





For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, London, or Montreal, to W. M. Macpherson, all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to  
W. D. O'BRIEN,  
143 St. James Street,  
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,  
General Agents, Montreal.



## THE APACHE INDIANS.

Reminiscences of a Montrealer.

## The Terrible Fate of an English Lad.

## Horrible Cruelties Perpetrated by the Red Men.

## A Whole Family Annihilated.

There is little doubt now but that the murderous Apaches are once more on the war path. From 1879 to 1883 the writer was on the reconnoitering and locating surveys of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and had constant opportunities of being thrown among the Apaches, the Utes, Piutes and Navajos, all of which wander through the mountainous countries of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah. None are more treacherous, cruel and bloodthirsty than the Apaches, and the recent Indian massacres in Arizona, as described in the American and other papers, give but a slight idea of the barbarous cruelty practiced by these human devils when once they meet the war paint. On New Year's Day, 1880, three reconnoitering parties of eighteen men, fully equipped for a nine months' trip, started westward from Denver, Colorado, with the object of finding different passes through the Rocky Mountains, so as to connect the then already constructed Denver and Rio Grande Railroad with the Union Pacific at Salt Lake City or Ogden. The three parties went in different directions, one through Arizona, another taking a more north-westerly course, crossing the Animas River, where the town of Durango now stands, and following the course of the Dolores, and the third proceeding by the Roaring Forks of the Grand River into the Mormon country. The hardships suffered by these surveying parties, and the thrilling incidents encountered, were fully described in the Denver Tribune at the time, and indeed, would be enough to fill a volume. As a rule, the Apaches do not encroach much on the hunting grounds of their brothers, the Utes, in Colorado, but usually are satisfied with keeping

## THE UNFORTUNATE SETTLERS of Arizona and New Mexico in a constant state of terrorism.

The little party of surveyors that started on New Year's Day, 1880, taking the Arizona route, have never since been heard of, and there can be no doubt that they and all met a cruel death at the hands of these barbarous red men. The country through which they would have to pass is to a certain extent free from snow, and as they had plenty of provisions and ammunition it is not likely they could have been starved out. The writer proceeded with his men through much more elevated country, crossing the Rockies at an altitude of 13,000 feet in the middle of winter and without tents. About this time the Ute Indians were on the war path, and it was shortly after that the Meeker massacre took place on the White River, the Utes, it was said, being aided by the Apaches. Passing through the little Mexican town of Terra Amerilla (Yellow Earth) the above party were horrified to see one evening the scalped head of a white man stuck on a pole about fifteen feet high, just outside the village. On enquiry it was ascertained that the Apaches had passed through the day before and had first of all tortured the unfortunate Mexican, afterwards decapitated him, for the simple reason that he would not sell them "fire water." Shortly after this the party came up with the Indians to the number of about 180, and an unfortunate packer, a young Englishman named Jackson, not long out from the Old Country, had the bad luck to fall into an argument with one of them. During the argument the Apache

SPAT IN THE ENGLISHMAN'S FACE, and the latter drawing his revolver shot the Indian through the heart. It now seemed all up with the little surveying party of 18 men, as the Apaches numbered about 180 and were all armed with breech loaders, but to the great astonishment of the writer, one of their head men came up and (in Spanish, the only language they speak except their own), demanded that Jackson should be handed over to them at once. The fate of the poor young fellow seemed sealed. However, the Apache emissary was told that if he would send a few of his men the Engineers would accompany them with the prisoner to the nearest magistrate, who would be about sixty miles from the spot, and that he would be tried, and hanged, if found guilty. They agreed to this, and started with the prisoner. It was a long day and night's ride, and, on arrival at the Justice of the Peace's ranch, the prisoner was handed over. From this ranch it was about fifty miles through uninhabited country to the nearest military post, and the Justice determined there to take Jackson, having previously called upon a few of the ranchers near to accompany him. He had not proceeded more than ten miles on his way when the role of the band of Apaches sprung on him, as if it were from the earth, having allowed the party unseen as only can be by Indians. It was now

ALL UP WITH POOR JACKSON. The Indians wanted his blood, and the magistrate and his few men could hardly hold out against so many. Jackson was seized and actually flayed alive, and then turned to death by slow degrees. The jaws of the demons' work was carried to the officer commanding the military post, who at once started with his men with a view of punishing and if possible annihilating the savages. However, as is usually the case, the United States soldier is like the inevitable policeman, only on the spot when the work is over, and even if they come up with the enemy they usually

come off second best. The Apaches fled to the fastnesses of the Rockies, and the bones of the unfortunate packer were afterwards found by some prospectors and decently buried close to the spot where the poor English lad met his horrible fate. From recent telegrams from El Paso it may be seen that the regular United States army is no longer relied upon by the people, and that the Governor of Arizona is organizing a territorial ranger force to suppress these frequent outbreaks.

After the tragedy had taken place, as stated above, the reconnoitering party proceeded along the rivers and canons of the Dolores river, often being only able to make four to five miles in a day, having to dig their way through the snow and carry part of the packs with which their pack animals were heavily laden. Each man was armed with a Winchester rifle, a revolver and carried lots of ammunition, many of the men being accustomed to the rough life of the west, and the party of 18 well able to hold their own provided they were not threatened by three or four times their number. Leaving the Dolores they struck across a desert country

INTERSECTED BY DEEP CANYONS, the perpendicular walls of which sometimes towered above them to the height of 2,000 feet. Game there was none, and water only to be had at distances of fifty and sixty miles apart. The snow, however, was melted, and the snow slow process it had to be done each night before lying down in the sheep skin bags provided by the Company. One night, about 6 o'clock, the party halted at a little spring at the bottom of a deep ravine and began to light the fires and prepare the evening meal; the animals, consisting of the pack donkeys and men's horses, were crowded around eagerly trying to get a drink, when suddenly there appeared about twenty Indians close to the bivouac. They proved to be Piutes, a renegade band, and if possible more cruel and bloodthirsty than the Apaches. As for their custom, they began to beg for tobacco and food. For the sake of policy a certain amount, as much as could be spared, was given to them; and it was thought they would then clear off, but directly they had received the tobacco, etc., no less than 100 of their band made an appearance, all well armed, and demanded everything. A consultation was held, and it was determined that discretion was the better part of valor; 13 men against 170 would have no chance, so they left the little party that night with nothing but their arms, animals and half a sack of flour, and this in a barren country, out of all civilization. A solitary ranch had been passed about 80 miles from the spring; and it was a real

## MAKE TRACKS FOR THIS HOMESTEAD, as the owner had plenty of stock, lots of provisions and abundance of hay and corn.

He had shown great hospitality when the party passed, and he, his wife, two daughters and a son seemed to make up for a little home as could be wished for in the far west. In hearing the rough what was the horror of the surveyors to find it burnt to the ground, the hard work of years gone in an hour, and nothing remaining of the neat and thriving farm but a mound of ashes, and the calmed remains of cattle and perhaps human beings. The Piutes had returned on the trail, attacked the homestead, burnt it to the ground and massacred the inhabitants. There was nothing left now but to try and get into a game country which was not far off for about ten days. Subsequently the party crossed the Wasatch mountains, and after many a day and night of hardships, arrived in the beautiful city of Salt Lake, exactly 181 days from the 1st January 1880.

## (From the Quebec Chronicle of Yesterday.) THE PACIFIC RAILWAY AND THE WORKSHOPS.

Considerable dissatisfaction was caused in town last week when it became known that orders had been received from the head-quarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway for a reduction in the staff at the Quebec workshop of the company. It is gratifying to know, however, that these orders have been countermanded. Through the courtesy of Mr. Davis, Superintendent of the Quebec Division, we are enabled to print the following copy of a letter on the subject from Mr. Van Horne, Vice-President of the Railway: (Co.)

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co's, Office of the Vice-President, MONTREAL, Dec. 31st, 1885.

A. DAVIS, Esq., Gen'l Supt. Quebec Division.

MY DEAR SIR,—Referring again to our conversation about reduction of expenses on the North Shore Railway, I wish to say that while the urgency of the case is very great, it is desirable to avoid any unnecessary hardship to the employees, every one of whom we would like to keep if possible. The consolidation of the staff at Hochelaga and Montreal must be proceeded with, as that should be carried out in any event, but at Quebec and at points along the line you may suspend the operation of the notices you have given until further advised, except in the case of such persons as may not be necessary to the full maintenance of the property. It is possible that the notices will have to be given again before long and carried out; but I hope there will be an early improvement in business so that this may be avoided.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President.

## A GOOD IDEA. Why do Montrealeers not at once take action?

It has been suggested by Major S. C. Stevenson, provincial secretary of the Colonial and Indian Exposition, that a pamphlet be issued by the city of Montreal which will show photographic views of the Government and civic buildings, as well as the finest private buildings and residences in the city. Among others which could be used are the Standard Insurance building, Windsor Hotel, Bank of Montreal, Canadian Pacific General Offices, Albert Buildings, Canada Paper Company, James O'Brien wholesale clothing house, the Greenshield buildings, the Fraser building, McGill College grounds, views of Victoria Square, Victoria Square, Mount Royal and St. Helen's Island in summer, Dominion square lighted by electricity, the new Grand Trunk (?) and Canadian Pacific Railway depots, besides many handsome private residences. The letterpress should contain descriptive articles of the trade and commerce of the city, showing the many advantages which Montreal offers to intending emigrants of means. The time is ripe for action, and it must be taken at once. There is no time to lose. Every one admits the value of such a pamphlet; and the public and private buildings of other cities of the Dominion are being illustrated for the Exposition; it will be well for Montrealeers to consider whether they can afford to be ignored. The City Council might properly go to the expense of seeing Montreal placed in a proper light before the millions who will visit the Canadian section of the great Exposition.

## THE WINTER SPORTS.

The "Herald's" Record of the Sporting World.

[We shall be glad to give space to the insertion of all sporting news, tobogganing, snowshoeing, skating, curling, trotting, etc., and will thank all interested in sporting matters to send us in such news as early as possible.]

## Snowshoeing.

M. G. A. SNOW SHOE CLUB.

The first tramp of the year by this popular snow shoe club will take place Friday evening next, for Lumpkins, leaving McGill College gate at 8 o'clock. As this club is open to all present and past members of the Brigade, a large turn out is expected, when a good evening's fun will be assured. The green steplapase, it is expected, will take place during this month.

## Victoria Park.

Notwithstanding the prolonged spell of mild weather we have experienced, the ice at this favorite resort is in good condition. The risk is open from 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., and from 8 to 10 p.m. On Wednesday the band will play from 4 to 6.30 p.m.

The Tugue Blanc Snow Shoe Club have been presented with a magnificent silver cup valued at \$200, by Mr. Ebbitt, the result of a subscription raised by him from the city merchants, but the manner in which it will be competed for has not as yet been arranged by the club. On Wednesday night the green steplapase will take place over the mountain to Lumpkins, and the Club steplapase will be held on the 13th inst.

The excursion of "Le Canadian Snow-shoe Club to Sorel," which was to have started this afternoon, has been postponed until Saturday, owing to the bad weather which would make the trip anything but an agreeable one.

The Le Trappeur Snowshoe Club have presented Mr. Edmund Hargreaves, conductor of "L'Harmonie," with a magnificent parlor suite, a mark of their appreciation of the services of his band at the various tramps and entertainments held by Les Trappeurs.

Owing to the state of the weather, last evening, the usual weekly tramp of the Emerald Snow shoe Club had to be postponed.

All trampings events, such as steplapase, chasing, cross country tramps, etc., are declared off until the weather becomes more wintry.

## Tobogganing.

The various tobogganing slides in the city and surroundings are closed for the present, and will remain so until a further supply of "the beautiful" arrives.

On the Skate. We have been requested by the management of the Victoria Rink to countermand a statement made by a contemporary that all the rinks are closed owing to the soft weather. The Victoria remains open and the ice was never in better condition than at present.

It is more than likely that, unless the winter makes a very sudden change, the first fancy dress carnival of the season of the Crystal Rink, which was to have been held this evening, will be postponed.

## Hockey.

A meeting of delegates from the various city hockey clubs was held, last evening, in the rooms of the Crystal Club at the Crystal Rink. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. Robertson, honorary president of the Crystals, and the following are the names of the delegates from the various clubs who were present:—

A. Stewart, E. Stevenson, Victoria.  
J. W. Woods, A. E. McNaughton, F. Barlow, M.A.A.A.

R. Laing, E. McCaffrey, J. Mc Goldrick, Crystals.  
J. Kerry, A. Weir, C. Swabey, McGill College.

On the meeting being called to order, Mr. J. W. Woods, of the M.A.A.A. Club, was unanimously elected secretary.

At the opening of the business, the Victoria delegates stated that they would not be prepared until this evening to say what action their Club would take in the championship series of matches for the season, but they thought it most likely that they would concur in the decision arrived at by the three other Clubs. They then withdrew from the meeting.

After a lengthy discussion between the remaining delegates, it was decided to have this season's tournament for the championship of Montreal and a trophy valued at \$50, offered by Mr. Robertson. It was also decided that the championship should consist of a series of nine games, each Club playing three against the others, and that one game should be played each week and the final contest take place on the 5th of March.

On motion it was decided to defer the Ottawa and Quebec Clubs from entering the tournament. It was further decided to play under the existing rules of the game, and a delegate was appointed from each club to meet on Wednesday evening, and to draw for the positions of the various clubs in the tournament.

Matches are to be played on the Crystal Rink, and the opening one will be played on Friday week.

The Hockey Championship of Canada is at present held by the M. A. A. A. Club.

## MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The matter referred to in the following telegram from Quebec, yesterday, has been agitating the people and press of New Brunswick for some weeks:—

"A man named Nevas Perry, a French Canadian, has mysteriously disappeared at Buctouche, N.B., under circumstances that cause a suspicion that he was murdered. He was a stranger in the place and is believed to be from Quebec. At the time he was last seen he had \$500, in \$50 bills of the Banque Nationale, on his person. It is rumored in Buctouche that he was engaged to be married to a young Quebec lady, who filled him and married some one else, and this preyed on him so that he took to travelling through the country, and at last reached Buctouche. Mr. Wortman, stipendiary magistrate, of Moncton, N.B., is desirous of communicating with Perry's relatives, and if this should meet their eye they may act accordingly."

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS of regulating the system are the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the blood. With a healthy action of these organs sickness cannot occur. Burdock Blood Bitters acts promptly upon these organs, restoring them to a healthy action.

## New Advertisements.

## VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN MANITOBA.

1250 Acres of Splendid Prairie Lands, Situated on Portage Creek, in the Thirteenth Township in the Sixth Range West of the principal Meridian, about Five Miles North of Portage La Prairie City.

The following eight quarter sections of Land, viz:—

The Northeast Quarter of Section 18. Northeast Quarter of Section 19. Southeast Quarter of Section 17. Northwest Quarter of Section 4. Northwest Quarter of Section 17. Southwest Quarter of Section 16. Southwest Quarter of Section 9. Northeast Quarter of Section 5.

The above Lands are situated on Portage Creek, and are not surpassed in fertility by any Lands in the North-West. They are dry and in a well settled neighborhood, with good roads, schools, etc., and within 5 miles of two Railway Stations.

Terms of Payment Reasonable.

Apply at THE HERALD OFFICE.

Montreal, Dec. 5, 1885.

## NEW ENGLAND PAPER CO.

MILLS AT PORTNEUF.

Office and Warehouse: Nun's Building

21 &amp; 23 Desbrosses St., Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF

News, Manila, Brown, Grey and

Straw Wrappings.

—ALSO—

Hanging, Shooting and Roofing

Papers and Card Middles.

Dec. 19

## NEW IMPORTATIONS

THIS SEASON.

OFFICE, DESK and LIBRARY

BASKETS.

Fox Tail, Ostrich and Feather

DUSTERS.

KEY BOARDS—New designs

for Painting or Covering

with Flush.

MORTON, PHILLIPS &amp; BULMER,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers.

1755 Notre Dame St.

Nov. 21 MONTREAL 19 2

## FIRST IN WAR!

FIRST IN PEACE!

First in the Hearts of Canadians!

—THE—

## Albert Lea

—AND—

Great Rock Island Routes!

(C. R. I. and Pac. R.R.)

The Favorites With All Canadians.

Purchase Through Tickets by These

Routes, viz:

St. Paul, Omaha or Kansas City.

THEY ARE THE BEST.

J. FRANCIS LEE,

General Agent,

Toronto.

E. ST. JOHN,

G. T. &amp; P. A.,

Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 27 19 254

## FOR SALE,

EX STORE,

SAL SODA, in Lots.

WHITING, in Casks and Barrels.

LINED OIL, Raw and Boiled,

guaranteed finest qualities.

FLOUR SUPPLIES, in Barrels.

LUMP ALUM, in Barrels.

GLASGOW T. D. CLAY TOBACCO

PIPES, in Boxes.

ROBT. N. C. CONNALL,

Importers,

18 ST. ALEXIS STREET.

Dec. 19 19 235

## WULFF &amp; CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

Glues and Gelatins

Gum Arabic, Gum Tragacanth

Gum Shellac, Cochineal

Oil of Lemon

Oil of Peppermint

Turpentine, in Cases

32 St. Sulpice Street.

Dec. 14 19 248

## CANTLIE, EWAN &amp; CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

—AND—

Manufacturers' Agents.

Bleached Shirtings,

Grey Sheetings, Tickings,

White, Grey &amp; Colored Blankets,

Fine and Medium Tweeds,

Knitted Goods.

Plain and Fancy Flannel,

Low Tweeds, Stiffies, &amp;c.,

WHOLESALE ONLY SUPPLIED

15 Victoria Square, 12 Wellington

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

Oct. 2 19 257

## New Advertisements.

## THE MONTREAL HERALD

WILL BE FOUND ON SALE

—AT THE—

## Following Dealers:

ALBERT HOTEL NEWS STAND.

ALBERT &amp; COLWELL, 369 Wellington St.

BOURDEAU, J., 377 St. James St.

BONADVENTURE DEPOT NEWS STAND.

BRADFORD, MRS., 220 Selgheurs St.

DAWSON BROS., 1374 St. Catherine St.

DAWSON BROS., 1374 St. Catherine St.

DRYSDALE, W., 1428 St. Catherine St.

DALLAIRE, MRS., 2579 Notre Dame St.

FEATHERSTONE, A. M., 1115 St. James St.

FISHER, JOHN &amp; CO., cor. St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

GUILFOYLE, J., 211 St. Francois Xavier St.

GREAVES, J. J., 816 St. Catherine St.

GREAVES, J. J., 816 St. Catherine St.

HALEY BROS., 2126 Notre Dame St.

HARKINS, MRS., 368 St. Catherine St.

LEFORT, L., 1115 St. James St.

LAFRENIERE, G. cor. St. Denis &amp; Craig Sts.

LEVY, I., 54 Victoria Square.

MILROY, MRS., 1201 St. Catherine St.

MURPHY, PETER, 508 St. James St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORRISON, J., 1448 St. Catherine St.

MORR



## Hardware.

## Professional Cards.

### Business Cards

Refutation:

## Post Office Time 11.11

## HERALD PRINTING OFFICE

*IN THE BEST STYLE.*

**ALL COLORS.**  
Type of Modern Style  
**IN GREAT VARIETY**  
— — —  
**HANDBILLS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**BILLS OF LADING**  
**ADVICE NOTES**  
For Railways and Steamships  
**LAW FACTUMS**  
**Professional Blanks**  
**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING**  
IN THE  
Newest and Most Modern Styles of Type  
**EXECUTED WITH**  
**Neatness and Despatch**  
**PAMPHLETS**  
ALL SIZE  
On Paper of the Best Quality  
Estimates Given of Every Description  
of Book and Job Printing.

**BROKERS' ADVICE NOTES**

---

**Brokers' Buying and Selling  
Contract Blanks.**

---

**Blank Books**

---

**Ledgers**

---

**Day Books**

---

**Journals**

---

**EVERY CLASS OF**

**BANK BLANKS**

**PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.**

---

**Ruling and Bookbinding**

**IN THE BEST STYLE.**

CITY NEWS.

GRAVELLY smoking and chewing tobacco to be had only at S. Hyman's, 180 St. James street.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Patients treated week ending Jan. 3.—Out door patients relieved, 298; In door average daily, 121.

VISITING GOVERNORS.—Messrs. John McArthur and John McDonald are the visiting Governors for this week at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

MR. L. O. DAVID will lecture in the Cabaret de Lecture on the 14th inst., under the auspices of the "Le Cercle Ville Marie." The subject will be "French Canadian Orators," and the speaker will compare Messrs. Chapleau and Laurier, besides describing others.

THE WORKMAN-DELISSIE ESTATE.—Judgment was given, yesterday morning, by Hon. Mr. Justice Torrance in this now celebrated suit in favor of the contention of Mr. M. H. Brisette, awarding him \$1,200 as an allowance for the increased value of the Quessel property since purchase. The judgment also cancelled the deed.

THE "MAIL" LIBEL SUIT.—The action taken by the Hon. Mr. Laflamme against the Toronto Mail, in which the plaintiff claims \$25,000 as actual and exemplary damages for publishing a report that he had been guilty of ballot box stuffing in the last Jacques Cartier election, is set for trial on the 11th inst.

THE POLICE COURT.—Before Mr. Dugas, in the Police Court, yesterday, John Sheehan, found guilty of larceny, and John Brady, for being a idle, idle and disorderly character, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each with hard labor. An aggravated assault case and one for selling liquor on Sunday were postponed to various dates.

STATEMENT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF given at the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for week ending Jan. 2nd, 1886.—There were 108 families relieved, of whom 58 were English, 17 French and French Canadians, 2 Swedes, 1 Swiss, 6 Germans, 3 Irish, 5 Italians, 1 Norwegian, 1 Dane, 1 Fin, 13 nationality not ascertained; total 168. Thirty-five quarters of cords of wood were given away.

LENNOXVILLE REUNION.—The dinner of the Bishops College (Lennoxville) Alma Mater Society, at the Windsor Hotel here, on the 7th inst., promises to be a great success. Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Central Vermont and South Eastern Railways, that those attending the dinner may come to Montreal with single tickets, and obtain certificates here to return at a considerable reduction.

RECORDED COURT.—In the above Court, yesterday, there were only 19 prisoners for trial, a small number when the holiday festivities are considered. A youth, named John Murphy, accused of being drunk and disorderly and blaspheming on St. Paul street, was fined \$5 or fifteen days. Hormidas Lefebvre, for being drunk and assaulting a Mrs. Esquieu, was fined \$10 or one month's imprisonment; and James Penders and John Leplat, for being drunk, loitering and alighting the police, were fined \$5 or one month jail.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Fabre held his usual monthly reunion last evening.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Donald Smith, Mr. George Stephen and Mr. McLean McIntyre will leave England by steamer on Saturday.

Lady Macdonald, accompanied by Judge and Mrs. Brooks, en route to the Rockies, arrived in Winnipeg Saturday morning, and left yesterday for the mountains.

A Baltimore telegram last night says:—John E. Owens, the comedian, was taken down by his country seat to his residence in Baltimore. There is little chance in his condition.

Thos. W. Keene, the actor, was stricken with paralysis at a reception tendered him on Wednesday night, in Kansas City, by the local lodge of the Order of Elks. He is in a dangerous condition.

Mr. Evariste Leblanc, M. P. P., for Laval, is to be given a dinner by his friends at St. Lawrence Hall, on Saturday evening, on the occasion of his marriage with his chaperone on Tuesday next.

Mme. Pauline Luca arrived at Vienna on the 4th. She is in a precarious condition. She traveled from Russia in a special Pullman car. Her physicians are unable to make a diagnosis of her illness.

HIS WORSHIP MAYOR BEAUGRAND, is expected to arrive this evening at 8.30, by the Western Express, at the Bonaventure Depot. His friends will, no doubt, give him a fitting reception after his well-deserved holiday in the West and South.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

Statement for week ending January 2, 1886:—

|                                              |             |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of Permanent inmates, 1885.           | 1884.       |
| Males.                                       | 38 42       |
| Females.                                     | 34 38       |
| Number of Temporary inmates.                 | 42 38       |
| Males.                                       | 9 6         |
| Females.                                     | 123 119     |
| No. of night lodgings given in.              | 709 564     |
| Males.                                       | 29 54       |
| Females.                                     | 2 2         |
| No. of quarters and extra meals distributed. | 745 649     |
| Night Refuge poor.                           | 2,097 1,917 |
| Out-door poor.                               | 182 70      |
| Total.                                       | 2,279 1,987 |

The Allan mail SS. Sarnatian, from Portland and Halifax, arrived at Montreal, en route to Liverpool on Monday morning.

The Allan mail SS. Peruvian sailed from Halifax for Liverpool, via St. John's, Nfld., at noon on Monday.

The Dominion Line royal mail steamship Oregon, from Liverpool, 24th inst., arrived at Halifax at 11 a.m. Sunday.

The Beaver Line SS. Lake Winnipeg, from Liverpool, arrived at New York Monday morning, the 4th inst.

THE ST. PETER STREET ACCIDENT.

Opening of the Inquest on the Remains.

The Cause of Death—Testimony of an Eye Witness and Chief Patron.

The Coroner's inquest on the remains of the unfortunate child Sullivan, the victim of Saturday night's accident, was opened at the General Hospital, yesterday morning, before the deputy Coroner, the following jury being sworn:—

Messrs. Thomas Quinn (Foreman), Charles Vaisseau, Robt. Walker, John Swinburn, James O. Neville, R. Vallee, O. Juneau, Henri Beauchamp, Alf. Martel, Gus. Lambert, Louis Cyr, Jas. Muldoon, E. Aubry, Alf. Lafrancois, and Rich. Banke.

The first witness called was Dr. McClure, Superintendent of the Hospital, who testified that the direct cause of death was the fracture of the base of the skull. After the jury had viewed the body, Frank E. Mackie, an eye witness of the accident, was called, and testified as follows: He was on St. Peter street, on Saturday evening when the reels were proceeding to the fire, and seeing No. 2 reel coming down the hill at full gallop, thinking that they would likely come to the footpath, which at that part of the street is very narrow, he stepped into a doorway to allow them to pass. He then saw the collision. He afterwards heard some one say that a child was killed. He saw a man remove the wheel which had broken off by the terrific force of the collision, and in the morning, he did not see the child before the accident, nor did he see it killed. The lamp at the corner of Recollet and St. Peter streets was not lighted, and it was about 30 feet from the lamp that the body of the child was found. In his opinion the reel had passed over the child, the latter at the time being on the sidewalk. The reel had to take the sidewalk, as there was a large pile of debris in the roadway, and this was not marked by any light, nor was there a watchman guarding it.

Dr. Gustin testified that he had gone to the scene of the accident in charge of the ambulance. He could not say the exact time. The call for the ambulance merely mentioned that there was an accident on St. Peter street. On the way down he was informed that a boy was dead, but he continued and found the remains on the counter in the back shop of Mr. Hart's drug store, on Notre Dame street. On receiving permission he removed the remains to the hospital. From a casual examination at the time, he found a fracture of the skull, a scalp wound, and a wound on the left side. He thought that death was caused by the fracture.

CHIEF PATRON'S STORY.

The next witness called was Mr. William Patton, chief of the fire department, who testified as follows:—

He was on St. Peter street coming up from a supposed alarm that had been given at Allan's office. It was about eight o'clock. They had been at a fire for which the alarm had been sounded from 17 boxes. On the third alarm being sounded from the same box some parties in the crowd shouted that it was an alarm from box 8 on Allan's office. The reels not at work immediately started for the supposed scene of the fire. He had just returned from sending in the return blow from box 17. He saw the reel in confusion and was told of the new alarm; he jumped on No. 3 reel and went down but finding no fire he returned on No. 11. On the way up he saw the crowd and on asking what was the matter he was told of the collision, and found McCulloch and McDonald sitting on some steps on Notre Dame street. The former said he was hurt in the side, and the other in the back. Seeing that they were not engaged or hurt, he gave a sigh and sent them to their homes.

He then went and examined the reels; he picked up the wheel broken from No. 2, and found the child under it. He was horrified; he could see the sight yet; the blood was coming out of his mouth, nose and ears; he picked the child up, and gave him to hansom St. Pierre, who said that the child was dead. St. Pierre took the child into Hart's drug store, and he did not see him again. The blood was partly on his face, and he did not see what a pity it was to see such a beautiful child lying there and come on to No. 8 box alarm. He had noticed the pile of debris on St. Peter street that Saturday afternoon while driving, and he had told the driver of No. 3 when going to the box to keep well to his right to avoid the pile. There was no light on the pile, nor was there a watchman on the pile, nor was there a lamp lighted, although the city by-laws require such to be done wherever building operations were in progress. The accident occurred about 40 feet from the nearest lighted lamp. He did not see the accident occur. There was no room for the two reels to pass to the right or the left of the pile. There was room for foot passengers between the pile and the new building. The reel was standing just where the collision occurred. The axle had broken just inside of the wheel, and when this occurred the drum fell and the reel stopped. It is the duty of firemen to run their horses to fires and get there as quick as possible, one thing the men have strict orders to do, and that is to keep their bells ringing, and that order is always obeyed. So careful was this in this respect that if a bell should be cracked he would have it renewed. The reels are inspected after each fire, and the No. 2 reel was in good condition.

In answer to a question by a jurymen he said that the men of No. 10 were doing their duty. The men of No. 2 were under no orders to go to that alarm; but, as fires starting at that locality are generally serious, he thought that he would do the same himself.

Question by a juror—Was No. 2 obliged to go to that fire without orders from you?—

No; the reels not engaged answer all such alarms.

Juror—Then there was no real necessity for No. 2 reel to pack up and go to No. 8 Box?

Had I returned to the fire, I think I would not have allowed them to go.

Juror—Then they were to remain at a fire when wanting only fire is out?

Yes, that was their duty, but if their services were ended it was their duty to answer the latest alarm if in their district. There was a lighted lamp at the corner of St. Peter and St. Sacre streets. The drivers could not see each other just by this light. There were so many people on the street that their shadows would be enough to partly hide the pile of stones.

There is no regulations as to speed going to fires, but coming home they are ordered to walk. Going to fires they must use every precaution against colliding with anything. In some cases the men are held responsible and actions have often been entered against the city for damages, which they have had to pay. It is not the

THE POLICE BUDGET.

Full Returns of the Work of the Force for 1885.

The Arrests as Compared With Those of 1884.

An Appreciable Decrease in the Number and Nature of Arrests.

Age, Nationality and Occupation of the Men and Women Placed Behind the Bars.

A Falling off in the Number of Taverns.

Deputy Chief Chas. P. Naegele, of the police force, completed, yesterday, the statistical portion of the annual report of the Police department. Through the courtesy of that gentleman and Chief Paradi, THE HERALD is enabled to give a sketch of this work which is in many respects interesting.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The police force of Montreal consists of 277 men, rank and file, and is distributed in eleven different precincts, with headquarters at eleven stations. Of these men 52 are on duty in the day time and 147 at night. The number of men on duty during the day at any one time is 26, and at night 74. Aside from the officers, there are 176 sub-constables on the force, reserve men, special constables, &c., patrol men, &c. The changes mentioned in the report and the removal of Sergt. Desjardins to No. 4 Station, acting sub-Constable Beauregard to No. 5, Sergt. Dineen to No. 7, Sergt. Cambridge to No. 9, and Sergt. St. Pierre to No. 11.

PRISONERS ARRESTED.

The prisoners arrested during the year are as follows:—

|            | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|
| January.   | 281    | 38       | 319    |
| February.  | 290    | 39       | 329    |
| March.     | 328    | 60       | 388    |
| April.     | 422    | 62       | 484    |
| May.       | 408    | 126      | 534    |
| June.      | 405    | 96       | 501    |
| July.      | 405    | 92       | 497    |
| August.    | 455    | 123      | 578    |
| September. | 386    | 78       | 464    |
| October.   | 386    | 78       | 464    |
| November.  | 393    | 67       | 460    |
| December.  | 538    | 90       | 628    |
| Total.     | 4,821  | 908      | 5,729  |

The total arrests in 1884 were 5,274 males, 1,045 females, total 6,319, showing a decrease this year in the number of arrests of 591.

Of the prisoners arrested by the city police 797 were sent for trial before the Police Magistrate and the Queen's Bench.

OTHER WORK DONE BY THE POLICE.

Among other work performed by the police during the year was the following:—

Alarms for fire, 74; assisted at fires, 153; gas lamps reported not lighted, 923; stores found open at night, 304; attendance at inquests, 81; sick and wounded people brought to the hospitals, 87; leaves of light bread given to charitable institutions, 261; wives of prisoners sent to parents, 317; young girls taken from houses of ill-fame, 6; houses, chimneys, &c., reported in bad order, 35; calls for police, 1872; obstructions reported, 45; sidewalks in bad order reported, 116; streets in bad order, 106; 11 to 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1,000.

NATIONALITIES OF PRISONERS.

The nationalities of prisoners were as follows:—Province of Quebec, 3,566; Ontario, 58; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 3; Newfoundland, 2; Prince Edward Island, 2; England, 1; Scotland, 1; Ireland, 919; United States, 166; France, 41; Belgium, 8; Germany, 20; Sweden, 8; Norway, 4; Denmark, 13; Russia, 5; China, 2; West Indies, 3; Switzerland, 5; Italy, 5; other countries, 7.

AGE AND RELIGION OF PRISONERS.

Of all prisoners arrested, 4,686 were Catholics and 1,043 were Protestants. Of the Catholics, 1,033 were temperate and 4,175 were intemperate. Of the Protestants, 3,413 were temperate and 2,071 were intemperate. Their ages were as follows:—Under 10 years, 27; 10 to 15, 210; 15 to 20, 893; 20 to 25, 2,371; 25 to 30, 1,210; 30 to 35, 607; 35 to 40, 317; 40 to 45, 130; 45 to 50, 130; 50 to 55, 130; 55 to 60, 130; 60 to 65, 130; 65 to 70, 130; 70 to 75, 130; 75 to 80, 130; 80 to 85, 130; 85 to 90, 130; 90 to 95, 130; 95 to 100, 130.

MONEY FOUND AND RECOVERED.

The money found on prisoners amounted to \$4,326.25 against \$7,144.51 in 1884, and the money and value of property recovered by the police amounted to \$52,815.17 as against \$44,197.20.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

The following are the most notable crimes and offences for which these people were arrested:—Assault and battery, 231 males, 12 females; assaulting the police, 134 males, 2 females; attempts to commit suicide, 4 males, 1 female; abduction, 1 male; burglary, 47 males; breaking windows, 57 males, 5 females; bestiality, 1 male; cruelty to animals, 20 males; careless driving, 17 males; carrying unlawful weapons, 11 males; delirium tremens, 9 males, 1 female; destroying property, 12 males, 4 females; deserting from the service, 1 male; indecent conduct, 3 males and 1 female; indecent conduct with the police, 27 males; larceny, 343 males, 43 females; loitering, 429 males, 145 females; murder, 1 male; obtaining money under false pretences, 4 males; obtaining goods, 404 males; passing counterfeit bills, 2 males; receiving stolen goods, 4 males, 1 female; resisting the police, 114 males and 1 female; rescuing a prisoner, 4 males; plucking fowls, 4 females; perjury, 1 male; suspicion of larceny, 136 males, 42 females; do. burglary, 13 males; do. murder, 3 males; do. highway robbery, 1 male; do. picking pockets, 11 shooting with intent to kill, 1 vagrancy, 95 males, 49 females; wife beating, 49; protection, 6,069 males, 1,901 females.

TO THE RECORDEER'S COURT.

The following cases were brought before the Recorder's Court for infraction of city by-laws:—

Taverns open on Sunday, 6; selling liquor on Sunday, 17; do. without license, 2; tavern open after hours, 6; fruit shops open on Sunday, 1; selling fire crackers, 1; obstructions on building materials or goods, 43; awnings or signs too high, 11; snow on sidewalks or roofs, 163; beer shops open on Sunday, 2; auctioneer selling without license, 1; keeping billiard table without license, 4; illegal sale of poultry, 1. Total 301.—last year 310.

TRADE AND OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

The following are a few of the trades and occupations of the prisoners:—Auctioneer, 1; architect, 1; agent, 3; advocate, 10; actor, 2; barber, 36; bailiff, 7; beggar, 4;

THE POLICE BUDGET.

Full Returns of the Work of the Force for 1885.

The Arrests as Compared With Those of 1884.

An Appreciable Decrease in the Number and Nature of Arrests.

Age, Nationality and Occupation of the Men and Women Placed Behind the Bars.

A Falling off in the Number of Taverns.

Deputy Chief Chas. P. Naegele, of the police force, completed, yesterday, the statistical portion of the annual report of the Police department. Through the courtesy of that gentleman and Chief Paradi, THE HERALD is enabled to give a sketch of this work which is in many respects interesting.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The police force of Montreal consists of 277 men, rank and file, and is distributed in eleven different precincts, with headquarters at eleven stations. Of these men 52 are on duty in the day time and 147 at night. The number of men on duty during the day at any one time is 26, and at night 74. Aside from the officers, there are 176 sub-constables on the force, reserve men, special constables, &c., patrol men, &c. The changes mentioned in the report and the removal of Sergt. Desjardins to No. 4 Station, acting sub-Constable Beauregard to No. 5, Sergt. Dineen to No. 7, Sergt. Cambridge to No. 9, and Sergt. St. Pierre to No. 11.

PRISONERS ARRESTED.

The prisoners arrested during the year are as follows:—

|            | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|
| January.   | 281    | 38       | 319    |
| February.  | 290    | 39       | 329    |
| March.     | 328    | 60       | 388    |
| April.     | 422    | 62       | 484    |
| May.       | 408    | 126      | 534    |
| June.      | 405    | 96       | 501    |
| July.      | 405    | 92       | 497    |
| August.    | 455    | 123      | 578    |
| September. | 386    | 78       | 464    |
| October.   | 386    | 78       | 464    |
| November.  | 393    | 67       | 460    |
| December.  | 538    | 90       | 628    |
| Total.     | 4,821  | 908      | 5,729  |

The total arrests in 1884 were 5,274 males, 1,045 females, total 6,319, showing a decrease this year in the number of arrests of 591.

Of the prisoners arrested by the city police 797 were sent for trial before the Police Magistrate and the Queen's Bench.

OTHER WORK DONE BY THE POLICE.

Among other work performed by the police during the year was the following:—

Alarms for fire, 74; assisted at fires, 153; gas lamps reported not lighted, 923; stores found open at night, 304; attendance at inquests, 81; sick and wounded people brought to the hospitals, 87; leaves of light bread given to charitable institutions, 261; wives of prisoners sent to parents, 317; young girls taken from houses of ill-fame, 6; houses, chimneys, &c., reported in bad order, 35; calls for police, 1872; obstructions reported, 45; sidewalks in bad order reported, 116; streets in bad order, 106; 11 to 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1,000.

NATIONALITIES OF PRISONERS.

The nationalities of prisoners were as follows:—Province of Quebec, 3,566; Ontario, 58; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 3; Newfoundland, 2; Prince Edward Island, 2; England, 1; Scotland, 1; Ireland, 919; United States, 166; France, 41; Belgium, 8; Germany, 20; Sweden, 8; Norway, 4; Denmark, 13; Russia, 5; China, 2; West Indies, 3; Switzerland, 5; Italy, 5; other countries, 7.

AGE AND RELIGION OF PRISONERS.

Of all prisoners arrested, 4,686 were Catholics and 1,043 were Protestants. Of the Catholics, 1,033 were temperate and 4,175 were intemperate. Of the Protestants, 3,413 were temperate and 2,071 were intemperate. Their ages were as follows:—Under 10 years, 27; 10 to 15, 210; 15 to 20, 893; 20 to 25, 2,371; 25 to 30, 1,210; 30 to 35, 607; 35 to 40, 317; 40 to 45, 130; 45 to 50, 130; 50 to 55, 130; 55 to 60, 130; 60 to 65, 130; 65 to 70, 130; 70 to 75, 130; 75 to 80, 130; 80 to 85, 130; 85 to 90, 130; 90 to 95, 130; 95 to 100, 130.

MONEY FOUND AND RECOVERED.

The money found on prisoners amounted to \$4,326.25 against \$7,144.51 in 1884, and the money and value of property recovered by the police amounted to \$52,815.17 as against \$44,197.20.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

The following are the most notable crimes and offences for which these people were arrested:—Assault and battery, 231 males, 12 females; assaulting the police, 134 males, 2 females; attempts to commit suicide, 4 males, 1 female; abduction, 1 male; burglary, 47 males; breaking windows, 57 males, 5 females; bestiality, 1 male; cruelty to animals, 20 males; careless driving, 17 males; carrying unlawful weapons, 11 males; delirium tremens, 9 males, 1 female; destroying property, 12 males, 4 females; deserting from the service, 1 male; indecent conduct, 3 males and 1 female; indecent conduct with the police, 27 males; larceny, 343 males, 43 females; loitering, 429 males, 145 females; murder, 1 male; obtaining money under false pretences, 4 males; obtaining goods, 404 males; passing counterfeit bills, 2 males; receiving stolen goods, 4 males, 1 female; resisting the police, 114 males and 1 female; resc