POOR COPY

General Business.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150.000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY.
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
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CARL KOHN,
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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $850,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December)

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1887 - 224th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
500 "	100	50,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300	$30,000
100 " "	200	20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
2,179 Prizes mounting to		$635,000

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

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Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
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$75 A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS Write immediately and secure this offer Particulars free. GRAY & CO., St John, N. B

FLOUR FLOUR

125 bbls. COOK'S FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN.

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EXTRACTION OF TEETH made painless by
New and Simple Method

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—via the—
PALACE STEAMERS OF THE

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For tickets and all information apply to E JOHNSON, AGENT, Chatham, or to your nearest ticket agent.

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IN CASKS
—AND—
BARRELS

NAMELY, ONE CAR WOOD BURNT LIME.

GEORGE WATT.

Chatham, April 6, '87

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Made Tight.

New flat and steep Roofs made, and Shingle, Asbestos, Gravel, Slate, Tin and Metal roofs well and permanently repaired, by using the well known

"SPARHAM
Fire Proof Roofing Cement."

BACK WATER and DRIFT on Shingle Roofs can be stopped and the Shingles made FIRE PROOF by cementing with our cement. It is cheap, durable, gives a fire proof surface, and fills up and stops all cracks and crevices. Parties, purchasing can do their own roofing and repairing satisfactorily by following simple printed directions which we furnish.

Estimates furnished, and contracts made by us will be executed so as to give satisfaction,

For sale by
R. R. CALL, Newcastle,
GEO. WATT, Chatham,
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DAVID DICKSON, Moncton.
JOHN J MILLER, Manager Maritime Provinces "Sparham Roofing and Paint Co." Established 1870. P. O Drawer 365, Newcastle, N. B.

NewCastle, March 12, 1887.

PRESERVE YOUR SHINGLE ROOFS.

By using Black Oil Gloss Roofing Composition for Fire Proofing and Painting Shingle Roofs. It is durable, and as a preservative, unequalled, penetrating the wood, and is not all exposed on the surface; it is water proof; having a body this composition fills well, and stops leakage, and shows a rich, glossy surface.

In casks of forty-two to forty-five gallons; one cask will allow a heavy coat for 18 to 25 M. shingles. Price only $8.00 per cask. Large longhandled brushes $1.25 each with which the composition can be readily applied very rapidly.

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MONEY SAVED!

You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Cheese Hams, Bacon, etc.

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Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Shirts Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, under ware, Boots & Shoes in Men's, Women's Misses & Children's sizes.

—ALSO—

Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose, Frillings, Gloves Ladies' Collars, Ginghams & fancy small wares Grey Cottons, from 3 4cts., White Cottons from 7 cts., and Fancy Prints, from 8cts., per yd at

F. W. Russell's
CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

THE PARISH LIBERAL ASSOCIATION of NEWCASTLE will hold their regular Monthly Meetings on the
FIRST FRIDAY IN EACH MONTH
—IN THE—
LIBERAL HALL, Lennox's New Building

Newcastle. Meeting open at 7 30 p. m. Newcastle time. All Liberals are invited to attend.

E. PWILLISTON, (Sgd.) P. HENNESSEY
Secretary. President

TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronized his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water Street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

All Kinds of Cloths,
from which selections may be made for
Suits or single Garments
inspection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

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Send for PRICE LIST of
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—TO—
W. GOULDSPEE,
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1 Car Granulated Sugar.
2 " Refined "
100 Tubs Lard.
40 Cases Sugar Corn.
20 " Green Peas.
100 Boxes Soap.
130 " Spices.
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ROOM PAPER. WINDOW SHADES.

B. FAIREY has received the largest and best assortment of ROOM PAPER, PAPER BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES ever shown in this county.

OVER 7,000 ROLLS,

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Window Shades with patent Rollers made to order or sold separate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On or about the 1st April I will move my stock of Furniture and Dry Goods to the store at present occupied by Mr. Geo. Stables, Hays' Building, facing the Public Square. This is owing to my increasing business, my present stand being too small. To my numerous friends I return my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, knowing that my effort to sell goods at small profit, keeping good articles, has been appreciated by the public.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle

Newcastle, March 12, 1887.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MAY 5, 1887.

Ottawa Correspondence of the "Advance."

The main feature of parliamentary business during the past week have been the conclusion of the debates and divisions on Mr. Curran's Irish resolutions and the Queens Co. N. B. case. Public business seems to be behind or "hang fire." Even the fishery papers are not yet in the hands of the members, although promised a week ago.

Voluminousness and over-strained departmental machinery are charged with the unavoidable delay. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries is more distinguished as a special pleader and apologist than an administrator, which is not unnatural when we remember that gab promoted and gazetted him. He possesses that sort of moral courage which boldly defends injustice, but shrinks from the defence of right, as such, *vide* his speech in support of Dunn and Baird.

Now, that a test of strength has taken place on this Queen's County case, showing the Government a safe majority of at least 30 for the present, we may expect business to be pushed forward with confident vigor.

The Minister of Justice has introduced a Bill to create a Solicitor-General at $6,000 per annum. The work of this new high official will be largely of an outside or Court character. He will be a subordinate member of the Cabinet, but not in the Privy Council. Sir John A. Macdonald, in introducing the Department of Trade and Commerce Bill on the 29th inst. deferred his explanations until the second reading owing to a cold, etc. It will create two under secretaries subordinate to the Minister of Trade and Commerce to be comptrollers, respectively, of Customs and Inland Revenue. The former will be a full-fledged Cabinet Minister, while the latter will only be like the solicitor-general, a $6,000 man. The members of the Privy Council will remain the same in number but there will be two additional subordinate members of the Government, viz, Solicitor-General and Comptroller of Inland Revenue.

By these additions the government itself will form a party which may hold the balance of power in divisions of the House. A solid front of well paid officials superior to all troubles of conscience or trashy sentiments of independence, is a firm foundation on which to manœuvre a house of 215 members. The tendency is, to say the least, suspicious.

The debate on Curran's resolutions was continued on the 25th inst. and the final division was taken on them—after the amendments of McNeil, McCarthy and Davin were rejected—on the night of the 26th, or rather at one o'clock on the morning of the 27th. Thus, four sittings were consumed in one of the most fruitless efforts to interfere in the domestic affairs of others. Beyond a few members, there was no sincerity in the debate. It was quite easy to see that except where some local or Dominion politics were pushed to the front all the talk was empty, the sentiment from the teeth out, and the facts and arguments were partisan and special pleas to hit the pigeon while the crow was apparently aimed at. The moral of the affair was "Happy is the country that has no history." To have a record which is the subject of bitter reflection and inflaming retrospect is an affliction which only enlightenment will purge or the supremacy of reason allay.

Mr. Davin, who is an Irishman with a brogue on his tongue as big as a boat, spoke on all sides of the question in an incoherent, ambitious speech, which began with the Phœnicians and ended nowhere. Mr. Davin is likely to become a bore in the House. Nature has endowed him with a rich voice, but left him a pauper in sense. At another period of the debate, however, he moved an amendment, which suited Sir John, but was rejected with the rest.

Mr. Mills followed and addressed himself logically to McCarthy's speech, which he ably attacked from his standpoint, urging that the House had the privilege to represent, expostulate and protest against Imperial legislation that affected Canada. This is an abstract proposition which none denied. The question was how did the "Crimes Bill" touch Canada? which he answered by saying that the condition of Ireland made enemies of the empire of Irishmen in the States, and, therefore, we were indirectly concerned. To admit this, and legislate in view of it, would place us and the empire in a most humiliating position. It is simply raising expediency to the level of justice and statesmanship. If Mr. Mills is not an agreeable speaker he is a well informed one and a vast acquisition to the House, and why he is not so popular as others in his constitutional and historical lectures may be that he has a hard, dry and incontestable way of proving that our political desires are not always our duties to the country. He is the doctor of the House and gives it doses which, if not pleasant to its taste, are prescribed to make it wise, yet it more frequently, like the people it represents, elects to do foolish things now and then.

It may be here remarked that Mr. Mills is stepping to the front to relieve Mr. Blake of the burden of too much speaking, which was greater in the past than even his strength and fertility could bear.

The only other speeches worth note were Sir Richard Cartwright's for and Sir John A. Macdonald's against the resolutions.

Mr. Mitchell made a few incidental remarks vigorously in favor of Home Rule and down on despotism, etc. Not being prepared nor the occasion requiring it, he simply emphasized the vote he intended to give with a hot word or two.

Sir Richard Cartwright addressed the House on the same lines as Mr. Blake. He was brief, liberal and Gladstonian.

To the evident surprise of every one Sir John A. Macdonald rose and delivered, for him, a positive speech against the resolutions, regretting their introduction and the renewal of the subject in our affairs, after the haughty rebuke which Mr. Gladstone had given them in 1882. It was lawful for us to discuss and pass resolutions such as these, but would it do any good, or was it expedient. He said, no! and he would if necessary vote for each amendment and against the main resolutions. He sympathised with Mr. Curran, Mr. Costigan and one or two others whose hearts, he thought, were occupied with their native Ireland, but with the large majority of those who might vote for the resolutions he questioned their motives and knowledge of the subject upon which they would assume to judge. He made a polite charge of hypocrisy against honorable members, which under all circumstances and considering the author, caused a smile at Jove's mock thunder and harmless flash of lightning. A few more subordinate speeches for the resolutions and finally each amendment was defeated, and Mr. Curran's resolutions, amended in accordance with Mr Blake's prudent suggestions, were carried. The voting in each case was practically a repetition. The members of the Cabinet stood 7 against 5 for. The liberals voted to a man with the majority and only Mr. Landry from Kent of the French class voted for McNeil's amendment. Davin, with crazy consistency, voted for each amendment and finally for the resolution against which he bellowed in vain. Thus ended the great Home Rule and coercion debate of 1887. Had not Home Rule been linked with the coercion part of the motion the House would have refused to discuss coercion alone, or, at least, a simple resolution thereon would not have carried.

The Maritime Bank Collapse.

The papers of St. John, led by the *Telegraph*, have given very full reports of the meeting of stockholders and creditors of the Maritime Bank held last week—on Wednesday—at St John. Dr. Botsford presided over the Stockholders' meeting. Press reporters were present and allowed full liberty to take down all that was said and done. In brief, the statements submitted disclosed a worse state of affairs than was anticipated, and it is feared that even the holders of the bank's notes will have to wait some time before they will get their money.

The provisional liquidator, H. L. Sturdee, Eeq., made a report, submitting a balance sheet prepared by Mr. Botsford, accountant of the Bank, which had been audited by Mr Knight, Inspector of the Merchant's Bank of Halifax and found correct, so far as the Maritime's books enabled him to check it. The statement is as follows:—

(Statement as at April 15, 1887.)

ASSETS.

Amount to credit of provisional liquidator in Bank of New Brunswick	$12,261 25
Specie	47 32
Dominion notes	37 00
Notes of and cheques on other banks	84 00
Sundry cheques and other vouchers held in tellers' cash at head office and agencies	52,185 64
Balances due from other banks in Canada	8,085 20
Balances due from other banks in United States of America	11,433 10
Balances due from other banks in Great Britain	8,006 83
Town of Woodstock debentures	1,000 00
Loans to provincial government	50,926 51
Local bills discounted (not hypothecated)	415 041 46
Bill discounted rendered	18,730 13
Bills discounted (hypothecated)	231,041 56
Collateral securities (hypothecated)	103,086 72
Overdrawn accounts	610,444 51
Post due bills	88,730 45
Bills of exchange on hand	404,862 23
Real estate (Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company)	30,000 00
Premiums paid on life insurance policies	2,044 01
Estate of Cyril. McKeen & Co	259 00
Bank furniture, etc	5,670 83
Collateral securities (on hand)	13,583 49
	$2,142,159 22

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation	$397,204 00
Dominion government deposits	15,197 57
Dominion government contractors' security account	45,538 00
Provincial government deposits	151,259 87
Deposits payable on demand (current accounts)	372,555 11
Deposit receipts outstanding	421,700 01
Due to other Banks in Canada	68,962 50
Bills of exchange issued and accepted by Maritime Bank, payable in London, G B	231,843 44
Drafts issued by Maritime Bank and its agencies, outstanding	62,403 79
Collateral securities lodged with and hypothecated by the bank (contra)	106,086 72
Collateral securities, not hypothecated (contra)	13,583 49
Capital account	221,900 00
Reserve fund	60,000 00
Balance to credit of profit and loss	63,842 81
Dividends unpaid, and fraction of share	201 00
Note.	
Bills of exchange bearing the bank's endorsement, not shown in above balance sheet (explained in report), £125,651 4s. 11d.	
	$2,142,159 22

W. M. BOTSFORD, Accountant.

This statement, prepared by the accountant of the Maritime Bank, has been examined by me, compared with the books of the bank, and found to be correct—save for sundry items referred to and commented upon in my report to the provisional liquidator.

JOHN T. P. KNIGHT
(Merchants Bank of Halifax),
Auditor

St. John, N. B., April 25th, 1887.

MR. KNIGHT'S GENERAL REPORT.

The general report of Mr. Knight, dealt with the financial statement under its various headings as follows:

Provisional liquidator. This amount was due to credit of provincial secretary at the Bank of New Brunswick on the 15th instant, less a deposit of $333.94 charged on that day, but not credited by Bank of New Brunswick until 16th inst.

Sundry cheques, etc., teller's cash—This amount is represented by cheques of MacLellan & Co. on correspondents with whom no funds were lodged to cover, for reasons not explained in the bank books; also cheques of other parties held in the same way. The balance is an asset of unknown value.

Balance due from banks in Canada—contra accounts will considerably reduce the amount of this item.

Balance due U. S. Banks—Not regarded as recoverable. See contra accounts, securities, etc.

Balance due London—The limited time at my disposal renders verification of this by me impossible. But of this amount $761,288 appears to be bills of exchange drawn by the parties (since bankrupt) remitted for collection, etc., to London, G. B.

Provincial government—A contra account shows the government of New Brunswick to be a creditor for some $50,000 less claims shown in bank books.

Local bills not hypothecated—Of this amount $325,000 is known to be a very doubtful asset. I find an item of $183,423 08 on the list of bills is not represented by any document save an acknowledgement of said sum being the correct amount of Mr. Geo. McLeod's indebtedness to the bank on current account which was (at the date of said acknowledgement being signed) covered by the transfer thereto of the reported balance now unrepresented among local bills, although debited to same. This entry in bills discounted appears to have received sanction of directors.

Bills discounted remitted—I have not been able to obtain all the verifications for these bills (see list herewith). The full amount of same are not under any circumstances recoverable.

Bills discounted (hypothecated)—Held by other banks (see verifications) as security for bills of exchange purchased and advances made to the Maritime Bank. Margin doubtful.

Collaterals hypothecated—(See contra account.—Bonds, etc., (held as security and in some instances in trust by bank) transferred to other banks for loans, etc., by them to "Maritime."

Overdrawn Accounts—Of this amount about $350,000 is due from bankrupt estates and a large additional sum ($180,000) is not in my opinion, a desirable asset. (See statement.)

Past due bills—Of this amount, two notes amounting to $20,000 when discounted were attached to collaterals since hypothecated by "Maritime."

Eight thousand dollars represents deposit receipts now in hands of government. Fifteen notes (about $4,000) are certified by solicitors to be in their hands for collection.

Bills of exchange (on hand)—This item is not easy of explanation. It seems to consist of £84,600 in bills of exchange drawn by R. & J. Stewart, and Guy, Bevan & Co. Of these bills £43,775 are now in the bank, and were examined by me: £7,825 forwarded to London and not accounted for; and £33,000 in the hands of solicitors. I find that at a time when the current accounts of parties herein mentioned were largely overdrawn, this amount of £33,000 was accepted by bank as a deposit to reduce said accounts.

Real Estate—The bank solicitor has, since my auditing of the balance sheets, deposited in bank the title deed to the property mentioned in statement.

Premium Life Insurance—Amount paid by bank on insurance policies for $59,000 on the life of George McLeod, a debtor.

LIABILITIES.

I have endeavored to obtain verifications of the balance due per Ledger depositors and others.

Circulation—I find the note register contains entries of notes received from engravers and placed in circulation, but is faulty as a record of destruction of mutilated currency. It has been customary to record the burning of old notes in the Directors' minute book. Said minutes are signed "Thos. McLellan, President," and form the only evidence of correctness in the debits to this account.

Deposit Receipts—See note of auditor attached to list of deposit receipts outstanding.

Drafts issued and outstanding—This amount consists largely of drafts on Montreal and Boston for large amounts sold to other banks on the eve of the suspension of the Maritime Bank.

Collaterals (not hypothecated) examined by me and now in custody of provisional liquidator. The liquidators will please note that some of the coupons attached to debentures are now payable.

The note explanatory of exchange endorsed by Maritime Bank and not shown in accompanying statement refers to £125,654 4s. 11d. bills of exchange endorsed by the president of the bank for the firms of Stewarts and Guy, Bevan & Co. The fate of the bulk of this exchange is not known. Of this first stated amount £78 10s. 6d. only was purchased and resold.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN KNOX, Auditor.

There was a good deal of discussion over the matter of nominating and voting for liquidators and on the class of men they ought to be, and it was finally decided to hear a statement from Mr. Thos. Maclellan, the late president of the Bank, which was given by him as follows:—

It is only due to the shareholders and creditors of the Maritime Bank, and to the general community, that I should make some personal statement. It cannot now be other than a painful one for me to make, and for you to listen to. Nobody can realise more fully than I do how much I have disappointed the general expectancy, and fallen short of my reputation and of the good opinion in which I was held in this community, where I have lived so long. The suspension of the Maritime Bank is a great and lasting disaster, and has been made all the worse, I feel, by reason of the full confidence placed in me. My best friends suffer most. My personal pecuniary loss is, at a moment like this, of little public concern, and I only allude to the loss of my own means in the wreck of the bank to enable me to say with some hope of belief that I did not intentionally bring about this calamity to others. I expected the promises made by customers would be performed, and it may, perhaps, be accepted as some evidence I did so think, however infatuated the belief may appear, that I gave no one any hint of a possible collapse, nor did I in any way protect myself my relatives, my partner or my friends. The bank had some very good general business and there were encouraging features connected with it. The dullness of trade was against it, but the chief cause of the losses was from heavy advances to lumber and shipping firms.

I feel that it is a poor satisfaction to my co-directors for me to say that I thoroughly recognise I was the primarily responsible manager and that I am mainly to blame for the fate that has overtaken the bank. It is true that they knew of the heavy lumber accounts I have referred to, and owing to the depression in lumber and shipping, the danger of an undue forcing of these accounts, and in hopes of better times, they approved generally of nursing these accounts along and working them down as we best could, but the board did not know all the details, nor did my colleagues know of the recent large increase in the liabilities of Messrs. Stewart and Guy, Bevan & Co. Between board days I had always calls for transactions that could not be put off, but I deeply regret that I did not more fully consult with my co-directors. I can only now accept the blame that belongs to operations that I hoped would avert loss, but which has only put off and intensified the evil day.

The two firms already named, R. A. & J. Stewart and Guy, Bevan & Co., have done business with the bank since its reorganization. Shortly after Mr Robert A Stewart came out here, about 18 months ago, he was urged to reduce. He told the directors that he had organised the New Brunswick Trading Co. with the view of strengthening the position of the two firms, and that he expected to be able to reduce the liabilities as the directors wished, but that time would be required. He said Guys owed Stewarts and he wished to see them carried through, and on his assurance that both firms had ample resources to meet all their liabilities and that he would labor to realise and pay off, the directors agreed to relinquish the securities they held from Guy, Bevan & Co. on a mill and timber limits in this province, and took, instead, £15,000 shares of the New Brunswick Trading Company's stock, which the bank still holds. It was then understood that the two firms were so intertwined that Mr. Stewart was to work for the reduction of the liability of the one as much as of the other, and the two firms have been looked upon as one and the same. Indeed it has since the failures been found out, and can be proved, that Messrs. Stewart bought out the partners and took over the business of Guy, Bevan & Co. in 1882.

Later on, the accounts were increasing rather than being reduced, and a reduction was insisted on. Mr. Stewart again met the board, and assured us the Trading company was being made a success, and that the accounts would result satisfactorily, only he must be allowed time and assistance to work them down without being worried by me; and he left the board with the understanding that he would do his best to reduce the debt. To quote his own words, he said: "It is a heavy undertaking, but you may be happy it is in good hands. I hope and expect it won't take very long." But their credit did not improve. When the shipping season would cease, there was difficulty in disposing of their exchange. Then this difficulty was increased by an anonymous circular, which was sent around to the banks here and elsewhere. Afterwards Mr. Stewart was laid up in Boston, and this delayed his plans, and did not improve the position. He was dangerously ill, had several relapses, and his physicians said that unless he had freedom from care he could not live. I was anxious to relieve him as much as possible. He induced me to believe that as soon as he could get to Montreal and arrange for the transfer of the Ottawa lumber business he had gone into from his co-partner to the Trading Company he could largely reduce the indebtedness. His plans need not be here detailed, but of them he wrote:—"Once this done the end would be near. One would be inclined to waver and doubt the possibility of ultimate success were it not as clear as day to me provided no accident or folly frustrates my plans." When he was at length able to go to Montreal he doubtless did his utmost to carry out his plan, but was not able, although he kept constantly advising that he was making satisfactory progress. Within a few hours of the stoppage of the bank one of his telegrams stated that the Bank of Montreal had virtually taken over Stewart's account that Maritime Bank stock would boom away up in consequence, and, he added, "keep cool and all will be well." He promised to make a large deposit with this bank on Monday, 7th March, and it was his failure to do this that caused the bank to close its doors.

The board knew that the Ottawa business was one of the great expectations and profit and that Mr. S. had the Bank of Montreal aiding it. The N. B. Trading Company was reported as prospering and getting fresh capital in London and as having its business on this side readily done by the Bank of Montreal, Chatham, and the Bank of British North America. All this is narrated not as an apology for me, but to show how I was led on step by step, believing in the ultimate success of Mr. Stewart's endeavors to bring matters out all right. It was the original business of these firms which had become the weakest and the worst that were crowded in on the Maritime Bank, and the effort to sustain them at this weak point has largely brought about this ruin. Owing to the delay and embarrassment caused by Mr. Stewart's illness the liability has been increased of late. When their exchange could not be resold by this bank in sufficient quantities to meet their requirements in order to raise cash I borrowed on other securities, or gave security along with the exchange collateral; and to still further aid them recourse was had to two other expedients, which I now regret having resorted to without the sanction of my directors. Mr. Stewart represented that it would strengthen their credit if, instead of forcing their exchange on the market on this side, I would pay them for it in our exchange, which they would use abroad, and they would make their bills mature in London before ours and thus provide for ours. The other way of assisting finance is even more to be regretted. This was to endorse their exchange, which was sent to London for negotiation there, Mr. Stewart getting it on the plea that it was only a temporary thing and would save his calling on us for cables to meet exchange about to mature on which the bank was already liable, that it might not be used but would be in London in case of need. What was used they would retire, and what was not used would be returned. This was, unfortunately listened to and acted on. A considerable amount of both kinds of exchange was not used when the bank closed. Some of it was en route, or not delivered, at any rate not used, and Mr. R. A. Stewart told me that his brother in London had cabled to know if he would return it and that he had replied "certainly" and that I would get it back. In a letter received this week Mr. Stewart writes: "Much of the exchange is in our own hands, and can be cancelled or exchanged if we can legally do so. A great part of the rest of the exchange will be paid, and I am in hopes of some all round settlement that will cancel this part of the account altogether."

Another account which gradually increased, and by which there will be a heavy loss, is that of George McLeod. We found ourselves before we were aware of it saddled with sterling exchange drawn on strong houses in Britain, but which had to be covered before it would be accepted, and we had finally to retire it. The only security held was on one vessel and all that Mr. McLeod would give voluntarily in addition was security on his two mills in Kent county. The statement of his affairs which he submitted showed a large surplus and he professed to be confident of his ability to pay all his liabilities, and, if shipping and lumber only yielded anything like the returns they had done, to reduce them very rapidly. The debt has not been reduced one dollar since. When pressing him for security he wrote me a letter, of which the following is a copy: "I have "considered carefully the question of the "security suggested yesterday, and I am "quite convinced it would not benefit "either the bank or myself were I to "give it. I am thoroughly satisfied of "my ability to pay your bank every cent "of my indebtedness, and pledge myself "that should any unforseen circumstance "arise which would disappoint my just "expectations in this respect, I will prefer your bank before any other creditors to whom I might be indebted. I do not anticipate any such result, and I "trust this solemn assurance on my part "to protect the bank (should any occasion arise for it) will be received by you "and your directors in as good faith as "I sincerely make it."

But after all the forbearance shown him he disregarded his promise, and after transferring his good assets to his sons and others he made an assignment giving a preference to one and another, and even to another bank, effectually shutting out all hope of our getting any dividend from his estate beyond the security now held.

I have gone into some detail as to these accounts as their magnitude and mismanagement are what has dragged down the bank. It is a miserable story. It costs me my good name in this community where I have lived for a quarter of a century, and which I had expected would be my permanent home. It has blotted out my home and the home of those who bear my name. It has caused grief and loss to my friends, and it has spread suffering among those who had a right to expect from me better things. I have little hope now of ever being able to repair the disaster in any degree but all that I can do to aid the liquidators in their onerous work I shall be ready and willing to do. For the rest, I can only cast myself on the generosity of those who have suffered through me.

A long discussion followed the statement of the late president.

Mr. John Smith of St. Stephen wished to know if it was a fact that many stockholders of the bank had never paid cash for their shares but given notes therefor, which notes had never been redeemed.

Mr. Maclellan declined to answer.

Mr. Smith continued.—

Mr. John Smith—I want to ask him another. I want to ask Mr. Maclellan how it was that he came to let the Stewarts have so much credit without large security, while he refused other good paper for four or five hundred dollars that was well endorsed? I think if I had gone to Mr. Maclellan for any money, or his co-directors, who were liable for double the amount, they would have asked me for some security. I feel that these questions should be answered, for I do not know how he came to let Messrs. Stewart have nearly double the amount of the bank's stock. I would repeat my question again. How is it that Mr. Maclellen gave the Messrs. Stewart so much money while he refused other good endorsed paper for four or five hundred dollars.

Mr. Maclellan remained silent.

Mr. John Smith—Is there none of the directors can answer that question. Surely it is a very simple one. It ought to be answered.

Mr. Maclellan—It might. The only fair way for me is to say as for a reason of lending the money to Stewarts is that I believed in their promises, and in their ability to ultimately repay the amount to the bank.

A sample of the speeches made was the following by Mr. C. H. B. Fisher of Fredericton who said:—

It seems to me that we have a right to investigate this matter, and it seems nothing but right that the president and the directors should give us some information, so far as their moral integrity is concerned, in regard to the affairs of this bank. You take the statement, given out by the president and directors of this bank on the 28th of February last, and what do you find? Why a statement which would justify any sane man in this country to go into the market and buy up Maritime Bank stock at par or nearly par. I think there is a great deal in what Mr. Turnbull says, but I think we may reason from this matter that there is something wrong with regard to the manner of making these monthly statements that our banks put forward to the public. Now, what is the statement put forward, and, mind you, sworn to by the president, and I presume by all the men on the directory? The statement is that this bank on the 28th February last had assets equal to $1,822 993 and that the total amount of the liabilities was $1,400,482, with capital in rest $331,900, showing the profit of capital to be $31 611. That statement when it went forth to the public told the people of this country as far as they could be told that every share of the Maritime Bank held by stockholders was worth $129. That is the statement that went forth to the public. Now, I say, with that statement before me, I or any other sane man would be perfectly justified in going into the markets of this country and buying up Maritime Bank stock. What would we think of the Merchant's Bank, Bank of New Brunswick, or Bank of Nova Scotia stock when we see the result of this statement. After seeing this public statement what guarantee is there given to anybody else, or any person in the country, that they are in any better position that this bank. So we can learn a lesson from this. What are the facts? Here is a bank doing a splendid business as far as Fredericton is concerned; a splendid business also as far as Woodstock is concerned. What is the trouble, then? The old, old story—over credit; and I say there is no justification for it. I would not say one word against the directors or Mr. Maclellan, if I thought they were the only persons who were to suffer in this matter, but we must think of the depositors, poor widows and others whose hearts have been broken, and their lives rendered miserable. Why, I saw a lady here a while ago in such distress of mind concerning her loss that it makes my own heart bleed when I think of her. So that while I feel for the directors and the president, I feel for others, so that I am of the opinion that any investigation to get at the root of this whole matter, should receive the fullest information from the president and directors. Let me ask you what justification the bank had for giving the Stewarts so much money? I do not know how the bank's affairs have been managed, but I do know that some three persons have absorbed three-quarters of a million dollars. Why, when I think of the management, I cannot conceive of anything worse than the affairs of this bank. Why, any boy of 15 years of age could not do worse. I never met Mr. Maclellan before until I took the stock in this bank. I was told that Mr. Maclellan was a splendid financier, and I had the full confidence in him and his ability to manage the affairs of the Maritime Bank successfully, and the moment that I saw or rather was told that this bank had failed I was thunder-struck, because I knew how well the bank was doing in Fredericton and Woodstock, so that if the questions asked by my friend from Saint Stephen are right, and if satisfactory answers are given to them by president to directors, we would be able to get down to the bottom of this unfortunate affair and find out how this calamity or collapse occurred.

Chairman—So far as the question have been put as to how this collapse occured, I think an answer should be given.

John Smith, St. Stephen—I see it has been claimed by the Messrs. Stewart, through their manager, Mr. Donald, that they were rather a help than a hindrance to the bank. He says that at one time the Stewarts came to the assistance of the bank and let them have $80,000. Now I would like to ask Mr. Maclellan, if that statement is true or not. If he cannot answer the question perhaps some of the directors may be able to do so.

Mr. Maclellan—The whole transaction will come out when the liquidators make their report. That being so I do not think it would be right for me to speak about the Stewarts' affair at present. The bank have a law suit against them. They make certain statements and allegations but we do not admit one half of them to be true.

Mr. Smith—It has been claimed that a great many of the stockholders have never paid the amount of their stock. Is that true or not, Mr. Maclellan?

Mr. Maclellan—I would not like to answer that question at present The unpaid proportion of stock is very small. There are some discounts for them in the bank. The whole matter resolves itself into the fact that I have been very foolish and have done things wrongly. A child could have managed the affairs of the bank better than I have.

Mr. Smith, St. Stephen—I do not blame you any more than your co-directors. They should not have allowed you to act as you did. What, I ask, are they paid by us to do?

Mr. Maclellan—I would like to answer your question but all I can say is, I am heartily ashamed of what I have done.

Mr. Wm. Lamont of Fredericton, in the course of a speech said:—

Why, when I look at the management of the bank's affairs, I felt, as Mr. Fisher says, that when one considers the sworn statement put forward to the people of this country on the 28th of February last—that this bank had $300,000 of assets more than liabilities—and when all at once, with a crash, the bank goes down, with a great loss to all concerned, I say it is enough to make a man's heart quail within him. What does this money represent? Why, the bone, muscle and brain force of the country. The people who put their money in this bank have either suffered or lost it all, because it has been wasted and gone to the winds. I venture to make the remark that if the directors had g