of business, and a large number of mill-hands returned to work. The native town appears to have resumed a good deal of its wonted cheerfulness, and the anticipation with regard to Friday, the *Jooms* or Mahomedan prayer day, is that no disturbance is likely to arise, the members of both communities seeming to be imbued with peaceable feelings. The angry passions that were aroused have been subdued, and although, of course, it is impossible to say for certain that nothing further will happen, there is every reason to believe that the good feeling hitherto maintained between the two communities has been restored.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE LEADERS OF THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITIES.

A representative of this paper on Thursday interviewed several leading gentlemen of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities on the subject of the origin and rise of the riots in Bombay. The gentlemen interviewed occupy the highest position in their respective communities, and they naturally objected at first to enter into conversation with our representative, stating that it would not be wise on their part to give utterance to their views lest it might prove unsavoury to their own community and wound the religious susceptibilities of the opposite faction. Being assured, however, that their names would not be made public, they willingly answered questions put to them, and told the whole story without any reserve. The sum and substance of the several interviews was that the Mahomedan leaders are honestly convinced in their minds that the riots in Bombay were due to the Prabhas-Patan meetings held by the Hindoos in the city; whereas the Hindoo gentlemen, with one or two exceptions, could not assign any reason whatever for the recent disturbances.

Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas, the head of the Bania community, who entered into conversation with our representative without imposing any condition as to his name being kept private, said among other things that the riots were not due to the Prabhas-Patan meeting held at Mahadev Bang, because there was nothing done there which would, in the slightest degree, give offence to the other community. The assertion made in the papers that the Cow Protection Society was responsible in a great measure for the stirring up of the feelings of the Mahomedan community was not supported by facts. The Cow Protection Society, he said, was established some seven or eight years ago in the city, and how was it, he asked, that their feelings had not been stirred up during all that time and that they did not take up a hostile attitude against the Hindoos? If Government thought that the preachings of the Society would in any way bring about a rupture between the two communities, they ought to have at once stopped the Society from carrying out their object, which was nothing more nor less than to increase the ever diminishing number of cows for domestic as well as agricultural purposes. The object of the Mahadev Bang meeting was to raise subscriptions, for the purpose of supplying food to the starving, and affording relief to the sufferers,

to repair and rebuild the temples, and, lastly, to bring the offenders, whoever they were, to justice. The Mahomedans attacked the Hindoos on the first day of the riots, and the mill-hands retaliated on the following day. The *Times of India* was quite correct when it said that the Banias, Bhattias, Lohanas and other sections of the Hindoo community did not take any part in the riots and the desecration of the mosques; but that it was only the mill-hands who took an active part in the disturbances. He could assign no other reason for the breaking out of the riots, except what it was broadly stated in the town that two or three Memons, who came from Verawal Patan, had something or other to do with the excitement among their co-religionists in the town. Mr. Vurjeevandas further stated that he did not join the second Prabhas-Patan meeting, and gave intimation of his having nothing to do with that meeting in the native papers. Being asked would it not be better with a view to facilitate the bringing about of peace and amity between the two communities that the committees formed by both the Hindoos as well as the Mahomedans in connection with the Prabhas-Patan riots should be dissolved and the monies collected by them returned to the subscribers, Mr. Vurjeevandas said that as far as the subscriptions in connection with the meeting at Mahadev Bang were concerned, they were all on paper, and not a pie had as yet been received from the subscribers. The committee thought of deputing some person to see that justice was meted out to those who were concerned in the riots at Patan.

Another Hindoo gentleman, who holds an equally high position with Mr. Vurjeevandas in his community, and one who often takes an active part in public affairs, gave a long history of the origin and rise of the riots in Bombay. Speaking in confidence to our representative, he condemned in strong terms the conduct of the Mahomedan roughs in having attacked and murdered poor and innocent Hindoos and desecrated their temples, but he could not help remarking that some provocation or other was given to the Mahomedans by the members of his own community. He did not, however, think that the real or supposed grievance on the part of the Mahomedans justified them in doing what they did; but considering that the lower classes were illiterate, ignorant, and apt to be fanatic, he was honestly of opinion that the Hindoos ought to have managed the second Prabhas Patan meeting with tact, moderation, and judgment. He said that he attended the first meeting at Mahadev Bang; and he was quite sure that neither the manner nor the method of transacting the business before that meeting was such as to cause annoyance or in any way wound the religious susceptibilities of the other community. The second meeting, however, was uncalled for and superfluous, and was no doubt the immediate cause of the riots. The agents of the Gowsalan Updeshak Mundli, who had a hand in the convening of that meeting, did not, to say the least, act discreetly in having put up hundreds of placards in the town where the Hindoos as well as the Mahomedans resided, calling upon their co-religionists to attend the meeting. They did not again act wisely when they went about

"swearing by the cow" and prevailing upon the Hindcos to close their places of business and to shut up their shops in the cloth markets for the day so as to swell the number of men at the meeting. The Mahomedans, who resided and kept shops in the immediate neighbourhood of Hindoo localities, eagerly watched their movements and became apprehensive. A rumour soon got abroad that the Hindoos were gathering by thousands and subscribing incredibly large amounts of money to get the Mahomedan offenders at Prabhas Patan hanged, and to purchase all the cows that were to be had in the country so as to deprive them of their chief article of food. The rumour soon spread in all sorts of exaggerated forms, and the Mahomedans, it appeared, ever since bore a grudge towards the Hindoos and secretly determined to have their revenge on them. The Hindoos were not at all surprised when the first outbreak of riots occurred, and in consequence of rumours which prevailed in the town they were fully prepared for the disturbances, which they, however, did not think would assume such large dimensions and would be fraught with such fatal and disastrous results. The second meeting, our informant said, was called because some people, who considered that they had not been treated by Government in certain matters in the manner they expected to be treated, wanted to show them that they exercised great influence and control over the members of their own community.

Another Hindoo gentleman occupying a very high position in the legal profession, could not assign any reason for the breaking out of the riots. He said the more he thought about it the more he was bewildered.

Mr. Hajee Cassim, the well-known ship-owner and merchant, attributed the riots by the lower classes of his community to the rumour, which was rife among them for some time past, that the Hindcos wanted to monopolise all the cows, and they would not therefore have their usual beef supply. He did not, he said, attend the meeting of the Mahomedans, and he had not subscribed Rs. 500 which were put down by his friends against his name. He would have, however, to pay the money if they asked for it. He had undertaken at the meeting of the leading members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities convened by Mr. Acworth to obtain guarantees from the leaders of every Mahomedan *moholla* (street) in certain localities to keep the peace with the Hindoos, but he did not think he will succeed in obtaining it, as the Mahomedans insisted upon a similar guarantee from the Hindoos.

Another Mahomedan gentleman, a member of the Municipal Corporation and a Justice of the Peace, assigned the same reason for the riots as Mr. Hajee Cassim Joesph. He deplored that the ignorance and credulity on the part of the lower orders of his co-religionists should result in such bloodshed. He assured us that there was no truth in the rumour that there would be a repetition of the riots this (Friday) morning by the Mahomedans. The leaders had been persuading and doing their best to prevail upon the lower classes to keep the peace. They are not likely to be unruly in the presence of such a large number of the police and the military.

Another Mahomedan gentleman, who has enjoyed all the honours that the local Government can bestow upon a citizen, agrees with the view taken by the *Times of India* as to the origin of the riots. He honestly believes, and so do all the leaders of his community, that the riots were the result of the new propoganda preached by the Hindoos. He was one of those who was consulted as to the advisability of holding a meeting of his co-religionists; but he honestly told his friends, that although the mode they suggested of convening the meeting was constitutional and fair, it was not an opportune time to do so. He did not attend the meeting, because he was not in favour of that movement.

A FALSE ALARM.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday night some excitement was occasioned in Ambawady and Mattarpoady, in the Mazagon section, in consequence of the report of a gun being heard. Superintendent Nolan, accompanied by a party of the Tanna and Bombay Police, immediately set off in the direction from which the sound came, and ascertained that the report proceeded from the bungalow of some Europeans living in the locality, but the name of the person who discharged the gun was not discovered. Finding everything quiet Mr. Nolan ordered the police to return to their respective posts.

THE SHOPS IN THE CLOTH MARKETS RE-OPENED.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association was held on Thursday at the Hall of the Mooljee Jaitha Kapad Bazaar at 11-30 a.m., when Mr. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, the chairman of the Association, presided. Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Acting Police Commissioner, was also present in accordance with a previous arrangement made with him. On Mr. Vincent's entrance into the Hall, the members rose from their seats and loudly cheered him. Mr. Vincent assured the chairman that there was now peace and tranquillity everywhere, and that there was no likelihood of any further disturbance taking place. He also exhorted the members to open their shops and resume their usual avocations. The members thanked Mr. Vincent for his presence there that morning in spite of the very heavy and responsible work now falling on him. Mr. Vincent also very kindly made special arrangements for a few men to be stationed at the markets, for which the meeting expressed their very grateful thanks. They then expressed their willingness to open their shops, which were accordingly opened in the Mooljee Jaitha Kapad Bazaar. As the Association contains members, who have their shops in the other two markets, these were also opened. The meeting terminated after the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WOUNDED POLICE.

Two native officers, one *sowar*, and twenty-three sepoy were wounded during the riots, and are now lying at the Police Hospital. Two native members of the local force and one G. I. P. Railway policeman who are suffering from gunshot wounds, and a Bombay policeman with two broken ribs, are now under treatment in the Jamsatjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

THE KILLED

At present it is impossible to state definitely the number of persons killed during the rioting, or who have since died from injuries received. The official record places it at between sixty and seventy, but the actual total is thought to be somewhat larger, for in one of the local hospitals alone on Wednesday night no fewer than ten deaths occurred. The Commissioner of Police has, we understand, instructed the Superintendents of the several divisions to submit a return of the killed and injured in their respective districts, and it is likely that it will be furnished very shortly.

INQUESTS.

On Thursday Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Vazeer Cadur, aged 70 years, living and working in a cook shop at Grant Road. On Friday afternoon, when the military were dispersing the rioters in that locality by firing on them, deceased, who was sitting in the shop, was struck by a bullet in his left leg and sustained a severe fracture of the thigh bone. On the following morning he was taken to the hospital and detained for treatment. Vazeer did not rally, and died on Wednesday at midnight. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from a gunshot wound in the thigh received during the riots.

Another inquest was held at the same hospital on the body of Eemal Bawa Sabeb, a boiler-maker, aged twenty-two, in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust. About 7 o'clock on Friday evening, deceased was returning home from work along Grant Road, when the soldiers were firing at the rioters, and a bullet from one of their rifles struck him on the left leg, causing a serious wound, from the effects of which he died at half past five o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict similar to that recorded in the other case.

MORE APPLICATIONS ON BEHALF OF PRISONERS.

The whole of on Thursday the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, was busily occupied at the Esplanade Police Court in disposing of a large number of applications made either by professional gentlemen or by relatives on behalf of prisoners remanded in the jails on charges of rioting and other offences against the public peace. The procedure followed in deciding applications of this nature has been altered, and the applicants are required to sign before the Magistrate a statement showing the name of the accused, his age and occupation, the time and place of his arrest, the circumstances in which he was arrested, and the name and address of the man who was willing to stand surety. This statement was then forwarded to Superintendent Brewin for report. That police officer returned the statement from the Pydhones Police Station with an endorsement either for or against the application, and after receipt of it the Magistrate decided each case on its merits.

FURTHER RECOVERY OF LOOT.

On Thursday afternoon Superintendent Jones and Inspector Greyhurst obtained information with reference to some persons who in the early part of the week looted a Hindoo temple at the corner of Nishanpada. They proceeded to Bengalpoora and effected the arrest of a Mahomedan, in whose possession was found a brass serpent, and also a large quantity of brass and copper utensils belonging to the temple. From further information received on the spot they arrested in the same

locality a second person from whose possession they recovered a brass dome and some articles of wearing apparel, the property of the *pujarees* of the temple. In consequence of information given by the latter individual the police are on the look out for two other Mahomedans who are stated to have carried away other property from this temple.

At about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police brought to Superintendent Brewin at Pydhonia a Mahomedan, who had gone to the Bank of Bombay to cash a currency note of Rs. 1,000. This particular note it appears was stolen from the cashier of the G. I. P. Railway on Friday last as he was proceeding towards Bhendy Bazaar together with five others. This Mahomedan, when questioned by the Police as to how he came by the note, said he had received it from another Mahomedan who had purchased from him Rs. 4 worth of cloth, and who had promised to come for the change between five and six o'clock. Superintendent Brewin sent a policeman in plain clothes to the shop of the above person, with instructions to arrest the man when he called for the change. This latter subsequently turned up for the change, and was taken into custody by the detective. He is a man of bad character, and when questioned about the possession of the note made a statement which led to the arrest of a second person, who is also a Mahomedan of bad character, and he made a communication to the Police, in consequence of which they are now in search of several other men, and there is every probability of the whole of this unfortunate cashier's property being recovered. Inspector Greyhurst and Subedar Shaik Ebrahim Imamoodin yesterday recovered several watches, chains buttons, and other gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 500, from some Mahomedan *budmashes*, residing in the vicinity of Nagpada. This property is believed by the Police to belong to two Marwarees, whose shops were looted at Memowada on Sunday last.

PROPERTY SENT TO THE BANK FOR SAFETY.

During the last two or three days a large quantity of money, jewellery, and other valuables has been removed by native citizens to the Bank of Bombay for safe custody.

DEPARTURE OF HINDOO FAMILIES.

Since the breaking out of the riots several families of Marwarees and Guzeratee and Soortee Hindoos have departed by railway to their native country. About twenty thousand persons are said to have thus gone away, but in the absence of official returns it is possible that the figures have been a little exaggerated.

THE ELOHEE'S SIGNATURE?

Some of the less educated Mahomedans have been discussing the advisability of having the signature of the "Istamboul Elchee," or the Turkish Consul in Bombay, affixed to the circular signed by the leaders of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities. They allege that this is quite necessary to render the document binding on the Mahomedans.

"NO RELIGION."

Joe Miller's jest as to putting up a board, with the above inscription, on a place which was in danger of being damaged during the Gordon riots is well known. An incident somewhat on a par with it occurred on the Girgaum Road, where a Borah shopkeeper, afraid of the Ghatee rioters in that locality, closed his shop, and wrote on the door in large letters, "To be Let. Apply to Parsee Dorabjee, who is the owner of the shop." The point of the joke was, however, blunted by the looting of the shop shortly afterwards.

THE POLICE FOREARMED.

Now that quiet has been restored several additional items of interesting information are being gleaned, and one of them at least has a very special interest attaching to it. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that for a month or more before the outbreak on Friday the police had sufficient reason to justify them in concluding that a storm was brewing and might burst at any moment. From day to day the opinion gathered strength, and on Thursday, so convinced was the Commissioner that the trouble was not far off, that at 10 o'clock that night he called all his principal officers to the Head Office at Byculla, and a long conference took place, with the result that when the disturbance began the next day, the force was practically on the spot, though it was from the first seen that the smallness of numbers and non-possession of weapons of defence would place them at a serious disadvantage. The sepoy, it was true, had their *batons*, but as a prominent member of the force yesterday observed, "What was the good of these blunt toothpicks against the length and thickness of the rioters' bamboos?" The remark is full of calm philosophy, and in the event of future possibilities it might be as well if it were not altogether forgotten. Still, unprepared—that is only as far as arms are concerned—though they were, the local police force behaved splendidly, and their gallant conduct throughout will ever be remembered with feelings of pride by the citizens of Bombay. Their calm, courageous, and genial chief, Mr. Vincent, has shown himself beyond the shadow of doubt to be the right man in the right place, and he is to be sincerely congratulated on having at his command a body of officers and men who, under most trying circumstances, have proved themselves equal to any emergency. It has been a terribly trying time for them, but they have acquitted themselves in a manner which has elicited admiration from all quarters, and it is sincerely to be trusted that they are now within easy reach of the rest they so thoroughly deserve.

On all hands the regulars, too, have proved their thorough efficiency and reliability, and their gallant commander, Brigadier-General Budgen, who has practically been up night and day since he arrived on Saturday, has the satisfaction of knowing that with such splendid material at his disposal, the Bombay army will always be able to give a good account of itself when called upon to do so.

The excellent services of the Volunteers have already been acknowledged, and what has been said about them is equally applicable to the officers and men of the Lapwing, of the Royal Indian

Marine, and the party of helpers so kindly sent by the P. & O. S. N. Co., one and all of whom have afforded most substantial assistance to the police and military in the troublesome times through which the city has been passing.

HOW THE FIRST SHOTS WERE ORDERED.

The following account is given by an eye-witness:—As nothing definite has been reported as to how the first shots came to be fired on Friday, the 11th, I should like to state what actually occurred. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crummy, left the Byculla police office at 1-10 p.m. on receiving information of the outbreak. He got down at Pydhownee, and managed to allay the fears of the Hindoo inhabitants on whose houses stones had been showered by the Mahomedans. He was shortly after joined by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, and they both proceeded to make arrangements regarding the preservation of peace in Jambles Moholla and Kika Street, and in Bhendy Bazaar. In the Bhendy Bazaar both Mr. Vincent and Mr. Crummy were hurt, and the powerful Mahomedan who had hit Mr. Vincent was followed and arrested in a lane near the Nawab's mosque by Constable Good, at great risk to himself. Thence Mr. Vincent and Mr. Crummy proceeded to Jail Road, and returning by the Bhendy Bazaar route they went to the Erskine Road. The pelting of stones was here so thick as to render the further progress of the party unsafe, in consequence of which they were obliged to retire until such time as the military, whose assistance had been called for, appeared on the scene. On the arrival of the soldiers the party proceeded to the Erskine Road Chowkey. The populace along the Gol Pitha, Seven Roads, and Islampoora was in a great state of excitement. In the last place the Chales thore and Julais robbed everybody they could. The rioting was being continued throughout the route fast and furious. At Falkland Road several arrests were made. The Mahomedans had spread terror in Koombarwada, and a party of them came out to Grant Road at about 3-30 p.m. The Doorgadevi Temple had been desecrated and looted at 2 p.m. There were about fifty Hindoos, including men, women and children, wanting to go to the Two Tanks, but they could not get there for fear of the rioters. Whilst Mr. Crummy was driving down to the Two Tanks in the police-brake, and had just passed the corner of Goozia Moholla, a young Mahomedan boy with a long stick rushed up to the conveyance and began hitting several Hindoo men, women, and children who were walking at the side of the brake for protection. That worked like fire to fuel or match to gunpowder. A large crowd of Mahomedans then rushed on the Hindoos, who made their way to the brake to avoid their assailants. Superintendent's Grennan, Ingram and Nolan, and Inspectors Butterfield and Framjee, came up at this juncture, also about a score of Mahratta soldiers of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry. Their united exertions succeeded in driving back the crowd of infuriated Mahomedans, and in taking the Hindoos, half dead with fear, past the Two Tanks, whence they fled to their respective homes. Just then about two thousand Mahomedans rushed out from several narrow

streets and pelted the police and the military with stones in a most ferocious manner, and the latter were obliged to retreat. A European engine-driver, who was gallantly assisting the police as a volunteer, was knocked down on the ground, and nearly everybody of the party more or less injured. The crowd set up an exultant cry of victory and came upon the party for the second time. Several among them stopped the brake and tried to unharness the horses, while the coachman was knocked off his box. In view of the serious pass to which matters had come the military loaded their guns and fired; and it was well they did so, for otherwise it is certain that many of both the military and police would have fallen victims to the lathis and other weapons of the rioters, who had a majority of about fifty to one in their favour. The Commissioner, who had been all this while very busily engaged in quelling the disturbances in Cammatseepoor, rode up to see how matters stood. The police then retired to the Two Tanks and took up a position there. Several Hindoos had been stabbed and deliberately murdered by Pathans on the Duncan Road, and in one case the assailants were captured by two Parsees, who have been cited by the police as witnesses.

FRIDAY PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

It being considered possible, though not probable, that extra precautionary measures might be of advantage in certain parts of the city on Friday it had been arranged to station a large body of European Infantrymen and thirty or forty men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers outside the Juma Musjid during the hour of prayer, which extends from 12 noon to one o'clock. Troops will also be placed at the old Mombadevi Chowky to guard the Hindoo quarter there, and at Jakaria Musjid, Null Bazaar, Grant Road, Byculla, and other places where Mahomedans were in the habit of congregating on that day. The members of the Bombay Light Horse had also been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty, and assembled outside the Bombay Club at 10 a.m.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE INJURED.

His Excellency the Governor will pay a short visit to Bombay on Saturday for the purpose of seeing the several persons who were injured during the riots and who are now being treated in the local hospitals. His Excellency is expected to arrive at about 7 o'clock in the morning, and alighting at the Byculla Station will proceed first to the Police Hospital, where many native members of the local force are lying under treatment, then to the J. J. Hospital, and lastly to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

TIMELY ASSISTANCE.

As soon as a report of the breaking out of the riots reached Kolesa Moholla on Friday at noon, the two leading men of that street, Mr. Cassim Mitha and Mr. Ibrahim Patel, called together the chief residents and exacted from them a guarantee that order should be maintained. Not content with this arrangement, they placed a guard at each end of the street to prevent the inhabitants from going out without permission. Moreover, they daily supplied food to about five hundred men, including policemen, indigent Mahomedans, and

even Hindoos. Another gentleman, who rendered the police most valuable assistance, especially on Friday and Saturday, when help was most needed, is Mr. Mookerjee Cassum Moosa, his Highness Aga Khan's manager, who has been most cordially thanked by the Police Commissioner for his services.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A guard was on Thursday kept at the B. V. R. Headquarters and also at Worlee. Lieutenant H. R. H. Wilkinson, B. V. R., was on duty on Saturday and Sunday at the Common Jail under the orders of Captain Baird.

(Times of India, Saturday, August 19.)

PRAYER AND PEACE.

Contrary to the expectation of the natives that there would be a renewal of the disturbances on Friday, the day passed off quietly and without any notable incidents. Almost all the business places and the shops in the native town were closed until the Mahomedans returned home from their afternoon service at the Juma Musjid, and the vehicular and pedestrian traffic was not nearly as large as is usually the case. Some of the most busy streets, such as the Bhendy Bazaar, Null Bazaar, Duncan Road, Moombadevi, and various other localities, where thousands of people pass and repass on ordinary days, presented a rather deserted appearance in the morning. Both the Hindoos and the Mahomedans did not open their shops nor did many of them stir out of their houses. About 11 o'clock, however, a few Mahomedans were seen at Bhendy Bazaar, Null Bazaar, and other parts inhabited by them, to proceed in the direction of the Juma Musjid, where they go every Friday for the purpose of public prayer. During the last few days both the police and the military had interdicted the use by pedestrians of sticks and umbrellas; but yesterday the order seemed to have been relaxed, and people were observed to be going about with umbrellas in their hands. There were very few Hindoos noticed in Mahomedan localities, and the rumours that were spread in all quarters about a renewal of the disturbances created for a time mutual distrust, but this disappeared soon after the termination of the Mahomedan prayers. The streets in the afternoon assumed a more lively appearance, and the pedestrian traffic increased, and the people became more confident of peaceful intentions on either side as the day wore on. The several cloth markets were closed in the morning, though the main gates of two of the markets were kept open, and business was partially transacted at the close of the day. The police and the military occupied the corners of the various main roads, and the manner in which they quietly sat on verandahs of houses or strolled in the streets without any fire-arms in their hands showed that they had entire confidence in their strength, and that they expected no disturbances in the town. The European soldiers, some of whom were armed only with bamboo sticks, had an easy time of it, as they sat chatting with each other or smoking or reading; while the native troops seemed to regard matters with equal complacency. The Bombay Light Horse turned out in the morn-

ing and took up their position at the corner of Moombadevi where the four roads converge.

APPEARANCE OF THE MAIN STREETS.

Proceeding from the Fort to the native town, the Mahomedan shops opposite the Crawford Markets were observed to have been opened. Almost all the shops, however, along Shaik Abdul Bayman Street were closed, and the same was the case at Bhendy Bazaar, Duncan Road, where the doors and windows of houses were closed, Null Bazaar, Jugjeevan Keeka Street and Marwarree Bazaar. The Jugjeevan Keeka Street was guarded, in addition to native troops, by the lascars of the Royal Indian Marine, who were armed with bamboo sticks. The shops along the Bhendy Bazaar, as already remarked, were shut, and the usual large crowds of people were not observable on the road, which is one of the most frequented in the city. This and the deserted appearance of the Nawab's Mosque, and the street adjoining it, presented to the spectator an appearance in marked contrast with the tumultuous proceedings of the Friday before last. In the Nawab's Mosque, one solitary individual, an old man of venerable appearance, who was kneeling to say his noonday prayers. Two fruiterers' shops were open opposite to the mosque, and a few more shops were here and there partially so, that is, they had one shutter down, this arrangement evidently being made to enable the owner, on seeing the least sign of approaching danger, to put up that last plank, and shut himself in. A score of military men guarded this quarter, whilst the road leading from the Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital to the Two Tanks was guarded by a gun pointed towards the latter locality, 28 Royal Artillerymen under Captain Benson, and also by eighty men of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, under Major Nicholetts. Nearly all the shops here were open. The gallant Major was going his rounds accompanied by a couple of orderlies, and with a walking stick as his only weapon of defence. Bodies of the Bombay Light Horse (which corps, by the way, had a wonderfully good muster considering it was mail day) and the 2nd Bombay Lancers also patrolled this and other important parts where disturbances have occurred during the last few days. The road from the Two Tanks to the Grant Road and the Duncan Road exhibited similar signs of vigilance on the part of the civil and military authorities. Near the Three Lights at the Null Bazaar, which was recently the centre of several severely contested and bloody affrays, Colonel Scott was on the alert with one hundred of his men (5th Bombay Light Infantry) with the following officers:—Lieutenants Chitty and Sargent, Subedar-Major Ambar Singh, Subedars Hanmantrao Chohan and Rama Pratkan, and Native Adjutant Uttam-singh. Police guards were placed at the Hindoo temples in Bhooleshwar. Khetwady and Falkland Road was under the watch and ward of Superintendent MacDermott and Inspector Briscoe, of Bombay, and some Tanna policemen and of the military. Men of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment were at Pydhowne, where were also Royal Artillerymen with a gun in position pointed towards Bhendy Bazaar. At

Two Tanks the police were in charge of Superintendent Nolan and Inspectors Butterfield and Tighe. At Moombadevee and in the streets adjacent to it, and all along Sheikh Memon Street, or Marwaree Bazaar, parties of the 2nd Bombay Lancers were observed on patrol duty. European troops of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment were also there. Superintendent Grennan and Inspectors Gannon and Nelmas were on duty near the Moombadevee Temple and the Marwaree Bazaar. Superintendent Sweeney, with Inspectors Saunders and Moore, were on duty at the Jackeria Musjid. The gates of the Luthmidas Khimjee Cloth Market were closed, but though the gates of the Mangaldas and Mooljee Jaitha Markets remained open, all the shops were closed, as were the doors of dwelling-houses in many streets.

THE SCENE AT THE JUMMA MUSJID.

Warned by the terrible events which marked last Friday the civil and military authorities were most thoroughly on the alert throughout the earlier part of Friday in that most densely populated part of the native town in which is situated the famous Jumma Musjid, the largest and most important tabernacle of the Mahomedan community residing in the town of Bombay. It is a fine old building with a somewhat imposing appearance, and within its precincts there can be accommodated something like seven thousand persons, that is if full advantage be taken of its spacious courtyard and the terrace of the large *chawl* which abuts on it. Indeed, on the all eventful day on which the disturbances broke out it is estimated that something like that number of people were in attendance. In all the approaches to it on Friday the shops were shut, business was entirely suspended, and the utmost tranquillity prevailed. Mr. Campbell and Dr. Weir, two of the Special Magistrates, had made themselves as comfortable as they could in two rather risky lounge chairs, placed under the shelter of a somewhat squalid gateway nearly facing the main entrance to the Musjid, while Brigadier-General Budgen, Major Blomfield, Officiating A. A. G., Superintendent Brewin, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Inspectors Roberts, Framjee Bhicajee, and Sloane, and Constable Hardsore were walking about near at hand, while the devotees were quietly making their way into the Musjid. Some forty members of the local police force and ten men of the Bijapore Police armed with buckshot were dispersed round about the place, while the services of thirty men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers had also been requisitioned, ten of them being stationed at the southern gate, ten at the northern gate, and a like number at the eastern gate. About half-past eleven a fair young student of the Photographic Art made her appearance on the scene and took a couple of capital portraits of the gallant General, the Special Magistrates, and a few other fortunate individuals, who will most probably have the pleasure of seeing the group in one of the English illustrated journals in the course of a few mails. In the meantime the worshippers were slowly entering the Musjid, and General Budgen, with Major Blomfield, repaired to a room in the Musjid overlooking the hall of prayer to watch the

attendants at worship, while two Mahomedan members of the detective force took up their places inside the hall. The attendance was much smaller than is generally the case, it being stated to be only about one-fourth of the usual number. It might have been considerably larger, but Sirdar Mir Abdulali turned back four or five hundred young lads, fearing they might give vent to some of those mischievous freaks generally associated with the juvenile element. For the most part those who attended the Musjid on Friday were elderly, respectable-looking members of the community, and their general demeanour was such as to remove any impression that trouble might be created. At about a quarter to one prayers were over, and the worshippers dispersed to their homes as quietly and as orderly as they had arrived. Just as they were leaving, Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Panch Mahals Police, who is now on special duty in Bombay, and Mr. Crummy, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, rode up with a small escort of mounted police, and finding that everything was quiet departed to some other part of the town. The two detectives who were present in the Musjid during prayer time, on being asked as to whether anything extraordinary had taken place, stated that the usual exhortation had not been delivered, and that no reference whatever had been made to the recent disturbances: nothing beyond the ordinary prayers had been offered. The military remained on duty for a short while longer, and, seeing that there was little or no probability of anything in the nature of a disturbance arising, withdrew.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The following are the details of the arrangements made by the military authorities for the preservation of order:—The Royal Artillery have four guns out, one dominating the Mesh Egoos Musjid in rear of the Pdownie Police Station, two at the junction of the Grant and Parel Roads opposite the J. J. Hospital, and one in the Common Jail at Omerkhadi. Each gun is in charge of a gun party of seventeen Royal Artillerymen, with an escort of twelve men for the single guns and twenty for the two facing the hospital. The Royal Navy have fifty-seven men on duty near Messrs. Stephens' stables in Ohurney Road; a small party of Blue Jackets at the Tramway Terminus, Girgaum; and two officers and detachments at the Prince's Dock and the Tramway Stables, Byulla. Two squadrons of Cavalry were yesterday morning moved to the entrance of the Prince's Dock, where accommodation has been placed at the disposal of the military authorities by the Chairman of the Port Trust, and one squadron to Government House, Parel. The last mentioned squadron supplies a detachment for duty, consisting of thirty men, by day and twenty by night at the Tramway Terminus, Parel, and also has detached posts of about six men each by day and night at Jackeria Bunder, the Parel Fire Brigade Station, and near the Sewree Cemetery; at Dadur Police Station of seven men by day and twenty by night; at Malabar Hill (south end) of twelve men; and near Messrs. Kemp's establishment at Cumballa Hill twelve men. The Cavalry also supply sixty men for general patrol duty, and six patrols are always in attendance at

Pydhownee. The British Infantry have a hundred men located in a big building facing the Pydhownee station. They supply gun detachments of fifteen men each and outposts at Jackeria Musjid and in the Null Bazaar; and one hundred men at the J. J. Hospital, twenty-five of these being sent to the jail at night time. At Essa Khalifa's stables in Bellasis Road there are stationed another sixty; at the junction of DeLisle and Haines Roads ten; and at the Gas Works twenty-five. Inside the jail there are twenty; at Jacob's Circle thirty; at Lalibang, Parel, fifteen; at Malabar Hill (south end) twenty-five; and in the vicinity of Messrs. Kemp's establishment at Cumballa Hill, forty. The Native Infantry furnish one hundred and forty men at Grant Road, ninety at Grant Road west, fifty inside the jail, a gun escort of forty men at the junction of Grant and Parel Roads, twenty between Mandvie and Musjid Bunder, ten at Jackeria Musjid, thirty at the Parel Police Station, thirty for Commissariat work, and twenty for general escort duty. The men mount guard at nine every morning, and practically have twenty-four hours on and the same number off duty. on Friday there were special parties out, consisting of eighty men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, thirty of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and seventy-five of the 25th Bombay Rifles. A party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, consisting of 100 rank and file, under the command of Captain Griffiths, were posted at Shaik Memon Street at a distance of about two hundred yards, while at the Jakeria Musjid twenty-five men of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under Lieutenant Cleary, and ten men of the Bombay 2nd Lancers were stationed. A party of the North Lancashire Regiment, consisting of 30 rank and file, under Lieutenant Wyld Browne, and ten men of the Cavalry paraded at the old Mucmbadevie Chowkey. One hundred native lascars of H. M.'s Indian Marine were posted at Jamli Mohola. At the south-east corner of the Common Jail twenty men of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under a native officer, together with ten men of the Cavalry, paraded; and at Bellasis Road, by Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s establishment, there were thirty rank and file of the 25th Bombay Rifles and twenty men of the Cavalry, while ten men of the Cavalry patrolled the streets at Mahim and Doorgadevi. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones is in command of the Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce, the Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy, 25th Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett, the Marine Battalion; Colonel W. Scott, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsmith, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Byley, the Loyal North Lancashire; and Captain Schomburg, the detachment of Royal Navy men. At the temporary Headquarters at Pydhownee there are, in addition to General Budgen, Colonel Shortland; Major Blomfield, (officially Assistant Adjutant-General); Captain Aitken, 19th Bombay Infantry, from Mhow; Captain Weisman, 13th Bombay Infantry, from Ahmednugger; and Captain Swann, D.A.A.G.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Bombay Light Horse had thirty-three men on parade on Friday, fifteen of them doing patrol duty and the rest remaining at Pydhownee in case their services should be specially required. The Bombay Rifles had twenty men at Chinchpoojly

Police Station and twenty-five at the Hornby Vellard, while this corps also has a fixed post at the Worlee Pumping Station.

WORK AT THE DOCKS.

Early yesterday morning a large number of Mahomedan and Hindoo stevedores' labourers went to work as usual at the Victoria and Prince's Docks, and continued working side by side in the different sheds and on board the steamers lying in the Docks until a very late hour in the evening. Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, and Inspectors Lee-Smith and Moore were the whole day on duty to prevent any breach of the peace, while a party of Blue Jackets with fixed bayonets were also in attendance in case of any emergency arising; but happily no disturbance of any sort occurred.

THE MILL-HANDS.

On inquiry at the Fort offices of the principal Bombay mill-owners our reporter was informed that none of the mills could be worked yesterday because of the small number of operatives that presented themselves. When several of the mill-hands were peremptorily informed the day before by their employers that unless they came to work on Friday the deduction from their wages of a double days' pay (which is the usual penalty imposed on absentees according to the rules) would be strictly enforced, the men begged for leave for that day, stating, as their reason, that their presence was necessary at home to assure the safety of their families. Although this leave of absence was not formally granted, it was, in the nature of the circumstances, indirectly assented to. The mill proprietors, however, have made strenuous exertions to keep the mills going from to-day, and they have great confidence in their endeavours proving successful.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE KILLED.

From the returns prepared in the Health Department of the Municipality as to the number of persons who have died from injuries received during the riots, it appears that up to on Friday morning sixty-seven deaths had been recorded, twenty-five of the deceased being Hindoos and forty-two Mussalmans. Eleven deaths have so far, according to the returns, resulted from gunshot wounds, ten of the dead being Mussalmans. Forty-four deaths have occurred from fracture of the skull, the dead including twenty-one Hindoos and twenty-three Mussalmans. One Hindoo is stated to have died from a stab in the back with a knife, one from exhaustion following a wound on the chest, one from hæmorrhage consequent on a bayonet wound, and one from hæmorrhage caused by a cut throat. Three Mussalmans succumbed to penetrating wounds and two to bayonet wounds, while one is stated to have been killed by accident.

EXODUS OF NATIVE FAMILIES FROM BOMBAY.

There has been a large exodus of native families, chiefly Hindoos, from Bombay, by the B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P. railways. From figures obtained from the railway offices, it appears that on Wednesday last no fewer than 4,791 passengers left Bombay, 3,492 persons having travelled to Guzerat and other distant districts. On the following day the

number of persons leaving Bombay by the Bombay and Baroda line was 8,283. Taking into consideration the fact that about four or five hundred passengers travel daily by the evening mail trains, these figures show an increase of over 7,000 passengers during the last two days. During the last five days there were about 9,000 passengers booked at the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, which was again a large increase as compared with ordinary times. Now that confidence has been restored, it is believed that the people will cease migrating to their native countries.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

Within the last four or five days the entire stock of arms and ammunition at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Fort Establishment has been sold to European residents in the Fort. The stocks at other business places in the city have also been very largely reduced.

TWO EUROPEAN LADIES ATTACKED.

One incident of a startling nature which occurred on the afternoon the rioting commenced, and which has not been previously mentioned, has been brought to our notice. It seems that about an hour (that is at two o'clock) after the riots began at Jumma Musjid two European ladies, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Denning, who at the time had with them a young child, were proceeding in a hack victoria, driven by a Mussulman, along Kika Street, when between four and five hundred Hindoos surrounded the *gharry*, violently assaulted the *gharrywalla* and roughly handled the ladies, from whom it is said they took some jewellery and a purse of money. Fortunately assistance was speedily at hand, and the ladies were placed in another *gharry* and conveyed in safety to their destination.

THE END OF THE TROUBLE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

The Governor of Bombay arrived here this morning from Poona and visited the wounded in the J. J. Hospital, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and Police Hospital. At the last-named institution there are 28 men of the local police force under treatment for various injuries sustained during the late riots in the city. His Excellency conveyed to them his high sense of appreciation of the splendid services they had rendered in quelling the disturbances. His Excellency asked Dr. Sydney Smith, the Police Surgeon, numerous questions as to the possibility of acquiring additional land for the extension of the premises, and it is not improbable judging from what passed between the Governor and Dr. Smith, that something would be done at no distant date to improve the Police Hospital, which stands very badly in need of improvement. It will be of course understood that in addition to the 28 patients already referred to there are several native policemen who have received minor injuries which are happily not sufficiently serious to prevent them from attending to their duties. The Governor also inspected the temporary Cavalry Lines at the Prince's Dock, the temporary Lines of the Rifles at Warree Bunder, and also visited the Sassoon Docks where other troops are stationed. After leaving the Sassoon Dock, Lord Harris drove to the Yacht

Club, where he had breakfast in company with Brigadier-General Budge, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and Captain Fowle, A.-D.-O. Later in the day the Governor visited several parts of the native town where the riots had been more serious. He then drove to the Secretariat where he remained until the afternoon, when his Excellency left for Poona. The city is now perfectly quiet, the shops have been re-opened, and the working classes are pursuing their daily avocations. The military precautions will, however, be maintained for some little time to come.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE PRABHAS PATAN RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—Your characterisation of the Thursday meeting of the Mussalmans in connection with the Prabhas Patan riots in your yesterday's leader as a "retaliation" and "counter-demonstration" against the Hindoo Mahadev Bâg meeting, and therefore "unwise" and "indiscreet," brings again into prominent relief a want that has often been felt by the leaders of the Mussalman community—the want of a truly representative organ of Mussalman views and an accurate chronicler of their doings in the public press in Bombay. Unfortunately, the fact of the present deplorable riots in Bombay, following so close upon our meeting, has lent a colourable excuse to what, if our proceedings had been accurately and fully reported, and its true character thereby properly conveyed to you, would have been only an apt illustration of the fallacy *post hoc, non propter hoc*. Apart from the exemplary orderliness of the assembly, which was really a surprise to us well acquainted with the dangerous susceptibilities and sensitiveness of our co-religionists, all the speakers demanded nothing else but justice and fair play, and repeatedly declared that if after a free and searching enquiry, unhampered by ignorant extraneous pressure and agitation, it was found that the Mussalmans were the real culprits, they would be the first to rejoice in the disturbers of the public peace being brought to a speedy and exemplary punishment. Our opening of a subscription list was in response to an express appeal for funds from the Mussalmans of Patan, who were too poor to entertain, without such an assistance, counsel that would submit their case properly before the Court, and we thought that, in responding to the appeal, we were but furthering the ends of justice by securing an adequate representation of the defence. And last, by so far from our meeting having been convened in any spirit of opposition and antagonism to the Hindoos, one of its special objects was to confer and co-operate with the Mahadev Bâg Committee with a view to concerted action being taken to attain what at all events was the sole motive with which we were actuated, *viz.*, to have justice done and punishment meted out to whomsoever was found guilty. I trust that a consideration of these facts will lead to dissipate the erroneous idea that prevails as to the true character of our movement.—Yours, &c.

AMIRUDDIN TYABJI,

Joint Honorary Secretary,

Mussalman Prabhas Patan Byot Defence Committee.
August 14.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—The position which you have taken up in reference to the deplorable riots in Bombay is to be regretted for more reasons than one. For one thing, it is eminently unjudicial. The *ex cathedra* judgment which you have undertaken to pronounce with such confidence as to the causes of the riots is, to say the least, based on no proper investigation or evidence, and resting as it apparently does on one-sided representations, it seems to be wholly erroneous. For another, it is no less injudicious and impolitic. Whatever the real causes of the riots and whoever may be really responsible for their occurrence, the re-establishment of peace and good-will, which we are all so anxious to bring about, will certainly not be facilitated or promoted by charging one or the other of the parties with having been the authors of the disturbance. The time has not come for a confident pronouncement of judgment, nor are the requisite materials for forming a correct decision yet available; but it seems to me that the cow-killing agitation and the Junaghad riots committees have had about as much to do with the riots as, let us say, the Irish Home Rule Bill or the Franco-Siamese embroglio. Mr. Amirudin Tyabjee's sensible letter had knocked that part of your argument on the head, and it is a wholly gratuitous assumption that the movements in Bombay in reference to the Prabhas Patan riots were intended to show any distrust of the administration of justice by the Junaghad Durbar; while the emphatic and reiterated demand for the dissolution of the committees as the only means of restoring quiet and order in the city is nothing more or less than a humiliating confession of inability to control and check turbulence and lawlessness and a disastrous yielding and therefore premium to mob rule, and implies that henceforth no movement, however legitimate or necessary, can be undertaken lest the ruffians and *badmashes* of the town should threaten to rise and commit excess. I venture to think that you, Sir, will be the first to discountenance such a doctrine, and I can only hope that the promoters of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, whose objects are perfectly legitimate and between whom there is no antagonism whatever, will think twice before adopting any such action.

August 16.

JUSTICE.

[* We have inserted the above in order that the leaders of the agitation which preceded the riots should have no reason to complain that a free hearing has been denied them. If our correspondent, a Hindoo of position, will go further, and establish to the satisfaction of reasonable people that the riots had a purely spontaneous origin, we shall be glad to afford him facilities for the purpose. Meantime, if there is no intention to show distrust in the Junaghad Durbar, why are the committees maintained—committees, the formation of one of which was inaugurated by a declaration at Madhav Bagh that "no dependence could be placed on the amicable protestations of the Durbar or the professions of service of the local pleaders of Patan," and by warnings that if the Durbar were at fault, the Political Agent and the Government of Bombay would have to be approached? So long as the committees remain there will be an obvious and organized manifestation of the rivalries between the two communities. Their dissolution, on the other hand, would be an unmistakable and practical declaration, *coram populo*, that the quarrel is over. There would be nothing humiliating in this. It would be a concession to good feeling and civic duty, and the first to move in that direction on either side would deserve well of his co-religionists and of the city.—*Ed. T. of I.*]

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—It would be interesting to hear what your correspondent "Justice" thinks of the following two matters:—First, the action of one of the newly-elected members of the enlarged Legislative Council in prejudging at the Hindoo meeting at

the "Madhav Bagh" a question which, it was known, must become the subject of judicial investigation in the Courts of a Native State. Second, the language reported to have been used by the President of the meeting on that occasion. The *Times of India* has made certain comments on a startling public event, and drawn attention to alleged causes, on the surface, deducible from the overt action of certain prominent members of both communities. If your correspondent "Justice" is a leader in the Hindoo community, it would have been more to the point if he had stated that he is in a position to know that there are other causes besides those which have been already assigned for the recent outburst of hostility between the heads of the two communities, and that he will state them when a subsidence of the present excitement, or an official investigation as to who were the real and responsible promoters of the disturbance, affords the desired opportunity.

August 17.

OBSERVER.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—These riots between the two principal races in India, which have been observable in other parts lately, and which culminated in Bombay last Friday, show demonstratively that the ancient bitterness between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans in religious matters is as rife to-day towards the close of the nineteenth century as it was in the days of Tamerlane and Aurangzeb. That years pass by without this smouldering hostility bursting out into flame, as it did last Friday, only shows the existence of some restraining influence operating powerfully enough to keep the flames under. It does not require any profound thinking to see that this restraining influence is nothing but the predominating presence of the European element in the more responsible part of the administration of the country. Once remove or weaken that element, this wholesome check or restraint is gone, or so weakened as to be inoperative; and then what the result would be in grave contingencies like last week's can scarcely be conceived. The eternal cant of political agitators in India, about the promises in the Proclamation of 1858, and about the rights of the Indians to a full share in the administration of the country, receives a full and satisfactory answer from events like these of last week, the gravity of which none can under-rate. Such being the case, any measure which directly or indirectly tends to weaken the English element in the administration of the country, an element which alone is capable of operating as a restraint on the wild passions of the hostile races of India, should be discouraged. And as the runaway motion of Mr. Paul in Parliament for simultaneous examinations in India, if adopted, would undoubtedly have such a tendency in flooding the services with a native element, it would tend materially to weaken the all essential English element on occasions of a grave import, and the consequences would be disastrous. Before closing, would it not be better to remind the Congress-wallas and other political agitators in India, before they begin to din into our ears the annual talk about political aspirations of the people and their political rights and privileges, that, as seen from the events of last week, the people of India are by no means fit to receive those political rights and privileges, which are so constantly demanded in their names, and that no

good can be done to India, as a whole, till these two great factions of the Indians learn to regard each other with less of bitterness and hostility, notwithstanding religious differences; and that it were better for them to set their shoulders to the wheel in educating slowly the mind of the ignorant millions towards such a desirable end, before they agitate about political rights and privileges, which, under existing circumstances, can never be enjoyed peacefully without the danger of liberty degenerating into license.—
Yours, &c.,

H. LASCARI,
Barrister-at-Law.

High Court, Bombay, August 14.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—It is superfluous to say that all Poona is shocked at the terrible news from Bombay. The troops are still leaving for Bombay, and the rumour is that up to last night some 350 people were killed in the fray! A preliminary meeting of Mahomedan leaders that was to have been held here this afternoon to promote a movement against the much discussed "simultaneous examinations" for the Indian Civil Service has had to be postponed *à la* for obvious reasons. One cannot be too careful about organising these public meetings, as they are apt to lead to unforeseen consequences. I for one am prepared to urge Government to enact a rule providing that no public meeting shall be held without the previous sanction of a constituted authority. For who knows that but for the recent Hindoo and Mahomedan meetings in Bombay the present disastrous disturbances might have been averted? Of course, their intentions were good enough, but their action has indirectly led to a great catastrophe. These public agitations seldom do any good in a backward country like India. I myself was asked to identify myself with the Mahomedan meeting of Thursday last in support of those implicated in the Patan imbroglio, but I thought it proper not to countenance it in any way. Still no one would have thought of holding it if the Hindoos had not held their meeting previously. It is to be hoped a generous construction will be put on the occurrence, as after all it was the outcome of circumstances irresistible to ignorant and fanatical minds. Education and civilisation alone can cure these tendencies of human nature, and that means time. Meanwhile, the leaders of the respective communities should do all in their power to bring about a cessation of hostilities and ultimate peace, as suggested by H. E. Lord Harris himself.

Napier Hotel, August 13.

F. V.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—I see that my name figures somewhat too prominently in certain quarters in connection with the riots, and a great deal of ill-informed and unfounded criticism is indulged in as regards the cow-killing and the Prabhas-Patan riots movement (in which I have taken part in common with a large number of my co-religionists) in relation to the riots in Bombay.

In the present excited state of public feeling, however, it will serve no useful purpose, even if it may not do actual harm, to reply to these criticisms or to attempt a personal explanation. I shall therefore refrain for the present from following the example of those who seem so anxious to rush into

print with their crude theories and random guesses, and to honour me by crediting me with an amount of power and influence of the possession of which I was hitherto ignorant. I will not attempt a detailed answer of all the idle and mischievous gossip which some persons seem so ready to swallow. I am quite prepared to defend and justify my action in connection with the movements which seem to afford a convenient working hypothesis as regards the riots to certain persons from whom better judgment might have been expected, and I shall be content to accept the public verdict arrived at on sufficient and reliable data.

For the present I need only say that the suggestions and insinuations made against me personally are as unfounded as is the random talk of the promoters of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities in connection with the Patan riots being the real, if innocent and unconscious, authors of the disturbances in Bombay. "One who Knows" seems to know precious little indeed of facts, and seem more anxious to throw dirt than to supply facts and arguments.—
Yours, &c.,

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI.

August 16.

CLOSING OF SHOPS IN THE PIECE-GOODS BAZAARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—Although I have now no connection with the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, having resigned my post of Deputy Chairman of this body. I and Mr. Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee, Secretary of the Bhattia Hallai Mahajans, thought it our duty, after reading the assurances of peace given by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, and one of the Special Magistrates, accompanied by Sirdar Abdool Ali and Superintendent Harry Brewin, to request the members of the Association to resume their business. This was done by several of them, but when they saw that other native traders at Javeri Bazaar and Twist Bazaar, who had also opened their shops, had again closed them, they have again closed their shops. I would suggest that Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Special Magistrate, and Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, should address a few lines to the Chairman of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, asking them to call a general meeting of that body, and if they, i.e. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Vincent, attend the meeting, I am sure the members will listen to them and resume business. As regards the firm of Morarjee Goculdas & Co., of which I am a member, I have to say that they resumed business two days ago.—
Yours, &c.,

DAMODAR GOALDAS MUNJEE.

August 16.

THE NAGPADA MAHOMEDANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—In an account that has been given of the riotous scenes at Nagpada, the Mahomedan inhabitants of that locality have been described as being mostly *badmashes*. As participators in a riot they as well as their opponents undoubtedly deserve to be so called. But in justice to the Nagpada Mussalman, it must be said that apt as he is to become wild and ungovernable when he fancies he has cause to think his religion insulted or attacked, he is equally capable of showing sparks of a noble nature even when his fanatic fury is at its height. In the present instance the so-called *badmash* of Nagpada has shown that he has honour and humanity enough to protect even at the risk of his own safety his helpless Hindoo

neighbours, the Marwarries, the corn-dealers, and others, who live at Nagpada in the very midst of Mussalmans. At Nagpada isolated Hindoo families were protected; Hindoo shopkeepers' persons and property not touched; Hindoo stragglers either safely escorted to their homes, or in most cases only given a good beating without serious injury; and Hindoo women and children in no case molested. I hope I have succeeded in showing that Nagpada cannot on the whole boast of *budmashes* of pure and unalloyed wickedness, and that as a hot-bed of *budmashes* it must yield the first place to some other locality.

—Yours, &c. L. M. SAADI.
August 16.

THE CAUSES OF THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—I have been much pained by the attitude—the very unfair attitude—which you have unfortunately taken up, and which you so persistently maintain towards certain so-called Hindoo leaders in connection with the unhappy riots that have disgraced Bombay during the past week. Of course, you are expressing the view which you honestly hold, but I must say your judgment has been warped, first, by the inherent prejudice against the Hindoos from which few Anglo-Indian minds are free, and, secondly, by the haste in which you undertook to fix the responsibility of the riots, without waiting for full and adequate information and without giving all sides a fair and impartial hearing. This is to be deeply regretted, for it comes to this, that the great influence which you so justly and so deservedly wield is, in this matter, thrown against the Hindoos, and this places them at a serious disadvantage in the inquiry which the Government must, and I think will, order into the origin of the sad events of the past few days. I really think the course which you are pursuing is, as "Justice" pointed out in your issue of yesterday, both unjudicial and injudicious, and what is worse, already others are following in your wake. Mr. Aoworth, for example, has taken up your text in his speech to the Hindoo and Mahomedan 'leaders,' which you publish to-day, and which betrays such astonishing ignorance of even the most elementary principles of the Hindoo religion. Under these circumstances, it becomes the duty of those who, like my humble self, feel that you are unconsciously doing great wrong to a whole community, and to a very legitimate movement of some members of that community, to speak out their minds freely with a view to assist the public and the Government in arriving at a correct conclusion in regard to the origin of the unfortunate riots.

Your contention appears to me to be as follows:—That the unwise activity of the Cow-Protection Society set the ball rolling; that the Hindoo demonstration of sympathy for the Hindoo sufferers in the Prabhas-Patan riots made matters worse; and that, finally, the counter-demonstration of the Mahomedans put a strain on the relations between the two communities which finally resulted in an open rupture. This being your analysis of the causes of the riots, you naturally suggest that the activity of the Cow-Protection Society should be restrained, and that the Hindoo and Mahomedan Committees appointed here for rendering all lawful assistance to the Hindoo and Mahomedan sufferer in Prabhas-Patan should be at once dissolved. Well, my reply to all this is that it is a gratuitous assumption to suppose that the cow-protection movement has had anything to do with these riots; that the demonstrations in Bombay in connection with the Prabhas-Patan undoubtedly have some relation to them, but not in the way you

suggest; and that for their real origin, we must hold the unfortunate ignorance and fanaticism of the uneducated members of the Mahomedan community responsible.

And first, as regards the cow-protection movement. I will at once say at the outset that I do not much believe in the practical usefulness of this movement. What those who have launched it into existence aim at is this: they want to impress upon the minds of all Hindoos the fact that the stock of agricultural cattle is year by year, diminishing in the country; they think this to be a great evil, and they want to check it by all lawful means in their power. They propose that no Hindoo should sell cows to butchers and such other persons, and they promise that where Hindoos *have to sell them* for one reason or another, the agents of their Society would purchase them and take care of them. For the more effectually carrying out their scheme, the Society make use of the religious sentiment of the Hindoos that cows are sacred beings, and that it is the duty of every Hindoo to protect them from the butcher's knife. Now my objection to this plan is that it is entirely impracticable, and I think it would be vastly better if the men of the Cow-Protection Society would direct their efforts, which undoubtedly are very earnest, and which are inspired by what they sincerely believe to be their public and religious duty towards improving the breed of the cattle, instead of wasting them in the way they are doing. But although I may thus quarrel with the Society's plan on practical and economic grounds, I shall certainly be among the first to stand up for it, if anyone questions its legitimate character and advocates its suppression. Hindoos can well understand why Englishmen join with the Mahomedans in denouncing the cow-protection agitation, but denunciation is not argument, and it has yet to be proved that the object of the movement is unlawful or even dangerous to public peace. Surely if some Mahomedans do not like the movement and burst into lawlessness on its account, the fault lies with the Mahomedans and not with the movement. Let us think of an exactly parallel case. The efforts of Christian missionaries to make converts to Christianity are extremely distasteful to the Hindoos. What if five or ten thousand Hindoos were to think of resorting to the breaking of Christian heads, and this also indiscriminately by way of protesting against the conduct of the missionaries? I am sure you will answer by saying that the missionaries should go on with their work, and that the fanatical disturbers of the public peace—the five or ten thousand Hindoos—should be warned that their conduct is lawless, and that if they are at it again, the steel or the bullet would remorselessly repress their ardour. And yet I do not know why the efforts of the Cow-Protection Society should not be entitled to the same protection at the hands of Government as those of the missionaries in India. I think the reign of law under which we live cannot and must not tolerate in the slightest degree attempts at mob rule, no matter from what quarter they proceed. In this connection, I cannot but express my surprise that so well-read a man as Mr. Aoworth should describe the work of the Cow-Protection Society as efforts at proselytising. Your readers will see, from the description I have given above of the scope and work of this Society, that it no more deserves the character given to it by the Municipal Commissioner than do the exertions of the Anti-Opium Society or the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. Besides, Mr. Aoworth ought to have known that one peculiar feature of the Hindoo religion is that its doors are closed against all who are born outside its pale. And thus the bloody and downright attempts of certain races, as also the quiet and insidious attempts of others at making converts, are absolutely unknown to the Hindoos. After this

it will, I think, be admitted that Mr. Aoworth's platitudes (I take his own word) about your proselytism lose their point and force.

So far I have been arguing on your assumption that the cow-protection movement was in the first instance to blame for the recent outbreak of lawlessness. But I deny altogether that the assumption is correct. The Society has not begun its work now for the first time. The agitation has gone on, in an organized shape, for the last seven or eight years at least. The head-quarters of this movement are in the Central Provinces, and in almost every town of India it has branches or organizations of a similar nature. And I do not understand how you make out that, though so long in existence it provoked only this year the lawless hostility of the Mahomedan community.

Equally unfortunate is your attempt to throw the responsibility of the riots on the Hindoo and Mahomedan Committees organized to administer relief and render assistance to the sufferers at Prabhas-Patan. You say that the Hindoo gentlemen who organized demonstrations of sympathy with the Prabhas-Patan sufferers acted, to say the least, very foolishly, and that their conduct has been the unconscious cause of the disturbances. It is really to be regretted that you should make use of so unsound an argument. If the Bulgarian atrocities could justly bring together meetings of sympathy in England, I do not understand why the Prabhas-Patan atrocities, such as they then appeared to be, should not justify the Bombay meetings. I know it looks like illustrating the ridiculous by mentioning the sublime to look for a parallel to the Bombay meetings in the English meetings in connection with the Bulgarian affairs. But the principle involved in both is, I contend, the same. If the Hindoo meetings are to come in for a share of the responsibility of the recent riots, I do not know why we should not go further and throw some part at least of that responsibility on you and the *Bombay Gazette* for publishing in your columns such distressing accounts of the Prabhas-Patan riots and thereby greatly exciting the minds of all Hindoos. Or, if a similar line of argument may be allowed, I wonder what you can have to say in reply to those who urge that his Excellency the Governor's letter to Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, which, whatever its merits, was certainly capable of considerable improvement in the matter of its tone, acted as a direct encouragement to the Mahomedans to break the peace. It is not urged by anyone that the Hindoos made inflammatory speeches against the Mahomedans at their meetings, and we all know that the Hindoos were not the first to attack. There is a report that the Mahomedan meeting was not so quiet. It is said that at that meeting, although the leaders of the community talked sense and meant peaceful measures, there were certain others who talked nonsense and meant mischief. But like so many other rumours, this report must, I think, be discredited, because we have the word of a man of Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji's position that the meeting was most orderly and peaceful. There is one circumstance, however, on which the public must insist on having some light thrown, and it is this: How did the Mahomedans make a rush as one man, on leaving their Muejid on Friday, at the Hindoo temple close by, and how, although when they entered the Musjid, they took no sticks with them, they were, most of them, armed with sticks when they came out?

Where, then, lies the real responsibility of these riots? As I have already observed, it is the unfortunate ignorance and fanaticism of the uneducated Mahomedans that are responsible for them. The presence in Bombay of some Mahomedan emissaries from Prabhas-Patan and the arrest of a Bombay Mahomedan Fakir in Ahmednagar (as

announced by the Poona papers) for trying to instigate his co-religionists there to rise against the Hindoos, throw not a little light on the whole affair. I must go further and say that the conduct of most Anglo-Indian writers and speakers is not blameless in the matter. Anyhow the Hindoos have got an idea that these Anglo-Indians, who to them appear to represent the opinions of the Government, never lose an opportunity to talk slightly of them, while from the way in which they speak of the Mahomedans it looks as though they were at heart afraid of them, and were therefore anxious to anyhow secure their good-will. I am very sorry to say all this, but I feel that it is now time that some one spoke out freely in the matter. The Mahomedans appear to be like children spoiled by over-indulgence, who know that they can have things all their own way, if only they make themselves sufficiently unpleasant. What but this was the cause of the riots between the Parsees and the Mahomedans in 1861 and 1874? It is very unfortunate that the Hindoos should have the impression I have referred to above. It cannot be denied that there is considerable justification for it. Even you, Sir, cannot, at so critical a time, resist the temptation of indulging in sneers and gibes at the hundred-to-one bravery of the Hindoo mill-hands, although you make no such remark about the Mahomedan rough as though his bravery was anything else. I think, therefore, if the Government are really anxious to prevent such disturbances in the future, as they must undoubtedly be, they must give the Mahomedans plainly to understand that this is the reign of law, and that under no circumstances would lawlessness of any kind be tolerated. I am sorry I have had to write at such length, but I rely for space on your love of fair-play.

August 18.

A HINDOO.

[*.* The above letter is from a representative Hindoo, whom we have allowed to state his case entirely in his own words, without amendment or curtailment. We need scarcely say that we are prepared to traverse the major part of his criticisms, but our own view as to the causes of the riots has already been stated fully and frankly, and we were at the pains yesterday to establish it by weighty evidence. There, for the present, we are disposed to leave the controversy.—ED. *T. of I.*]

THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—In the summary of deaths from different causes among all races in the city of Bombay for the week ending Tuesday, the 15th August, published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*, the total mortality from violence (local injuries) is put down at 19, viz., 14 Mahomedans and 5 Hindoos. In your issue of the 15th instant it is stated under the head of death-roll that more than 50 persons perished from violence within the four preceding days in the riots. There is no doubt that your statement is correct, but it is difficult to account for such a vast difference in the official returns. The Health Department who have the charge of the registry of deaths should, I think, unravel the

August 18.

MYSTERY.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—I had no intention of emerging from my retirement from public life, but the very serious aspect of affairs prevailing in Bombay compels every one to use any available means to assist in effecting some good to the general public, and I beg space in your much esteemed journal as the channel to convey a few warning notes. The laudable efforts of the

Municipal Commissioner and the Press to restore confidence may have some good effect with outsiders, but the measures, or something similar, adopted in 1851 and 1874, at which in an humble way I assisted, should be resorted to *at once, viz.*, H. E. the Governor should personally confer with the heads of the two communities requiring guarantees of good behaviour on the part of the various sections they belong to, the armed protection being meanwhile maintained for a safe period. I am unwilling to trespass on your valuable space, though much remains for legitimate comment regarding the state of things witnessed in my daily visits to all parts of the town, but I would urge all right-minded people to use their personal influence in their respective spheres to stamp out the ill-feeling pervading these sections of the public, and suppress by caste edicts and appropriate punishments all lawless acts, which are evidently confined to the lower classes.—Yours, &c.

AMEER MAHOMED KHAN.

August 18.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—The impression abroad is that we have not yet seen the last of the religious disturbances which have created so much sensation in Bombay during the past week. I am given to understand on good authority that influential Musalmans have left Bombay for Kerbela, about four days' journey beyond Bagdad, to commune with their High Priest as to what their action shall be, and whether it is to be one of peace or war with the Hindoos. Personally, I am convinced that the only way of settling the trouble, which commenced in Rangoon, found its way to Kathiawar, and now to Bombay, is for the British Raj, if possible, to bring together the religious heads of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities. I merely make the suggestion that this should be done in the hope that the British Government will deem it advisable to call together the heads of the communities and consider whether such a course is practicable.

W. G.

"ASK A POLICEMAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—As an instance of the almost touching confidence which the native has in the veracity and humanity of the Bombay Police, I should wish to mention the case of the elderly Bania who last evening came to Pvdhownie Police Station, and in the presence of the General Commanding the District, the Commissioner of Police, two Special Magistrates, and other officers, asked Mr. Brewin for the services of a midwife, as Mrs. Bania shortly expected to be confined! It was almost sad to see the man's face when he was gently told that "he must go away, as this was not a place for 'Dhais!'"

OBSERVER.

THE STRENGTH OF THE POLICE FORCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—It must be in the recollection of many that some time ago, at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, a prominent member of the Corporation told that body that only half the police force we have would easily keep the city in peace. I am sure his views have undergone a complete change after these riots, which have proved beyond doubt that not only was

the police force numerically incapable of controlling the enormous crowds, but that they required no small number of even the military to put them down; and I hope there will be no further attempts to mislead the Corporation.

August 16.

O.

A RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES OF INDIA.

Sir,—May I suggest that a fund may be opened for the relief of those who have been the victims of the acts of the *budmashes*, such fund to be open to both the Hindoos and the Mahomedans, and to be distributed amongst the deserving by a committee composed of the members of both the sects? Not only would such a step tend to relieve the distressed, but would also be the means of reconciliation.

A PARSEE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Pioneer* says:—It is sorry news that tells us that the fashion of Hindoo-Mahomedan rioting has spread even to the most enlightened and tolerant spot in the Indian Empire—the City of Bombay. It appears, however, that the accounts of the recent fatal brawling in Kathiawar had inflamed the feelings of both communities in the Western capital. The Hindoos began to hold public demonstrations on the text of the quarrel in Junagadh, the Mahomedans followed suit, and the result was the rival mobs of partisans having been worked up to the proper pitch of excitement came into collision on Friday afternoon and were with difficulty separated after serious outrages had been committed on the military and police at nightfall. Several persons are said to have been killed, and more than fifty injured, not to speak of serious casualties in the ranks of the police. A resumption of hostilities was apprehended yesterday morning in spite of the arrival of a force of a native cavalry from Poona. That these things can happen in the city which has been the sole exemplar to the rest of India of the civic spirit, and which has latterly been identified with the name of Naoroji, is a circumstance which plainly calls aloud for the firm hand and impartial spirit of the Native Civilian.

The *Statesman* writes:—The area covered by the riots—reaching as it now does from Rangoon to Bombay—suggests a common origin for these unfortunate occurrences. We are told that it is a question of religion between the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities. But the cow is not more sacred to Hindoos to-day than she has been any time since the dawn of history, and sacrificial observances of the Mohurrum are no more aggressive than they usually have been within Mahomedan experience. What is it in the North-West Provinces, in Behar, in Junaghur, in Rangoon, and Bombay which has set the communities at each other's throats? Never was a more strange cause assigned than that innocent symbol of peace and plenty—the cow; yet we must believe that she has some responsibility for the outrages which have everywhere been attributed to her. But it is a question which may not be argued. The plain sense of it is, however, that as Mahomedans and Hindoos have for so long existed side by side with a difference of religion and rites, and since there is no immediate prospect of the former merging their faith in the latter or the latter in the former, they will have to agree to live together with the old measure of tolerance. It is possible, of course, to exaggerate the

significance of the riots. The causes may not be so religious as they are said to be. But from the point of view of law and order they are sufficiently insufferable to call for all the measures of soldiery and police, which have been reported. By and by we shall hear whether at all the centres of the outbreak it has not been true that the police were napping or pursuing business of their own, else collisions on such a magnitude had not occurred. From Amargarh it is openly reported that the injudicious action of "the juvenile Collector" working with partiality through Mahomedan officers, induced the riots. It may have been the occasion, but it cannot be called the cause there more than anywhere else. It will not satisfy the demands of justice to make scape-goats of Collectors, however juvenile they may be, when orders are issued in connection with the observance of sacrifice which had often been issued before, without detriment to the peace of the neighbourhood. Nor can we accept the account of them which assigns the riots to a political cause. It would be the strangest unreason even amidst the heat and madness of communities in strife for number two to assault and slay number three because it desired to deal a fatal blow at number one. Rather, if political, would the occasion be made for a combination of forces to reach the common enemy, than a delirious demonstration in which he stood outside and above, delivering invincible orders that the demonstration was to come to an end. But it is the very element of unreason in all riot, which makes it so difficult to discuss. Usually we have to look to the local peculiarities of each case. Bombay has for many years enjoyed a good reputation for the power of going on in the even tenor of her way. Forty-two years ago the Mahomedans and the Parsees came to blows. Twenty years later their smouldering differences again found vent in a fiery riot of some importance. It might be well to discover under what leadership and guidance the Parsees, twenty years later, while they are one of the most important communities in Bombay, are at peace with their neighbours. We notice that Lord Harris while ordering a competent body of soldiers and police into the disturbed districts, calls upon the leaders of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities to exercise what influence they possess over the fighting factions in order to bring the disturbance to an end. It is not a counsel of weakness. If there are men who possess that influence in the local crisis, it is right that they should be asked to use it in order that worse things may be prevented. If, however, as some of our native contemporaries assert, such influence does not now exist, it would seem to mean that in Bombay the authorities are dealing with a common outbreak of irritability, which may be as much due to the pressure of two populations on the means of subsistence as anything else. It is the appearance and re-appearance at so many different and disconnected centres of the same phenomenon which gives so much importance to the details now coming in from Bombay. But they must not be overrated. There is nothing happening which has not happened before, and which the resources of British civilisation are not amply capable of meeting.

The *Madras Standard* observes that it is a matter for deep regret that the Western Capital of India, whose growing commerce gives employment to a large number of men of different nationalities, should be the scene of the disgraceful riots which have recently taken place there. Unfortunately for this country, the spread of English education does not seem to tend to the growth of peace between different classes and communities and those embracing different religions. Riots between Hindoos and Mahomedans are becoming more and more frequent, and such important towns as Calcutta and Rangoon

are becoming the scenes of such unseemly conflicts. Whatever be the immediate reason of the riots in Bombay, there is no doubt that the recent riots in the native State of Junaghad, where the Hindoos appear to have suffered very severely and the appeal of the Hindoos of Junaghad for help to the leading men in Bombay are the indirect causes of the riots in Bombay. Some have also attributed the outbreak to the operations of the members of the Cow-Protection Society. We do not profess to be able to discover the true cause of the recent riots or account for their frequency, but at the same time nothing can be more absurd than to connect the National Congress with the riots as some of the London papers seem to have done in discussing the Bombay riots. We are glad that Lord Harris has taken the necessary steps to quell the riots and even called upon the leaders of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities to bring their moral influence to bear on their own people and thus assist the Government in the discharge of their onerous duties. It is at such a crisis that the leading men of the communities ought to exercise their power for good, and we hope to hear that some of them at least have had a hand in quelling the disturbance.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The riots and disturbances unparalleled in their extent and gravity which disgraced this city on Friday and yesterday are an offshoot of the affray which took place at Prabhas Patan on the Mohurrum day. The meetings which were held by Bombay Hindoos in aid of their caste-people in Prabhas Patan was followed by a large meeting of Mahomedans called for the relief and succour of their own co-religionists in that place. They had sent a letter to Bombay, stating that they were suffering from the oppression of Hindoos, that the Hindoos had originated the fray which had ended so bitterly for them, and that the inquiry into the disturbance and the trial of the persons implicated in it should be conducted, not by Junaghad officials, who were all Hindoos, but by some European or other officers who would be free from prejudice or bias. The feeling then spread fast among the Mussulmans of Bombay that their brethren in Prabhas Patan had risen against official tyranny, and that poor, depressed and voiceless as they were, their case deserved sympathy and support. This feeling gradually developed into fanaticism and a great deal of tension and bitterness was produced in the two communities. If, as has been stated, the police had received previous warning of the disturbances contemplated by Mussulmans, who have been the aggressive party, all concerned might have taken safeguarding measures in time for their prevention. The police force under Mr. Vincent, however, behaved most gallantly, and put forth their best endeavours to suppress the riots. There was fortunately no delay in calling out the troops, whose assistance was of no small value in arresting the spread of hostilities. In such cases it is of the first importance that Government should act with firmness, promptitude and decision, and we are happy to find that they have done so, guided by the personal energy and exertions of H. E. the Governor himself from far away Poona and from whence his Excellency has not failed even to run down to Bombay in this great emergency. Temples have been desecrated, and as a measure of retaliation, mosques have been defiled. The passions of the combatants have been fearfully aroused, and we tremble to think of the fatality which would have ensued had the mob been armed with guns and swords instead of sticks and stones. The sensible portion of both the Hindoo and the Mahomedan communities must be very sorry for this deplorable exhibition of fanaticism. Bombay is not Junaghad, and we may be sure that there will be no delay

here in the apprehension of the rioters and in bringing them to condign and exemplary punishment. We are afraid the cow-preservation movement has a great deal to answer for the riots which of recent years have been breaking out in India. We are sorry to have to say this, because the movement has its origin in sentiments of kindness and reverence for this useful animal, and the motives with which it has been started have nothing that is questionable in them. The movement has, however, been fast developing into a crusade and a religious propaganda. The doctrines of the preachers sent out by these societies are calculated to produce an exciting effect on their hearers. They are not inculcated with the object of inflaming the mind, but in the uncultured masses they are certain to produce a feeling of bigotry and intolerance. To this extent, the fast-spreading agitation for the preservation of cows will prove fatal to the preservation of peace among men. The leaders of Hindoo and Mahomedan society, all sensible men among them, of course, regard these disturbances with the greatest regret. But it is their duty to probe the evil to its bottom, and crush it out at its source. The cow-preservation movement, if it is at all to be carried on, ought to be more judiciously directed.

The *Gujrati* says:—It is with a very heavy heart that we notice in these columns the riots that for the third time disgraced Bombay on Friday last. For nearly a fortnight the city had been thick with rumours of all kinds. But events have shown that there was more than a substratum of truth in the reports which have received such a ghastly confirmation in the dreadful occurrences of this week. It is nothing but a shame and disgrace that we, Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsees, should not be able to live in peace and harmony, and that at intervals of every twenty years Bombay should relapse to the primitive state of intertribal warfare of a barbarous character. The disturbances at Azimgarh, Bareilly, Rangoon as well as in this city have once more proved, if any proof were at all needed, how those who are responsible for the maintenance of order are not in close touch with the unseen social under-currents, and how a most deplorable and irretrievable catastrophe might happen one day from a state of unpreparedness and the absence of timely vigilance and promptitude. The people at large knew the exact proportions of the storm while it was at its height, and yet the authorities found themselves taken as it were by surprise. There is little doubt that Friday's disturbances were the result of preconcerted action, and it is a thousand pities that with all the detective skill and foresight of the Bombay police no adequate measures were devised beforehand to cope with a grave contingency. If sufficient military force had been summoned in time and disorderly quarters of the city carefully guarded, the rioting would have been deprived of half the fearful consequences in which it has resulted. It is, however, some consolation that the police force, both European and native, acted with courage and determination at the critical moment. It was only last week that we foretold the happening of a dire calamity in view of what was occurring throughout India, and it deeply grieves our heart to find that our prophecy has more than been realised in this city. We yet beseech Government to take note of the premonitory symptoms of a storm that might, unless checked in time, furiously sweep over the land with calamitous consequences to all. As was to be expected, some Mahomedans of this city also convened a meeting last Thursday with a view to support their co-religionists in Junagad. It was alleged at the meeting by some speakers that it was the Hindoos who took an aggressive part and

wounded the religious feelings of the Mahomedan community. We have no desire to sit in judgment upon the action of either Hindoos or Mahomedans with the imperfect materials at hand for arriving at an impartial conclusion. But the official report prepared and signed by the Mahomedan Chief Justice of the Junagad State and a Hindoo official after making inquiries lends no support whatsoever to the allegations made. The matter will, however, be subjected to full judicial examination, and within a few weeks it will be known for certain who the real culprits are. Whether they be Hindoos or Mahomedans, they deserve to be punished in an exemplary manner with a view to prevent repetition of the brutal and disgraceful atrocities the like of which have scarcely been witnessed in recent times in India. The object of the meeting held by the Hindoo community of this city is to sift the truth and obtain redress by getting at the real offenders. We believe our Mahomedan friends are also actuated by similar motives. We only wish they had been a little more cautious and guarded in the counter-allegations they have made. Let not the two communities misunderstand each other, but endeavour in a friendly spirit to obtain justice and reparation for the aggrieved parties, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans. We know it as a fact that sensible and far-seeing Mahomedans deplore as sincerely as Hindoos the disgraceful and horrifying occurrences at Prabhas Patan, and we sincerely trust and hope that the leaders of the two communities will not say or do anything that is likely to lead to further misunderstandings.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—After two decades of undisturbed peace, the streets of Bombay are witnessing exhibitions of religious hatred of which this city has no reason to be proud, and which have not a few lessons for the authorities and the public to learn. The most striking amongst these lessons, for Government, is perhaps the inadequacy of their preventive arrangements. For the public the lesson to learn is the living volcano which underlies the fabric of society in India, and the explosions of which it rests but little with the educated and influential classes to prevent or to control. That some such outburst was expected this week, cannot be denied. The leaders of the communities would have averted it, if they could. Evidently they could not do this any more than they could prevent the bursting of a thunder-storm. As to the Police and the Magistracy it is a marvel to see how they have done so much, both in the way of prevention and control, with so little material at their command. The call upon the military seems to have been made not an hour too soon; their presence a few hours earlier might have overawed the mob. But, of course, Mr. Vincent could hardly have appealed for aid before he found out the helplessness of the plucky little Police force fighting large numbers in some places, with its strength diluted by distribution over long distances, if not equally large areas. The details of this humiliating disturbance we must leave to those better able to supply them; nor could we possibly do much good by speculating, at this stage, as to the cause or causes thereof. Let us be thankful for the fact that not a single Mahomedan or Hindoo gentleman of position sympathizes with the mob. On the contrary, it is recognized as the duty and the interest of each one of our citizens to contribute what he can towards the restoration of peace and order. Now that the worst passions have had time to exhaust themselves, we believe the leaders of the community ought to be able, in concert with the authorities, to devise some means towards the object in view. The first city of the Empire has been sufficiently humbled by the occurrence since Friday. Government have done the right thing in appointing several European

gentlemen to be Special Magistrates and in sending troops from Poona to put down recurring outbreaks.

Native Opinion says:—Never did the annals of this city for the last twenty years present such a deplorable and distressing sight as did the noon of the terrible Friday. As we go to press, the city is quite besieged, those parts of it mixedly inhabited by Mahomedans and Hindoos being held by the military. What the real and true cause of the riot was, is yet to be investigated, though different rumours seem to trace them to different causes. Some say it is the cow-killing question that has brought about the disturbance, while others again trace it to a recent meeting of the Hindoos held to move the Provincial Government to inquire into the sad events of Prabhas-Pattan. But these flying rumours must be rated at their own worth. Probably the cause is a latent one, which time, inquiry and minute investigation alone will disclose. If the poor cow was the prime cause of the disturbance as some seem to suppose, the proper time for the fracas was the Mohurram, which, as we all know, has passed away happily, without the least hitch. As to the meeting of the Hindoos at Madhav Bang, it was only a formal affair intended to ask of the Government mercy and justice for their ill-treated countrymen in Kathiawar. To our knowledge, however, nothing serious was said against our Mahomedan brethren at the meeting, and so there is no warrant to say that the said meeting brewed the mischief. We think the most humble Hindoo subject of her Majesty has the right to petition as much as the Mahomedan subject. To us none of the parties seems at fault in holding meetings, because we do believe that had every thing passed off well, the funds and the retention of the services of lawyers might possibly have enabled the Junagad Judges to probe the true cause of the mischief and to lay the blame of those riots at the right doors. No doubt the fire here seems to have smouldered long, though without any signs on the surface. Perhaps from Pattan the flame spread to Bombay,

and it found vent on Friday last in the free fight near the Jumma Musjid. If we are not misinformed, the temple of Marooti on which the Mahomedans first attempted to wreak their vengeance has been in existence for years, and how for the first time on this occasion they could take exception to the temple or the beating of drums there, is inexplicable just now. Somehow after the Jummat dispersed from the Musjid, the fracas took place, and it is of the highest importance both to the public and the authorities to discover the relation between the mediate and immediate causes of these riots.

The *Hindu Patriot* thinks that a little more forethought on Friday last would have perhaps averted the bitter struggle which has been raging since that day. If such things are to happen in the Capital of the Presidency, then what may not take place in the interior, where Military aid may not be as readily and as largely available, and where the police is anything but strong? In a serious matter of this kind, special measures of a conciliatory character ought to be taken, not merely in Bombay, but also in other parts of the country. Everywhere two things are found to have characterized the riots. In the first place, the local authorities seem to have been fully aware of the nature of the coming row, and in the second place, the measures taken by them to cope with the situation were in no case even partially successful. After this, small wonder, if ignorant people should be found to say that the authorities did not at heart desire to avert the riots, and that they only wanted to make a show of averting them. Leaving aside these not wholly unprofitable speculations, we venture to suggest that in a matter of this kind Government ought to take the people into their confidence and conjointly with the popular leaders devise a mode of *rapprochement* between the contending factions which will minimize the chances of a recurrence of disputes and dissensions and conduce to the maintenance of that harmony which always ought to dwell between the sons of the same Fatherland, albeit professing different faiths.

THE TIMES OF INDIA ON THE RIOTS.

(Times of India, August 14.)

The Riots. There is not much, at all events in the matter of narrative and information, that need be added to the accounts that we have given elsewhere of the disturbances that broke out in Bombay on Friday. Some few points, however, need to be brought out with such emphasis as we can give to them here. One is the promptitude with which the Government in a grave emergency have supported and supplemented the efforts of the local authorities, placing at their disposal—with a readiness that carries on the face of it the implication that whatever else is asked for may be had—as much military force as may be required, and promptly reinforcing the police with drafts from the mofussil. Another point is the resourcefulness and energy with which the Police Commissioner and his assistants have worked from the beginning. One needed to be on the spot to realize with what devotion to duty Mr. Vincent and his staff have borne themselves during the past few days. He and they have been as ubiquitous as untiring, and it is due to them to say that, if the riots could have been prevented or nipped in the bud, no one from his knowledge of the native population and his influence over the turbulent classes would have been more likely to do it than he. Something, too, should be said of the patience with which the authorities acted everywhere except in the presence of actual violence. There is an uncalculating severity which sometimes aims at accomplishing its ends by an indiscriminating and impartial onslaught upon the innocent and the guilty alike. There are times when, in the interests of society, even this is justifiable lest a worse thing happen. But there has been no need so far for a wholesale severity of the kind, though the time might come, if the scenes of Friday and Saturday were repeated, when it would be necessary to let it be known that whoever, whatever his intent may be, forms part of a disorderly crowd, does so in peril of his life. Obviously we cannot afford to allow a mob to remain in possession of the town for days, terrorizing the peaceful inhabitants, wrecking houses, and putting a stop to business; and there comes a point when society must assert its rights over the forces of

disturbance without too circumspectly counting the cost.

Lord Harris, in his statement of the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday, very appropriately, and not by any means prematurely, called upon the leaders of the community concerned to do their best to calm the excitement amongst their co-religionists, adding their moral influence to the executive power of the Government in bringing about a restoration of peace. The summons is a necessary one, and it comes from the right quarter. The British Government in quarrels of this kind are quite impartial, and as exponents of English opinion we may say that the European community in India have no preferences as between Hindoos and Mahomedans. Like people of every creed and race, the one and the other community has its special merits and its special demerits, and it happens that neither party to the present quarrel has shown itself at its best. Lord Harris has refrained from passing, at this stage, an opinion on the cause of the outbreak. We should be glad if we felt justified in imitating a reticence which is strictly becoming to his Excellency. But, as we shall not refer to the cause of mischief without intimating where the remedy is to be found, it will be easy for us to be outspoken. The authors of the mischief—unsuspecting and innocent of all intent to create a disturbance we acknowledge—are the men who took advantage of the recent misadventure in the Junagadh State to gather Hindoo opinion and energy in an unnecessary and risky enterprise. Unnecessary the movement started a fortnight ago certainly was, because it was undertaken before any justification whatever was given for the fear that the Junagadh authorities would do less than justice in the Pattan matter. The State, though ruled by a Mahomedan prince, is to all intents a Hindoo State. It has a Hindu Dewan, and the bulk of the administration are Hindus. To assume, on receipt of telegrams announcing the riots at Pattan, that the assailants of the massacred men would be favoured by the Junagadh authorities, and that terrorism would be perpetuated amongst the Hindoo community in the disturbed locality, who are at least twice as numerous as the Mahomedans, was rash and

unfair to the Durbar, who might very well have been allowed to conduct its own business in its own way without the intervention of fussy philanthropists in Bombay. Lord Harris, whose good sense and tact seldom fail him, never did a more strictly correct thing than when he declined to accept the unauthorized intervention of people who have no more to do with Junagadh than with Saturn, and whose offices were pressed upon the Hindoo community with no higher motive than a fussy self-seeking. It was certain that an agitation of this kind would provoke the Mahomedans to some counter-movement, and this we saw last week, when a Mahomedan Committee was formed in Bombay to counterwork in Junagadh the efforts that were to be made by the Bombay Hindoo community. The response was an unwise one. This was foreseen by one of the best informed and most influential of the Bombay Mahomedans, who for that reason declined to preside over the meeting convened last Thursday. But the retaliation, if such dangerous potentialities had not lurked in it, would have been deemed to be not an unnatural one, and the organizers of the Mahomedan counter-demonstration can at best plead the extenuation that is always within reach of men who do an unwise thing under extreme provocation.

Besides this, the Hindoo leaders have in another important respect failed to measure the consequences of their intervention. Whether or not it was in the minds of the leaders when they set out upon the enterprise, this movement against Junagadh has been associated with a fanatical agitation for the preservation of cows with which men have been associated who, from their education and position in native society, ought to have known better than to have anything to do. This added seriously to the reason for hostility which the ignorant Mahomedans have seen in the movement. They saw in it something aimed at once against their religion and against their daily food, and if they became distrustful, who is to blame? Some of the leaders in this Society for the Preservation of Cows—particularly during the last Bakri Eed season—have gone out of their way to detect cow-killing in unauthorized places, and this they did in spite of very frank warning as to the consequences from people who were in a position to know what their unwise vigilance in this matter would lead to. It has been a case of "*Tu l'as voulu, George Dandin,*" and we see the consequences. But this is not the day for recrimination unless it be accompanied with some practical suggestion. If the leaders, who have thus far been conspicuous by their absence from movements for the cessation of strife,

would promptly dissolve their Junagadh Committees and return the subscriptions to their members, they would make it easy for other people to forget their indiscretions. Let the Hindu men of influence propose that course to the Mahomedan Committee nominated last Thursday, on condition that that Committee do the same, and then let a proclamation be made in the native town that there is to be no more agitation either at Madhav Bagh or in the Jumma Musjid, and a very practical step will have been taken towards the adoption of Lord Harris's excellent advice to the leaders of both communities "to use their influence and their learning and their position to dissuade their co-religionists from further acts of violence on this occasion; and on every occasion to do their utmost to check any indication of an outburst of a similar character." The immediate dissolution of the committees on both sides is the only way of making amends for past indiscretions, which otherwise will need to be severely reprobated whenever the story of the riots of 1898 is told.

(*Times of India*, August 15.)

The Riots. The stirring and reassuring address delivered by the Municipal Commissioner at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday afternoon admirably sums up the situation and the practical obligations that arise out of it. A marked change came over the aspect of things yesterday. The shops were beginning to open—the surest sign that can be given of a revival of confidence, and of a movement towards the normal state of things in a city that has been in tumult. People were moving without let or hindrance yesterday in thoroughfares which during the previous three days they traversed in peril of their lives. The stock of *mauvais sujets* outside the gaols must have been pretty nearly exhausted when thirteen hundred of them were under lock and key, and those who remained at large were manifestly becoming overawed by the presence of three thousand armed men ready to fire on them on the first sign of a revival of turbulence. The conditions all round, indeed, promised a speedy return to a normal state of affairs, and we regard Mr. Aoworth's excellently conceived remarks as so eminently useful to that end that we would suggest that they should be at once printed in the vernaculars, and distributed broadcast among the people whom the newspapers do not reach. There is one part of the Municipal Commissioner's remarks to the Corporation which, it is devoutly to be trusted, will meet with prompt justification. We refer to the passages in which he endeavoured to encourage the leaders of the native com-

munity to do their duty to the city by bringing about concord amongst the people of whom they are in a more or less direct sense the leaders. It is true that elements have come to the surface in these days of storm and fury which recognize no leadership save that of brutal and criminal impulse. Neither Moola nor Guru can get a hearing from these, and the Mahajan and the Shettia is unknown to them. The pure *budmash* is his own leader, and must be dealt with in one stern inexorable way. There is the gaol for him, and the policeman's baton, and if need be the short sharp snasion of the bayonet point and the bullet. But a little higher—though still very low in the social stratification of the native town—there are large masses of men who are undoubtedly influenced by the action of the wealthy Hindoo on the one side, or of wealthy Mahomedans on the other. Suppose, in the interests of practical action, we say nothing of the unwisdom of past proceedings on either side? It would still remain true that the influences that were powerful for disturbance—and which did actually end in disturbance—are now equally powerful for the purposes of peace. Hence we are glad to learn that a movement has been initiated by the Police Commissioner, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Special Magistrates for the purpose of bringing together into harmonious co-operation the recognized leaders of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities.

It would be undesirable to anticipate the results of the efforts which are to be made in that direction this afternoon, but we are assured that it would have a tranquillising effect if the committees which have been organised in connection with the forthcoming trials of the Prabhas-Patan rioters were to disappear from the scene. Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee, a very excellent and influential representative of the Mahomedan community, writes to us to-day to throw light upon the purpose with which the Mahomedan committee was organized last Thursday. Accepting unreservedly his account of the matter, we should still say that if the Hindoos had allowed matters to take their course, instead of proclaiming their fears and suspicions before excited mass meetings, it is highly improbable that there would have been any counter movement on the other side. The time, however, has passed for any attempt to measure out censure upon past indiscretions on either side. These will be forgotten—the strange disinclinations of the heads of the respective communities for spontaneous action in the cause of peace will be forgotten—as soon as the leaders on both sides have shown their readiness to retrace their steps. An arrangement should be the easier, because

the arguments of each side are reciprocally contradictory. The Hindoos allege that justice must not be measured out to the rioters by the Junagadh authorities unless a Committee in Bombay come to the rescue, provide prosecuting counsel, and, by means of a liberal expenditure of money, work up the cases against the desecrators of their sacred places and the persecutors of their co-religionists. The Mahomedans, on the other hand, say that as the administration of the State is mainly Hindoo, there will be no expiation of the offence of those who killed Mussulmans in the riots, and no valid defence of the Mussulman prisoners. Some of them go further and say that justice will not be done unless the Bombay Government depute a political officer to try these cases. Both sides seem to us to be equally wrong. There is no warrant for the assumption that the Junagadh State will not do its duty—certainly none for the further assumption—implied but not expressed—that the Bombay Government, which is quite able to exercise a vigilant supervision over the way in which the proceedings are conducted, will be tolerant of injustice by the Junagadh Courts. The very inception of the enterprise taken in hand by the Bombay Committees is in disregard of the measures ordinarily taken by the Bombay Government to ensure that the administration of justice in the Native States under its jurisdiction shall not stand out in marked contrast with the proceedings of tribunals in British territory. We come back, then, to the proposition which we made yesterday, that the organized interference in these Junagadh trials, which is at once the purpose of the Hindoo and Mahomedan committees and the visible manifestation of discord between the two communities in Bombay, should be summarily stopped, and that the committees should be dissolved as the most ostensible way of proclaiming to the excited religionists on each side that peace has been concluded.

It will in no wise detract from the good influence of Mr. Acworth's reassuring words yesterday if we say that the public in its most hopeful mood would deprecate any substantial and immediate reduction in the precautions that have been so well directed by both the military and the police authorities for the preservation of the peace. The worst, we all trust, is over, but the possibility of a recurrence of disorder has by no means disappeared. To-morrow is the well-known Hindoo festival of *Nag Panchami*, a great day for the worship of Kali, and ten days later the even more famous *Cocoanut* festival is celebrated. A relaxation of precautions this side of Friday, the next Mussulman day of prayers, would awaken anxieties,

and it has been represented to us that at least before Coconut Day it would be unwise to deprive the city of the strong protection which is given to it by the presence of the native cavalry. Lord Harris reminded the Legislative Council on Saturday of the great service that troops of this arm may render in preserving the peace of cities, and every soldier will echo the observation. The events of the past few days, indeed, must have suggested to not a few people a doubt whether it is an altogether wise thing for a city like Bombay not to have any regular cavalry within less than a hundred and twenty miles, and the military authorities might do worse than enquire if in the southern part of Salsette a site could not be found, healthy and with sufficient open country around it, for permanently stationing a squadron of light cavalry that would be at all times available for local emergencies. It may be doubted, too, if the thirty mounted police with which the Bombay force is provided is sufficient for the work required of it, though its numerical deficiencies are not greater than those of the force taken as a whole. And in this connection we think it necessary to say, in correction of an incidental observation that occurred in our Saturday's report of the riots, that the Bombay Government have readily recognised the need for a substantial increase, to the force, that they have budgetted for it since 1890, and that but for the unfortunate turn of events which has mixed up a grave constitutional question between Government and the Corporation with this urgent matter the augmentation would have been effected long ago. Good will come out of evil if an early result of the unhappy events of the past few days should be the establishment of a *modus vivendi* between Government and the Municipality in a matter respecting which each has been battling, from its own point of view, for public right, but battling a little too long.

(Times of India, Friday, August, 18.)

Steps towards
Peace.

We publish elsewhere a full report of the meeting which was held on Tuesday under the auspices of the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner, with a view to consider ways and means of restoring concord between the recently discordant communities. The meeting resulted, as our readers have already been informed, in the issue of a circular in which counsels of good sense and good feeling are set forth in simple vernacular. Endorsed as it is by leading Hindoos and Mahomedans in alternation it may fairly be expected to have a good effect. It is the first overt manifestation of harmony between the

heads of the native communities that has been given during these unhappy days, and it has come none too soon. We should have thought better of the men of prominence among our native fellow-citizens if the effort had been a little more spontaneous. But for the initiative in a matter of this kind the impartial hand of the Englishman was needed—the hand of one who stands outside the quarrels of race and religion, and can look upon the dissensions of Hindoos and Mahomedans without preference or prejudice. Impartiality, however, is not the same thing as blindness, and we invite the attention of some of our Hindoo friends who have taken exception to the view we have formed of the origin of the disturbances to the dispassionate account which Mr. Acworth, speaking on the authority of the Police Commissioner, has given of the matter. This is not the time for contention on that point, but unless the police authorities have misunderstood things from the beginning, writers like our correspondent "Justice" are simply taking liberties with the intelligence of the public when they ask us to believe that the agitations which preceded the riots had no share in bringing about these unhappy results. We call attention here to the results of an interview which one of our representatives had yesterday with some leading members of both communities. As a whole they strongly confirm the view which we have taken all along. Those who differ from us fail to give any alternative explanation of the origin of the riots, and practically throw us back upon the untenable theory of spontaneous disturbance. On the other hand there is one influential Hindoo, a prominent worker, with the Prabas-Patan Committee at the beginning of the agitation, who finds in the mass meeting organised by certain Hindoos the immediate cause of the riots. We publish his statement in the strong conviction that it will prove but the precursor of a whole body of evidence that will leave no doubt as to the mischievous, though unintended, effect of the agitation of the Committee. As to the excuse that the movement was intended to afford relief to the sufferers by the riots in Junagadh, the hollowness of this is demonstrated in Mr. Vurjeevundas's confession that the subscriptions at the Mahadev Bagh meeting were all on paper, and that "not a pie had yet been received from the subscribers." Once more, then, we ask why these Committees, which are proved to be as powerful for mischief as they are helpless for good, are allowed to remain, and why the simple step of dissolving two pernicious and useless organizations is still deferred? We are all ready to recognize that the leaders were unaware of the consequences with which

their action was charged, though this was only because they disbelieved the warnings that were addressed to them by an authority whom wise men would have allowed themselves to be guided by—ready, too, to recognize that some of the leaders in the movement now regret the mistake that they made in associating themselves with it. Much, therefore, will be forgotten if the lessons of mutual tolerance so well expounded by Mr. Acworth at Tuesday's meeting are practically applied, if an agitation which in Bombay and in other parts of India has had such unhappy results is brought to an end, and Hindoos and Mahomedans alike mind their own affairs without troubling about their neighbours. The joint appeal which has been scattered broadcast through all quarters of the city will serve as the beginning of a better and a happier time, and Bombay, if henceforth there should be wisdom where lately there was fanaticism and passion, may look for an early recovery of its good name for tolerance, order, and harmony.

(Times of India, Saturday, August 19.)

The State of the City. At the time of going to press the city was still in a state of tranquillity, and there were no signs of a recurrence of the scenes of violence with which Bombay had been disturbed on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. An increasing number of shops had re-opened, and traffic was carried on in all quarters without interruption, though the large numbers of people who had hurriedly left the city by every train during the past few days betoken the continuance of great distrust amongst the native population. However, the cordial co-operation of the leaders of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities in preaching peace and reconciliation, backed up by the large display of military force, and by the announcement that the troops will not be withdrawn for some time to come, is having a tranquillising effect, and the general belief is that the trouble is at an end. Lord Harris, who has shown great energy and promptitude in directing the despatch of troops from Poona, will arrive this morning.