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MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1888.

The World has the largest circulation of any morning paper in Canada.

More Washington Wind.

The Mail gives prominence to the views of one Gen. Wilson, who probably won his title as the Bull Run walking match, and who wants legislation to constrain Canada to "come into the Union." To this end he would, if necessary, adopt force, but would prefer "peaceful means." No doubt the States are full of generals and other warriors who prefer peaceful means of wronging their neighbors. They think the other kind of means malarious. And The Mail is their chief Canadian organ. Gen. Wilson would begin by striking at the Grand Trunk and C.P.R., which roads are rightly regarded over there as great Anglo-Canadian institutions. In the very language which The Globe and The Mail have made familiar to us, and which Wilson mouths with much unction, our roads are denounced as "political railways." We are getting sick of this everlasting Yankee bluff and bluster. If they are going to do anything desperate let them do it and have done with it. Let them "put up or shut up." Canada does not scare a bit, but she is tired of Washington wind. Ever since the day that the Butterworth-Wiman gang polluted our atmosphere in the attempt to seduce us from our allegiance to our own honor and our own country we have had a lot of pestiferous windbags running up and down both countries alternately coaxing and threatening. In one breath we are the dear Canadians, the natural friends and allies of all Jeffersonian simplicities, and in the next we are blasted Britishers, who must yield our markets, our fisheries, our forests, our distinctive nationality, everything that we have, or perish by the sword. This sort of thing has gone about far enough. Messrs. Windbags of Washington, either go on with your scare or stop your scare talk. Save your breath. It is bad—but save it.

And mark you, it will be a hot day in Canada for the editors of the American papers published here when that sort of business begins.

The Day of Independent Papers.

The pressmen in the reporters' gallery of the Local Legislature did a foolish thing when they consented to the demands of The Empire that its representatives be given the seats lately held by The Mail, because the former was now the recognized organ of the Conservatives. The Empire proposes to demand similar recognition at Ottawa.

The independent press of Canada is now in the majority, and should no longer allow the party press to rank before them. As a matter of fact, of the six papers in Toronto only The Empire wears a party collar. Even The Globe has declared itself free from party control! The best work in the gallery here and at Ottawa has been done by the men of the independent press, and the coming session at Ottawa will see their influence greatly expanded. It therefore behooves these papers to settle precedence in the gallery on other than party considerations. When all the papers were partisan the custom of ranking the reporters on that principle had nothing objectionable in it; now that the independent papers are in the ascendant, they admit their inferiority if they allow men with party collars to order them to take a seat lower down the table.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

No wonder the New England manufacturers are casting about for other markets to conquer when they find themselves crowded out of their own by those who once were their best customers. Within eight years the southern states have increased their cotton mills to 115, comprising 18,784 looms and 781,196 spindles. Nor is the development of southern manufacturing confined to cotton. She is also manufacturing her own iron, consuming her own coal and making her own leather. She eats her own "hoe and hominy," too, for though she cannot raise wheat in such perfection as the Northwest does, she can raise it, and there are other breadstuffs in which she excels more rigorous latitudes. In short, that very protective policy against which the South so long fought, even unto the effusion of blood, has proved her redemption and salvation. She would not part with it now for a great deal, as President Cleveland and his friends are just beginning to learn. With the difficulties created for northern manufacturers by southern development we have no direct concern, except in so far as they explain the new-born anxiety of the latter to occupy the once despised Canadian market. The farmers and manufacturers of the northern and western states have no "markes of 60,000,000." That market is a mere myth, except so far as it is backed up in the press and upon the platform by the subsidies of Mr. Wiman and other monopolists of the Jay Gould gang. The farmers of the northern states have to depend upon the English markets, and their manufacturers can no longer depend upon the once undisputed market of their own southern states. All of which accounts for the abuse that is being heaped upon Canadian manufacturers by the American editors of Toronto.

So Henry George and Dr. McGlynn are "out." This has been for some time expected. There is no new party big enough or strong enough to contain two men when both are determined to be leaders thereof. When two men ride the one hobby one of the men must ride behind.

Since The Mail started out to steal The Globe's constituency (which it is understood to be doing with some success), it has become quite as reckless as its rival. It asserted the other day that an oil ring causes Canadians to pay fifteen cents more per gallon for coal oil than what Americans pay, to which The Orillia Packet replies that coal oil is being sold in that town at fifteen cents per gallon. Therefore The Mail's American constituents must be getting oil for nothing.

What splendid pressroom foremen these Central Bank liquidators would make! The circulation and their affidavit hands would go up together by leaps and bounds.

An esteemed contemporary, the name of which has made a daring escape from us, says that the good Deacon is "the feather-weight of Canadian journalism." Still there is a great deal of lead in his leaders.

The mendacity and disloyalty of The Globe and Mail are fast bringing those papers to grief. The Mail is a living lie on its record up to a year ago; The Globe is simply unable to speak the truth in regard to itself, its former positions, or those with whom it differs; while both see nothing good in Canada, but everything lovely in the States. Why don't they cross over?

To be continued in our next—the Central Bank controversy.

If affidavits were legal tender the creditors of the Central Bank would roll in wealth.

ALBERT BREAKS THE RECORD.

The End of the Walking Match—Teemer Wins Again—General Sporting Notes.

New York, Feb. 11.—Madison-square Garden was densely packed to-night to witness the close of the six-days' contest. Great crowds were at the doors clamoring for admittance, but unable to enter. Shortly before 8 o'clock Albert completed the last lap of the 610 miles which put him even with the record of Fitzgerald and entered upon a field absolutely his own. Albert's pleasure as he broke the record was somewhat marred by a brewing company serving him with an attachment for $125, the men who served the attachment tried to take him from the track a little before 9 o'clock, but were persuaded to let him remain finally. Albert stayed on the track until the expiration of the 142d hour, when he retired, leaving two laps of his 622d mile unfinished. Of the fifty-four men who started in the race a week ago only thirteen were in at the finish, and eight of these covered more than 525 miles. The winner finished the freshest man in the race. During the week he rested nineteen hours. Twenty-six minutes and fifty seconds are his actual score in 141 hours was 621 miles and 1320 yards. The final score is as follows: Albert 621, Herty 582, Guerrero 546, Hart 546, Golden 538, Moore 531, Strokel 526, Noremac 523, Dillon 510, Sullivan 485, Taylor 357, Tilly 320, Stout 297.

An estimate of the gate money to be received by the men who covered 525 miles and over is as follows: Albert $4800, Herty $2000, Guerrero $1000, Hart $880, Golden $720, Moore $480, Strokel $360, and Noremac $240. Total $11,560.

Shooting for Prizes.

A shoot took place at McDowall's ground, on Saturday afternoon between the members of the local gun clubs. The target was black birds at 18 yards rise, and the following scores show some good shooting. The scores follow:

First shoot, 15 birds: four prizes.

Alexander	14	Wakefield	10
McDowall	12	Jould	10
Johnston	11	Clabraugh	8
Charles	11	Ayre	6
Rice	11		

11 divided 3d, prize and 10 divided 4th.

Second shoot, 10 birds: three prizes.

Alexander	8	McClair	6
Johnston	8	Charles	5
Dollery	8	Ayre	5
Rice	8	Wakefield	5
Blackwood	6		

8 divided 1st and 6 divided 3d.

Third shoot, 5 birds: two prizes.

Johnston	5	Baillie	3
Wakefield	4	McClure	3
Jould	4		

Second money divided.

Fourth shoot, 5 birds: two prizes.

Wakefield	5	Alexander	4
Jould	5	Baillie	3
McDowall	4		

Another Victory for Teemer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 12—The 5-mile scullers race at Punta Garde Saturday for $600 was witnessed by another great crowd. The men were in excellent condition, but the water was rough. Teemer took the lead at the start and held it throughout. McKay and Hamm holding well together. The second quarter saw Teemer still 4L ahead. On the second quarter Hamm's boat became waterlogged and he pulled to the shore and afterwards rowed over the course. Time: Teemer 41.48. McKay 46. Owing to rough water the distance was estimated at six miles.

Case's Challenge to Priddy.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—In reply to the challenge of Edward Case of Hamilton for three races with Peter Priddy, the runner of this city, the latter stated to-night that he would accept provided he was given sufficient expense money. He has placed the matter in the hands of the sporting editor of The Post, and will await the articles of agreement.

A Challenge to Lightweights.

Boston, Feb. 12.—James Carroll has issued a challenge to any lightweight in the world to meet him in a fight to a finish, London prize ring rules, for the world's lightweight championship and $500 a side.

English Racing News.

The English horse Crafton has been sold privately by Capt. Machell to Lord Calthorpe for stud purposes, and will be located at Landwades Stud, the price paid being £3000.

There is a good deal of talk at Newmarket about Hawthorn for the Lincoln Handicap, and he is sure to be ready. It is said that she would have won a big race last fall, but she was not started owing to a death having taken place in the family of the owner.

Devil to Pay, Proserpine, Cardinal Wolsey and Tartan, which changed hands at the sale of the late Mr. Bowes' horses for 5100 guineas, have not won a race. The sale has been as tragical as that of Lord Falmouth.

Mr. Abington has 53 horses in training at Newmarket, 34 of which are 2-year-olds.

It is said that a 2-year-old at Kingsclere, the property of the Duke of Westminster, has won a high trial. It is by Bend Or—Freia, the dam of Freedom.

Tomans, who won the Lincoln Handicap in 1884, is engaged in the race this year. It is apprehended that the entry of this venerable beast is a mere piglerie, as he has not started for nearly three years.

The Baron, whose complete and ignominious failure was one of the sensations of last year, has been entered at Lincoln, Epsom, and Leicester, but to judge from his running last year he has developed into a brute that can neither stay nor go fast.

Hackness have not yet seen the last of Ashplant, many backers of which must by this have bought the horse. He is entered for every flat race of any importance except the Derby, not published. Including the Lincolnshire Handicap, the City and Suburban, the Metropolitan, the Leicestershire Spring, the Chester Cup and Cheshire Handicap and the Kempton Jubilee Stakes.

Minging will be seen again on the race-course this season, one of his earlier engagements being the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes. Minging, it will be remembered, went amiss (some say was got at) the night before the First Eclipse Stakes, 1885, won by Bendigo, to which he had been backed against the field. A clean bill of health is now claimed for him, however, and he may yet give promise of the merit claimed for him by his then trainer (Mr. M. Dawson) in his 2-year-old days.

Gossip of the Turf.

James Lucas Turner died on Friday last at his farm near St. Louis, Mo., at the age of 33 years. He was a well-known turfman and his breeding farm was one of the best in the state. Among his horses was the celebrated Aristides, who was one of the fastest horses in his day.

William P. Corney, the sporting man, who brought the English pedestrians to America to enter in the six days match, received a cable despatch from England on Friday announcing the purchase of a valuable stallion by John Madden of Bethlehem, Pa. The purchase is the famous stallion Warlock, 6 years, by Natwood (record 2.18), dam the famous Water Witch, by Relot. J. R. Mr. Madden, with his new purchase, left England Friday on his way home.

Mr. Milton Young, who lost the imported stallion Pizarro by death a short time since, will breed a number of his mares to outside stallions this season, patronizing such horses as Lisbon, imported St. Blaise and imported The Ill-Used. He has over 100 brood mares.

It is said that Montana Regent will be seen on the turf again this year. He is entered in no stakes to be run this spring, and will not be taken up till May, when he will be given careful training in order to prepare him for the big fall handicaps of the East.

Capt. J. B. Wilgus, Lakeview Stock Farm, Kentucky, lost by death his imported mare Star Actress last Sunday, the result of her foaling a bay colt by The Duke. She was foaled in 1875 by Sideroliite, dam The Tinted Venus by Macaroni. This well named mare was imported as a yearling by Mr. T. C. Patteson of this city, who sold her as a 2-year-old to Charles Reed of Tennessee.

"Make the announcement of $200,000 added to the stakes," said Mr. Withers to Assistant Secretary Croft of Monmouth Park, "and when any other association reaches that amount we will raise it $50,000 more, and on to $300,000 if necessary." The announcement will be illustrated with a large picture of the finish for the Omnibus Stakes last August, when Leggard, Firenzi and Hanover crossed the line as close together as a chariot team, Leggard winning by his nostrils, with Firenzi's short head just in front of Hanover's nose. The added money this year will average $8000 a day, including $10,000 added to the Omnibus, and like amounts to the Lorillard and Junior Champion Stakes, and $5000 each to the new handicaps for 2 and 3-year-olds. Contrast this with the added money won by Longfellow in his great race as a 3-year-old during 1870—$250 for the Produce Stakes, two-mile heats, at Lexington; $800 for the Ohio Stakes, two-mile heats at Cincinnati; $1000 for the Citizens' Stakes, two-mile heats, at Nashville; $650 for the Post Stakes, two-mile heats, at Memphis; and $1500 for the Monmouth Cup, two miles and a half, at Long Branch in the following year. Nothing could indicate the growth of racing more forcibly.

Spots of Sport.

Jimmy Carrol of Boston issues a challenge to any lightweight in the world to meet him in a fight to a finish, London prize ring rules, and $500 a side.

A cablegram from England on Saturday says: Rowe, the bicyclist, has been matched against Howell for $1000 to ride one and ten miles.

The Latest.

—Amongst the newest brands of fine cigars are the Full Dress and Gold Point 5 cent cigars. Try La Intimidad, Librarian and El Comandante, 10 cent cigar, manufactured by Spilling Bros., 119 Jarvis-street, Toronto. 136

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Etruria, from Liverpool; Polynesian, Moravia, from Hamburg; La Gascogne, from Havre.

At Amsterdam: Edam, from New York.

AND THE PLOT THICKENS.

WHEN WILL COME THE END OF CENTRAL BANK DEVELOPMENTS?

What Liquidators Howland and Gooderham Swear in Reply to Suspended Liquidator Campbell—Categorical Denials—Davis on His Defence—What Solicitor O'Brien and Accountant Lye Swear—Official List of the Shareholders.

To the making of books there is no end, and certes the end is not yet to the sad tale of the ruin of the Central Bank. Day by day the plot thickens. Affidavit follows affidavit, and witnesses succeed each other in giving each his testimony to the gross mismanagement of the bank. Allegations on oath are met with sworn denials, and so the long-drawn-out proceedings go until the unhappy shareholders are wroth and perplexed and the public weary of the contradictory versions.

One thing, however, is certain—that the holders of Central Bank stock are in many instances ruined. It may also be opined that under the present liquidators the tangled web will never be unwoven. Hence the sooner these interneciue disputes are settled the better will it be for the estate. The outlook is in truth gloomy enough without the spectacle of divided counsels and criminatory and recriminatory charges week after week.

Many shareholders think that the best solution of the matter would be to cut the Gordian knot and let the three Incompatibles resign. There would then be a fresh selection and the work proceed. In the meantime the law's delays are irksome and expensive and are not tending to anything like a pacific solution. The personal element in the controversy increases, whilst the commercial aspect of the concern is depreciated.

Subjoined is another chapter in the history of the bank, in which Messrs. Howland and Gooderham traverse the affidavit of Mr. Campbell and impugn his allegations. Simon Magnus Davis, too, recounts his transactions with Barnett, Baxter and Campbell; whilst Solicitor Henry O'Brien and Accountant Lye extenuate and explain.

The cry is "Still they come," and the lawyers will as in duty-bound retort "the more the merrier."

THE TWO WILLIAMS.

Liquidators Howland and Gooderham Reply to Mr. Campbell.

This affidavit was filed at Osgoode Hall Saturday:

On Jan. 30 last Mr. Archibald Campbell and ourselves appeared before the Master-in-Ordinary, when we made formal complaint before the said Master that the accounts of the said bank were in a confused state, that we had requested the said Archibald Campbell to furnish us a schedule of the assets in his hands as a provisional liquidator, and to deliver the same to the official liquidators, that we had been unable to get any such schedule, and therefore that we were practically not in possession of the assets, although we had demanded the same on the day after our entering upon our duties as liquidators. We then expressed to the Master our dissatisfaction with the position in which we were placed, and then and there informed the said Master in the presence of the said Archibald Campbell that we were willing to retire immediately and resign our position as liquidators and desired to retire unless matters were at once put in a more businesslike shape. The Master then directed peremptorily the said Campbell to file the schedule of assets as desired. Notwithstanding the personal liability of S. Cox we have not furnished such schedule of assets.

The affidavit states that the deponents do not believe that Mr. Campbell gave the information asked for as to the capital stock which had not been paid or could not be realized, ex cent that subscribed for by Mr. David Blain.

The next paragraph states that credit balances in the accounts of certain directors had been squared off by means of cross entries, so that same appeared to the credit of other accounts in the books. The said Campbell gave us no information of such cross entries having been made.

Deponents allege that Campbell refused to work with them at night, and add, "If he has been working in the bank at night since we retired it has been entirely without our knowledge, and tends still further to embarrass us in forming an opinion as to his general conduct as a liquidator."

Paragraph 6 states that whatever work, outside of mere routine, has been done by Campbell was done contrary to mutual understanding. The work done by the said Campbell, as liquidator, was in general, the easier work of collecting in the bills which were paid at or about maturity. That the burden thrown upon us of looking after and arranging for the collection of over-due paper is, in our opinion, the more onerous duty of the liquidators, and is being increasingly so. During all the time when the said Campbell was acting as liquidator with us we were ready and willing at all times to do our full share of all the practical work. We have ascertained that without consulting us the said Campbell as liquidator was negotiating business of importance which ought to have been brought to our attention, such as renewing notes and allowing set-off of credit balances.

The conduct of the said Campbell as liquidator throughout did not indicate to us a desire on his part to operate with us in many matters requiring careful investigation in order that the winding-up might be as advantageous as possible to the shareholders and creditors, but rather an apparent notice of being engrossed with minute details which might have been done by clerks. This conduct on his part, connected with his non-disclosure of important information to his colleagues, with the drafts in 1883, his business relations with Baxter and the extraordinary nature in our opinion of the said Baxter's transactions with the said bank, have forced us to the conviction that we cannot consistently, in the interests of the shareholders and creditors, continue to act with him as a co-liquidator.

The accounts of the large debtors and of certain of the directors of the bank do not appear plainly on the books of the bank, nor are they correctly shown in the accounts kept under their names, as was discovered by the researches of Auditor Lye.

The 13th paragraph recites that Mr. Lye did not receive that assistance and co-operation from Mr. Campbell that he was entitled to, and that if the latter's wishes had prevailed the accounts which required special investigation would not have been examined into.

Next deponents allege that it was Mr. Campbell's desire to have the exclusive management of the bank's affairs and to afford them only such information as he thought fit.

Paragraph 12 justifies the appointment of Mr. Lye, the necessity and value of which had been demonstrated.

The 13th paragraph is important. It states: If the said Campbell had in his possession information sufficient to lay before the Attorney-General upon which action could legally have been taken by him, he has never disclosed the same to us. We say that the said examination did elicit facts material for the purpose of the said investigation, and that if such facts were in Mr. Campbell's possession before he ought to have communicated them to us. The examinations in question elicited that Baxter and Cox divided between them money got from the said bank. Also startling facts relating to the drafts issued in 1883, which we believe led up to all the frauds in connection with the Barnett-Cox account which culminated in wrecking the bank. Also that Cox stated to Allen that Mr. Baxter had said that Mr. Campbell would make a good liquidator, and Mr. Cox suggested his name to Mr. Allen as such liquidator.

Deponents state: Mr. Henry O'Brien, solicitor for the said bank, has informed us that prior to the winding-up order being made he submitted certain papers to counsel on behalf of the bank, not only advised, but urgently pressed the demanding payment from Cox of certain moneys, and if the same were not paid to arrest him immediately, and that the said Mr. O'Brien had advised Mr. Campbell thereof and pressed him to pursue that course. This advice was never communicated to us by the said Campbell, nor did he act upon it.

The next paragraph relates to Mr. Campbell's possession of important papers unknown to his co-liquidators.

The 16th paragraph is long, but very important. It sets forth, in reference to the fifth paragraph of Mr. Campbell's affidavit, that the acceptances referred to therein were two out of the three acceptances given by A. A. Allen, cashier of the said bank, in the name of the said bank to the said Barnett in May, 1885. That by the correspondence and memoranda handed over by Mr. Campbell to us, together with further papers and information received by us since then, it appears that two at least of the said acceptances were negotiated by the said Barnett in fraud of the said bank, that the said acceptances got into the hands of the said James Baxter & Co., Montreal, and one of them shortly thereafter into the hands of the said Archibald Campbell. That the circumstances under which the said drafts passed into the hands of the said Archibald Campbell, according to the information possessed by us at the time of the filing of the said petition, in our opinion were such as called for the most rigid investigation on behalf of the said bank. That the form of the said acceptance was not in accordance with the usual banking business, and that the letters of the said Campbell referred to in the said paragraph appeared to us and still appear to show a close connection between the said Campbell and the said Baxter. That the evidence of the said A. A. Allen taken before the Master-in-Ordinary showed that he believed the third party mentioned in the said Campbell's letters, and on whose behalf the said Campbell purported to write, was James Baxter & Co. That the said Campbell's affidavit shows that without referring to a third party in the said letters he was actually the third party himself, on whose behalf he was writing. That from the information since received by us we believe that if a full enquiry were had it would appear that the said close business relations between the said Campbell and Baxter had reference not only to business matters in general, but to the said fraudulent drafts in particular. That two of the said drafts were on their maturity renewed in effect by new acceptances in the name of the said A. A. Allen personally. That the renewed acceptances also got into the hands of the said Campbell and were collected by him through certain banks. That afterward two acceptances for $5220 each, similar in form to those first mentioned, were such for the purpose of receiving the usual series of acceptances and instead of being used for that purpose were fraudulently negotiated and in like manner got into the hands of the said Campbell. The said acceptances and memoranda of themselves, and especially with the light thrown on them by information since received by us have convinced us that the business connections between the said Archibald Campbell and the said Baxter have been such that on investigating matters leading up from the summer of 1884, until the suspension, it is not in the interests of the shareholders and creditors that the said Campbell should have any control over or part in the said investigation.

As to the twenty-eighth paragraph of the said affidavit, we say that the correspondence and memoranda referred to show a large issue of $50 notes of the said bank shortly prior to the suspension thereof, the numbers of which were recorded. That the said notes were an over-issue and not authorized by the statute in that behalf, and that the said over-issue was in our opinion used fraudulently. The bulk of the said over-issue was redeemed whilst the said Campbell was in charge of the said bank and he never gave us any information about the said notes having been redeemed. The burning of the notes referred to in the said paragraph is in no connected with his urgent requests that we should burn the rest of the redeemed circulation including the said $50 notes so redeemed, impressed on us with the belief which we still entertain that his conduct in that behalf was such as ought to be brought to the knowledge of the court.

In conclusion the deponents say: Generally there is a divergence of opinion between the said Campbell and ourselves in respect of the course of our duties as joint liquidators, which caused continual friction between him and us, and his own disclosure of corporate papers and the withholding of information connected with the affairs of the bank, prevented our being able to act harmonically with him. We find no motive in accepting the onerous duty of liquidators but to carry out to the very best of our ability and in the interest of those who were creditors, depositors and shareholders of the bank the trusts committed to us.

We were not aware until recently that the Gentlemen who actually sued for Mr. Campbell was one of the directors of the bank whose conduct we shall have to investigate, and whose account has been most strangely kept, a circumstance which, we believe, to have close business and personal relations with the said Campbell, and from which we feel that it would be impossible to expect him to concur in the action that we may consider necessary.

Because of this relationship between the said Campbell and the said director it is scarcely possible that we can agree upon the course to be adopted as regards dealing with the other persons implicated in transactions with the bank of a questionable character, as it would be impossible to deal then with the one without dealing in the same way with all.

We are satisfied from all the facts and circumstances mentioned herein that it will be impossible for us to work harmoniously with the said Mr. Campbell, and that his continuance in the office of liquidator will not be conducive to the interests of the creditors.

Solicitor O'Brien's Affidavit.

I, Henry O'Brien of the city of Toronto, make oath and say as follows:

(1) I was solicitor of the Central Bank prior to the making of the winding up order herein.

(2) That during the last week of November past and the first five days of December I had various consultations with Mr. Osler and Mr. Blake, as counsel for the bank, in reference to the anticipated liability of S. Cox in reference to moneys received by him from the bank. The result of our consultation was that in reference to certain Central Bank bills received by him on checks amounting to about $14,100 a few days before the suspension of the bank, that the said Cox should be at once seen by an officer and solicitor of the bank, who should demand from him a return of the moneys so entered to the credit of Cox, or tenders for the same, and further, that should he evade the question or not account satisfactorily that criminal proceedings should be taken for criminal intent on his part. The above conclusion was communicated to the president and Archibald Campbell, Esq., solicitor of the said bank, subsequently appointed liquidator. I frequently, after the said conclusion was arrived at, and during the time aforesaid, urged that Cox should be seen, and if necessary, prosecution could at any moment be instituted against him. It was the opinion, however, of the solicitor of the said Campbell that it would be better not to take this step, as a settlement was hoped for on the part of the said Cox. Mr. Cox, however, disappeared, as said, as was reported to me by Mr. Allen, the late cashier, that as the directors had been talking about his connection with the bank on the subject, he thought it best to again urged on Mr. Campbell my opinion that it was desirable at once to take such steps as would place the bank to take proceedings at any moment. Mr. Campbell expressed his opinion, saying that it was not advisable to proceed on the said checks amounting to $14,100 for the reason that it would imperil which the chances of recovering the balance. I again spoke to Mr. Campbell; but he said he thought it advisable to take no action until the liquidators were appointed after the shareholders' meeting, and then they could take such action as they might deem best. In reference to what I advised Mr. Campbell as to the result of criminal proceedings against Cox, I did not say that they would be doubtful, but stated that if no satisfactory explanation of being engrossed with Cox, I believed that a prosecution would probably be successful, and repeated the observation to one of the counsel whom I consulted to the effect that Mr. Cox was already under the shadow of the jail walls.

(3) The said Campbell is mistaken in stating, as I understand him to have stated, that the bundle of papers referred to in his evidence as being connected with the Cox and Baxter transactions was handed by me to him. I never had possession of any such bundle of paper. In an interview that I arranged between Mr. Allen, B. B. Osler and myself for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible the position of the Cox matter, Mr. Allen produced and read extracts from some correspondence between Cox and Baxter which I recognized as some of the letters referred to in the evidence. These letters Mr. Allen then had with him he took away, and all the papers were, as I understand, afterwards handed by him to Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell is therefore mistaken when he says that when I handed the papers to him I said nothing except a remark with reference to the $14,100 Cox received on certain checks. I never had the correspondence, never read it, and did not know, except from what Allen said.

Accountant Lye's Statement.

I, Henry Lye, of the Town of Cobourg, in the County of Northumberland, but at present residing in the City of Toronto, accountant, make oath and say:

(1) I am a practical accountant, having twenty years' experience investigating accounts.

(2) I was invited by Liquidators Howland and Gooderham to act as auditor of the liquidation and to make special investigation into such accounts of the bank as might be indicated to me, especially of the directors, and of Cox, Allen and Baxter, and to ascertain as closely as I could the causes that led to the suspension of the bank. In that capacity I was introduced to Mr. Campbell and I asked him to afford me such facilities and assistance as might be necessary to enable me to discharge the duty cast upon me. Mr. Campbell promised to comply, but by reason of his non-compliance therewith I was unable to proceed, and seeing that Mr. Campbell evidently did not intend to facilitate my work, I went out up town and wrote Mr. Howland, telling him in effect that he had better get some one else in my stead. When I returned I received a communication from Mr. Howland asking me to return, and assuring me that I should be furnished with the facilities necessary to accomplish my task. Accordingly I went to the bank, and although no facility or assistance was offered me I set to work to investigate the bank's books.

(3) I found that the books had been kept in such a manner as to hide transactions of a grave nature which should have been disclosed to the directors by the accountant in charge; that the cash balance had been a false one for many months; that about a quarter of a million dollars of pretended cash had been carried from time to time by the tellers of the bank; that many of the entries in the books were of such a character as to require verbal explanation to render them intelligible; all of which I reported to the liquidators.

(4) No more transcript from the books of such accounts as those of D. Mitchell, McDonald, Cox, Blain and Allen would give the slightest idea of the nature of the indebtedness.

(5) I believe that twice as much work has been done in the office since Jan. 16 last as there had been done in the previous fortnight.

The remaining paragraphs are records of facts already published.

What Davis Says.

The following affidavit from S. Magnus Davis was also filed:

I, Simon Magnus Davis of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, broker, make oath and say:

(1) I was at New York in the month of May, 1885, when Rowland G. I. Barnett had in his possession three drafts purporting to be drawn by him on the Central Bank of Canada, and accepted in the name of the said bank by A. A. Allen, cashier, which drafts are now shown to me and marked exhibits A, B and C respectively in this affidavit.

(2) I went with the said R. G. I. Barnett to various banks and persons in New York for the purpose of negotiating the said drafts, but they refused to purchase them, and, therefore, about the middle of the said month the said Barnett handed the said acceptances to me and instructed me to proceed to Montreal and negotiate them with James Baxter.

(3) I went to Montreal with the said acceptances, and took them at once to said Baxter, the said Baxter looked over them and informed me that he could take them, and that he was going to see Mr. Archibald Campbell to get him to go in with him in discounting the acceptances and furnish part of the money. The said Baxter then left his office, as I understand, for that purpose, and took the acceptances with him.

(4) I remained for the purpose of negotiating the said draft about ten days or two weeks, spending most of my time during that time in said Baxter's office, visiting it repeatedly every day. During the whole of this time the said Campbell visited Mr. Baxter's office two or three times a day, and had interviews with the said Baxter whenever the said Baxter was in the office, such interviews lasting from a few minutes to half an hour each. Whenever the said Campbell came in the said Baxter would request me to withdraw, and I did so. During the first interview with him, the said Baxter was absent from his office on one occasion a whole day. This was the first day or two after my first interview with him, and he informed me, before going away that he was going to Ogdensburg.

(5) During my stay in Montreal the said Baxter advanced me small sums from time to time to pay my expenses, and a week or ten days after my arrival in Montreal he paid me $2000 on account. The residue of the consideration for the said acceptances was paid to me by the said Baxter the day I left Montreal, which was about the end of the said month of May.

(6) The total consideration paid me by the said Baxter, consisted of five thousand dollars cash and diamonds and jewelery of the actual value of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, although the said Baxter put a higher valuation upon them (I believe about $4000) for the purpose of the transaction.

(7) The said Campbell was in Baxter's office on the day the said transaction was closed, and brought in a package which I was there, which package he left at the said office. The said Baxter closed the said transaction with me after the said visit of the said Mr. Campbell.

(8) The said Campbell is Mr. Archibald Campbell of Montreal, now one of the liquidators of the said Central Bank.

What the Shareholders Must Pay In.

The shares in the Central were $100 each, and nearly all of them fully paid up. The list below gives the amount in which each shareholder is still liable to the liquidators under the double liability clause, and which amount must be paid by the unfortunate shareholders. Some of them will not be able to meet the demand and will simply refuse to pay; others are good for it, but will have to be given time; still others will pay up and be done with it. The postoffice address is only given in the case of those who live out of Toronto.

The Master has appointed Thursday, March 1 next, to settle the list of contributories, and has directed that each of the parties named on the list below be notified to show cause on that day why they should not be adjudged liable for the number of shares, and for the amounts set opposite their respective names, and also why calls should not be made from time to time, until a sufficient amount be realized from the shareholders as contributories to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the bank.

The list is as follows:

Allen, Mrs. A. J.	10,000	Anderson, Mrs. T.	1,000
Allen, Mrs. E.	2,000	Armstrong, Jas. Harris	1,000
Armstrong, B. W.	2,000	Ashbury, S. B.	400
Armstrong, C. W.	1,000	Atkinson, W.	400
Brodie, A.	1,000	Boyd, R. & Co.	1,000
Brown, Philip (broker)	4,000	Bailey, W.	100
Baines, C. C. (broker)	1,000	Balmer, G.	100
Baines, W. J. (broker)	5,200	Barclay, Jas. Guelph	5,000
Barber, W. F., Guelph	1,000	Best, W. F. do	1,000
Blain, David	9,500	Blain, R. B. do	1,000
Blain, Hugh	1,000	Beck, J. H., Brampton	100
Blake, S. H.	20,000	Bickford, Jas. Q., Guelph	100
Bickford, W. Wickers	500	Bond, J. N., Guelph	200
Boothe, A.	2,000	Bowman, S.	3,000
Boyd, G.	5,000	Bright, T., Stock'ville	500
Booth, W.	1,000	Brand, T. G. Major	500
Brandon, J.	1,000	Bridgen, F.	100
Brown, J. Gordon	1,600	Brown, A. G. Crocker	1,000
Brown, F. D.	1,000	Brown, Jas. Durham	1,500
Brown, J. H.	1,000	Bull, Geo.	100
Cox & Co. (brokers)	11,000	Carrick, A. W.	1,000
Cochran, R. (bkr.)	9,500	Campbell, A.	2,000
Cassels, Son & Co.	400	Campbell, Hector	100
Christie, D.	600	Campbell, R. P.	100
Christie, P.	500	Cameron, J.	100
Clarke, F.	500	Cannington, A.	100
Cook, H. H.	1,000	Clarke, J. K.	100
Copland & Co.	1,000	Cooper, W.	100
Cochrane, Mrs. A.	2,000	Cole, J. S.	100
Cathcart, Jas.	2,000	Crawford, Jas.	100
Cox, S.	100	Crawford, Eli	100
Crocker, Wm.	200	Cunningham, S.	100
Clocker, Jas.	100	Curry, J. & Son	500
Currie, Mrs. C. V.	500	Crosby, F.	500
Cuthbert, A. E.	500	Cuthbert, Geo.	500
Curry, Wm.	100	Curry, J. & Son	500
Daniels, Brampton	1,000	Dowie, W.	1,000
Davis, A.	2,000	Douglas, Mrs. A.	2,000
Davis, Jas.	500	Drury, J. Patterson	1,000
Dingle, Mrs. A.	1,000	Duncan, W.	2,000
Dingle, R.	500	Dunlop, W.	2,000
Day, Mrs. E. Guelph	500	Dwight, H. F.	5,000
Dinnick, Mrs.	500	Dwight, L.	5,000
Dawes & Henderson	500	Dwight, Mary M.	5,000
Davis, Miss A. H.	41,200	Donogh, John	1,000
Dobson, S., Brampton	100	Dixon, Alex.	500
Edy, J. T.	1,000	Englehart, Deerpark	600
Evans, T., Guelph	5,000	Evans, G.	100
Fennell, Jas.	100	Foster, T. C.	1,000
Ferguson, T.	1,000	Foster, Mrs. E.	500
Fisken, John	1,000	Fisher, D.	2,000
Frankland, R.	2,000	Fyfe, D.	100
Gallow, E.	5,000	Gray, David	500
Gardons, W. B.	1,000	Graham, D.	100
Gilray, Jas. Guelph	3,000	Gordon, G.	200
Gooderham, W.	20,000	Groff, Mrs. F. A.	200
Gowey, Mrs. M.	1,000	Gowan, Col.	500
Grover, J. Buchan	22,400		
Hoffy, B. J.	1,000	Hough, J. J.	2,000
Hamilton, J. C.	500	Hoskin, Hon. John	1,000
Hamilton, C. D.	300	Howard, A. McLean	2,000
Hamilton, W. B.	5,000	Howitt, J. E.	100
Harrison, H. B.	4,000	Hovenden, Robt.	3,000
Helm, J., Port Hope	5,000	Howard, D. McD.	1,500
Hatson, Wm.	100	Howard, J. W.	1,000
Henderson, J. D.	10,300	Hunter, W. D.	100
Hicks, Mrs. E. C.	100	Hunter, T. H.	100
Hill, Mrs. C.	800	Husband, E.	500
Hill, Alex. D.	600	Hutchinson, G.	100
Hillock F.	100	Home Savings	1,000
Hodge, Miss Kate