## The Catholic Register

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED. Rev. W. T. Herridge, a .. sading Pres bytorian minister of Ottawa, has been preaching a remarkable sermon on the recent revision of the Creed. He freely admits that the Creed deserved to fail and in saying so touches the one really important point of all religious discussion, when he continues: "Unless the truth of God has ceased to instruct tho world, it would seem to be our duty to make what progress we cau."

Mr. Herridge does not see any use of attempting to formulate a new Creed. There is no progress to be made in that direction. He perceives that this is not a Creed-making age. For his own part he would not go further than preaching the infinite compassion of God. But, merely as a "classic," he would like to see the Westminster Confession allowed to stand. These are Mr Herridgo's words as reported:—

"The Westminster Confession in its general system of doctrine is soundly theistic and especially Christian. But it has its limitations, like all other works of man. It emphasizes what might be called the dynamic view of God as a Sovereign, rather than the moral view of God as a Father. It dogmatizes on the subject of election in a confident way which the Scriptures scarcely seem to warrant. It identifies the anti-Christ with a single person, instead of inding the anti-Christ in overy temper and tendency which opposes His holy will. Yet the service which it rendered to its own ago can scarcely be overestimated, and if it does not minister in the same degree to the thought of this age, that simply proves this age has outgrown it. Personally it does not seem to me the best thing to attempt to make a modern version of the Westminster Greed, even if that were possible. Chaucor might be more intelligible if rendered into the English of today, but he would be spoiled as a classic." "The Westminster Confession, in its

Mr. Herridge appears to have been in too tolerant a mord with the world at large to remember at the moment that classics can never satisfy the religious nature of man. Then there is salvation to be considered. Classics are but empty husks to the soul seeking salvation. Mr. Herridge is right when he says the truth of God has not ceased to instruct the world. It would be blasphemy to gainsay it. For Christ said He built His Church on Peter and would be with it all days. "The gates of bell shall not prevail against it." Mr. Herridge does not doubt. Why then talk of classics, when duty demands progress? Progress can only be made towards the light, which is the truth of God. To tarry by the wayside talking of classics means but turning toward the fog upon which, it is true, the light somotimes produces hues that are pleasing and even impressive. These are, however, but cloud effects. When the light is absent the fog is chilling.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSPIR-

ACY.

Last week we recorded the verdict given in Sydney in the shameful case of conspiracy to destroy the priestly character of Dr. O'Haran, Cardinal and through him to injure the Catholic Church in the new Commonwealth of Australia. The Liverpool Catholic Times, just to hand, has further particulars following the verdict. It appears that the Catholics of Australia have been expressing in various ways their entrusiastic joy at the triumphant acquistal of Dr. O'Haran Their Protestant, fellow-citizens have joined very heartily in the rejoicings. Every inch of space in the Sydney Town Hall was occupied at a meeting to sympatbise with Dr. O'Harau, and it was andoubtedly one of the most notable demonstrations that have ever taken place in Australia. Mr. Barton, the Federal Premier, wrote a letter conveying his seare of the injustice of the charge which Dr. O'Haran had to face, and the Hon. J. H. Want, K C., M.L.C., who is, like Mr. Barton, a Protostant, said that, having been Dr. O'Haran's counsel, not only could lie endorse the unanimous verdict of the jury, but he could add that there was a mass of elidence that could not be laid before the pourt which proved most indisputably Dg. O'Haran's complete innecence. The meeting resolved that every penny of the rev gentleman's costs should be paid by public subscription, and a sum of close on £2,000 was contributed within a few days. The utmon indignation was felt regarding a shameful feature of the first trial at which the jury disagreed. The cause of the disagreement

was, it appears, a remark by the judge, a bigot named Simpson, to the effect that it was a question whether Catholics could be believed on oath. It is a revolation from a country like Australia, that a man who is so ignorant and so projudiced should ecoupy a seat on the bench. Fortunately, a judge of clearer mir and higher ability, Mr. Justice Owen, presided at the second trial, and such was the impression made on his mind by the evidence, that he gave omphasis to the verdict of the jury by doclaring that he entirely concurred

There can be no doubt that the man whom a jury of his fellow-countrymen has found guilty of bringing a false and odicas chargo against Dr. O'Haran received active sympathy from a bigoted group. The Sydney Freeman's Journal declares that during the trial it was alleged that the Rev. Dill Mackay not only sheltered the petitioner, but allowed the use of a room in his own house, and found the necessary writing materials to cuable his friends to strike a jury. Yet, examining carefully the analysis of the evidence by Judge Owen, it does not, in his opinion, contain oven the shadow proof against Dr. O'Haran. It is incflably shocking that an innocent man holding the high and holy office of a priest, and having a reputation beyond reproach, should be made the object of such an infamous persecution. Documents containing extraordinary revola tions are, it is stated, now in the hands of the Catholics, and will soon see the

A "BLACKEYE" FOR THE EX-IIIBITION.

The ratepayers' vote on the by-laws submitted last Friday resulted exactly as THE REGISTER expected. On May 16th we wrote:

"The Council played into the hauds of the Exhibition crowd by deciding to submit the Industrial Exhibition by law and the Water Works by law together to the ratepayers. The chance taken by the Exhibition Association is that the two proposals will stand or fall together. What is likely to fall together fall together . . . What is likely to happen is that the ratepayers in their auger will tote down both by-laws. The Council is not to be trusted when it links the pressing business of the city with the audacious importunity of the Exhibition Association."

The ratepayers voted against both bylaws most emphrically; and now, with characteristic insolence, the Exhibition Association claims that it was the un popularity of the Water Works by-law that defeated their bold game. The Exhibition Association must sooner or later, however, acknowledge the fact which has already gone straight home to the consciousness of the taxpayers of Toronto, that the so called "Industrial" is a fraud upon the public and an outrage against every principle of municipal institutions. The Council should now order an investigation into the expenditure of money to further the vote on Friday last in favor of the Exhibition bylaw. If there is one independent man in the Cour il who does not fear the fate which the friends of the Exhibition boasted they had meted out to Ald. Denison, the matter will be taken up More about the Exhibition will be seasonable and in the public interest as Fair time approaches.

AN APPALLING RECORD.

The more complete returns of the Irish census, which we publish to day, tell a story that is simply appalling. A change of names indeed would enable one quite naturally to apply the record to the Boer states of South Africa since the war. Lord Saliabury's threat the other day that it was the intention of his Governmet to treat Ireland like South Africa, was unnecessary, we think. feeling, however, he is, unfortunately, Ruin has been spreading over the former not wrong. England, while she is pourting out blood and money, and brave country not during the past two years, but for the long period of its subjection to the policy which Lord Salisbury has been candid erough to re-state again in all its brutality. It must be trying to statesmen of more hypocritical natures than the head of the Government when the truth is blurted out by him at the awkward moment of the publication of the past ten years' record of a fleeing people, leaving empty farmsteads all over the nuhsppy island. Mr. Wyndham, who belongs to the new school of English politicians, is fairly disconcerted by Lord Salisbury's ferociousness. He hastens to assure the people of Ireland that he will make every effort to stay the tide of emigration from the country. On the publication of the last census returns, The London Times congratulated itself that the returns manifeeted a satisfactory diminution of the political importance of the Irish in the United Kingdom. The Times and Lord Salisbury are of one mind in the matter, but the Premier does not disguise his personal opinion that he would prefer. to see the diminishing process continued through the agency of Lee-Metford rifles rather toan emigrant ships, that carry the Irish to the country of Uncle Sam, where their numbers in the next decade will begin to approximate the population of England itself, whose people are no longer of the colonising

INTERMINABLE WAR.

Something like a feeling of paule has again been produced in England by the publication of long casualty lists, after Boor attacks on strong British positions although, it is added, the Boers were ultimately driven off. The public notion is that the War Office conceals the truth; but the officials declare Lord Kitchener solely responsible for the un antisfactory character of the reports, and that all he has condescended to telegraph has been given to the public. The air is full of rumors, one being that Lord Milner came home to work up a sentiment against Lord Kitchener and leave the field in South Africa to a weaker man, who would play into the hands of the mine owners, whose interests seem 'o be the main thing in the oyes of Mr. Chamberlain and his protogo, Lord Milner. Lord Kitchoner has been re-christened "Kitchener of Chaos" -uutil lately it was Khartoum-and has been called "pro Bosr" even, like brave and honest old General Butler at the opening of the war. The generals who were sout home in disgrace to make Lord Kitchener's part appear all the more conspicuous, are rather enjoying the new mess which the later progress of the war seems to have reached. Gen eral Buller made the public statement the other day that he had been recalled to make way "for younger and, I hope, better men." The satire in that speech was not even thinly disguised. The most anti-Boer correspondent in London is I. N. Ford, of The New York Tribune. His latest summing up of the situation is as follows:-

"The War Office is being inundated with numerous enquiries because of the currency that has been given to the rumor of a serious British defeat. It would not injure the British army if the details of the Vlakfonten fight, which by this time have reached Lord Kitchener, were telegraphed home at once, and it would help to relieve the uneasiness felt by a million or more of English ness felt by a million or more of English men and women who have relatives at the front."

In the midst of these continued diffi culties and alarms, the British taxpayors and the families of the quarter nillion men still at the front must feel the force of the remark made by the Detroit Free Press the other day, that they should be devoutly thankful at least Mr. Chamberlain was not born

THE PROFESSOR WEAKENS.

Whenever we have occasion to speak of Professor Goldwin Smith we give him ungrudging credit for independence of expression. In all his political opinions he is regarded as one who has the courage of his convictions. Even upon the question of Home Rule he is classed as a convert, or rather pervert, having once favored the Irich cause very warmly. But after reading. "The Bystander" letter in last week's Weekly Sun, the impression is borne in upon us that the Professor's backbone is weakening. He has departed so far from his usual independence of style as to offer excuse for his unpopular opinions upon the Boer war. In a reference to Lord Saliabury's recent insanely anti-Irish speech, Mr. Smith insinuates that, as himself and Lord Salisbury are in agreement about Ireland, his opposition to Lord Salisbury's South African policy should not make him so very unpopular in Canada, or as least, that his anti-Iriah views ought to be taken into favorable account. The Professor's article starts out thus:

"Lord Salisbury, always able, is not always happy in his speeches. He once enraged the Irish by likening them to Hottentots. He is not likely to please them by telling them that if they had Home Rule he would have to treat them like the Roser. In his satimate of Irish like the Boers. In his estimate of Irish ing the world's hatred for the suppression of South African independence, has within her own realm a mass of disaftion scarcely veiled, and ready, if opportunity were afforded it, to break on: into rebellion.

Lord Salisbury's tirade agains's Ireland is endorsed very readily by the Professor, who, we suppose, would be a thorough-paced jingo if Lord Kitchener were to-morrow burning Irish instead of Boer farmsteads. This, however, is not the point we are elucidating. Mark the Professor's further words:

"Lord Salisbury's words remind us of the perilous struggle some years ago about Home Ruie, and recall she historic fact that the Dominion Tarliament to propitiate the Irish vote, passed a resolution of sympathy with the Home Rule movement, that is, in Lord Salisbury's opinion, a movement for the dismemberment of the United Ringdem; and for so doing received a rebuks from a British Secretary of State. The Ontario Legislature, with the same object, and in the face of the Flome Secretary's rebuke, censured the British Government for a renewal of the Irish Crimes Act. Such incidents might be borne in mind when the people who at that time did their best to uphold the integrity of the United Kingdom are resided as traitors and Little Englanders because they cannot see that it is consistent with the "Lord Salisbury's words remind us not see that it is consistent with real interest or honor of Great Britain to make war upon the independence of the South African republics."

The italios, which are ours, indicate where the Professor's backbone is failing. The wind-up is a plea for himself

He asks the Canadian opponents of Ireland to comember how he stood with them against Iroland, and out of fellowfeeling to stop calling "traitor" at him on the Boor's account. This is very unlike Mr. Smith. He should brace up and be bluself again. The people who are scolding him now will only pity him for this shamefaced appeal to their clemency. Besides the Canadian opponouts of Iroland are too fow and submerged to be worth appealing to.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY. A local cotoric of chergetic young persons enjoying a reputation as the boldost exponents of the modern art of self-advertisment that ever came ever the pike, are filling the newspapers with patriotic proteste against the abhorrent idea of a tablet to the memory of General Montgomery, in Quebec. Mont gomery was a humane soldier to whose memory the people of Quebec ewe some thing more than tardy permission for a tablet or other memorial. A letter is his handwriting is in the possesion of Mr. John D. Crimmins, of Boston. The lettor was written to General Sir Guy Carlton on the eve of the assault in which Montgomery fell. In it he decla-

red:"You shall not be a prisoner. You shall

"You shall not be a prisoner. You shall have a safe conduct to New York or wherescover you may choose to embark—The Lieutenant Governor shall have the same indulgence—
I congage in the most solemn manner for the security of the lives and properties of the citizens, our dispute is not with them—we bear them no malice and the hopes of affording them relief alone induce make these proposals. lone induce me to make these proposals.

should you decline the offer I now make, I hope I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of the world of the fatal contequences which must attend your refusal, which I have sufficiently explained in my former letter.

"Richard Montgomery."

When the assault was intended on the city, the post tells fame was foretold of the captain who vowed not to lift his spear against the bower of the muses. Montgomery was filled with solicitude for all the inhabitants. The descendants of those inhabitants would be churlish indeed to grudge his name the paltry glory of a tablet.

TORONTO'S TAX RATE ...

Toronto has a growing population, but the increasing assessment more than keeps pace with it. The local improvement systom places an extra burden in the shape of a mortgage on nearly every piece of property owned in the city, outside the contral district, and the blocks of land held by the Government and some large corporations. Year after year the City Treasurer reports that the people pay their taxes promptly. Under such conditions it is hard to understand why the tax rate should go on constantly increasing. There is a fault somewhere, and it is probably in the loose-jouted system of spending department, that are only theoretically controlled by Council.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

A college professor remarks: "Reading novels is like gambling. The average novel reader is no better than a gambler, because he reads for the tickling prolongation of uncertainty-and that is all there is to gambling, except professionr gambling. The average novel reader races along to find out whether the heroine is married or buried."

The Most Rev. Placide Louis Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and Apostolic Delegate Extraordinary for Cubs, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. has arrived in Rome, and taken up his residence in the house of the Dominicans in Via San Sebastianello, where the hou of Manila also resides. is reported that Archbishop Chapelle is likely to achieve a cortain success in the preservation in part of the ecclesiastical property in these islands to its legitimate owners. On Ascension Thursday Archbishop Chapello was received by the Pope, and before and since then he has been much occupied in the Roman Congregations and in interviews with the diplomatic corps.

Mr. S. H. Blake has at last been taken sericusly. The Antigoniah Casket regraifully assures him that he is safe from attack on the part of the bishops. The Casket gives a reason for think ing so. "There is," it says, "one reason why it is impracticable for our prelator to pursue meddlesome .nischief makers like Mr. Blake in the manner which he says they have aworn to do. Most of our prelates come to the taking of their oath at an age at which they are precluded from athletic exercises, and we don't think it would look well, any. how, to see a bishop, young or old, doing a hundred yard dash after Mr. Blake. He over-estimates his own ir portance. Most Catholic Bishops would not consider him worth the breath necessary to answer him, not to speak of the energy necessary to pursue and best him. And yet how sadly he needs a spanking! And our bishops are getting old! Alas!

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 3—The 83rd annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the board 100m of the institution at 1 o'clock to-day. There were presentlenn Geo A Drummond, Vice-President; Sit William Macdonald, Hon Jas Charles, Canada, Benyon Mearrs B.B. dent; Sit William Macdonald, Hon Just O'Blyin, Capitain Benyon, Messrs B B. Angus, A W Hooper, Hector Mackenzie, David Morrice, F B I yen, K C, F T Judah, K C, B A Boas, J G Snetsinger, W. H. Evans, W J Buchanan, E. B. Gheenshields, Richard White, A T Taylor, J Try-Do.in, Henry Dobelt, Hugh Cameron, M S Icaley, Henry Mason, If Drummont, A Walmsley, Nicholas Murphy, John Mor-rison. On the motion of Mr. R. B. Ab gus, Hon George A Drummond, Vice-President, was unanimously voted to the chair, in the absence f the Presi-dent, the Right Hon Lo Stratheona and Mount Royal

and Mount Royal
On the motion of Mr. F. T. Judah,
seconded by Mr. Henry Dobell, it was
agreed, that the following gentlemen he appointed to act as sciutineers Messis F S Lyman, K C, and W J. Buchanan, and that Mr James Aird he the secretary of the meeting."

The Directors' Report. The report of the dorectors to Shareholders at their 83rd annual general meeting was then read by Mr. 12 S. Clouston, General Manager, as follows.—The directors have pleasure in presenting the 83rd annual report, showing the result of the bank's business of the year ended 30th April,

1901.

Raince of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1900 ... 427,180 80

Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1901, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts 1,537,522 89 and doubtful debts 1,537,522 89 \$1,964,703 19

2,200,000 00

Balance of profit and loss car-ried forward .... 764,708 19 As shareholders are aware, the pre-sent bank charters would have expired on the list of July next Instead of in-troducing a n entire new bank act, the Government proceeded to continue the charters of the banks, and has provided for the changes which in its opinion were advisable by smendments in the Tink Act of 1890. The accommoda-tion in the bank's building at headquarters having become very inade-quate for the proper conduct of the business, it has been found necessary to erect suitable premises on the site recently acquired on Craig street, and the work is now in progress. The new premises are to be connected with the present building by a bridge over For-tification lane. Premises are also be-ing erected at the corner of Wellington and Magdalen streets for the use of the Point St Charles sub-agency, and since the last annual meeting the bank's building at Sydney, N.S., has been completed and occupied by that branch of the bank at Glace Bay, NS, The head office and all the branches have passed through usual inspection during the year.

Strathcona and Mount Royal,

Bank of Montreal, head office, June 3rd, 1901.

The General Statement. The general statement of assets and Habilities of the bank, April 80th, 1901, was read as follows:—

87,761,702 19 Unclaimed 2,432 01 dends
Half-yearly dividends, payable
lst June, 1901 699,000 00 8,367,135 29

••• \$20,367,136 20

Notes of the Bank
In circulation ... \$ 6,482,214 to
Deposits not bearing interest ... 18,184,774 47
Deposits bearing interest ... 64,007,823 13
Balance due to
other banks in
Canada ... 46,082 33 46,082 93 79,214,924 50 \$99,682,669 73 Assets

Gold and silver coin current ...\$ 2,564,528 26
Government demand notes 3,472,410 25
Deposit with Dominion Government required by A.\* nf
Parliar nt for security of
general bank note circulation
The country of the parents Due by agencies
of this bank and
other banks in
Great Britain
Due by agencies
of this bank
and other banks
in foreign coun-\$ 2,536,166 61 in foreign countries
Call and short
Icans in Great
Britain and the
United States
Provincial Government security 2,264,257 63 23,536,628 00 617,930 30 1,630,470 10

Bank premises at Montral and at Mon... branches ... Current loans discounts current loans and discounts In Canada, and clsewhere trebate interest and cheeving secured by morigage or otherwise overdue debts not specially secured (10 ss provided for) 58,850,449 34 131,135 27

118,250 07 59,099,834 68

F. S. CLOUSTON.

General Manager.

Montreal, 30th April, 1901.

The General Manager's Address
Mr. Clouston then said.—The statement before you requires a little explanation, as it is made up to conform to the amended bank act of last session, and now embraces our foreign business, as well as our Canadian. Previous statements showed only the ballot resulted in the election of the following directors.—Mr. R. Drummond, Mr. A. F. Gault, Mr. F. B. Greenshields. Sir William C. Maccionald Mr. A. T. Patierson, Mr. R. O. Reid, Mr. als Ross, Ross, R. G. M. G. M.

had been liquidated. Consequently, had been liquidated. Consequently, our statement now includes "il deposits and loans elsowhere than in Canada. This makes a comparison with former statements an impossibility, but for the infornation of the shareholders, I may say that the principal changes in our Canadian business are as follows; Circulation increases, \$321,000 Deposits not beating interest. In-

Deposits not bearing interest, in-Deposits bearing interest increase,

25,422,000, arrent loans and discounts, do-

You will notice that our profits are a little in excess of those of last year, and the statement is one of the strongest we have had the pleasure of laying

The New Banking Rules.

As the charters of all the banks would have expired in July of this year a further extension of ten years year a further extension of the vears was granted and certain amendments in the bank act were enacted. The thief changes were:—The rate of interest of the notes of suspended bao's was reduced from dope een to 5 per cent Pawer has been given to enable a bank to purchase the assets of an-other, thus overcoming the barrier which formerly existed to the amalgamation of barks. In addition to the annual return of unclaimed dividends and balances we are also required,to furnish a statement of all, drafts and bills of exchange issued and remaining unpaid.

In the case of a suspended bank, the Canadian Bankers' Association has been given power to appoint a curator. The e-sociation has also been entrust-ed with the work of inspecting and supervising the note circulating accounts of all the banks in the Dominion, an added safeguard if any were needed to the circulating currency of the country. In this way the association has practically become an again of the Government in the administration of the act. The form of our statement to the Government has been changed and fuller dott lis are now required. It was this that rendered advisable the new form of statement now laid before Other changes were more of interest to bankors themselves than the public. Generally speaking, the alter-ations were in the direction of strengthening and improving the act under which we have worked for the last ten

ening and improving the act under which we have worked for the last ten years.

At the last session of Parliament the Figure Minister took power to establish a mint. The opinion of the bankers, not from any selfish point of view, but from wint we believed to be in the best interest of the country at large, were not forth at the last annual meeting of the Bankers Association, and id on the propose to say anything more on the subject here. The act was only permissive, and it may be that on looking more closely into the matter the Government may decide not to incur considerable expense in order to deteriorate the value of one of our products, as the gold is more available to pay our foreign indebtedness and more variantle gmedium it will not displace the paper currency here any more than it does in the United States, while the miners to day can obtain f om the banks the same value for their gold as they would it the mint were established even in British Columbia.

Business Generally Good.

would if the mint were established even in littlish Columbia.

Itusiness Generally Good.

Itusiness during the last year has been generally good, notwithstanding a short crop in the northwest, and in spite of the unitertunate condition of affairs in the mining districts in other sections of Canada even the most possimistic of tarmers should have been satisfied with the results of the last two years. If, from a sentimental point of view, we were eagor and willing to aid the mother country by the despatch of troops, as will always be the case, the practical result is a magnificant advertisement to Canada and an additional market established for our products which will probably recoup the outlay of this country. In the last year there has been an increased temand for its products in consequence of the Boor war in South Africa. On the other hand, the woollen manufacturing industry has not been prosperous, and I am sorry to say, the outlook for the lumber trade is not the best, prices ruing low and the markets being congosted, and we can only hope for an improvement before the season Inlishes.

Need for Caution.

Need for Caution.

Need for Caution.

There are also signs of over-production in textile goods and in the manufacture of pulp, which only need judicious restraint to be put on a good basis. We must not forget the return of the wave, and get so far beyond our depth as to loose our footing. It is too carly to speak of the future clops, though up to the present the reports are good, and if they turn out according to promise we ought to have another good year, and it that comes you can see that this bank is in a position to take advantage of it.

Adoption of the Report.

Adoption of the Report.

Hon Geo A Drummond said;—You have heard the statement of the Gengral Manager and the report of the directors. The statements placed before you appear to me to be so full and complete that I do not consider time-

rectors The statements placed before you appear to me to be so full and complete that I do not consider it necessary to make any further amplification of them I will content my-self, therefore, with moving "That the report of an directors now read, be adopted, and printed for distribution among the shareholders."

The motion was seconded by Mr E. B. Grenshielde, and after a few remarks by Mr. John Morrison, who thought that the General Manager had taken the correct view with regard to the catablishment of a Canadian mint, was carried unanimously.

Senator O'Brien moved;—"That the thanks of the ornesting he presented to the President, Vice-resident and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank." This was seconded by Mr. David Morrice and was unanimously agreed to."

Sir William Macdonald moved—"That the thanks of the make," This was seconded by Mr. R B. Angus, and, having been unanimously concurred in, was acknowledged by the General Manager.

Mr. B. A. Born moved;—"That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until 3 o'clock universitifier minimes clapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued." This was seconded by Mr. R B. And or Mr. Hector Maukenzie and unanimously agreed to."