The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

A REFORM.

A good deal is said just now about the way in which the Corporation is managing the City's affairs. There is talk of mismanagement, of misdirection of expenditure, of mistakes of officials, of foolish financing, but, we are proud to have it to say, no talk of boodling or any other form of dishonesty. The perfect integrity of the City Council, collectively and individually, is, as far as our observation goes, not seriously questioned. It is believed that the Council has made mistakes, but those mistakes have been made in the endeavor of its different committees and officials to supply the wants of the citizens. The situation is unpleasant, but it is not really serious. A few reforms begun in time and resolutely carried out, would put the city's affairs in good order and make it a matter of comparative ease effectively to carry on its government.

It is evident to intelligent observers that mistakes are made and money lost and misspent for want of more intelligent direction of the city's public works. What the city wants at this present moment is a capable and energetic engineer to superintend all its works requiring engineering skill. A first-class man would save his salary over and over again. He would in the first place render some of the engineers, of whom Alderman Renouf the other day complained so pathetically, unnecessary. Three or four engineers are altogether too many for a small city like Victoria. What necessity, for instance, is there to have one engineer for the streets and another for the water supply? One good man could do all the work that really requires engineering skill for both services. But the man employed should be up to the times. He should be energetic and not afraid to work. Under his advice and instructions the city would get the worth of every dollar appropriated for its public works. None of the taxpayers' money would be wasted in correcting blunders or in committing them. He would be able, too, so to organize the staff of workmen that the city would get the greatest possible amount of benefit from their labor. Such an engineer would be able to give good advice to the different committees, show them what was required to be done, and how it ought to be done. Energy and money would, under him, be both well directed, and the work when finished would be good and creditable to the city. An end would be put to botching and bungling. We feel assured that the improvement which such a man as we speak of would effect in a very short time would equally surprise and please all who take an interest in the city's affairs. But the engineer should be a man who ranks high in his profession, and no favoritism should be exercised in the choice of the man. He should be selected for his merit alone.

The appointment of a City Engineer would involve a number of reforms in the manner of maintaining and extending the city's public works which would improve them greatly, and at the same time save the city thousands of dollars every year. Other reforms are required, but as the greatest number of complaints have been made about the Corporation's expenditure on public works, and the results that are produced, we have directed attention to the necessity of placing over all the works of the city a competent engineer.

MR. CHAPLEAU.

The course which the Hon. Mr. Chapleau is pursuing appears to us to be both unwise and undignified. If the Premier and the other leaders of the Conservative Party do not entertain as high an opinion of Mr. Chapleau's abilities as he does himself, it may be unfortunate, but we do not see very well how it can be helped. Certainly an open avowal of the Secretary of State's ambition and a public expression of his discontent will not cause the Premier to alter his estimate of that gentleman's capacity and claims or make it easier to accept him as a colleague at his own valuation. They would, we should say, have rather the opposite effect. No man likes to have it believed that he has done a certain act or pursued a certain course under compulsion; and a man in the position of the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada cannot afford to act in such a way as to give the public reason to believe that he has succumbed to pressure not very diplomatically applied.

If Mr. Chapleau were now appointed Minister of Railways people would at once conclude that he had gained a victory over his Leader, and that he was master of the situation. The Opposition would at once declare that it was Mr. Chapleau who was the driver of the Government, instead of Mr. Abbott, being its leader. It is easy to see what the moral and the political effect of such an assertion, iterated and reiterated as it would be sure to be, would have on the country at large. Many would conclude that it was true, and certainly the circumstances would give color to that conclusion, and men who would cheerfully and even zealously support a government led by Mr. Abbott, would be easily persuaded to oppose one driven by Mr. Chapleau.

It might be supposed that Mr. Chapleau would foresee this and that he would studiously refrain from either saying or doing anything that would make it difficult for the First Minister to give him the office he seeks. The opinion that seems to prevail in the East that Mr. Chapleau has already gone too far, is evidently the correct one. He has gone too far to permit Mr. Abbott to make him Minister of Railways in the reorganized Government without forcing people to conclude that the Premier has been coerced into consenting to his promotion, and he has gone too far to allow him to retain the office that he now holds and his self-respect as well. If after making so bold and so open an effort to capture the Department of Railways and Canals he retreats to the Secretary of State's office, foiled and humbled, he could hardly expect to retain the respect and the confidence of even his own immediate following.

Mr. Chapleau, for a Frenchman, has in this matter acted with very little skill and with no tact at all. He had a difficult game to play; his cards were not of the best, and every bystander must see that he has played them very badly.

If Mr. Chapleau, as now appears to be most probable, is not a member of the reconstructed Government, we do not think that the people of Canada will grieve very much, or that the Conservative party will be inconsolable. He is certainly a clever man and a brilliant orator, but he has not given evidence of possessing even a moderate share of administrative ability. The way in which the Printing Department has been administered does not show that he possesses the faculty of choosing good subordinates or of keeping them well in hand after they are chosen. Like his late colleague Sir Hector Langevin, he allowed very grave abuses to exist without discovery. He may not have known of the improper practices of Senecal and others, but is his ignorance excusable? The people of Canada want men at the heads of the different departments who will keep an eye to what is going on, and who will be quick to discover irregularities and prompt to punish those who commit them. They have had enough of figure heads; what they want now are business heads.

A COALITION.

The Montreal Star evidently despairs of Mr. Abbott's being able to form a good working Government out of the Conservative Party. It therefore advocates a coalition. Its programme is to throw Mr. Abbott overboard, and to prevail upon Sir John Thompson and Mr. Blake to put their heads together in order to form an Administration composed of Conservatives and Liberals. In what proportions it would like the two elements to be our contemporary does not say. As its leanings are Conservative it is more than likely it would give the Tories the predonderance. The platform is to be—honest government and a moderately protective tariff.

What Mr. Abbott has done to offend the Star we are at a loss to conjecture. We find it almost as hard to guess why it is that it condemns the Conservative Party as being either hopelessly corrupt or utterly incapable. There are surely a sufficient number of honest and able men among the Conservatives to form a Government to carry out the Star's policy without making a draft on the honesty and ability of the Liberal Party.

We cannot see any difference between the policy of the present Government and the policy of the Star's proposed coalition administration. Mr. Abbott is in favor of honest government. He has shown by his acts since he came into power that he is bound to put down corruption, as far as the laws and watchfulness on the part of those who are entrusted with their administration can put it down. He is opposed to unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and he is in favor of moderate protection. It seems to us that Sir John Thompson, whom the Star deigns to patronize, would work much more agreeably and pleasantly with Mr. Abbott than he would with Mr. Blake. We venture the opinion that a Government led by Mr. Abbott, no matter of what material it may be composed, stands a better chance of working effectively and harmoniously than one led by the Liberal ex-leader. Mr. Blake, though an honest man and a very able man, has not proved that he possesses the qualities, which the Leader of a Canadian Government, to be successful, must possess. In fact, as a political leader, he has proved to be a signal failure. This is not said in disparagement of Mr. Blake. A man cannot be everything. It is no detraction to say of a great historian that he is a very poor novelist, or to say of a great novelist that he makes a mess of it when he attempts to write biography. In the same way we do not think that we say anything really injurious to Mr. Blake's reputation, when we express our conviction that the hopes, which the Star has formed of him as a political leader are not well-grounded. Whether it is that he is wanting in what is called magnetism, or whether he does not possess the quality of adaptiveness, or whether it is from some other want or defect in his intellectual or moral constitution, Mr. Blake has not been successful as a political leader, and we do not think, now that he is gettting well up in years, that there is much hope that further trial will show that he, after all, possesses the endowments necessary to successful leadership. The chances, then, of getting a good Government, such as the Star wants, are, we think, far better under Mr. Abbott than under the dual leadership of Sir John Thompson and Mr. Blake. Neither do we think it by any means impossible to get twelve or thirteen good men and true in the Conservative party, who will enjoy the confidence of the country to work with Mr. Abbott. British Columbia can send him one and the other provinces can send their proportionate share. Even Quebec, of which the Star seems to despair, has honest and able Conservatives who can do good service to the country as members of a Conservative Government.

If the worst comes to the worst and Mr. Abbott is unable to fill the seats in the Cabinet with honest Conservatives, let him throw up the sponge and advise the Governor-General to call to his aid Mr. Laurier. This would be greatly preferable to having a mongrel Government, the members of which having different interests and entertaining different views, would be continually pulling against each other and longing for the time when they would be freed from the necessity of working with men whom they did not like and with whom they could not agree. But there is no fear of either party adopting the policy recommended by the Montreal Star. Mr. Abbott will, we are confident, be able to form a Government which will continue to carry out the policy which he has hitherto followed—a government which will gather strength as time advances.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

When it is considered how difficult it is to get the exact number of the inhabitants of a small city, the estimate of the population of the world will be looked upon with scepticism, more or less profound. Learned enterprising men have undertaken to find out how many human beings there are on this wide earth, but how they can come at even an approximation it is very difficult to imagine. There are immense tracts of the earth's surface which, for the census takers' purposes, can hardly be said to be explored at all. And there are whole nations whose calculations and assertions as to their numbers must be taken, with very many grains of allowance. For instance: Who can tell, with any approach to accuracy, the population of China, and who is credulous enough to believe what even the most reliable of Chinese say about the population of the Celestial Empire? What, again, can be known about the population of the interior of Africa? The scanty observations which a few travellers have been able to make over long, narrow tracts of country, must form altogether insufficient data on which to base calculations of the number of people to be found on the whole area of Darkest Africa. But, difficult as the task is, and hopeless as it appears to be to obtain anything like reliable results, it has been attempted. Germans, who are the most patient seekers after knowledge in existence, have tried to number the population of the world and below are some of the results they have obtained. They are contained in a publication called the "Bevoelkerung der Erde," and on the work of a great many toilers, of whom Dr. Wagner and Dr. Supan are the last:

"Wagner and Supan's estimate of the present population of the earth is 1,479,729,400. Dr. Behm's estimate in 1880 was 1,456,000,000, but this was reduced by 22,000,000 in the first edition of the "Bevoelkerung der Erde." This reduction was the result of great accuracy in the statistics, investigations having shown that the populations of certain countries, notably China, had been overestimated. According to the latest data the areas and populations of the great divisions of the earth's surface are as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
Europe	3,756,891	337,379,000
Asia	17,309,426	835,954,000
Africa	11,277,364	163,953,000
America	14,801,462	121,718,000
Australia	2,991,442	3,230,000
Oceanic Islands	733,120	7,430,000
Polar regions	1,730,810	80,400
	52,821,584	1,479,729,400

In 1880 Professor Wagner found that at that time precise data based on actual enumeration were available for only 44 per cent. of the whole population. In the latest computation this percentage has risen to between 56 and 57.

A RISING STATESMAN.

Mr. Balfour is fast developing into a great man. He entered Parliament seventeen years ago, when he was quite young. He did not distinguish himself in any way for a long time. It appeared that he was a little bit of a dude and a good bit of an idler, and no one seemed to think that there was much promise in the young man. He is well connected, and he kept his seat in the House of Commons, and six years ago he was made President of the Local Government Board. But his opportunity came when he was appointed Secretary for Ireland.

That unfortunate country was then in a greatly disturbed state, and a man of strong will and great determination was required to guide its affairs. To every one's surprise, the quiet young dandy who did not seem to think it worth his while to get excited about anything, proved to be just the man that Ireland wanted. He resorted to strong measures and he carried them out with persistence and determination. His policy raised a dreadful storm about his ears, both in Ireland and in the House of Commons. But he faced all difficulties calmly, and he regarded the raging of the Irish members in the House of Commons with serenity. He never lost his temper, and when he considered it worth while to reply to their boisterous attacks, he did it with a cool, contemptuous sarcasm that, while it baffled them, made them more noisily angry than ever. In spite of all opposition, Mr. Balfour pursued the course he had marked out for himself.

The good results of his policy soon made themselves apparent. It was seen that the Irish Secretary was not to be diverted from his course by threats or bullying or boycotting or violence. The agitators could not make him yield an inch. It was also seen that behind his coercive policy and his determination to maintain the supremacy of law in Ireland there was a statesman like and a beneficient purpose. The Irish are a quick-witted people and they, in time, perceived that Mr. Balfour was not a political Mephistopheles who tortured and oppressed the Irish people for the pleasure their sufferings gave him. They found out somehow that he had the good of Ireland and Irishmen at heart, and that it was because he wanted to benefit the country and to ameliorate the condition of its people that he was trying to make them peaceful, orderly and law-abiding. The opposition to him and his measures gradually became milder and execrations ceased to be heard whenever the name of Balfour was mentioned.

It was seen that when a large part of the people of Ireland was in sore distress, when numbers were in danger of perishing for lack of food, Mr. Balfour's efforts to bring help to the afflicted districts were not merely perfunctory. They found out that the man whom they had stigmatized as "bloody" had a feeling heart and that he spared neither time nor labor in devising means to relieve the starving people. He went among them, talked to the priests and people, and convinced them that they had in him a friend both able and willing to help them in their time of need. There is no more direct way to the hearts of the Irish people than the one which Mr. Balfour took. He did not throw bread at them as if they were creatures whom he was bound by his position to feed, but he went among them as a sympathising neighbor and a feeling friend, and the consequence was that the man who had hitherto been cursed as often as his name was mentioned, was blessed—heartily and sincerely blessed. Mr. Balfour's sister also went among the people of the distressed districts, with the Countess of Zetland, to find out how relief could be most suitably given and effectively distributed. The benevolent mission of these ladies had, no doubt, the effect of making the name of Balfour pleasant to Irish ears.

Then it was found that Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill was really intended to benefit the Irish tenantry. The farmers saw that if they availed themselves of its provisions the hated landlord system would soon disappear from Ireland, and that the people would be the owners of the land they cultivated. When the real nature of the statute came to be understood distrust disappeared in Ireland, and the tenants saw that there was a better and a more equitable way of getting even with the landlords than by having recourse to the Plan of Campaign.

When the time came that it was necessary for Mr. Balfour to resign his position as Secretary for Ireland, the country which he found rent and disturbed, and the prey of what threatened soon to be anarchy, had become peaceable quiet and prosperous, and the people who, at the beginning of his administration, had hated him with a bitter and violent hatred had come to regard him as a wise and beneficent ruler, and a true and kind friend. Who will now doubt that, if Arthur James Balfour continues as he has begun, he will, before many years, be Great Britain's greatest statesman.

EDISON'S LATEST.

Edison's latest invention promises to be a great boon to the inhabitants of towns and cities of all civilized countries. If it succeeds as he expects it will, they can have street railroads without either posts or wires. These are the great drawbacks to the electric tramway. The posts are unsightly and inconvenient, and the wires are dangerous and frequently troublesome. All that the electric road of the future will require will be simply the track. The current that propels the cars will run along one of the lines of rails. The New York Herald says: "The general principle of the street car invention is that the electric current passes down through one line of rails, is picked up by the car, passes through the motor beneath it, and goes out on the other side and returns through the other line of rails to the central power station."

Singular to say, the current will be less powerful than that required by the wires and trolly. The voltage by the overhead trolly system is in excess of 500, while that which is required by the new system will be under 100. The current, because it is not strong, keeps on the line, and it can, Mr. Edison asserts, be picked up under two and a half inches of mud. When Mr. Edison has perfected his invention—it is said to be now beyond the experimental stage—there will be electric roads everywhere; no poles will be required, no wires, no cables, no trolly, no storage battery, nothing but two lines of rails and the power-house, with its machinery for the generation of the electricity. It is hard to imagine the extent of the revolution in travel and transport which this invention, simple as it appears, will effect.

Mr. Edison has also on hand an invention which will greatly increase the speed on railways. "He promises us," we are told, "an electric motor which will do away with the noise and dirt of the steam engine and give us a railway of a hundred miles an hour—a speed which will make the mile a minute of to-day slow and unendurable." This may appear incredible to some of our readers, but when they reflect upon what has been done by electricity in our own day, they will hardly feel disposed to regard with incredulity the effects of any invention which has for its motive power that wonderful and most mysterious agent.

POOR SATISFACTION.

The case against the famous Cryptogram Donnelly ended in the jury finding a verdict in his favor for one dollar damages and five dollars costs. This Mr. Donnelly construed into a vindication of his character. He sued for one hundred thousand dollars actual damages, and one dollar was awarded him. This would certainly not be considered a vindication of character on this side of the line. The cause of action was a peculiar one. Some twelve years ago Mr. King wrote a letter to Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, which was really Mr. Donnelly's biography from Col. King's point of view. The letter was exceedingly spicy and yet Mr. Donnelly did not prosecute the paper that published it. It was published again and again at different periods—by the Pioneer Press among other papers—yet Mr. Donnelly made no sign. The charges and allegations in the letter were exceedingly damaging to Mr. Donnelly. He was represented in it as a corrupt politician who took bribes and who attempted to bribe, among others, members of the legislature of the State of Minnesota. But it was not until the other day, when most of the men mentioned in the letter, and who were in a position to testify as to the truth of its contents, had died, that Mr. Donnelly made up his mind to prosecute the Pioneer-Press because it had allowed this much-published letter to appear once more in its columns. The result of the long and extremely interesting trial is, as we have stated, nominal damages and fixing the costs to be paid by the newspaper at five dollars. The fact that Mr. Donnelly is President of the State of Minnesota's branch of the Farmers' Alliance may account for his very great sensitiveness respecting his political reputation at this particular time. His high position in the Alliance opens up for him, in his estimation, no doubt, a brilliant career. He most likely sees senatorships, seats in the Cabinet, and perhaps the highest office in the Republic, in the vista of the future, gained through the instrumentality of this powerful organization, and he is consequently desirous to begin his climb upward with a clean record. The Pioneer-Press stood in his way, and he was determined to crush that insolent sheet. Has he done so?

THE HOSPITAL BALL.

To the Editor:—The Hospital Ball was a pronounced success in very many ways, for here, on the same floor, were collected rich and poor, high and low, rank and file, as also those of religious denominations of all kinds, and yet they all mixed, no one looked askance at the other, none jostled or tread on the tender spots of others, in fact it was a wonderful, pleasant and glorious exhibition of good manners and urbane conduct. It is to be hoped that this is an inauguration of a new era, and that people of all kinds and denominations will, in future, combine to aid sick, helpless and other afflicted people, the Jubilee Hospital among the first.

It is undeniable that the care of the sick is a duty, one of the chief duties of Christian duties inculcated and insisted on by the founder of Christianity. This was so well understood in earlier days, that hospitals and churches (buildings) went hand in hand; where the latter existed the former soon followed as a part of Christian duty. Both these institutions were under control of the clergy, some being clerical medicos, some doctrinal, but the whole fused into one body; in fact the medical profession to-day can claim descent from Luke, the beloved physician. In process of time differences of opinion arose and denominations consequently originated and grew—grew to be of the immense size and number of to-day. These denominations differed from the older stock for the most part in matters of doctrine and by degrees they separated the soul from the body before death, paying every attention to the former but precious little for the latter; in fact faith and good works the product or educt thereof, became contracted into faith alone, and the quarrels among so many denominations on this subject made them forget the equally if not more important part of the Christian religion, viz, the care of the sick and support of hospitals; indeed, the vile body was believed to be nonimportant when compared with the soul, although none of them could define a tangible soul independent of the body. Anyhow, the professions became separated and what is more, the poor, afflicted and distressed were left to the tender mercies of the political government, and so the religious element, the denominationalists, saved themselves the expense of supporting the poor, and, therefore, had this saved money to pay parsons, build churches and give them a comfortable time generally, their official duties being doctors of the soul! Perhaps now-a-days posing as the fountain and teachers of morals. How much the denominations are still governed by faith and works, may be somewhat estimated by the fact that whereas a hundred thousand dollars could and, indeed, was collected by a couple of denominations to erect their churches, it proved a very difficult matter to collect twenty thousand dollars from all denominations to erect the present Jubilee Hospital; and further, it may be seen that whereas numberless parsons are supported by these same people, it is found a very difficult matter to get from the very same people sufficient to support the Jubilee Hospital. Does not this tend to show that denominationalism has taken the place of Christian principles? Of course, many professors inculcate the desirability or even duty of supporting the afflicted, but it is more of a denominational character. It does seem that such teaching has produced a crop of intense selfishness, as it can hardly be gainsaid that devotees think or imagine that by building comfortable churches, frequenting them and paying teachers, they will inherit a place in heaven, whereas an equally essential part of Christian teaching and duty is the support of the poor and sick, without which faith must be dead, for faith without good works is dead and a mere matter of selfishness. Churches and hospitals ought to be almost synonymous. They are equal portions of the true Christian doctrine. Hospitals are, indeed, churches, and in them may be seen more moral lessons and more impressive sermons than can be heard from the voice of professional preachers. It is to be hoped then that the Jubilee Hospital ball will tend to unite all Christians in an endeavor to place hospitals on a real Christian footing; to a conviction that soul and body on earth are inseparably connected, and that benefitting our fellow creatures will benefit them as well as ourselves. There must no longer exist the idea that simply going to church and giving liberally to its support is the only thing necessary to present and future reward. The ladies who have interested themselves in, and worked so hard to make this ball successful, will, it is hoped, be the means of inaugurating the new era of considering the Christian religion as inculcating that hospitals and places of worship are corollaries of each other. Women are more emotional than men. Throw off some of the emotional and substitute therefor practical religion, that is charity, and they will soon find their devotional sentiment enlarged, their good feelings extended, and will have the happiness some day of saying conscientiously, I have done my duty to God and man.

Senex.

U. S. Naval Preparations.

New York, Oct. 30.—Everybody is busy at the Brooklyn navy yard. The Chicago, Rear Admiral Walker's flagship, with the Rear Admiral in command, has applied for a board survey to see what repairs she needs to fit her for sea. All possible haste is being made on the part of the Brooklyn navy yard officials to place the Atlanta, Bennington, Concord, Philadelphia, Chicago and Petrel, six cruisers, in sea-going condition. The Petrel will be ready to sail to-morrow. She is expecting her orders at any moment. The work of getting everything into shipshape on the Miantonoma, a practically new monitor, is being continued. Captain Montgomery Sicard, her commander, has sent thirty more men from the receiving ship, which nearly makes up her complement.

BARONESS MACDONALD.

The Letters Patent of Nobility Delivered to Her Ladyship.

The patent of nobility conferring the title of Baroness upon Lady Macdonald is a large parchment sheet, about three feet by two, beautifully illuminated with the royal arms in the centre of the upper portions, and having three shields on each side bearing armorial devices. It is contained in a large leather case, made with special attachment for containing the great seal, which is enclosed in a tin box and is made of a green, wax-like composition, and is about five inches in diameter. The body of the patent is handsomely engrossed and reads as follows:

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

To all Archbishops, dukes, marquises, lords, viscounts, bishops, barons, knights, provosts, freemen, and all others, our officers, ministers and subjects, whatsoever, to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have advanced, preferred and created our trusty and well-beloved Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, widow of our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Prime Minister of our Dominion of Canada, to the state, degree, dignity and honor of Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, in the province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, and her, the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, as aforesaid, do by these presents, advance, create and prefer; and we have appointed, given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do appoint, give and grant unto her, the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, the name, state, degree, style, dignity, title and honor of Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, aforesaid, to have and to hold the said name, state, degree, style, dignity, title and honor of Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, aforesaid, unto her, the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, and after the decease of the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, to have and to hold the name, state, degree, style, dignity, title and honor of Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, in the province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, unto the heirs male of the body of the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, willing and by these presents granting for us, our heirs and successors, that the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, may bear and have the name, state, degree, style, dignity, title and honor of Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe aforesaid, and that after the decease of the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, the heirs male aforesaid, and every one of them successively, may bear and have the name, state, degree, style, dignity, title and honor of Baron Macdonald, of Earnscliffe, aforesaid, and that she, the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, may be called and styled by the name of Baroness Macdonald aforesaid, and that she, the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, may in all things be held and deemed Baroness Macdonald, of Earnscliffe, and be treated and reputed as a Baroness, and that after her decease the heir male of the body of the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, aforesaid, and everyone of them successively, may in all things be held and deemed Barons Macdonald, of Earnscliffe, aforesaid, and be treated and reputed as barons, and that the heirs male of the body of the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, aforesaid, and every one of them successively and respectively after the death of the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, may have and hold and possess a seat, place and voice in the Parliament and public assemblies and councils of us, our heirs and successors within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland amongst other barons as barons of Parliament and public assemblies and councils, and also that she, the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, by the name of Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe aforesaid, and after her decease the heirs (male) of her body aforesaid, may enjoy and use, and every one of them successively may enjoy and use by the name of Baron Macdonald of Earnscliffe aforesaid, all and singular the rights, privileges, pre-eminences, communities and advantages to the degree of a baroness and baron in all things duly and of right belonging which other baronesses and barons of this our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have heretofore honorably and quietly used and enjoyed, or as they do at present use and enjoy.

Lastly, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, that these our letters patent or the enrolment thereof shall be sufficient and effectual in the law for the dignifying, investing and really ennobling her, the said Susan Agnes, Lady Macdonald, and the heirs male of her body aforesaid, with the name, title, dignity and honors of baroness and baron aforesaid, and this without any investiture, rites, ornaments or ceremonies whatever in their behalf due and accustomed, which for some certain reasons best known to us we could not in due manner do and perform any ordinance, use, custom, rite, ceremony, prescription or provision due or used, or to be had, done or performed in conferring honors of this kind, or any other matter or thing to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the fifteenth day of August, in the fifty-fifth year of our reign.

By warrant under the Queen's sign manual.

Muir Mackenzie.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A More Lively and Stronger Stock Market in New York.

New York, Oct. 29.—Money on call loaned easily. The closing rate was 3, highest 3½, and lowest 3. Exchange closed quiet and steady; posted rates 4.80½ to 4.85½ for 60 days, and 4.83½ to 4.84 for demand. Government's closed quiet; currency sixes 111 bid; 4's coupons 116½ bid; extended 2's, registered, 100 bid. Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 107½ bid; Union sinking funds, 105½; Centrals, 103½ bid. Prices opened firm and slightly higher, due to the bidding up of American stocks on the London market and buying up by the arbitrage brokers. The market subsequently weakened, and throughout the morning prices were somewhat irregular. At noon the figures were slightly higher in some cases than they closed yesterday. After twelve o'clock the market steadily strengthened, although the volume of business was still small. Holders of stock seemed in no way inclined to let their holdings go. Prices gradually advanced to the close, when about the best figures of the day were current. The strength of the market, to-day, was partly attributed to a report, cabled to several banking and grain houses, in this city, that the Russian Government had issued an ukase prohibiting the exportation of all cereals. In the early trading, to-day, London was a moderate purchaser of Louisville, St. Paul & Atchison. There was a good home buying of St. Paul, said to be for the account of a pool that had been formed in the stock. The advances for the day in the stock market ranged from ¼ to 2 per cent. The strongest stocks were Michigan Central, Sugar Trust, Lake Shore, Louisville & Nashville, Omaha preferred and St. Paul. Sales—245,368 shares. Closing prices—Pacific mail 36¼, W. U. 82¾, Northern Pacific 27¾, Northern Pacific preferred 74¾, Northern Pacific 1st mortgage bonds 116¼, Canadian Pacific 87¾, Union Pacific 40¾, Missouri Pacific 59¾, Oregon Navigation 74, Central Pacific 32¾, Texas Pacific 13¾, Great Northern preferred 110, Manitoba 113¾.

New York, Oct. 29.—Flour closed firm, with a fair demand. Wheat options opened firm on reports of dry weather in the West. The cables were firm. During the morning the foreign houses bought and sold wheat in about equal proportions. Prices were strong throughout the morning, but after 12 o'clock sold off because of lack of confirmation of the report concerning the Russian prohibition of the export of cereals. Prices, however, closed ¼ to ¾ cent higher. Spot lots closed firm and higher. Spot sales of No 2 Red Winter at $1.05. No. 2 Red Winter, Oct. $1.04, do Nov. $1.04, do Dec. $1.05¾, do Jan. $1.07¾. Sugar—raw, fairly active and steady, 89 test muscovado 3, 96 Test Centrifugal 3 9-32, refined moderately active and steady. Out loaf and crushed 4¾, powdered 4½, Granulated 4¼ to 4⅜. Cubes 4½; confectioners A 4¼. Coffee, spot lots steady, fair Rio, cargoes 15¼, futures closed dull. Rio or Santos, No. 7, October, $11 50c.; do., November, $11.40; do., December, $11 20c.; do., January, $11 10c. Hops rather dull. Pacific Coast, 1891, choice 15c. to 16½c.; medium 14c. to 15c.; common to good 13c. to 14c.; 1890, choice 15c. Nothing doing at London. Petroleum closed 59½c. Tin easy. Straits spot $19 85c.; January, $19 75c. Copper steady. Lake, November, $11 50c. Lead easier, domestic spot $4 05c. Spelter unchanged. Iron flat.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Cattle. Receipts 16,000. Market steady. Dressed beef and shipping steers, $2.60 to $6.50; stockers and feeders, $1.50 to $3 50. Cows and bulls, 75c. to $3.75. Texans $1 to $3. Hogs receipts, 30,000. Market firm, heavy $3.85 to $4.25. Mixed and medium, $380 to $4.20. Light, $3.60 to $4.15. Sheeps. Receipts 6,000. Market steady, inferior to choice, $2 to $5. Lambs, $3.40 to $5.25.

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