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The Toronto World.

THE TORONTO WORLD
Is the Most Popular and Successful Morning Paper in Canada.

NINTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

MR. A. A. ALLEN SAYS ADIEU

THE EX-CASHIER OF THE CENTRAL BANK TAKES A MIDNIGHT WALK.

Lengthy Sittings of the Master's Court in the Proceedings to Remove Liquidator Campbell—Mr. Wm. Gooderham on the Stand—What He Thinks of the Montreal Importation.

Another good man was added to the list of absent ones yesterday.

This time it is Cashier A. A. Allen. He has gone to join the Toronto colony which recent developments in connection with the plundered Central Bank has driven across the border.

This makes six of them who are now over there, whether temporarily or permanently remains to be seen. They are:

DAVID BLAIN, President of the Central Bank.

D. MITCHELL McDONALD, Director of the Central Bank.

ALMER A. ALLEN, Cashier of the Central Bank.

E. S. COX, Broker.

R. G. I. BARNETT. (This gentleman went before the scare, however).

S. MAGNUS DAVIS, a particular friend of the "Wandering Jew's."

Cashier Allen's Disappearance.

When Liquidator Howland came down to the Central Bank at 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Allen was not there, although he promised to be on hand to give the liquidators some assistance at the books. Mr. Howland waited till 10 o'clock and still there was no Allen. He at once came to the conclusion that Allen had shaken the Toronto snowflakes from his boots and departed.

Mr. H. P. Dwight, one of the directors, went up to Allen's house in Sherbourne-street and was told by the ex-cashier's wife that her husband had gone to the vicinity of Minneapolis, Minn., on the midnight train of Wednesday. Mr. Allen's disappearance was not a surprise to many; the only surprise expressed was that he did not go sooner. However, up to date nothing criminal has been openly charged against him. It is known, however, that after the meeting of the Central directors held in President Blain's on the night of Nov. 13 last some of them were strongly in favor of having Mr. Allen locked up. He had just made the admission to the board that he granted several loans which proved of a highly questionable character without the sanction of any of the directors. This so startled *some* of them that they thought he should have been arrested. This idea was abandoned for the time being and Mr. Allen remained in the city long enough to be finally scared away by the developments which are daily taking place in the Master's Court.

D. Mitchell McDonald, who preceded Mr. Allen by three days, was the ex-cashier's surety. The liquidators think they will realize about $70,000 on the estate which they took over from Mr. McDonald. Some of his friends say he will return to the city.

They Are Growing Exciting.

The developments grow still more interesting, and not only interesting but exciting. It is beginning to show an organized scheme of bank wrecking. Briefly the circumstances are these: The bank had got into difficulties of an alarming character. Men of questionable reputation like "Jim" Baxter of Montreal were called in to give assistance. But the aid afforded only increased the difficulties of the situation. Some of the parties interested endeavored to control the revelations that were likely to follow, and to protect their own reputations as much as possible in the event of an investigation. To this end Mr. Campbell was placed in the position of an innocent liquidator, and determined efforts were made in other directions to secure at least the control of one of the other liquidators, and if possible have a "friendly" solicitor in charge of the law proceedings. But in both these respects the things did not shape themselves as they fondly hoped. Mr. Goederham and Mr. Howland were appointed liquidators, and Mr. Foster solicitor. This had a damping effect upon the guilty parties, and when the Master-in-Ordinary made his scathing criticism on Saturday last increased consternation seized the parties implicated. Then on the top of this came the action for the removal of Mr. Campbell, the co-liquidator. This was the last straw on the camel's back, and the birds took wing across the border.

It now appears certain that had things been managed as these parties desired, all these fugitives would have remained in town and faced the music. As it is they have taken flight to a foreign land to avoid the meshes of the law. Considerable criticism has been indulged in as to the wisdom of the Master's remarks and the proceedings of the two liquidators against Mr. Campbell. It is the opinion of many that Messrs. Howland and Goderham should have proceeded secretly and had their plans all laid before springing the mine. Whether this could have been effectively done is an open question. At all events a great many persons think it would have been possible to have "sheltered" the persons suspected and prevented them leaving the country.

BEFORE THE MASTER.

Continuing the Proceedings for the Removal of Mr. Campbell.

The proceedings now going on before the Master-in-Ordinary are, as it were, a quarrel among the liquidators. Mr. Howland and Mr. Gooderham say Mr. Campbell must go or they cannot realize the assets of the bank. There was nearly six hours of it yesterday afternoon, and it was 6 o'clock before the court rose. When all the evidence is taken it will be submitted to Chancellor Boyd, who will decide whether the petition of Mr. Howland and Mr. Goderham is well founded. In the meantime Mr. Campbell is prohibited from acting.

Mr. Howland and Mr. Gooderham will not stop, they say, until they have proved that the Central Bank, which at one time showed every indication of prosperity, was wrecked by an organized band of robbers, the chief of whom worked his lay very successfully for the Montreal end. Mr. Howland will, it is expected, tell a startling story when he is examined to-day with reference to the removal of Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell came to Toronto recommended as the liquidator of the Exchange Bank. "Jim" Baxter, it is said, knew a good deal about that liquidation, he now lives in and owns the house which the absconding Manager Craig once called his home.

Barrister Roaf and "My Treasurer."

Before the proceedings in connection with the petition, Mr. James R. Roaf was briefly examined by Mr. Foster in continuation of his evidence of the previous day.

Q—Have you made further search, as ordered by the court, for documents relating to the Central Bank? A—I have. I knew I had some documents some time ago.

Q—Do you produce them? A—Before coming here last Tuesday I knew there was a letter of importance. I had seen it. Mr. Henderson has possession of it now. I have some papers which were found in Mr. Barnett's house after he left. I had a power of attorney from him, and under this power took charge of them.

Mr. Foster: I ask you to produce these.

Witness produced a bagful of documents, but said he would not give up possession of them except by order of the court.

Q—Do you know where there are any other papers of Mr. Barnett's relating to his connection with the Central Bank? A—Yes.

Q—Where are they? A—In my bag.

Q—Do you know any other parties having such documents? A—None, except Mr. Davis and Mr. Darvell, who is Mr. Barnett's agent. I have letters from Mr. Barnett confidentially, asking me to use my influence with the president and directors of the bank to get him the new line of credit which he wanted, and which I refused to do.

Mr. Edward J. Darvell then entered the witness box. He deposed that he had a power of attorney from Mr. Barnett authorising witness to represent him.

Mr. Foster—On the part of Mr. Barnett do you relieve Mr. Roaf from all responsibility in delivering up these papers? A—I do.

Mr. Roaf—I ask that the power of attorney be produced.

Witness complied, stating that in another case, that of Gowans v. Barnett, Mr. Roaf had been relieved from responsibility in the same way.

Mr. Foster—I now ask Mr. Roaf to produce these papers.

Mr. Roaf—I must still refuse on the ground that the power of attorney does not cover this point. I have to be very guarded on my own account. Attempts have been made to extort money from me lately, and of course I have got to protect myself.

Mr. Foster—I ask the ruling of the court.

The Master said it was not for him to interpret this power of attorney in the absence of Mr. Barnett. [To Mr. Roaf:] Where is the letter you speak of?

Mr. Roaf—Is 's in the possession of Mr. David Henderson, of Messrs. Henderson & Bell. I saw it for an instant—little else save the signature.

The Master here adjourned the further examination of Mr. Roaf till after the examination of Messrs. Howland and Gooderham on their petition for the removal of Mr. Archibald Campbell, their co-liquidator.

A Battle Over Liquidator Papers.

Mr. Gooderham then entered the witness box.

Mr. Bain—In the third paragraph of the petition you refer to papers and correspondence. Have you got these papers with you? A—They are in the hands of our solicitor.

Q—Do you produce them here? A—I am advised not to do anything except by the order of the court.

Mr. Bain appealed to the Master to order witness to produce these documents.

Mr. Foster asked for the authority for the request.

Mr. Bain replied the petition was in court and witness was being examined on its contents and their truth. He had made an affidavit in general terms corroborative the statements of the petition. The learned counsel recapitulated the charges and said he was there to ascertain if there was any truth in them. As a matter of justice and right to Mr. Campbell they should be produced. I ask for the production of these documents, and if I cannot get them I shall have to take some other way to reach my point."

Mr. Foster said the liquidators of the Central Bank were officers of the court and subject to its direction. He read the section on this point, and cited cases from the law reports bearing on the question of the production of the papers referred to. If the court ordered their production well and good; if not the petitioners declined in the interests of justice to divulge what Mr. Bain was seeking to obtain. This was common sense; the reason was obvious, for his learned friend had represented Mr. E. S. Cox, whose name had been mixed up with the affairs of the Central Bank, and on his behalf Mr. Bain had appeared before the court. Mr. Bain then continued: "Mr. Bain to-day represents Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell's and Mr. Cox's names appear in this correspondence, and by a sight of this evidence Mr. Bain may obtain an insight into the evidence which the liquidators hold against Mr. Cox. Therefore I say no order should be made for the production of these papers to Mr. Bain." It was not a matter of interest to either Mr. Gooderham or Mr. Howland but solely of the creditors, shareholders and of public justice. It was true the petitioners were officers of the court and subject to its jurisdiction, and he trusted that the Master would give weight to the statements of the petitioners given on oath that the production of these papers would be subversive of the ends of justice.

Mr. Bain said he was simply in a representative character that day, and because he had performed a similar duty on a previous occasion for another party that should be no bar to the right of his client to have these papers produced. He repudiated the insinuation of his learned friend on this point. If a difficulty was to be raised on this score he was willing to step out of this case and let some other learned counsel represent Mr. Campbell. As to Mr. Cox, he was simply a witness. There was no suit against him; he merely gave information, and I was present to protect his rights as a witness. I cannot see, forsooth, that this has anything to do with the question of the production of documents which are essential to Mr. Campbell's defence. If this is the only obstacle I am perfectly willing to retire from this case." Two of the liquidators had chosen to attack his client, unfortunately, as he should be able to show. They charged Mr. Campbell with acting improperly and obstructing them in the discharge of their duty to the court, and the court should aid the accused as far as it could in repudiating what he maintained were unjust charges. If these charges were based on documents in the possession of the liquidators he claimed, as a matter of right when a man's character was attacked in his public office, that the proofs should be produced. Mr. Campbell was equally an officer of the court as Messrs. Howland and Gooderham and had an equal right to the possession of the documents. "We are entitled to have the best and fullest evidence produced against us. If these documents do not show the truth of these charges Mr. Campbell is entitled to show that they are untrue. Are we to examine Messrs. Howland and Gooderham as to the contents of these papers? If so, why not have the documents themselves? I ask is Mr. Campbell to be charged with malfeasance and the documents on which the charge is founded to be withheld from him? Is it justice or fairness? Is there any honesty in taking such a position? I care not whether the papers are produced to the witness in the box or to me privately. I do not wish to prejudice the position of Mr. Gooderham or Mr. Howland but only to know the truth of the allegations." The learned counsel then referred to the authorities which Mr. Foster had cited, which he maintained had no reference to this case. In conclusion he said: "I do think the court ought to step in to protect its own officer, a gentlemen of unblemished character, till these charges were made against him."

The Master said: I have no hesitation in determining the course I should pursue in regard to this application. It is the right of litigants to have a full view of all papers relating to the suit, and to hear all the evidence against them. In this case the petition sets forth that "the correspondence and memoranda in the hands of the petitioners discloses that a number of fictitious deposit receipts had been issued by the said bank or on its behalf, which were not entered in the books; that the said correspondence and memoranda appeared to justify the suspicion that an organized attempt had been made to wreck the bank by certain parties whose names appeared therein, and that the same correspondence discloses that the said Campbell, some time prior to the suspension of the said bank, had close business relations with some of the parties to the said correspondence which in the interests of the shareholders, creditors and public justice, it is desirable should be investigated to the fullest possible extent."

There is this charge made by the majority of the liquidators against the other liquidator, Mr. Campbell. This throws a shadow upon his impartiality, upon his fair and full administration of the trust the court has placed on him. If the charges are true it will be the duty of the court to remove him from the office of liquidator, and it will be the duty of the court to have these charges investigated to the fullest possible extent. This can only be done by the inspection of the documents. Therefore I cannot say I should be doing justice if these documents are not produced. As to the cases which Mr. Foster has cited, I do not think that, with one exception, they apply to this case. The Master having referred to this case in detail, continued: I direct that the documents and papers be produced. As the offer has been made by Mr. Bain to accept a private inspection of them, I will allow the parties to arrange as they think best.

Mr. Foster said he saw no reason why the documents should not be produced before the court. His object had been that of public justice in withholding them from Mr. Bain. If the documents were produced he thought the proper way was to give them to the court and let everybody see them. He then stepped forward and placed the large package on the Master's desk.

Mr. Bain: I think I am entitled to have a perusal of the documents before I answer my learned friend. I ask you (addressing the Master) to give me an opportunity of going through these documents.

The Master said they would in the mean time resume the examination of Mr. Gooderham.

Mr. Bain: I am under no obligation to make these documents part of my case.

Mr. Foster: They are produced now and are public property.

Mr. Bain: You will see whether they are public property or not.

Liquidator Gooderham's Examination.

Mr. Gooderham was then examined by Mr. Bain.

Q—By the third paragraph in your affidavit you state that certain documents and correspondence was received by you from Mr. Campbell. When did you receive those papers? A—I cannot speak of dates.

Q—How long was it after your appointment as liquidator? A—I cannot give you dates.

Q—Have you any idea of the time? A—I do not think so.

Q—Did you ask for them? A—Yes.

Q—When, what was the occasion of your asking for them? A—We were in the office together, and Mr. Campbell would not let us have the benefit of them.

Q—Did anything special happen at that time? A—What is the question?

Q—What was the occasion of your receiving the papers? A—Do you mean the date.

Q—The occasion, sir? A—Mr. Howland, Mr. Foster and Mr. Campbell and myself were in the office. When the documents were asked for Mr. Campbell brought them out.

Q—How soon was this after the appointment of the solicitor? A—As soon after as he got an insight into the bank affairs.

Q—Was it immediately after the appointment? A—No.

Q—How long? A—Some days.

Q—One day? A—More than one day; probably a week.

Q—We don't want probability about it; we want the fact. A—I cannot give you the time.

Q—You knew that these documents were in the safe? A—No one ever told me about that.

Q—Where were they brought from? A—Mr. Campbell brought them from the safe I think.

Q—The safe was open to you, was it not? A—It might have been.

Q—You say Mr. Campbell brought them from the safe? A—I do not know.

Q—You said so. A—He left the room to go to the room where the safe was.

Q—What was your impression? A—I have no impression.

Q—Was the safe open to you when you were there? A—Yes.

Q—Were the books always open to you? A—Yes.

Q—There was no obstacle placed in your way to prevent your examining the books? A—There was a good deal of obstacles from Mr. Campbell. He would not put information and documents that we wanted in our hands.

Q—Now, Mr. Gooderham, about the books. We will not diverge from that at the present time. Did Mr. Campbell ever put any obstacle in your way to prevent you examining the books? A—Do you mean the account books?

Q—The books of the bank, sir, whatever they were? A—I do not think he did.

Q—Do not think he did. And what were the obstacles he placed in your way? A—We asked him for certain information, and—

Q—What information? A—Information that it was proper for us to ask for.

Q—What information? A—The minutes will show.

Q—What information, I ask you! A—You have my answer.

Q—What information? I must have your answer. A—I cannot remember exactly what information, but the minute book shows.

The minute book was produced, from which it appeared on Dec. 21st, the following were asked for:—A statement of the affairs of the bank as they were when Mr. Campbell took charge; at the request of the directors, a statement of the securities in hand and where lodged, a statement of the moneys deposited and where deposited, a statement of the notes on hand and the securities belonging to the head office and branches, a statement of the assets belonging to the bank at the office and the agencies, and a statement of the number and names of hands employed, their salaries and how guaranteed, at both the head office and in the agencies.

Q—This request you made on Mr. Campbell? A—Yes.

Q—Where was Mr. Campbell to get that information from? A—From the books.

Q—Were not the books in your possession as well as Mr. Campbell's? A—I suppose we had the same authority.

Q—Could you not have instructed the clerks in the office to prepare a statement? A—If I had it would not have been my duty.

Q—Could not you have requested them? A—I suppose I might.

Q—Could you not have directed them? A—I don't know.

Q—Had you not the same control in the office as Mr. Campbell? A—I suppose so.

Q—You could have instructed the clerks to prepare this statement but you thought Mr. Campbell was the one who should get it for you? A—Certainly; it was his duty to hand us a statement as he had it.

Q—Were not the affairs there for you to look into? A—I understand that they were [laughter].

Q—Have you any idea how long it would take to get up this information you asked for? A—That would be according to the hands employed and the number of hours' work they put in a day.

Q—Would it take weeks? A—No; it would not take weeks with proper hands, but he would not get anyone to do the work. We found that they were not making any headway.

Q—Now, how did he prevent you getting information? A—Well, he kept promising from day to day.

Q—Any record of that promise? A—He made the promise.

Q—Is there any record of that promise? A—I am not sure there is.

Q—Tell me the occasion of the promise? A—More than a dozen times.

Q—Tell me when? A—At every meeting we asked him, and he kept saying they were busy and he would give it to us in a few days.

Q—Did you not know that they were busy there from early morning till late at night? A—I was not there to see.

Q—Were you not aware that there was a great deal of work to do? A—There was; but it was never taken hold of in the right way, and he would not let us do it. He kept putting us off and putting us off till we determined to stand it no longer. We then came to the Master and told him that he would have to release us or make some change.

Q—Was not Mr. Campbell very busy? A—A man can be busy and yet fail to do anything.

Q—How many hours a day did you work Mr. Gooderham? A—About five or six hours a day, on and off.

Q—What did you do? A—Well, I was trying to get things in order.

Q—Did you succeed in getting things in order? A—Now, we have.

Q—What have you done? A—A few fresh men have been put at work getting information.

Q—Anything else? A—What do you mean?

Q—Has anything else been done besides putting on a few fresh men? A—They have been getting information for us that we could not get from Mr. Campbell.

Q—Did you make any exertion yourself to get this information, as liquidator? A—No. I did not; that was not my business.

Q—It was Mr. Campbell's business, though? A—I don't say it was, but he should have got the proper men to do it.

Q—Tell me any time when Mr. Campbell refused to have proper people employed? A—Several times.

Q—Then the officers of the bank did not suit you? A—There was no use trying to get things in order unless the proper men were there to do the work.

Q—How did Mr. Campbell keep you from doing your work as liquidator? A—Well, he kept us bamboozling us—[laughter]—and keeping us in the dark about things we wanted to know.

Q—That is a general statement, not an answer to my question. A—General statement or not, that is the truth.

Q—Is there any record of his trying to "bamboozle" you? A—Yes; he first agreed to Mr. Lye's appointment as a fit man to take part in the investigation and then afterwards wrote a letter to us withdrawing his approbation, saying that there was no use going to expense, as those who were in the court were quite competent.

Q—He objected on the ground of expense. Now, what did you want Mr. Lye on for? A—The business was not being properly transacted.

Q—You and Mr. Howland determined on employing Mr. Lye before you consulted Mr. Campbell, did you not? A—I don't know that we had. We thought somebody should be employed.

Q—You came to that conclusion before consulting with Mr. Campbell at all? A—I do not know whether it was before or not.

Q—Sometimes you and Mr. Howland met to consider matters? A—Yes, several times.

Q—Where did these meetings take place? A—At my house, at the solicitor's office, and sometimes in my carriage.

Q—By appointment? A—Yes, sometimes, and sometimes we happened to meet.

Q—To consider Central Bank matters? A—Central Bank matters mainly.

Q—You met by appointment to consider Central Bank matters and did not let Mr. Campbell know of them? A—We discussed other matters besides bank matters.

Q—Did you discuss the matter of the appointment of Mr. Lye? A—I don't remember.

Q—But at any rate you agreed on recommending him before you consulted Mr. Campbell? A—I can't say that. We agreed to recommend him though.

Q—This letter was written on Jan. 10. You agreed to recommend him before that letter was written, did you not?

Mr. Howland—My Lord, Mr. Bain is misleading the witness as to the date.

Mr. Bain—I am examining this witness. Mr. Howland, and I don't want any interference from you.

Mr. Foster—It is a deliberate attempt to mislead the witness.

Mr. Bain—I have the right to examine this witness and I propose to conduct this examination without interference. If Mr. Howland interrupts me again I shall apply to have him put out of court.

Q—Then all you can say is that you agreed to recommend him? A—I suppose so.

Q—Since his appointment I suppose Mr. Lye has furnished you with all the statements you want? A—Not all.

Q—How many statements did you get from Mr. Campbell before Dec. 23? A—None at all, satisfactorily.

Q—How many did you get? A—I don't know.

Q—Did you ever make an attempt to get these statements yourself? A—No.

Q—What were your active duties in the capacity of liquidator? A—I wanted to get these statements before we could do anything.

Q—What were you doing when you were at the bank? A—I was watching the business.

Q—What else? A—That is a good deal.

Q—Watching and waiting. Have you done anything in connection with the active work of liquidation? A—I am not in the habit of doing this. For thirty years I have been accustomed to have competent men do my work, and I see that they do it.

Q—Is Mr. Lye a competent man? A—Yes.

Q—You requested him to prepare a statement; have you got it? A—Not yet.

Q—Who are now employed at the bank? A—There are a number of fresh hands and the others are boys, mostly, who were there formerly.

Q—And you have been watching and waiting for the statement. Have you ever looked into the true position of the bank? A—No.

Q—Have you ever looked at the bills receivable by the bank? A—We have income bills.

Q—I am not talking about that. Have you looked through these bills? A—The bills are all entered in a book and their value marked on them.

Q—I suppose there is a book at the bank in which you can ascertain the position in a short time? A—Yes; after a fashion.

Q—I suppose there is no difficulty in a practical bookkeeper ascertaining the position of the bank in a short while from the books? A—There would be there, the books are so muddled.

Q—Have you had charge of the redemption of currency? A—No.

Q—Who has done this work? A—Mr. Campbell, chiefly, I believe.

Q—How do you know the bookcase in a muddled condition? A—I was told by a competent bookkeeper.

Q—Who? A—Mr. Lye.

Q—Is this Mr. Lye fresh fault with Mr. Campbell's bookkeeping? A—Yes.

Q—Has Mr. Lye ever done any bank bookkeeping before? A—I don't know; I think he has.

Q—How many agencies did the bank open? A—Four or five.

Q—Would there not be a good deal of difficulty in getting the branch offices wound up? A—It would be done in a week with competent hands.

Q—Did Mr. Howland take any active part in the liquidation? A—You had better ask that gentleman himself. He did all he could with the interference Mr. Campbell gave him.

Q—Then the practical part of the liquidation was left solely to Mr. Campbell; he did all the work in winding up the affairs up? A—A miserable wind up it was.

Did Mr. Campbell ever refuse to give you any statement? A—Never refused anything. He always promised and never carried it out. [Laughter.]

Q—And is this the only thing you have against Mr. Campbell? A—No; he sold the bank securities without our sanction.

Q—What securities? A—Diamonds.

Q—Did you order him to do so? A—He agreed to sell bonds, but we prevented him.

Q—Never mind what he agreed to do. What did he do? A—He sold the diamonds.

Q—Did you ever speak to him about selling the diamonds? A—We spoke of it, and I advised getting a valuator. He got a valuator and from a Jew, which was $200 less than the diamonds were worth. The purchaser came to us with a marked check, but Mr. Howland said No; we realized $200 more.

Q—What about the bonds? A—He agreed to sell them at par. We disposed of them to the Western Assurance Company at 102.

Mr. Campbell Called After Lunch.

The court here took an hour for lunch, and when it reassembled Mr. Bain asked for an adjournment, so as to allow him to examine the papers put in by Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster requested the court to proceed with business.

The court required Mr. Bain to say whether or not he would call Mr. Howland.

Mr. Bain thought it unfair to place him in that position. He asked for an adjournment for Mr. Gooderham's examination.

The court granted the adjournment, but thought it best to proceed with other business.

Mr. Bain was urgent in applying for an adjournment of all business.

Mr. Foster, on Mr. Bain's motion for adjournment, asked to be allowed to call Mr. Campbell.

The court complied and Mr. Bain protested and said he would go on with Mr. Gooderham's examination.

The Master—I have already adjourned the court.

Mr. Campbell was called and examined by Mr. Foster.

Q—Were you in Montreal on Monday last? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you call on Mr. Cortosk? A—Yes.

Q—What about? A—I decline to answer.

Q—Did you call on Mr. Baxter? A—I saw him on the street.

Q—How long were you with him? A—About ten minutes.

Mr. Bain—Has this anything to do with the argument?

The Court—I cannot tell what the next question will be.

Q—You saw Mr. James Baxter? A—Yes.

Q—How long? A—About ten minutes

Q—No longer? A—I cannot say as to the exact length of time.

Q—When did you leave him? A—I left him about 2 o'clock.

Q—Is that the last time you saw him? A—No; I saw him again.

Q—How long? A—Not many minutes.

Q—Did you see him again? A—I saw him twice.

Q—Did you see him a third time? A—I don't remember.

Q—What time did you part with him finally? A—I don't remember. It was in the afternoon.

Q—What time did you leave there to come back? A—No.

Q—Was it long before you left that you saw Baxter? A—Two or three hours.

Q—I suppose you referred to Cortosk, the maker of certain notes sent up by Baxter to Mr. Cox? A—Yes.

Q—Were the Cortosk notes given back to Baxter? A—I don't know. He did not refer to that.

Q—What did he refer to? A—I decline to say.

Q—Did you see Mr. Allen yesterday afternoon? A—Yes; he left the office before I left, to the best of my recollection.

Q—Have you seen him since? A—No; not since.

Q—Did he tell you he was going to leave town? A—He did not.

Q—Did you expect him to leave town? A—No.

Q—Since your appointment as liquidator have you received any letters from Baxter? A—I have had a few letters.

Q—Have you had any personal interviews with Baxter other than the one you had on Monday, since you have been appointed official liquidator? A—Yes.

Q—Where? A—In Montreal.

Q—Are you aware that Mr. Allen has gone? A—I hear it here for the first time.

Q—Did you consult with him before he left? A—No.

Q—Did you threaten him? A—No.

Q—Did you tell Mr. Mitchell McDonald that the liquidators proposed to commit the directors? A—No.

Q—Did you tell him that Mr. Lye was there for that express purpose? A—Not that I remember of.

Q—From whom did you receive this correspondence? A—From Mr. O'Brien or Mr. Allen.

Q—Were you present with Mr. O'Brien when they were talking of taking criminal proceedings? A—I was not.

Q—Who handed the correspondence back to you? A—I cannot remember who handed it back: Mr. O'Brien or Mr. Allen.

Q—Where did you put it? A—In the safe.

Q—Did you read it? A—I read it.

The Master decided that the business should go on.

On this decision Mr. Bain was quite wroth. He, on his part, decided to examine the papers there and then, before he would proceed with his examination. This he did, and it took about three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. Gooderham was then examined at length by Mr. Bain in reference to the basis of the charges in the petition. He was questioned as to the minutes of proceedings of the liquidators and as to the bearing and assistance of Mr. Campbell. His evidence generally was the same as that given earlier in the day.

Q—Did Mr. Campbell ever refuse you information? A—We could not no information as to the state of the bank or the accounts from him.

Q—Was any obstacle placed in your way by Mr. Campbell? A—The obstacle was that he did not give us the information we wanted. We did not wish to turn Mr. Campbell out, but we could not get on with the work through him.

Q—Did you refuse to go into individual accounts until he had delivered you a full statement? A—Yes, certainly. We kept saying, Mr. Campbell give us us this or tell us that, but all to no avail. So we resolved to report it to the Master.

In cross-examination by Mr. Foster witness said that Mr. Campbell never complained that he had not sufficient assistance.

Q—Were the private meetings referred to by my learned friend, between you and Mr. Howland, formal Central Bank meetings? A—They were not. At the bank Mr. Howland was chairman of the liquidators and wrote the agenda of our proceedings.

Mr. Foster having intimated that he had no further questions to ask,

Mr. Gooderham said—I wish to make a statement.

Mr. Bain objected.

Witness—You said I could make a speech when I got through. [Laughter].

Mr. Bain—Yes, outside the court. [Renewed laughter]. You may speak to the public through the press if you like.

After discussion between counsel the Master decided that the statement, which was in the nature of secondary evidence, should be taken down in the official proceedings.

Mr. Gooderham—In the first place when Mr. Howland and I were appointed liquidators along with Mr. Campbell we had the highest possible opinion of him. We heard some rumors—

Mr. Bain objected and the Master said the rumors could not be given.

Mr. Gooderham—We decided to go on with the work thoroughly and honestly with Mr. Campbell, and we were only too pleased that he was so well qualifisd, according to report, to do the active work of winding up the bank. So the matter went on for a little while, but we soon found we were not getting what we wanted. All was being done in a hurry-and-scurry manner, different from the way at other banks we had been connected with. Then there was a concealed—

Mr. Bain—I object to this.

The Master—This is in explanation of your own question—Was any obstacle placed in your way by Mr. Campbell?"

Mr. Bain—It is manifestly unfair that Mr. Gooderham should make a speech on his evidence. It will necessitate my re-examining him.

The Master—I do not think it improper after your examination.

Mr. Gooderham, resuming—So matters went on until we found we could get no information. Mr. Campbell had our confidence up to a certain point, and we thought it was an objection on his part to make inquiry into accounts—the Cox matter and the other large accounts. He said in substance, if not in words: "We are not detectives; our business is to get money for the creditors." I replied that was not my idea of our duty at all. We meant to get in every dollar we could, as cheaply and expeditiously as possible. I myself had $40,000 there. Mr. Campbell practically prevented us doing anything. He said: "Let matter the money, you do not be severe." So we lost entire confidence in him and could not talk with him about the affairs of the bank. Therefore we came to you, sir, [addressing the Master] to have matters put on a right footing. I am exceedingly sorry we were compelled to do this. I should have been glad for Mr. Campbell to have retained his position as liquidator. I did not expect this trouble. I regret that things have turned out as they have. I had no interest in the world to serve but the public interest and what is right and honest. For myself I am willing to-morrow to step out of this office.

Mr. Bain—Will you tell me if Mr. Campbell ever objected to your examining the books and accounts? A—He did not assist us. He objected to go into the matter we wished. He said the best thing was to get as much money in as we could and not mind other things. When we wanted to know where the money went he said, "Don't be detectives."

Q—Explain—Did he throw any obstacles in your way?

Mr. Gooderham—He did from the very first. He assumed a quiet —— [Here witness smiled, spreading his hands, and acting obsequiously, causing some amusement in court] Do [illegible] he said, "Let us be quiet in business forty years without being acquainted with the way to go on with an affair of this kind. If Mr. Campbell had told us all he knew and helped us——

Mr. Bain [interrupting in a loud tone]—Tell me what Mr. Campbell did to prevent your going into the accounts?

Mr. Gooderham, in an equally loud voice—Mr. Bain, you will not frighten me. I am telling the truth. Mr. Campbell objected to everything we wanted to do in the way of clear, quiet, deep investigation of the affairs of the bank.

Mr. Bain—Again I ask you to tell me what he did?

Witness (warmly):—I have told you. I'll tell you again. He said "You are not detectives," and he neglected to aid us.

Mr. Bain—What else?

Witness—That covers the whole ground. [Laughter.] He gave a steady opposition to our going down into the bottom of the business to see where the villainy was. We felt he was against us, and we could not do our work.

Mr. Bain—You do not seem to have attempted to do much.

Witness—It was no use; we could not get on. Mr. Lye (the account-ant) was wanting to go into the accounts of Cox, Baxter and all the rest of that nice little crowd whose headquarters are in Montreal.

Mr. Bain—Were the books withheld from Mr. Lye?

Mr. Gooderham—Yes, they were.

Mr. Bain—Tell me a single book that was kept from him.

Witness—The books were ostensibly kept by the clerks in the office, when they did some require them to prevent Mr. Lye using them.

Mr. Bain—Will you swear that Mr. Campbell prevented him?

Witness—I will swear that he offered every opposition to his getting the books. It was general, persistent opposition.

Mr. Bain—That is what you charge him with?

Witness—Yes; it is pretty good ground for the charges. We are trying to carry out the orders of the court and make the whole thing square and right. Mr. Campbell would promise anything you asked him, but he never performed. [Laughter.] That is the reason why we were bamboozled from time to time.

Mr. Bain—Were you ever present when Mr. Campbell refused to give the books or information to Lye?

Witness—I say he kept Lye idle for days, doing nothing.

Mr. Bain—I can produce half a dozen men who will say differently.

Witness—That is your opinion.

Mr. Bain—If you wish to know my opinion it is that you undertook to swear to a great deal that is untrue in respect to these letters.

The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Roaf has to be examined on the general case and Mr. Howland in reference to the petition.

Mr. Darvell to Mr. Roaf.

Editor World: Seeing that the statement I made on behalf of Roland C. I. Barnett, in to-day's World, is acknowledged by Mr. Roaf to contain "many items that are true," I can say of my own personal knowledge that everything stated therein is absolutely true, and was written by me off-hand, without any coloring whatever, and it contains nothing but facts, which are unpleasant at times to be made public. As Mr. Roaf's statement about being approached seems to infer that I have done so, I say most positively that it is absolutely false, and I have only been to Mr. Roaf's office twice in nearly two months, and that was for the purpose of getting an itemized bill of costs.

About any balance of accounts I don't intend saying more, as the matter will go through the courts and then the public will see that clever accounts can be made outside the Central Bank.

If Mr. Roaf has been "blackmailed" (which by the way is somewhat of a favorite expression of his), why does he not take action against those who are supposed to have done so?

I gave Mr. Roaf the opportunity of speaking freely to-day in court by testifying that I release him from any restraint he might be under, but he still chooses to let the 5,000 "privileged" cover him. As Mr. Roaf says, he has lived in Toronto all his life, and until an outsider comes along and is plucky enough to "brave the lion in his own den" and endeavor to show him up in his true colors and tear the false one off that have protected him so long, he has been "sans reproche."

E. J. DARVELL.

Toronto, Jan. 26.

ADVANCED ANOTHER STAGE

PROGRESS IN THE HALDIMAND ELECTION TRIAL.

The Charges of Corrupt Practices by Dr. Montague and His Agents Abandoned—Alleged Irregularities by Returning Officers Under Consideration.

CAYUGA, Jan. 26.—The Haldimand election trial was advanced another stage this afternoon. After some four charges had been gone into and dismissed, Mr. Aylesworth stated they would give no further evidence regarding the charges of corrupt practices by Dr. Montague or his agents. There only remained the charges of irregularities on the part of the returning officers and the scrutiny to be proceeded with, and after a lively discussion it was decided to investigate all of the charges as to irregularities before entering upon the scrutiny.

Judgment will be reserved as to the charges of irregularities until the evidence in all the cases has been recorded.

The first alleged irregularity gone into was a case where one N. P. Finch presented himself for the purpose of voting, but was refused a ballot paper by the deputy-returning officer on the ground that he was personating his uncle, a man of the same name. The young man expressed his willingness to swear he was the man whose name appeared upon the list.

The returning-officer contradicted him, alleging that he was present at the revision and knew that it was the uncle's name that was intended.

John Finch alleged that he presented himself to cast his vote but was refused a ballot paper because he declined to be sworn. He turned to go away, when one of the scrutineers called him back and told him he had the option of affirming if he had conscientious scruples against swearing. He expressed a willingness to affirm, but was told by the deputy returning officer that he had refused to take the oath and it was then too late. He left without voting.

Another charge of irregularity was gone into, wherein a scrutineer alleges that Deputy Returning Officer Young was requested to take the oath before casting his vote; that he pretended not to hear; could not find the book, and that then he had refused to be sworn, claiming that the objection was taken too late.

Further evidence as to the charge will be given in the morning.

One important feature of to-day's proceedings is an expression of opinion by Mr. Justice Street, after hearing an able argument by Mr. Aylesworth and the authorities cited by him, that he doubts the correctness of an opinion expressed yesterday that a voter is at liberty to select for himself the form of oath to which he will swear. He inclines to the view that the voter must take the form of oath corresponding with his qualification, as set out upon the revised voters' list.

CHRONIQUES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Stratton must hereafter rank as a Parliamentary speaker of some account. His speech yesterday, in moving the address in reply to the Governor's message, was an excellent one, excellently delivered. True, he had it written out and prepared; it would be much better if the same could be said of others who address the House. Mr. Stratton started off without hesitancy and without trepidation, and in a few minutes was perfectly at his ease. He is an editor, proprietor of The Peterboro Examiner, and a young man of about 30 years. His newspaper experience has given him a free command of language. In his speaking he makes good use of "the rising inflexion;" he has yet to acquire the art of gesture.

* * *

Mr. Meredith was quite peppery when he opened forth, but soon turned into quieter channels and ended up telling how the farmers on the other side who are candidates for the Ministry of Agriculture that is to be.

* * *

And here it might be said that the two prominent names for the position are those of John Dryden of South Ontario and C. Drury of East Simcoe. Both are prominent farmers active in all matters affecting their class. Mr. Dryden has one of the best stock farms in the province, six miles from Whitby. His is a safe constituency to open. Mr. Drury is esteemed to be the better politician and abler speaker of the two, but with rather a doubtful constituency. But surely the farmers of Simcoe would not be such fools to oppose the re-election of one of their own class who would gain for them representation in the Cabinet.

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The Bureau of Statistics would of course go with this new department and the other Ministers would be relieved of any sub-departments that were to them extraneous. Perhaps a Bureau of Mines will also be tacked on to it.

* * *

Some of the members think the bill creating the department will be pushed through right away, but the likelihood is that it will take the ordinary course and that the new Minister will not be named till after the session is over.

BOTH FEET FROZEN.

A Tramp Arrested at Hamilton Found to be in a Sad Plight.

HAMILTON, Jan. 26.—When George Gregory, who was arrested and sent down for six