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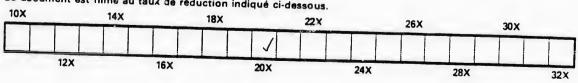


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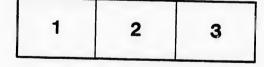
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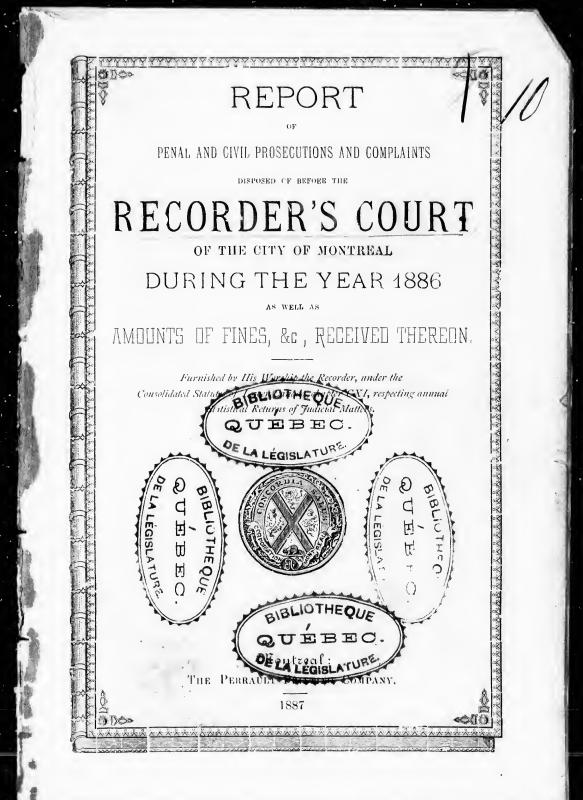
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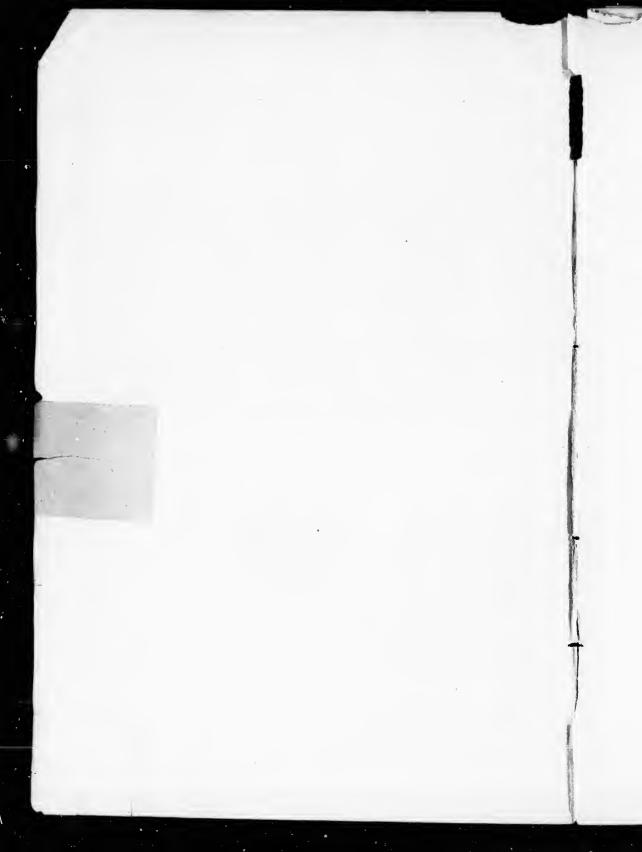
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# REPORT

OF

PENAL AND CIVIL PROSECUTIONS AND COMPLAINTS

DISPOSED OF BEFORE THE

# RECORDER'S COURT

#### OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL

### DURING THE YEAR 1886

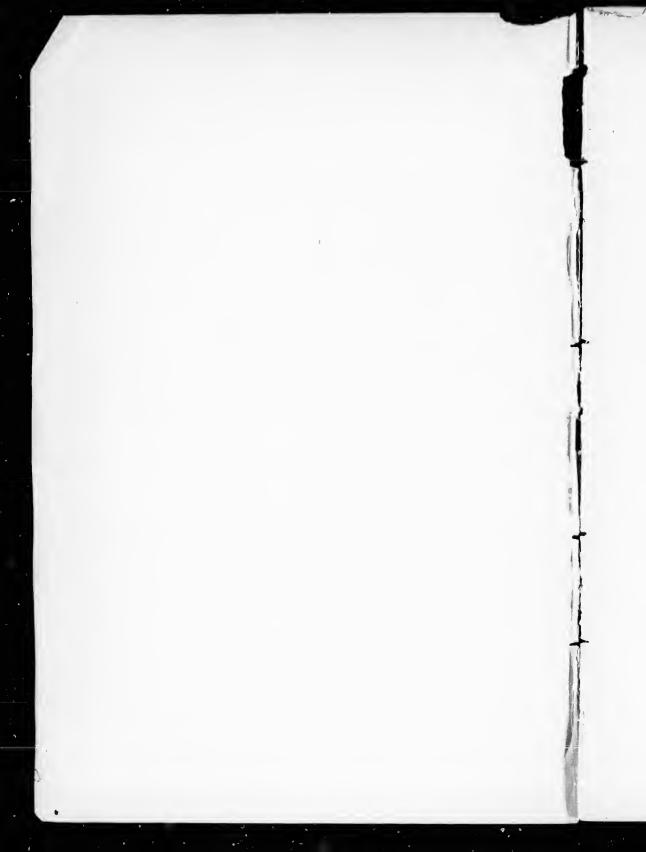
AS WELL AS

AMOUNTS OF FINES, &c., RECEIVED THEREON.

Furnished by His Worship the Recorder, under the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chapter CXI, respecting annual Statistical Returns of Judicial Matters.



Montzeal: The Perrault Printing Company. 1887



#### To the Chairman and Members of the Police Committee.

#### GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration the annual report of the Recorder's Court for 1886.

More than at any other time previously, this Court must have attracted the attention of serious men during the last year, for new and important questions, and matters altogether worthy of the consideration of higher tribunals, have been submitted to it.

I will mention only two : the first—decided in the negative, as is already known—whether Nude in art can be exhibited, forced even upon the public, in a country like ours, where the exhibition of the original, of which the so called artistic nudity is after all but a poor imitation, is strictly forbidden by Criminal Law; the second is the prosecution against the Salvation Army, a self styled religious sect which, by its public demonstrations, noisily demands its share of that liberty of belief and religious oractice assured our people by Constitution. Until this latter problem is solved, it behoves our tribunals to maintain those people within the exact limits of the law of decency and of due regard for public peace.

As was to be expected, Gentlemen. the extension of the city limits and the natural increase in population have brought about a corresponding increase in the number of crimes and offences coming under the jurisdiction of this Court. By establishing a com parison between the last two years, we find that, in 1886, there was an increase of 22 aggravated assaults, 40 common assault and batteries, 16 disorderly houses, 44 cases of damaging property, 371 cases of vagrancy, drunkenness, etc., 57 demands of sureties, 24 cases of insanity, 56 cases of infraction of the saloon license law, 92 cases of contravention to the by-law relating to fast driving in the streets of the city, 154 cases of negligence to cause ashes to be strewn on slippery sidewalks in winter, 37 refusals to obey the orders of the Board of Health, etc., etc.

On the whole, the number of offences against Statutes shows

an increase of 675; that of offences against By-laws, an increase of 596. The same may be said of nearly all matters falling under the civil jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court, as, for instance, cases in ejectment, which have increased from 142 to 171.

I might add that the revenue, consequent upon the above, has shown a decided improvement. It will be found to exceed by \$7,022,14 that of 1885.

Having alluded to the manner in which sidewalks are kept in winter, I must say that, at no other time during the nineteen years that I have been an officer of this Court, have the complaints in this respect been so numerous; the prosecutions entered during the last three months may be counted by hundreds. The fact is that the by-law regarding this matter is either very badly observed or but poorly understood. This by-law limits to six inches the thickness of snow to be left on sidewalks, but what most people do not seem anxious to learn, although it is, to my mind, a great deal more important, is that the by-law not only says that the sidewalk must be flat and even, but on a level with the neighbouring ones. There are to be found not a few people, who, going further than the law, imagine that they have given proof of a certain hereism and have well deserved of their fellow citizens when they have hacked and cut the ice and snow down to the boards, without stopping a moment to think that their neighbours are not bound to do the same. This is often the cause of a dangerous fall, especially at night, and such excess of zeal is totally at variance with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Fast driving is also a source of great complaints. The rate allowed by the by-law is six miles to the hour, that is the ordinary rate, when on a straight line, and a walk, when turning street corners. Now, in most of the 154 cases brought before the Court, during the last year, the speed was shown to have been, on an average, ten to twelve miles an hour. This is a dangerous pasttime and an intolerable nuisance against which the Court has not ceased to strongly protest by a close application of the law.

Compared with that of 1885, the 1 amber of saloons found open on sundays in 1886 has been  $u_{n-2}$  times larger. I attribute this result solely to an increased vigilance on the part of the Police. The guilty parties have been condemned to a fine of \$30 which may be increased to \$75, according to the judgment of the Court. I believe the magistrates who hear those cases might, by showing more severity, greatly help the willing men who strive to stop the progress of intemperance. A good beginning would be made, according to me, by obtaining from the Licence Commissioners that they remain unshaken in their determination, once taken, of refusing an hotel licence to those Restaurant-keeper, whose establishments are hotels only by the sign affixed over the door; for, experience has shown that most of those so called hotel-keepers make an abuse of the privileges granted them by law.

The law regulating the closing of restaurants is justly severe ; it says that on sundays those places must be completely and absolutely closed. With the obvious intention of evading this law, certain restaurant-keepers have adopted the plan of opening a billiard room next to their bar room ; and as billiards are not yet actually prohibited on sunday, they hold that the legislator, who has given them, with their licence, the right of allowing billiard playing, could not have had the intention of depriving them of that right by another law. This pretension having been rejected by the Recorder's Court, they are now appealing to the Superior Court. I Legislature will probably have to interfere, so as to define more clearly the powers of the City Council concerning the prohibition of billiards on sunday.

No less strict is the by-law relating to masters and servants. This by-law imposes imprisonment in each case besides a fine, and the judge has no other alternative to follow. However, not..'ng shows that this severity has been beneficial to servants in general. Eighty-four times, during 1886, guilty servants have appeared before the Court, and their number, which was 34 in 1885, has thus been increased by 50 in the course of one year. Some female servants have undertaken to become a nightmare to those who cannot dispense with their services. Laziness and love of luxury combined have rendered them more and more exacting and insolent, and those defects in them are only equalled by the unscrupulous manner in which they break their engagements and cause trouble to their masters. Many apprentices and journeymen mechanics are equally guilty in this respect.

A word of advice to masters may not be out of place here.

The by-law applies only to apprentices bound or engaged by written agreement, and to journeymen or other servants of both sexes bound by written agreement or verbally engaged before one or more witnesses. The omission of those formalities, in either case, carries with it nullity of proceedings. It should never be Grgotten to require the presence of a witness when verbally engaging a servant.

Health matters have also been often brought before the Court during the year. The Health Officers deserve a mention from me, for I have seen them at work. They have to my personal knowledge, shown an activity which is so much more to their credit that the public is generally unfavorable to their suggestions. Many delinquents of all classes, who had not been warned enough by the last epidemic, where summoned through those officers, and I hope I have done my best to assist them in their worthy endeavors.

I cannot close this short *exposé* of our humble task, without joining with the general public in demanding as a matter of absolute necessity the codification of our by-laws. This want is naturally felt by us, who have to make daily searches for the numerous amendments made to the by-laws during the last twenty years. But to many lawyers, out four volumes of by-laws are a labyrinth compared to which the Carnival Maze was but a card castle.

From all the above, it is obvious that work has not been wanting in our office, Gentlemen, and that those who undertake to sum up, by the familiar \$1 or 8 days, the labors and importance of the Recorder's Court, are, to say the least, somewhat mistaken.

I have only praises to bestow upon the Chief of Police and his men with whom we are in daily contact. I have been able to appreciate their politeness, the discipline existing among them, and especially their devotedness to the interests of morality and good order.

As for my assistants, the zeal and intelligence they have shown in the performance of their duty are above all praise. I wish also to acknowledge that I had not relied in vain on the learned assistance of the Presiding Magistrate of the Court. This help has been so much more valuable that it was given with the greatest kindness.

Before closing, Gentlemen, I must call your attention to a change which His Honor the Recorder has allowed me to make in

the sittings of the Court, a change which had become necessary. There are now two sittings a day, instead of one. In the morning, at ten, the Court opens to hear the police cases and dispose of the prisoners ; and, in the afternoon, at two o'clock, it meets again to hear the special cases, that is to say, all cases in w ich the defendant is only summoned to appear and with which the police have nothing to do, except as witnesses. This afternoon sitting, apart from other advantages, will be the means of saving valuable time to litigants and keep them from the disagreeable proximity of prisoners.

I have the honor to remain,

#### Gentlemen,

Your humble and obedient servant,

H. A. GERMAIN, Curk of the Recorder's Court.

Montreal, Feb. 15, 1887.

#### PENAL PROSECUTIONS.

#### 1°. OFFENCES AGAINST STATUTES.

#### Described and enumerated as follows :

Aggravated assault	58
Assaulting constables in the lawful performance of their	
duty	32
Obstructing constables in the lawful performance of their	. 0
duty	38 11
Melesting a constable in the lawful performance of his duty.	11
Hindering a constable in the lawful performance of his duty	•
as constable	2 I
Assaulting a bailiff in the lawful performance of his duty	T
Obstructing a bailiff in the lawful performance of his duty	r
Hindering a bailiff in the lawful performance of his duty	2 I
Assaulting females (32, 33 Vic., ch. 32)	777
Common assault and battery	/// I
Disturbing an assembly of persons met for a religious or social	1
purpose	12
Carrying offensive weapons	2
Having a pistol upon his person when arrested for an offence.	12
Carrying a pistol upon his person when arrested to an onenect.	12 1
Pointing a pistol (loaded or unloaded) at another without	
lawful excuse	5
Keeping houses of ill-fame.	7
Inmates of the same	18
Frequenters of the same	IO
Found in the same	13
Keeping disorderly houses	49
Inmates of the same	32
Frequenters of the same.	25
Found in the same	30
Cruelty to animals	28
Keeping a cook-pit	z

Assisting at the fighting of cocks	19
Committing damage to real or personal property Persons unlawfully appropriating for their own use personal	189
property belonging to others	29
Persons using threatening language and bound over to keep	
the peace	115
Insanity	103
Delirium tremens	4
Keeping bars open on Sunday	40
Keeping for sale intoxicating liquors without a licence	4
Innkeepers selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday	5
Selling intoxicating liquors in a restaurant on Sunday	τ
Grocer selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday	I
Grocer selling intoxicating liquors in quantity less than a	
pint	I
Innkeepers selling liquors outside of licensed premises	1
Selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday in an unlicensed	
house	I
Selling intoxicating liquors without a licence	5
Restaurants open on Sunday	44
Restaurants open between mid-night and five o'clock in the	
morning	2
Persons who do for the most part support themselves by the	
avails of prostitution	4
Indecently exposing their person in a public park	13
Found lying or loitering in public parks without giving a satis-	
factory account of themselves	4
Children without proper guardianship	10
Refusing to allow police into a restaurant	3
Contempt of Court	I
Persons charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagran-	
cy and other offences under the vagrancy act	3592
Total number of offences against statutes	5379

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#### CASES WHERE THE ACCUSED ELECTED TO BE TRIED BY JURY

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Obstructing a constable	4
Assaulting a constable	I
Assaulting a female (32, 33 Vic., ch. 32)	I

#### REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, ETC.

Juvenile offenders sent to certified Reformatory School	29
Lunatics sent to the asylum of St. Jean de Dieu	93

#### 2°. OFFENCES AGAINST BY-LAWS.

#### Described and enumerated as follows :

Carters, traders, and others driving vehicles without licenses.	194
Carters absent from their vehicles	32
Carters driving with false numbers	10
Carters loitering off the stands unemployed	151
Carters concealing their numbers	ĩ
Carters lending their numbers	8
Carters without badge	8
Hackney carriages not provided with lighted lanterns at	
night	15
Carters demanding more than the tariff	8
Driving faster than a walk in turning corners of streets or in	
crossing a street	3
Driving faster than six miles to the hour	154
Careless or reckless driving	4
Driving vehicles without numbers	27
Drivers of public licensed vehicles without personal licence	48
Refusing to pay carter's fare	111
Driving sleighs without bells	I
Carters refusing employment	II
Disorderly conduct on public markets	3
Refusing to pay market dues	3
Butchers exposing meat for sale in private stalls without	Ū
license	22

Butchers keeping private slaughter houses	5
Selling fish, meat, fruit, vegetables and other provisions in	
streets and off markets without license	29
Peddling goods without license	42
Encumbering streets	19
Encumbering sidewalks	117
Injuring sidewalks	7
Neglecting to repair sidewalks injured in consequence of the	•
erection of new buildings	4
Driving a vehicle on sidewalks	
	3
Lacrosse playing in streets.	3
Balls playing in streets	-
Damaging trees in streets	I
Leading animals on sidewalks	I
Depositing snow in the street	I
Sidewalks not kept in a proper state of cleanliness	6
Making excavations in streets without due authority from the	
City Surveyor	I
Throwing dirty water in streets	I
Leaving horses (harnessed) in streets without a competent	
person to take charge of them	I
Allowing animals to run at large in streets	2
Neglecting to place a lighted lantern in a proper manner	
over or near drains in construction	I
Throwing house on als in streets	2
Suspending goods along the front wall of a store	5
Sliding in streets	24
Neglecting to cut down snow and ice on sidewalks	91
Neglecting to cause ashes to be strewn on sidewalks where	
ice is formed	161
	18
Neglecting to fence vacant lots	
Committing nuisances or permitting such	27
Neglecting to clean dirty yards	34
Neglecting to clean offensive privies	35
Neglecting to construct privies	2
Covering with earth the contents of a privy	2
Neglecting to construct private drains	8
Neglecting to repair private drains	I

NT I I	
Neglecting to fil up a vacant lot	2
rectusing to comply with the orders of the Board of Health	58
obstructing such orders	ī
Preventing a health officer from entering a property	1
regrecting to comply with the orders of the Inspector of	
buildings	3
reventing the Inspector of buildings from entering into a	
nouse	Ŀ
Erecting buildings without giving notice to the Inspector	28
Altering the front of a building without giving notice to the	
Inspector	4
Erecting wooden buildings not encased in bricks and not	
built upon a stone foundation	5
Erecting a wooden shed having more than 12 feet in height.	Ŀ
Building not sufficiently provided with suitable fire escapes	ľ
Using a wood yard without authority	I
Neglecting to provide the roof of a house with gutters, etc	2
Neglecting to abate a nuisance caused by smoke	2
Neglecting to fix a lighted lamp to building materials de-	
posited on the street during the night	24
Discharging fire arms within the city	3
Throwing missiles in streets	6
Throwing snow balls in streets	5
Firing crackers.	20
Selling fire crackers and fireworks	8
Bathing opposite the city	2
Keeping pigs within the city	1
Keeping unlicensed dogs	764
Fraudulently connecting a pipe with the water pipes of the	
city	I
Using water of Montreal Water Works for hand hose for	
watering purposes without permission	19
Destroying turf in public parks	I
Suspending signs contrary to by-law.	3
Bringing intoxicating liquors into a public park	τ
Neglecting to provide a cart with a resting pole.	25
Driving animals in the city, through the prohibited streets	20
Second hand dealers selling without license	10

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Wasting the city water	17
Drawing water from a hydrant without permission	L
Altering the water work apparatus	4
Apprentices, servants or journeymen guilty of deserting or	6
absenting themselves without leave	69 (* 1923)
Apprentices, servants, or journeymen guilty of ill-behaviour.	8
Apprentices, servants, or journeymen refusing to obey the	
lawful orders of their masters	5
Apprentices, servants, or journeymen neglecting to fulfil	and a state of a state
their just duties	2
Inducing servants, etc. to abandon their service	r.
Rag picker without license	I
Selling intoxicating liquors in a store on Sunday	3
Photograph galleries open on Sunday	15
Exposing an indecent statue to public view	I (a)
Grounds and other premises kept in such bad and filthy con-	1
dition as to be offensive and a nuisance to the neighbor-	
hood	13
Keeping a glue, size, oil, etc. factory Shops open on Sunday	5 😚
Shops open on Sunday	7
Awnings at a lesser height than eight feet above the sidewalk	19 3/ 20
Obstructing the tracks of the City Passenger Railway	7
Neglecting to cause the chimney of a house to be swept by	
a licensed sweeper	6
Refusing to pay sweeper's fees	2
Neglecting to remove a dog complained of	2
Keeping billiard tables without paying the semi-annual tax	8
Selling cattle off the public cattle markets	3
Electoral bribery by a municipal candidate.	3
Electoral agent paying carter to convey electors to the polls	2
Keeping stinking matter in his establishment.	
Having music in a tavern as a means of attracting customers	2
Bowling ailey without license	1
Porting up a Theatre Bill without the same being previously	
approved of by the Chief of Police	

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Violation on the part of The Montreal Street Railway Com-
pany, of section 8 of by-law 48, which provides that all
works necessary for constructing and laying down their
several railway tracks, including the location of the
tracks and rails, shall be made under the supervision of
the Road Committee and the City Surveyor

Total of offences against by-laws..... 2697

#### RECAPITULATION.

Total	of offences	against	statutes	 5379
"	"	66	by-laws.	 2697

8076

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Number of convictions.	Number of committed.	Number of discharged.	Number of cases settled or discontinued.	Cases suspended.	Number of trials by jury.	Number of writs of prohibition.
6,146 1,028 855 40 5 2	1,820	1,028	855	40	5	2
8,076		<u> </u>				

## 3°. CIVIL PROSECUTIONS, ETC.

Number of warrants issued for non payment of assessments,

duties, taxes or water rates.	
Actions issued to recover the cost of sewers	2933
Actions issued for wages of servants, cic	156
Actions issued for rents of stalls in public markets	7 I
Actions issued for water rates	14
Actions in ejectment.	I
Oppositions afin d'annuler et de distraire, etc	171
Same arres aller juggment.	10
Writs of execution.	6
vints of possession .	26
- current for reduction of assessment	14
Total number of civil prosecutions	I
Total number of penal prosecutions	403
Grand total 21	470

> H. A. GERMAIN, Clerk of the Recorder's Court-

Montreal, February 1st, 1887.

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