

Building lumber ;

A bankrupt stock consisting of carriages, tools of carriage maker :

Another bankrupt stock consisting of leather, shoes, tools, machines, office furniture and material for the manufacture of shoes.

Besides the proof states that the Bank although forbidden by the law to do so, has sold those goods.

For the same reason, the Bank has violated the law and gone beyond the limits of its charter by buying the bankrupt stock of a shoe company and, for nearly two years, running the manufacture for its own benefit by retailing shoes. The evidence in the brief states that the Bank had bought new material, which it sold wholesale and retail and that it sent commercial travelers through the country to facilitate the sale of its products.

The accused party has also undertaken operations foreign to a banking business and has made the acquisition of credits and debts not verified by promissory notes or negotiable goods, such as the account books of three bankrupt commercial societies.

Well, the Bank not satisfied with having bought the account books of those bankrupt companies just mentioned, has also sought to obtain some mortgages against one of the bankrupt partners, and has thus acquired the mortgages owed by him to two of his creditors and to a building society.

The Bank had no mortgages on those properties and it was not in any of the cases mentioned by the law, therefore its mode of acting was a violation of its charter.

It was also a violation of the law, when in those very cases, it assumed the payment of a compromise and the unlimited obligations of two bankruptcies.

Moreover the bank has acquired rights known as litigious by buying the claim of R. & M. against a railway company and the right to the debentures which were to be issued by certain municipal corporations in favor of that company, subject to certain conditions to be fulfilled by that company.