

PERCENTAGES OF PASSES IN EACH SUBJECT IN EACH CLASS.

Class.	Chinese-English.	English-Chinese.	Reading.	Conversation.	Dictation.	Composition.	Grammar.	History.	Geography.	Shakespeare.	Book-keeping.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Shorthand.	Mensuration.	General Intelligence.	No. of Boys.
I A.,...	100	100	100	100	89	70	100	70	50	80	100	80	20	80	...	90	77	10
I B.,...	69	92	92	100	0	0	100	9	9	0	100	75	39	84	...	39	31	15
II A.,...	100	74	100	100	83	78	96	78	78	...	87	83	35	87	...	...	0	23
II B.,...	68	89	100	100	89	32	61	71	71	...	...	46	75	71	...	...	...	28
III A.,...	43	74	100	96	89	60	55	49	49	...	...	34	55	50	...	...	...	48
III B.,...	66	76	92	82	100	36	85	26	26	...	...	9	65	...	...	...	...	54
P. Ts.,...	100	100	...	...	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	2
N. 1, ...	...	...	100	100	100	100	80	75	100	100	...	75	75	100	100	...	100	5
N. 2, ...	...	...	100	100	100	100	59	25	45	17	...	50	0	33	100	...	18	13
N. 3, ...	...	...	100	100	100	100	60	93	100	...	...	73	87	...	47	...	...	15
N. 4, ...	...	...	100	100	100	47	73	...	80	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	15
228																		

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.--No. 78.

The following Report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for the Year 1898 is published.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 17th February, 1899.

No. 34.

POLICE OFFICE,
HONGKONG, 31st January, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Criminal Statistics and Report on the Police Force for the year 1898.

2. The total of all cases reported to the Police was 10,596 being an increase of 967 cases or 10.04 per cent over 1897.

In the division of these cases into Serious and Minor Offences, there appears an increase as compared with 1897 of 39 cases or 1.34% in the former, and of 928 cases or 13.78% in the latter.

3. Table A shows the number and character of the Serious and Minor Offences reported to the Police during the past year, and the number of persons convicted and discharged in connection with those offences.

4. The increase as compared with 1897 in Serious Offences of 39 is shewn as follows:—

Burglary or Larceny in Dwelling,	11
Assault with intent to rob,	1
Unlawful possession,	38
Larceny,	45
	95

Deduct decrease in—

Murder,	7
Robbery,	7
Kidnapping and Protection of Women and Children,	19
Felonies not already given,	23
	56

Total increase,

39

The decrease in crime of a violent nature is satisfactory.

5.

MURDER.

(1.) On the 9th of May, FRANCISCO XAVIER DE JESUS, residing at No. 2 West Terrace, was shot dead in his house by JOÃO DE MATTA OZORIO, who was convicted and hanged. OZORIO accused DE JESUS of having illicit intercourse with his fiancée.

(2.) WAN HUNG who murdered his wife CH'AN LAI KIU on the 18th of September, 1897, (*vide* para. 5 of my report for that year) was arrested in Hongkong on the 14th of June, 1898, convicted and hanged.

6.

GANG ROBBERIES.

(1.) On 7th March at 7.45 p.m. a number of men armed with revolvers, swords and knives, entered No. 14 Mong Kok Tsui, Kowloon, the offices of a timber yard, tied the master's hands, gagged him and stole money, jewellery and clothing, value \$220.50. Seven men were arrested and convicted.

(2.) On the 4th October at 4.30 a.m. three men, two of them armed with revolvers, boarded fishing boat No. 4,507 at Tai Kok Tsui, Kowloon, and stole a jacket value \$2.00. One of the thieves fired a revolver, the bullet striking the owner of the boat, FUNG NG, in the breast. The wounded man was treated in the Civil Hospital and recovered. No arrest made.

(3.) On the 17th October at 12 midnight, about 10 men, some of whom were armed with swords, entered two huts at Tai Shu Wan, near Aberdeen, stole money, clothing and fowls value \$8.00, and tied up the occupants of the huts before leaving. No arrest made.

(4.) On the 22nd November at 7 a.m. two men, one armed with a dagger, entered No. 13 Irving Street, seized the occupant, a woman, by the throat and threatened to stab her. Their object was robbery. An alarm was raised and one man was arrested as he tried to escape. The other was identified and arrested in the precincts of the Police Court where he had gone to witness the trial of the former. Both were convicted.

7.

ROBBERIES WITH VIOLENCE.

(1.) On the 25th January at 7 p.m. two boat women were robbed of jewellery value \$60.00 by three men who engaged their boat to take them from Tai Kok Tsui to Mong Kok Tsui (Kowloon). No arrest made.

(2.) On the 14th April a boy was robbed of a bundle of clothing value \$35.00 in Queen's Road West by two men who threw pepper in his face. The clothing was recovered and the men arrested and convicted.

(3.) On the 14th August at noon a boy was enticed up the hillside above Bonham Road by two men who tied his hands behind his back and a handkerchief over his mouth, and robbed him of a brass watch, trousers and shoes value \$2.10. One man was subsequently arrested and convicted.

(4.) On the 17th August at 11.45 a.m. on the road near To Kwa Wan, Kowloon, a man was robbed of money and clothing value \$12.00 by four men (one of them armed with a pistol) who made their escape into Chinese territory. One of them returned in September and was arrested and convicted.

(5.) On the 24th August at 10.45 a.m. a man was robbed of a hundred-dollar note by a man who threw powder in his eyes in Queen's Road Central. No arrest made.

(6.) On the 2nd September at 7.45 p.m. an Indian boy was robbed of \$1.50 by three Portuguese boys near the Cricket Ground. No arrest made.

(7.) On the 16th October at 6 p.m. a hawker was attacked by four men who robbed him of money and ribbons, etc. value \$16.00 on the road near Ma Tau Wai, Kowloon. No arrest made.

(8.) On the 20th October at 4 p.m. a man was, according to his statement, robbed of money and clothing value \$4.00 on the Aberdeen Road. The report was a doubtful one. No arrest made.

(9.) On the 8th December a man reported that he had been robbed of \$7.30 by three men on Praya Central. This was another doubtful report. No arrest made.

The tenth and eleventh were cases of earring snatching, the thief in each case being arrested on the spot by District Watchmen and convicted.

8.

FELONIES NOT ALREADY GIVEN.

Under this heading are comprised the following :—

Manslaughter,	4
Arson,	1
Drugging,	5
Embezzlement,	8
Forgery,.....	13
House-breaking,	100
Cutting and wounding,.....	1
Suicide,	13
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	2

9.

GAMBLING.

There has been no recrudescence of gambling in illegal gaming houses during the year.

Three important seizures in connection with lotteries were made.

In the first case five persons were arrested on the premises used as a branch office for a Wai Sing Lottery which has its principal office in Macao. Lottery tickets to the value of over \$2,000 were found on the premises. Three of the prisoners pleaded guilty and were each fined \$500 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in default.

In the second case, which was of a precisely similar nature, the lottery being really conducted from Macao, five persons were arrested. In the result after appeal to the Supreme Court one was fined \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment in default, and over \$1,100 in money seized on the premises was confiscated.

A lottery called the Tai Yik was instituted here soon after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, to take the place of the Manila lottery which was necessarily suspended during the hostilities there. A successful raid was made on the offices of the lottery and eight persons were arrested and upwards of \$7,000 in cash was seized. Three of those arrested were convicted and fined \$1,000 each. The money was not legally liable to confiscation.

10.

DRUNKENNESS.

The number of cases for the year was only 29 in excess of the preceding year's low record.

There are in the Colony 22 houses which are licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor on the premises. One licensee was convicted of selling adulterated liquor.

The houses were conducted in an orderly manner during the year.

11.

PROSTITUTION.

The indiscriminate opening of brothels in respectable quarters of the city is still a source of complaint, and Chinese householders are as averse as in the past to protect themselves by recourse to legal proceedings.

12.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The value of property reported stolen during the year was \$43,089.76, or nearly \$10,000 less than during the preceding year.

The value of that recovered by Police and restored to owners was \$4,245.03.

13.

LOST PROPERTY.

The following is a return showing property lost and recovered during 1898 :—

Articles Lost.	Value Lost.	Articles recovered and articles found which were not reported lost.	Value Found.
174	\$8,574.86	154	\$963.54

14.

LICENCES.

The following licences were issued by this Department during the year :—

500 Hongkong Jirikshas.
 60 Kowloon "
 25 Quarry Bay "
 1,041 Private Vehicles.
 492 Hongkong Chairs.
 42 Hill District Chairs.
 7 Garis.
 8,232 Drivers and Bearers.

15.

DOGS ORDINANCE.

1,819 dogs were licensed.
 16 watch dogs were licensed.
 105 dogs were destroyed.
 25 dogs were restored to owners.
 2 dogs were ransomed.

16. ARMS ORDINANCE.

During the whole of the year a Proclamation has been in force prohibiting the export of arms and munitions of war from the Colony.

Several important seizures of arms and ammunition about to be illicitly exported were made by the Police, including 444 rifles, 203 revolvers, 57,000 rounds of ammunition and 41 kegs of powder.

17. OPIUM ORDINANCES.

1,831 search warrants for prepared opium were executed by the Police and Excise Officers of the Opium Farmer. In 600 cases opium was found.

Only one seizure of raw opium illegally moved was made. The quantity was 5½ chests.

18. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

During the year the Examiner of Weights and Measures (an Inspector of Police) made the following verifications:—

Chinese balances.....	2,900	correct,	115	incorrect.
Fairbank scales.....	475	„	120	„
Chinese Foot Measures....	442	„	100	„
Yard Measures.....	152	„	10	„

In respect of the balances and measures found incorrect 140 prosecutions were instituted, and a conviction obtained in each case.

The Chinese balances being simpler than Fairbank scales are not so often out of order.

There were 33 prosecutions, and an equal number of convictions, for obstructing the Examiner.

19. FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE.

Thirty-nine samples of intoxicating liquor were obtained from public-houses and licensed grocers and submitted to analysis. On the report of the Government Analyst 14 prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained in 9 cases, in eight of which grocers were the defendants.

The liquor found to be adulterated was cheap brandy and whisky adulterated with water.

20. MENDICANTS.

In addition to 5 beggars dealt with by the Police Magistrate, 205 were summarily deported to Canton as follows:—

HOW OFTEN SENT AWAY.	CANTON.
Once,	178
Twice,	18
Thrice.....	4
Four times,	4
Five times,	1
TOTAL.....	205

21. POLICE FORCE.

Table E shows the strength, enlistments and casualties in the Police Force during 1898.

Twenty-six European recruits were engaged during the year. Five came from the Aberdeen City Police, three from the Glasgow City Police, six from the London Metropolitan Police, eight from Ireland having had no previous Police service, seven of them being approved candidates on the roster for the Royal Irish Constabulary who were enlisted by permission of the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, while three were obtained locally from the Royal Navy and one from the "Empress of India" for the Water Police.

The large number of resignations of Chinese is a noticeable feature in the return, pointing to the fact that inducements to men to continue their service in the Chinese Contingent is wanting.

I have already reported that in my opinion the pay of the Chinese Force as a whole is inadequate.

22. CONDUCT.

The number of reports against Europeans was 41 as against 46 in 1897; of these 8 were for drunkenness as against 13 in the previous year; 7 for asleep on duty as against 4; 4 for disorderly conduct and fighting, and 2 for sitting down on duty as against 2 and 1 respectively; and 2 for neglect of duty as against 3 last year.

The conduct of the Contingent as a whole has been very good.

There were 314 reports against men of the Indian Contingent as compared with 297 for last year. For drunkenness there were 14 against 12 in 1897; 15 for disorderly conduct against 13; 39 for neglect of duty against 44; 40 for absence from duty against 45; 52 for gossiping and idling on duty against 47; while only 12 were asleep on duty against 21 in the previous year.

Six men were convicted before the Magistrate—1 for Larceny, 1 for Cutting and Wounding, 1 for Misconduct as a Police Constable, and 1 Acting Sergeant and 2 Constables for Assaults.

Twenty-seven Indians were sentenced to one week imprisonment by myself for insubordination, and one to seven days' imprisonment for inciting to insubordination.

A Petition had been addressed by the Indian Contingent to Government praying for an increase of salary on various grounds in June, and before there had been time to consider the Petition, 27 men who had only recently joined the Force refused to sign the paysheets or to receive their pay unless the increase asked for was given them. The 27 men were sent to Gaol for 7 days each and were there given an opportunity of re-considering their position. On being given the option to take their pay unconditionally or be dismissed, 14 chose the former alternative and the remainder were dismissed.

The Chinese Contingent is responsible for 572 reports against 402 in 1897.

There were 3 reports for drunkenness while none were reported in the previous two years for this offence; asleep on duty increased from 22 in 1897 to 67; disorderly conduct from 12 to 19; and absence from station, duty and parades has increased from 117 to 209.

One Chinese Constable was convicted at the January Sessions of the Supreme Court for demanding money with menaces and sentenced to 15 months' hard labour, and one was convicted by the Magistrate for assault, and one for giving false evidence.

The above record is not satisfactory. The large number of recruits enlisted to fill the numerous vacancies that occurred in consequence of the bribery discovered in connection with the Wa Lane gambling house, was one contributing cause. In the large majority of the cases of asleep on duty, for instance, the culprits were such recruits. Another cause was the difficulty in obtaining a good class of recruits.

I have already reported that in view of the rapid advance of rents and the price of food in recent years, the Chinese Police are underpaid and the Contingent will not be placed on a satisfactory footing until the service is rendered more attractive.

23.

REWARDS.

During the year two European and seven Chinese Members of the Force were granted rewards by authority of the Governor for intelligence and promptness in the discharge of their duties, eight Chinese for the courageous manner in which they arrested a number of gamblers in the stone quarries near Shauiwan, one Chinese for arresting under great difficulties a man wanted for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, another for attempting the arrest, and thereby impeding the flight till assistance arrived, of three European Stokers, while a third was rewarded for prompt action in extinguishing a fire in a house on his beat.

In some of the above cases Chinese Constables shewed great courage in which I may say I have never found them to fail.

Two Indian Constables were rewarded for rescuing persons from drowning while two others gained similar recognition by smartness in arresting three burglars.

Three District Watchmen were rewarded for activity and intelligence in the discharge of their duties.

24.

PLAGUE SERVICES.

The following is a summary of the number of men detailed for special work in connection with the epidemic:—

HOUSE CLEANSING.

One European Police Constable commenced house cleansing on the 16th and two European Police Constables on the 28th February, 1898. Three were employed in March. Seven European Police Constables and one Chinese Constable in April, six European Police Constables, and one Chinese Constable in May, and six European Police Constables and one Chinese Constable in June, until the 18th of that month.

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

One European Police Constable was on house to house visitation in March. Seven European Police Constables and sixteen Chinese Constables in April. Eight European Police Constables and nineteen Chinese Constables in May, and eight European Police Constables and seventeen Chinese Constables to the 11th June, 1898.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL, AND NAM PAK HONG WHARF.

Six Chinese Constables from 2nd May to 10th June.

KENNEDY TOWN HOSPITAL.

One European Police Sergeant one European Police Constable and two Indian Police Constables from 2nd May to 25th June, 1898.

REMOVAL OF PLAGUE PATIENTS.

Three Indian Police Constables and seven Chinese Constables from 8th May to 23rd June, 1898. The men so detailed received extra remuneration.

In addition to the above the Water Police exercised a surveillance over boats and launches going to Lai Chi Kok and Kowloon City and took the addresses of plague patients removed to those places, and also carried out the arduous duty of enforcing quarantine on all vessels coming from Macao, Canton and the Canton river, and Swatow, while 2 European Police Sergeants, 1 European Police Constable and 1 Chinese Constable are still employed under the Sanitary Board to strengthen the staff of Sanitary Inspectors.

The work of arranging for the removal of Plague patients to hospital and of the dead to the Plague mortuaries which was undertaken by the Police in the various districts to enable the Sanitary Inspectors to devote more of their attention to the work of disinfection) and the innumerable details arising out of an epidemic of the serious character of that of last year, threw a great deal of extra work on the Chief Inspector, the members of the Detective Staff (who discovered several cases of plague) and the Inspectors and Sergeants in charge, and the greatest credit is due to them for the tact and discretion with which they carried out the work, and the devotion with which they performed what in many cases were extremely disagreeable duties.

25.

HEALTH.

The year under review was a healthy one, although the number of deaths, as will be seen by reference to Table E, was unusually large. Seven men were lost by Plague, but only one of them was on Plague duty.

The admissions to hospital were during the last 3 years as follows:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Europeans,.....	90	100	87
Indians,	366	325	279
Chinese,	120	113	124

Among the Europeans 12 admissions were for treatment of venereal disease.

Table F shows the admissions to Hospital with fever from each station and the strength of the Police at each.

The health of Yaumati and subsidiary stations shows a marked improvement on 1897.

26.

EDUCATION.

Owing to the dislocation caused by the large number of European Police whose services were dispensed with at the beginning of the year, and the superintention of the Plague, it was unfortunately not found possible to hold the annual course of lectures of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and consequently no new certificates of the Association were gained.

During the year two Europeans and nineteen Indians obtained certificates for knowledge of Chinese, and three Indians and two Chinese for knowledge of English.

I append a report from Mr. DEALY, who was acting as Master in charge during Mr. ARTHUR'S absence on leave, on the work of the Police School during the year.

27.

DRILL AND MUSKETRY.

Drill improved generally under the supervision of Mr. HOWE, Acting Deputy Superintendent.

The European and Indian contingents went through the usual musketry and revolver courses. The shooting of the Europeans was on the whole fair. In the Indian contingent it was, except in a small proportion of individual cases, very poor.

28.

BARRACKS.

The additions and alterations in the Police Stations at Hunghom and Mount Gough, the Peak, for which provision was made in the Estimates for last year, were not proceeded with; nor was it found possible to begin the building of the new West Point Station during the year, but it is proposed to proceed with the building of the latter station during the current year.

29.

DISTRICT WATCHMEN.

The members of this Force have done their duty satisfactorily under the supervision of the European Inspectors and Sergeants of Police, and the control exercised over them has not produced any friction.

In many instances during the year (two of which are mentioned in paragraph 7) the District Watchmen have rendered valuable assistance to the Police.

30.

STAFF.

Mr. T. A. HOWE, Royal Irish Constabulary, left the Colony on the 21st September, and Chief Inspector MACKIE acted as Deputy Superintendent of Police until the return of Mr. BADELEY on the 25th of November.

From the 1st March to the end of the year Mr. DUGGAN, Paymaster, was seconded to the Magistracy as First Clerk, and each of the clerks acted during that period in the post next above him, while a Sergeant Interpreter acted as fourth clerk.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. H. MAY,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

POLICE SCHOOL, 31st December, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you the following Report on the Police School during the year 1898.

1. Mr. ARTHUR went home on leave on the 1st March, since which date I have been in charge. This is the only change that has taken place in the Staff.

2. The School is divided into three sections :—

European ;
Chinese, and
Indian :

each section is allotted three hours every week on the Time Table. When the regular holidays which coincide with those given at Queen's College, and the forced holidays which occur when duty interferes with school hours, are taken into consideration, it will at once be seen that individual men cannot possibly have many hours schooling in the year. Yet the progress made by some of them, especially by the Assistant Warders whose duties allow of a comparatively regular attendance, is most satisfactory, and speaks highly for their industry and application.

3. An examination of European Constables was held during August. Of the twelve men who presented themselves, eight passed: three others were sent to Hospital during the course of the examination, and one failed. This may be considered very creditable. The results and report thereon were forwarded on the 17th of August. The successful men afterwards received certificates.

4. I had a test examination of certain unsatisfactory Chinese Constables, in March, and it was eventually deemed advisable to strike their names off the roll, on account of irregularity and idleness.

5. With one slight alteration in the Time Table, school work has been carried on the same as before. The alteration referred to was made in connection with the Indians who come under my own particular care. These men, varying in number from fifteen to seven, I had to split up into no less than four divisions, owing to their different capabilities. The fourth or lowest lot read and had dictation from the 1st Reader—a most apt and useful compilation; the third used the Regulation Book; the second the Fourth Royal Reader; and the first division has read from the Fifth Royal Reader. Reading, Dictation, Writing and Colloquial based on the matter read, and on details connected with their duties, were the four subjects to which I limited my teaching with these men. I found that their knowledge of Notation and Numeration was, without exception, equal to the simple requirements laid down for them; I accordingly concluded that the little time they are in school would be best given to the four subjects named.

6. It was my intention to hold an examination for Chinese and Indians, as well as a supplementary one for those European Constables who fell ill in August, at the end of January or the beginning of February. As Mr. ARTHUR will be back by that time, he will doubtless do so.

7. "Notes of the Geography of China," a small book in use at Queen's College, was introduced as the Text-book of Geography for European Constables.

8. The highest attendance during the year was on June 20th, when sixty-two were present: the average for the year is forty-three. I have no statistics for former years; but I believe this is an improvement on the immediate past: it is explained by the fact that men from the Gaol come more regularly, and in somewhat bigger numbers than previously.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. K. DEALY, Inter. Arts (Lond.)

Master-in-Charge.

The Honourable F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

TABLE A. RETURN OF SERIOUS and MINOR OFFENCES reported to have been committed during the Year 1898, with the Results of such Reports.

Table with 15 main columns representing offense categories (e.g., Robberies with violence, Burglaries, Larcenties in Dwelling Houses, Assaults with intent to Rob, etc.) and 10 sub-columns for each category detailing reported cases, convicted persons, and discharged persons. A final column shows the TOTAL OF ALL CASES for each month and for the year.

F. H. MAX, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Police Department, Hongkong, 31st January, 1899.

TABLE C.
COMPARATIVE RETURN OF OFFENCES coming under the Notice of the POLICE, during the Years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

DESCRIPTION.	SERIOUS.						MINOR.						
	NUMBER OF CASES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.			NUMBER OF CASES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	Convicted.	Discharged.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Convicted.	Discharged.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Murder,	8	8	1	2	3	2	4	*2	3	7	1,135	1,404	1,765
Robbery,	8	22	15	3	15	3	9	15	...	5	126	145	265
Burglary or Larceny from Dwelling,	120	159	170	30	29	30	32	29	6	8	4,342	4,122	4,331
Assault with Intent to Rob, .....	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	336	132	161
Kidnapping and Protection of Women & Children,	62	59	40	52	63	47	55	63	47	36	1,245	780	939
Piracy, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	150	...
Unlawful Possession,	273	398	436	298	454	39	386	454	39	70	No analysis of Convictions & Discharges.		
Larcenies,	1,770	2,079	2,124	970	1,042	139	954	1,042	139	189	No analysis of Convictions & Discharges.		
Felonies not already given,	73	170	147	23	47	29	57	47	29	30	No analysis of Convictions & Discharges.		
Total,	2,314	2,896	2,835	1,373	1,654	263	1,497	1,654	263	345	10,661	6,733	7,661
											7,320	6,999	8,869
											578	765	604

* Murder committed in 1897. Prisoner arrested, convicted and hanged in 1898.
Total cases 10,696 being an increase of 967 cases or 10.04 per cent. over 1897.
Increase in Serious Offences 39 cases or 1.34 %.
Increase in Minor Offences 923 cases or 13.73 %.

Police Department, Hongkong, 31st January, 1899.

F. H. MAX,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

D.

1.—RETURN OF SERIOUS OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, DURING THE 10 YEARS ENDING 1898, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS ARRESTED, CONVICTED AND DISCHARGED.

YEAR.	Murder.			Robbery.			Burglary and Larceny in Dwelling House.			Assault with Intent to Rob.			Kidnapping and protection of Women and Children.			Piracy.			Unlawful Possession.			Larceny.			Felonies not already given.											
	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.								
1889,	2	...	4	4	66	24	35	59	98	37	22	59	1	2	...	2	75	37	79	116	4	1	2	3	313	252	99	351	2,236	991	314	1,305	98	65	63	138
1890,	3	1	2	2	42	9	13	22	80	26	11	37	7	1	3	43	13	54	67	14	2	14	14	344	282	123	405	2,537	1,067	371	1,488	42	12	28	40	
1891,	1	...	1	1	18	10	3	13	52	6	3	9	...	...	...	71	52	56	108	4	3	6	6	500	478	72	550	2,300	1,109	262	1,371	48	29	44	73	
1892,	3	...	4	4	40	38	10	48	83	21	8	29	3	5	...	86	81	46	127	...	...	...	...	411	375	102	477	2,304	1,179	298	1,477	44	29	24	53	
1893,	3	1	...	1	19	6	3	9	66	15	5	20	4	7	13	72	72	34	106	...	...	...	...	327	269	62	361	2,156	964	188	1,152	78	27	18	45	
Total.....	12	2	10	12	194	87	64	181	379	105	49	154	15	16	7	23	347	255	269	524	10	4	19	23	1,895	1,686	458	2,144	11,533	5,310	1,433	6,743	310	162	177	339
1894,	6	3	1	4	29	3	1	4	41	5	...	5	3	1	...	1	48	23	34	57	...	...	...	...	278	272	45	317	2,103	878	166	1,044	67	39	27	66
1895,	3	...	3	3	11	1	2	3	81	30	12	42	...	...	...	43	42	36	78	...	...	...	...	428	433	70	503	2,126	937	242	1,179	75	35	28	63	
1896,	8	2	3	5	8	3	0	3	120	30	6	36	...	...	...	62	52	47	99	...	...	...	...	273	298	39	337	1,770	970	139	1,109	73	23	29	52	
1897,	8	4	7	11	22	9	5	14	159	32	8	40	1	...	...	59	55	36	91	...	...	...	...	398	386	70	456	2,079	954	189	1,143	170	57	30	87	
1898,	1	2	...	2	15	15	...	15	170	29	7	36	2	2	...	2	40	63	3	66	...	...	...	...	436	454	49	503	2,124	1,042	132	1,174	147	47	13	60
Total.....	26	11	14	25	85	31	8	39	571	126	33	159	6	3	...	3	232	235	156	391	...	...	...	...	1,813	1,843	273	2,116	10,202	4,781	868	5,649	532	201	127	328
Average of 1st period,	2.4	0.4	2.0	2.4	33.8	17.4	12.8	30.2	75.8	21.0	9.8	30.8	3.0	3.2	1.4	4.6	69.4	51.0	53.8	104.8	2.0	0.8	3.8	4.6	379.0	337.2	91.6	428.3	2306.6	1062.0	286.5	1348.6	62.0	32.4	35.4	67.8
Average of 2nd period,	5.2	2.2	2.8	5.0	17.0	6.2	1.6	7.8	114.2	26.2	6.5	31.8	1.2	0.6	...	0.6	50.4	47.0	31.2	78.2	...	...	...	...	362.6	386.6	54.6	423.2	2040.4	956.2	173.6	1129.8	106.4	40.2	25.4	65.6

D.

2.—RETURN OF MINOR OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE POLICE, DURING THE 10 YEARS ENDING 1898, SHOWING NUMBER OF PRISONERS ARRESTED, CONVICTED AND DISCHARGED.

YEAR.	ASSAULT.				GAMBLING.				MISCELLANEOUS.				DRUNKENNESS. Cases reported.	NUISANCES. Cases reported.	NO LIGHT OR PASS. Cases reported.
	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.	Cases reported.	No. of Persons convicted.	No. of Persons discharged.	Total No. arrested.			
1889,	1,212	1,484	470	1,954	69	140	51	191	2,807	2,905	610	3,515	165	252	63
1890,	1,032	1,555	500	1,555	29	62	10	72	3,952	3,890	703	4,593	150	111	50
1891,	1,335	1,723	247	1,970	523	1,623	65	1,688	5,656	5,974	361	6,335	133	140	88
1892,	1,111	1,492	255	1,747	595	1,720	141	1,861	4,341	5,033	333	5,366	221	399	80
1893,	1,057	1,315	219	1,534	319	1,031	109	1,140	4,328	4,749	333	5,082	192	510	57
Total,	5,747	7,069	1,691	8,760	1,535	4,576	376	4,952	21,084	22,551	2,340	24,891	861	1,412	338
1894,	1,007	1,151	250	1,401	218	843	90	933	3,806	4,161	428	4,589	302	538	191
1895,	1,240	1,508	360	1,863	171	676	75	751	5,400	5,968	551	6,519	378	1,223	2,196
1896,	1,135	1,441	219	1,660	126	732	16	748	4,342	5,147	343	5,490	336	1,245	3,477
1897,	1,404	1,795	287	2,082	145	666	66	732	4,122	4,538	412	4,950	132	780	150
1898,	1,765	2,380	242	2,622	265	1,077	55	1,132	4,531	5,412	307	5,719	161	939	...
Total,	6,551	8,270	1,353	9,628	925	3,994	302	4,296	22,201	25,226	2,041	27,267	1,309	4,725	6,014
Average of 1st period,	1149.4	1413.8	338.2	1752.0	307.0	915.2	75.2	990.4	4216.8	4510.2	468.0	4978.2	172.2	282.4	67.6
Average of 2nd period,	1310.2	1654.0	271.6	1925.6	185.0	798.8	60.4	859.2	4440.2	5045.2	408.2	5453.4	261.8	945.0	1202.8

D.

3.—CASES REPORTED TO POLICE.

SERIOUS OFFENCES.

In 1889,	2,893 cases.	In 1894,	2,575 cases.
" 1890,	3,100 "	" 1895,	2,767 "
" 1891,	2,994 "	" 1896,	2,314 "
" 1892,	2,983 "	" 1897,	2,896 "
" 1893,	2,725 "	" 1898,	2,935 "
	<u>14,695 cases.</u>		<u>13,487 cases.</u>

Decrease of 8.15 per cent. in second period.

MINOR OFFENCES.

In 1889,	4,568 cases.	In 1894,	6,062 cases.
" 1890,	5,324 "	" 1895,	10,608 "
" 1891,	7,875 "	" 1896,	10,661 "
" 1892,	6,747 "	" 1897,	6,733 "
" 1893,	6,463 "	" 1898,	7,661 "
	<u>30,977 cases.</u>		<u>41,725 cases.</u>

Increase of 34.69 per cent. in second period.

Altogether.

In 1889,	7,461 cases.	In 1894,	8,637 cases.
" 1890,	8,424 "	" 1895,	13,375 "
" 1891,	10,869 "	" 1896,	12,975 "
" 1892,	9,730 "	" 1897,	9,629 "
" 1893,	9,188 "	" 1898,	10,596 "
	<u>45,672 cases.</u>		<u>55,212 cases.</u>

Increase of 20.88 per cent. in second period.

4.—DETAIL OF CASES REPORTED TO POLICE.

SERIOUS OFFENCES.

	1889 to 1893.	Yearly Average.	1894 to 1898.	Yearly Average.
1. Murder,	12	2.4	26	5.2
2. Robbery,	194	38.8	85	17.0
3. Burglaries and Larcenies in Dwellings,	379	75.8	571	114.2
4. Assault with Intent to Rob,	15	3.0	6	1.2
5. Kidnapping,	347	69.4	252	50.4
6. Piracy,	10	2.0	0	0.0
7. Unlawful Possession,	1,895	379.0	1,813	362.6
8. Larcenies,	11,533	2,306.6	10,202	2,040.4
9. Felonies not already given,	310	62.0	532	106.4

MINOR OFFENCES.

	1889 to 1893.	Yearly Average.	1894 to 1898.	Yearly Average.
10. Assault,	5,747	1,149.4	6,551	1,310.2
11. Gambling,	1,535	307.0	925	185.0
12. Miscellaneous,	21,084	4,216.8	22,201	4,440.2
13. Drunkenness,	861	172.2	1,309	261.8
14. Nuisances,	1,412	282.4	4,725	945.0
15. No Pass or Light,	338	67.6	6,014	1,202.8

5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE.

FOR SERIOUS OFFENCES.

In 1889,	2,027 persons.	In 1894,	1,493 persons.
" 1890,	2,028 "	" 1895,	1,871 "
" 1891,	2,131 "	" 1896,	1,641 "
" 1892,	2,220 "	" 1897,	1,842 "
" 1893,	1,707 "	" 1898,	1,858 "
	<u>10,113 persons.</u>		<u>8,710 persons.</u>

FOR MINOR OFFENCES.

Excepting Nos. 13, 14 and 15 (See Table 2) of which no details are given.

In 1889,	5,660 persons.	In 1894,	6,923 persons.
" 1890,	6,220 "	" 1895,	9,133 "
" 1891,	9,993 "	" 1896,	7,898 "
" 1892,	8,974 "	" 1897,	7,764 "
" 1893,	7,756 "	" 1898,	9,473 "
	<u>38,603 persons.</u>		<u>41,191 persons.</u>

Altogether excepting Nos. 13, 14 and 15.

In 1889, .....7,687 persons.	In 1894, 8,421 persons.
„ 1890, .....8,248 „	„ 1895, .....11,001 „
„ 1891, .....12,124 „	„ 1896, 9,539 „
„ 1892, .....11,194 „	„ 1897, 9,606 „
„ 1893, .....9,463 „	„ 1898, .....11,331 „
<u>48,716 persons.</u>	<u>49,901 persons.</u>

6.—DETAILS OF NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED
FOR SERIOUS OFFENCES.

	1889 to 1893.	1894 to 1898.
1. Murder,	12	25
2. Robbery with Violence from Person,	151	39
3. Burglaries and Larcenies from Dwellings,	154	159
4. Assault with Intent to Rob,	23	3
5. Kidnapping,	524	391
6. Piracy,	23	...
7. Unlawful Possession,	2,144	2,116
8. Larcenies,	6,743	5,649
9. Felonies not given,	339	328
	<u>10,113</u>	<u>8,710</u>

FOR MINOR OFFENCES.

	1889 to 1893.	1894 to 1898.
10. Assault,	8,760	9,628
11. Gambling,	4,952	4,296
12. Miscellaneous,	24,891	27,267
13. Drunkenness,	861	1,309
14. Nuisances,	1,412	4,725
15. No Pass or Light,	338	6,014
	<u>41,214</u>	<u>53,239</u>

7.—NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND DISCHARGED

FOR SERIOUS OFFENCES.

	Convicted.	Discharged.		Convicted.	Discharged.
In 1889,	1,409	618	In 1894,	1,224	274
„ 1890,	1,412	616	„ 1895,	1,478	393
„ 1891,	1,687	444	„ 1896,	1,378	263
„ 1892,	1,728	492	„ 1897,	1,497	345
„ 1893,	1,391	316	„ 1898,	1,654	204
	<u>7,627</u>	<u>2,486</u>		<u>7,231</u>	<u>1,479</u>

FOR MINOR OFFENCES.

	Convicted.	Discharged.		Convicted.	Discharged.
In 1889,	4,529	1,131	In 1894,	6,155	768
„ 1890,	5,007	1,213	„ 1895,	8,147	986
„ 1891,	9,320	673	„ 1896,	7,320	578
„ 1892,	8,245	729	„ 1897,	6,999	765
„ 1893,	7,095	661	„ 1898,	8,869	604
	<u>34,196</u>	<u>4,407</u>		<u>37,490</u>	<u>3,701</u>

Altogether excepting Nos. 13, 14 and 15.

	Convicted.	Discharged.		Convicted.	Discharged.
In 1889,	5,938	1,749	In 1894,	7,379	1,012
„ 1890,	6,419	1,829	„ 1895,	9,625	1,379
„ 1891,	11,007	1,117	„ 1896,	8,698	841
„ 1892,	9,973	1,221	„ 1897,	8,496	1,110
„ 1893,	8,486	977	„ 1898,	10,523	803
	<u>41,823</u>	<u>6,893</u>		<u>44,721</u>	<u>5,180</u>

TABLE E.

RETURN showing the STRENGTH, ENLISTMENTS and CASUALTIES in the Police Force during 1898.

	Strength of the Force.	Enlistments.	Deaths.	Resignation through Sickness.	Resignation through Expiry of Terms of Service or otherwise.	Dismissals or Desertions.	Total Number of Casualties.
European,	112	26	4	1	11	2	18
Indian,	226	71	3	8	12	24	47
Chinese,	292	60	12	8	38	19	77
Total,	630*	157	19	17	61	45	142

* This number includes the Police paid for by other Departments and Private Firms, but is exclusive of—

1 Captain Superintendent,	} Grand Total, 679.
1 Deputy Do.,	
1 Paymaster,	
3 Clerks,	
43 Coolies,	
† 1 from Plague.	

† 1 Drowned while on duty at Praya West.
§ 1 Found Dead at Tu Ti Wan, supposed suicide.
|| 6 from Plague.

F. H. MAY,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

TABLE F.

RETURN of POLICE CONSTABLES treated in the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL for FEVER, from 1st January to 31st December, 1898.

	Central, Nos. 5 & 8 Stations.	Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Stations.	No. 7.	Pokfulam.	Peak.	Aberdeen.	Yaumati & Stone Crier's Island, Hungghon.	Shaukiwan.	Stanley.	Tsimisatsui.	Grand Total.
European Strength,	69	7	7	1	3	2	8	3	1	11	...
Europeans,	11	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	19
Indian Strength,	130	12	22	2	7	6	35	7	5	...	...
Indians,	32	4	11	3	3	6	4	9	2	...	74
Chinese Strength,	110	33	35	1	7	5	21	6	3	71	...
Chinese,	9	1	6	...	3	4	...	4	...	3	30
Total,	52	6	18	3	6	10	9	13	2	4	123

F. H. MAY,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 79.

His Excellency the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to appoint THOMAS SERCOMBE SMITH, B.A., LL.B. (London), to be Police Magistrate and Coroner, in succession to HENRY ERNEST WODEHOUSE, C.M.G., retired.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 15th February, 1899.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 80.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint CHARLES WILLIAM HOLLAND HASTINGS, Retired Commander, R.N., to be Acting Postmaster General with effect from the 15th instant until further notice, and to approve of the Honourable ALEXANDER MACDONALD THOMSON continuing in the acting appointment of Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Stamp Revenue until further notice.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 15th February, 1899.