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THE DUTY OF WOMEN.
 Mrs. Eliza Sprout Turner, writing in "Woman's Progress," points out the way to raise the standard of morals in the United States and declares the mode to be this: "It seems to me that if there is one duty in this life which God has especially laid upon women, it is the raising of the standard of morality; it is put in our hands, and shame be to us if we evade it. It is only for every good woman in the land to discontinue socially every man who is not of good moral character, and the work is done. When women insist on the same standard of virtue for men as for themselves, and when men learn that they must, they will find they can be pure."

A CHEESE SURPRISE.
 Journals of the United States extract a crumb of comfort in view of the declining export trade in cheese, from an exhibit of New York quotations at from 1c. to 1c. per lb. advance on Montreal prices. This exhibit, disturbing at first sight, is not surprising after investigation. It does not arise from any revolution in the foreign demand for which both countries are contending, since Canada exported much more than ever this year while the United States sales declined. The home market at this late season rules the price. The United States has a vast population which is becoming yearly a more and more steady consumer of cheese. Canada has a limited population with a demand so small that it does not stimulate prices. The national policy was floated upon the sale of a home market and visions of Canada against the world. Without its cheese trade Eastern Ontario would be bankrupt. Yet in this vital industry its home market is proved a practical delusion and free trade England is its salvation.

INSURANCE CRUSADE.
 Those who enter costly legal warfare in the public interest are benefactors, even if they cannot be styled prudent. Toronto has a brave knight in W. H. Graham, who has taken action against the Temperance & General Life Assurance company. It is in effect an examination for discovery. The plaintiff is an old policy holder to whom the agent, backed by the company's printed circulars, held out rosy visions of profits. Special pledges were made to those who entered the temperance class, as being certain of uncommonly large benefits because of the preferred class of insurers. But eight years have rolled by and there are no profits. Annually the policy holders have been exhorted to exercise patience and as the first visible outbreak has just occurred it must be conceded that they have given the amiable quality a fair trial, and that the time has come for a full investigation and understanding. The plaintiff will endeavor to ascertain whether profits have been earned, and if not earned where the bad calculation or possible leakage came in. It is evident that Toronto is working the country in the insurance line for all there is in it. It is more than suspected that companies have been formed for which there was not room or any other temptation than the desire to provide a managerial position for some friend or public favorite. All insurers know from experience that the cities are over-run with insurance canvassers, that the business is over done, and that the safety of insurers lies in the direction of a thorough investigation into methods and financial results. They will, therefore, hope for an energetic prosecution of the Graham case, towards which policy holders should feel inclined to contribute.

THE TAY CANAL.
 Hon. John Haggart has been defending the building of the Tay canal. At Warton he said that in 1853 the people of Perth wanted a connection with the Rideau canal, and cut a channel three feet deep; that this was found to be utterly useless, and that the town of Perth thereupon handed it over to the government "without receiving a cent of compensation." How can this be said to justify the undertaking of what was practically a new work in 1883, enquires the "Globe." In the fifty years that had elapsed the whole railway system of the country had sprung up; the people of Perth had acquired a railway connection which made them independent of the canal, and the usefulness of the Rideau canal itself, with which the Tay channel was to connect, had fallen away. Mr. Haggart says he was not a minister when the work was begun; but he admits that it was undertaken through his influence, and that he was complimented on all sides for obtaining the support of the government for the undertaking. The only reason he gives for it is that South Lanark had contributed to public expenditures elsewhere, but had received nothing for itself.

Hon. Mr. Haggart's excuse in this respect is pitifully lame. The government is supposed to construct works of utility for the general good and not to distribute works among constituencies, solely because one section has got an advantage over another. Because half a million is spent one place on a necessity it does not follow that another half million must be spent elsewhere for a luxury. The facts in regard to the Tay canal are these: In 1852 parliament undertook the work on the understanding that the cost would be \$182,600. In 1853 the estimate was increased to \$240,000. In 1857 Sir Charles Tupper said that \$258,800 had been then expended, and that \$55,000 would complete the work. In 1858 a vote of \$78,000 was voted, and in 1859 another \$25,000. In 1891 it was found that \$410,015 had been expended and another sum of \$25,000 was voted. The gross receipts from the canal in that year were less than \$50, and the vessels using it were two tugs, one porter.

pleasure boat, two small boats, a scow and a skiff—with an aggregate tonnage of 323 tons. Every body can justly see what a waste of money has occurred. If the people of Canada vote as blindly as they have done since 1857, they must expect the Tay canal and the Curran bridge jobs and extravagancies. They are to blame equally with corrupt ministers.

THE CURRENT TALK.
 The Ottawa "Journal," noting the scramble for the office of inspector of hulls, writes: "The idea that once in, you are there for life whether you work or loaf, is at the bottom of the desperate demand for official positions by many men who could do better elsewhere by ordinary industry and energy."

People who worry about their nerves may take hope. Dr. Clifford Allbutt, professor of medicine at Cambridge university, says ideas of increase in nervous diseases and insanity are nonsense. The hurry and bustle of modern life have no more effect on the nervous system than the alleged slowness and deliberateness of the past.

George Johnson, Dominion statistician, has been making an analysis of the industrial census and has discovered that the industries showing an annual output of over \$50,000 per year, were the most successful. Just so, the monopolists have been making money, and the government knowing this fact has pandered to their wishes. The N.P. is what the "rich bug's" desire.

It is thought only four or five of the election petitions, and there were forty. Will come to trial. The Patrons of Industry will have to show that John Scun was fairly elected in Haldimand, and that no illegal means were adopted to give Mr. Tucker a majority in West Wellington. Dr. Willoughby's election in East Northumberland may be tested and Reid, of Durham, may have to fight for his seat.

The N.P. was to put life into Canadian shipyards and give ship-carpenters plenty of work at good wages. Note how it has affected the industry, the figures representing tons:

LIBERAL TONS	N.P. TONS
1874.....171,094	1882.....13,855
1875.....188,088	1883.....38,254
1876.....185,441	1884.....53,077
1877.....12,487	1885.....41,321
1878.....106,976	1886.....38,521
	1887.....20,288

Col. O'Brien is not a seeker for political honors from the conservative party for at a meeting to nominate a government candidate a letter was read from him in which he said: "I would not consent to be named as a candidate in the government interest and would not accept a nomination, even if offered as a government supporter. The conservatives cannot elect a man in opposition to me, but they may open the way for Mr. Pratt, the reform candidate."

H. Robillard, M.P., Ottawa, has resigned, and one of the reasons for his strike he puts in these words: "I know of Englishmen who have come out here under Sir Charles Tupper and in a couple of months were enjoying positions of about \$1,800 a year, while city men and Canadians were going about idle." R. J. Eilbeck told truths years ago about the introduction of the English duds. Canadians now realize that they are being pushed to the wall.

With Mackenzie Bowell as premier the P.P.A. would be the happiest action on the top of the earth. They were created and organized by conservatism in Ontario to down Mowat and the prospect of being consistent and necessarily opposing Sir John Thompson in the dominion was very harassing. The situation, sad though its creation has been, is relieved beyond expression. Laurier will now be whispered out if the P.P.A. can manage it.

The end of lake navigation has been reached and the season was the worst in the way of poor business ever experienced. Freight rates were so low that expenses were hardly made and as for interest on investments very little was secured. Not a few vessels remained tied at their moorings all season. A Chicago authority remarks that "the average rate through the season of navigation for carrying a bushel of corn from Chicago to Buffalo was 1.19¢. This is by far the lowest average ever made."

It was the Tory organ at the capital which spread the yarn that Sir John Thompson was to be shelved in England as a law bird and interviewed Hon. Mackenzie Bowell just a day before the premier's death. Several conservative journals echoed the proposal as if the party cheerfully embraced the suggested ostracism. These papers are now covering Sir John's memory with ardent hero worship. The deceased statesman had less doubtful friends than his liberal opponents.

The queen does not share in the objection entertained in some quarters to convict labor. A new carpet for the Waterloo chamber, at Windsor castle, said to be the largest ever manufactured, was woven in the jail of Agra, in India, by prisoners undergoing penal servitude. They hope to obtain a remission of sentence for their diligence in completing the task, which has taken them fourteen months. Twenty-eight convicts were engaged on the work, the carpet measuring 7x10 feet, containing 58,840,000 stitches.

Every editor and publisher in the land will hold up his hand for Hon. Mackenzie Bowell for premier, since for a time conservatism must rule. He brought to his ministerial office those practical and industrious habits which unremitting newspaper work create. Therefore he discharged his duties with credit. His public appearances, while not brilliant, have been infinitely to his credit, being in line with the amenities of public life. Personally, too, he has been comparatively pure in a seething mass of ministerial corruption. He has honored the fourth estate.

The Duchess of Santonna died recently in the deepest poverty at Madrid. She spent a fortune in charity, her generosity lasting for fifty years. Yet none of those to whom she had given abundantly felt kindly enough to see that her days were ended in comfort. A Kingston physician who treated the poor in numbers daily for thirty years, who devoted a large part of his active life to free hospital work, has a \$75 memorial, and this was painfully extracted from

a public willing to forget him within a month. How truthfully has gratitude been described as a lively sense of favors to come!

The actual cost of a single election in New York city is found, by bills paid to be \$413,123. This is made up of rentals for polling rooms, pay of inspectors and clerks, for sample and official ballots, care and repairs of booths, etc. By using the Myers ballot machine, the cost would be \$103,450—a saving of \$249,673. The necessary number of machines for the city would cost, at \$480 each, \$288,000. The saving in two elections would pay for the machines and leave \$219,064. The voting machine is going to demand consideration as a means of reducing the necessary cost of elections, as well as a surety for honest elections.

MR. BAYARD ON ENGLAND.
 Obedience to Law Manifest Everywhere—Enthusiasm of London Police.
 Mr. Bayard, the United States ambassador in London, recently arrived in America from England, and was given a public reception at his home, Wilmington, Delaware. The reception was largely attended.
 Mr. Bayard's address was not political, but was chiefly descriptive of the warm welcome he received in England. He said that he was everywhere received with unbounded courtesy and kindness, and that everywhere he found the name of American received with honor such as he believed, was extended to that of no other people. From the beneficent, benign, and venerable lady, whose virtues so illustrated her happy reign over a contented people to the officials with whom he came into contact, and down to the very heart of the people, he found nothing but friendly hands, kind words, and offers of good service. He went as a friend to clear up all misunderstandings and to bring together the hearts and the feelings of two nations bound by such ties as existed between no other two nations on the face of the globe.
 Mr. Bayard spoke warmly of his great respect for the good temper of the British people and for their government. Their law-abiding spirit was everywhere shown by official consideration for the feelings of the people and by popular obedience to the law. He described at length his observations during eight months residence in England, chiefly in London, of the orderly, popular spirit, the genial hospitality, the justice, and the fair dealing of the English, saying that he was glad to bear testimony to the good feeling that existed everywhere throughout Great Britain towards the American people. He hoped there might never be an honest British hand stretched out without an honest American hand to grasp it. He went abroad to represent the honor of the nation of which he was proud to be a citizen. Therefore he wished to describe how he had been received, believing that a large part of the kindly welcome given to him was given because the English people thought he went as a peacemaker and a friend from his country.

It was in the following terms that Mr. Bayard referred to the London police: "I have never seen a London policeman with a baton or a stick in his hand. I have not seen a blow struck by one; I never heard violent language from one; I have not even seen violence used by one. It is an almost constant sight in the vast sea of traffic, swarming through London streets like the waves of the sea upon the shore, to see, when traffic is at its greatest, vehicles being almost piled one upon another, one quiet man in proper uniform walk into the middle of the crowd, turn his back upon the vehicles and hold up his hand. He is the incarnation of the law, and the uplifted hand of that plain policeman is obeyed and respected. Until he lowers it the traffic does not attempt to continue its course. This is an almost momentary sight in crowded London streets. What does that imply? Not simply that he is a trained man in the performance of his duty, and that he is doing it unhesitatingly, but that there is a responsive chord in the hearts of the people, who recognize him as an instrument of the general law, teaching them there is safety only in obedience to law honestly executed."

Japanese Atrocity.
 The New York "World's" correspondent (Creelman) telegraphs from Yokohama that when the Japanese troops entered Port Arthur they massacred the population in cold blood. The defenceless and unarmed inhabitants were butchered in their houses, and their bodies were unspeakably mutilated. There was an unstrained reign of murder for three days. It was the first stain upon Japanese civilization. The Japanese released into barbarism. All pretences that circumstances justified the atrocities are false. The civilized world will be horrified by the details. The foreign correspondents, terrified by the spectacle, left the army in a body.

Lord Aberdeen Conducted Service.
 Their excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen and suite spent last Sunday at this station. In the absence of the Rev. Mr. Sanders, Church of England minister, his excellency was good enough to conduct evening service in the little church here and to deliver a very practical and liberal spirited address—most applicable to this district, where there is too much bigotry on all sides. The impression left us is of a kindly Christian minded lady and gentleman, who helped us to pass a Sunday evening pleasantly and properly.

Protection From The Folders.
 The folding bed has come into such general use and its record has been so dreadful that even the children have grown to fear sleeping in the deadly machine. This is how a timid little boy was heard to say his prayers the other evening:
 "Now I lay me down to sleep,
 I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
 And if the bed shuts up on me,
 I pray the Lord will set me free."

All Hope Not Lost.
 Hamilton Herald.
 G. Flip-flop Marter has already lost his yellow jacket and his peacock's feathers, but he still hangs on to his chin whiskers.

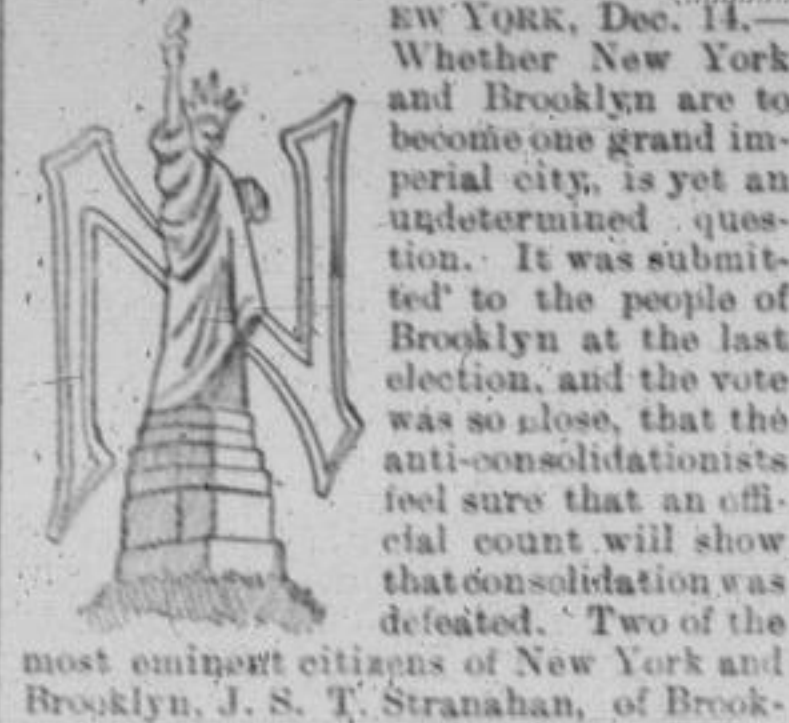
A Great And Glorious Truth.
 New York Commercial Advertiser.
 There is not a community in the world of 5,000,000 in numbers more free from objectionable elements than that of Canada.

A Free Interpretation.
 Buffalo Courier.
 The foolish virgin is she who puts off buying her Christmas things until Saturday night before Christmas.

The prospects for a yacht race for the American cup are now very poor.

THE GREATER NEW YORK

SOMETHING ALLURING IN BEING RATED AMONG THE BEST.
 Brooklyn—However, Wants to Project Its Autonomy Actors Who Became Successful Managers—The Theatres of Brooklyn—Spectacular Drama Has the Call.
 Special Correspondence.



NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Whether New York and Brooklyn are to become one grand imperial city, is yet an undetermined question. It was submitted to the people of Brooklyn at the last election, and the vote was so close, that the anti-consolidationists feel sure that an official count will show that consolidation was defeated. Two of the most eminent citizens of New York and Brooklyn, J. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, and Andrew H. Grech, of New York, are pledged to consolidation, while on the other hand, many old citizens, realizing her marvelous development in the last ten or fifteen years, desire to protect the autonomy of Brooklyn.

A few years ago it was regarded as the "loving house of New York"; it is no longer. "It is an independent city, with an area of thirteen miles long and eight miles broad; it contains over a million inhabitants, and has ample room for two or three millions more. It has the most ample water front of any city in the world, and a seaside resort unequalled by any other city on the American continent. So the old Brooklynites are determined to preserve the autonomy of their city if it is possible to do it."

Of course there is something very alluring in being rated among the great cities of the world. New York and Brooklyn united would contain not far from three millions of inhabitants. In twenty years, if it continues to increase as it has in the past, there is every reason to hope that it may double its population. This natural increase would make it one of the greatest cities on the globe. It has become the centre of many great manufacturing industries, the low price of real estate in comparison with New York attracting thousands of workmen who have been able to secure cheap homes.

Previous to the completion of the great bridge, Brooklyn seemed to be dependent on New York for almost everything, except preaching, and in that respect it maintained its pre-eminence. But in amusements it was almost half a century behind the times. Twenty years ago there was only one respectable theatre in the city, and that to-day would scarcely rate as third-class. It was about this time that a fire took place in our sister city, and a Presbyterian church was so seriously damaged that the congregation, which was a small one, sold it. It was purchased by an enterprising speculator and altered into a theatre, and strange to relate, the Rev. Mr. Milne, the last pastor of the church before its alteration, became an actor, and is now entertaining the elite of South Africa, Tasmania and Australia, with Hamlet, Lear, Othello, Richard the Third and other creations of Shakespeare.

The scale of Brooklyn amusements was low; first-class performers could rarely be induced to cross the river, and the better class of Brooklyn people could rarely be induced to patronize their own theatre; notwithstanding the terrible inconvenience of crossing the river filled with floating ice in the winter time, the great body of Brooklyn theatre-goers went to New York for their amusement.

When the church which I have spoken of was altered various experiments were tried with it; it was opened as a variety hall till at last it fell to the management of two gentlemen—both of whom had been actors of experience, named Knowles and Morris. Mr. Knowles was a juvenile tragedian of repute and a general, good all-round actor, while Mr. Morris, in addition to his abilities on the stage, had risen to be a major of the volunteers in the war of the rebellion. From the first day these two gentlemen undertook theatrical management in Brooklyn, a radical change was observable in the pieces produced and the style of attendance. The Grand opera, as their theatre was called, soon became the most popular place of amusement in the city.

As a general thing, actors are not successful managers, but the case of Knowles and Morris proved an exception and it soon became manifest that if proper attractions were provided, the people of Brooklyn would seek their amusements on their own side of the river. At the time I speak of there were only two theatres in Brooklyn, the "Grand Opera House" and the "Park Theatre." On the east side of Brooklyn is a large and wealthy population of Germans, and a company was formed to build a theatre, which should be devoted exclusively to German opera and German drama. After the trial of a single season, the experiment was not a success, and the Amphion academy, as it was called, was advertised for rent; Knowles and Morris secured it.

After a time, the partnership between these gentlemen was dissolved, Mr. Knowles taking the Amphion and Mr. Morris retaining the Grand opera house. Then commenced one of the most brilliant theatrical seasons that Brooklyn ever had known. At an expense that seemed utterly reckless, Manager Knowles brought over the German opera company from the Metropolitan opera house in this city, and so gratified were the Brooklyn Germans with the daring of the young manager, that they packed the house from pit to dome, and notwithstanding the enormous expense of the undertaking, he escaped without serious financial disaster; but he had succeeded in his project of convincing the people of Brooklyn that it was not necessary to go to New York for a first-class entertainment. The new manager seemed fully to realize that a first-class entertainment costs money, and all the pieces produced at this theatre were presented at an expenditure never attempted in Brooklyn before; he was quick to discover that the taste of the public was changing, and that domestic dramas like the "Old Homestead," "Shenandoah," "Henrietta" and "Shore Acres" were taking the places of the old time tragedies and comedies, which had furnished for generations amusement to our fathers and grandfathers.

at the present time monopolize the metropolitan and suburban stage. The impetus given by Manager Knowles to Brooklyn amusements awakened the community to the fact that there were not theatres enough in Brooklyn to furnish amusement for its people.

Then an enterprising capitalist put up one of the most magnificent theatres in the country, which is being opened on the Columbia year was called the Columbia. The success of the manager who had so completely revolutionized the taste of the city was recognized immediately and he was called to the management of the new house. From the night of its opening up to the present time it has been one of the most remarkable successes in the dramatic history of the city. The two theatres under Mr. Knowles' management, the Amphion academy and the Columbia theatre, are scarcely a mile apart, but each has an entirely different audience, so that a company playing at one theatre for two weeks can cross over to the other and fill out two weeks more, thus giving them a month's engagement without the trouble of moving, and it is remembered that in some of these modern show pieces there are almost a hundred people, and many carloads of scenery the saving of transportation alone amounts to thousands of dollars.

One of the latest of these spectacular specialties is "1492," originally introduced at Palmer's theatre in this city, founded on the discovery of America by Columbus. The Columbia story is the faintest thread that holds the spectacle together. It is made the medium for one of the most brilliant shows ever produced on the stage and a number of the most entertaining specialties. Ferdinand and Isabella figure in the piece, the Isabella being a very handsome, six-foot Harvard student, who displays with a dress decollete, a neck and shoulders that would do honor to any grand opera house in the world.

We may moralize as we please, but there is no question but what the spectacular drama, for the time being, has possession of the stage. "1492" has repeated in Brooklyn its successes in the city; the Columbia being crowded during the entire engagement. A remarkable feature has been the increase of theatres; when Mr. Knowles started in management there were two. Now there are ten, and another in contemplation which will cost a quarter of a million of dollars. One very gratifying feature introduced in his theatres, is the perfect security and comfort of ladies visiting the theatre without male escort. I must do our sister city the justice to say, that in this respect, Brooklyn is unequalled by any city on the globe. It is not often given to one man to revolutionize the taste of a great city and raise it from suburban crudity to the high standard of metropolitan appreciation, but this, after the severe struggle of years, Mr. Knowles has done, till to-day he stands as a model for metropolitan managers, his proudest boast being that in all his years of management he has never knowingly allowed a word to be spoken on the stage of any of his theatres that the purest young girl might not hear. If all our stages were conducted in the same manner the dramatic millennium would not be far off.

With the approach of the holidays there seems to be a revival in all kinds of business, but the most radical change of all will be in our city government. Mayor Strong is busy making up his cabinet, and the tremendous pressure that is brought to bear upon him for appointments would be enough to kill an ordinary man. I heard last week that he was laid up with the gout. I pity the fellow that applied for an appointment when he had a twinge in his big toe. The republicans will make a clean sweep of every available office. There are hundreds of democrats who have been in office from twenty-five to thirty years, and who supposed they had a life tenure of their berths, who will have to earn their living some other way. While on the other hand there are thousands of exultant republicans waiting to jump into the vacant places abandoned by the sorrowing democrats.

If the draft of gold on the treasury continues as it has for the past two weeks it will not be long before the gold realized by the sale of our fifty millions of bonds is exhausted, and the gold reserve will be reduced, as it was a few weeks ago, to a trifle over sixty millions of dollars. No man can tell what a couple of years may bring forth, but at present there is a deficiency of seventy millions of dollars staring us in the face, if this state of affairs continues till 1896 and the republicans should carry the election, and William McKinley or Tom Reed occupy the chair now filled by Grover Cleveland, they might find the national treasury as it was before the war: E-m-p-t-y.—BROADHERM.

NOT NECESSARY.

That The Quebec Legislature Should Be Asked To Suppress The Order.

The announcement that certain people of the province of Quebec intended asking for the suppression of the P. P. A. has brought forth the following from the "Canadian Freeman," of this city: "It is not necessary for the people of the province of Quebec to take up bludgeons against the P. P. A. and ask for legislation to suppress that organization. The dark lantern gentry are growing less in numbers day by day, much to the credit of the liberal Protestants of Ontario. Inside of a year the P.P.A.'s have gone up and down with what might be called an electric motion. In January last they elected mayors in Brantford, Hamilton and London, but since that time the tables have been turned and the liberal people of all denominations have repudiated the men they were led into supporting. Hamilton decapitated the P.P.A. in June last, by electing Messrs. Gibson and Middleton, notwithstanding the former publicly denounced the members of the society, saying that he would consider defeat an honor in preference to election at the hands of such men. Brantford elected Hon. A. S. Hardy by the largest majority he ever received, though he was a target for them for months before the election, and a few weeks ago London tore away from the clutches of Essery and others of his stripe. The letter of Hon. Mr. Joly de Lotbiniere, which we take much pleasure in printing in this issue carries much sound advice to the people of his province, and we hope the good work he promoted in his Ontario tour some months ago will not be lost and will be strictly followed by our co-religionists in Quebec province, as this movement, like the know-nothing movement of years ago in the United States, will find its level in due course of time. We are quite satisfied that the liberal Protestants of Canada will not lend themselves to injustice of any kind."