

# THE WEEK.

Vol. I. No. 24.

Toronto, Thursday, May 15th, 1884.

\$3.00 per Annum.  
Single Copies, 7 cents.

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

	PAGE.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK.....	369
CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES—	
Current Events and Opinions.....	A Bystander. 370
Here and There.....	C. 373
The Recently-Discovered "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles".....	C. L. 374
Withrow's History of Canada.....	J. M. Loes. 375
Weak Points in the Entertainments of Society.....	Asterisk. 376
The Churches.....	
CORRESPONDENCE.....	377
LITERATURE—	
The Loss of the S. S. "State of Florida".....	J. M. H. 377
To "Bay Mil".....	N. F. D. 378
Competitive Crum.....	Charles Mackay. 378
The Adventures of a Widow.....	Edgar Fawcett. 378
THE SCRAP-BOOK.....	380
BOOK NOTICES.....	381
LITERARY GOSSIP.....	382
CHESS COLUMN.....	

## The Week.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, POLITICS, AND CRITICISM.

TERMS:—One year, \$3.00; eight months, \$2.00; four months, \$1.00. Subscriptions payable in advance.

Subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland supplied, postage prepaid, on terms following:—One year, 12s. 6d.; half-year, 6s. 6d. Remittances by P. O. order or draft should be made payable and addressed to the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS, unexceptional in character and limited in number, will be taken at \$4 per line per annum; \$2.50 per line for six months; \$1.50 per line for three months; 20 cents per line per insertion for a shorter period.

All advertisements will be set up in such style as to insure THE WEEK'S tasteful typographical appearance, and enhance the value of the advertising in its columns. No advertisement charged less than FIVE lines. Address—T. R. CLOUGHER, Business Manager, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

### NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

All contributions should be addressed to the Editor, and should be accompanied by stamp to insure notification in case the manuscripts are rejected. Upon payment of postage, the Editor will endeavour to return all manuscripts not proving available, but cannot be responsible in the case of loss of any but accepted articles. Contributions will be paid for when they are made use of.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THERE can be little doubt but the accusation of forgery brought against Mr. McKim, a principal witness in the notorious bribery case, was a retaliatory measure inspired by those he had testified against. And though the charge was dismissed, it was in such manner, and so evident was it that there was a serious division of opinion on the bench as to the judgment, that the defendant may consider himself fortunate in the result. The effect of this cannot but be damaging to the case of the Government against the conspirators. No honest man now doubts that there was an attempt made by wire-pullers of the Conservative party in Ontario to buy probably six or seven votes in order to oust the Mowat Government from power. But the public is not blind to the fact that the manner of Mr. McKim's discharge was not calculated to impress his reliability as a witness. Already the *quidnuncs* are saying that no more will be heard of the Bribery Case in the Courts, though it must be apparent that to permit it to drop will not be in the interests of public morals. It is easy to understand that both sides are disgusted with the venality exposed, with the amount of party malignity developed, and fear further disclosures. But Canadians who would not have their country's name made a byword and a reproach amongst nations ought to insist upon the fullest enquiry, not only to establish the guilt or innocence of the accused, but to discover what other members were tampered with or committed themselves. If this scandal is permitted to be stifled, then indeed may Ontario be accused of giving the *coup de grace* to political purity—already so great a sufferer under the corrupt *regime* of Sir John A. Macdonald.

THE legal profession is by no means satisfied that the Federal Government have exceeded their powers in granting Dominion liquor licenses to Ontario hotel-keepers who were refused by the Provincial authorities. Under advice, more than one Toronto hotel-keeper has taken out a license under each Government; whilst others—on the Island and in Quebec—are selling under a Dominion license alone. Of course a test case will be submitted to the Privy Council, as was done in "The Queen v. Hodge," but as it is suspected policy as well as law is taken into consideration by that tribunal, it is by no means a foregone conclusion that the Local

Government will be confirmed in their powers, confident though they declare themselves of that result.

OUR Quebec neighbours might note with profit the following extract from the *Chicago Current*: "There is a very vigorous movement in the Dominion Province of Quebec to secure an act of the legislature legalizing lotteries after the fashion of Louisiana and Kentucky, but the resistance of the best elements of society is determined, and it is to be hoped our neighbours will not permit the legalization of a curse which blights at least two of the States of this Union. The worst feature of a legalized lottery system is its debauching effect upon the poorer classes—the wage earners."

THE proposal of Lord Randolph Churchill to form a new "Democratic-Conservative Party" in England is causing much amusement in the United States. The puerile bickerings of that ill-regulated young nobleman with the National Conservative Association have resulted in his discomfiture, and he has had to promise proper submission to his natural chiefs. The ferment in the Tory camp, however, is indicative of more than the vagaries of a few restless spirits craving for notoriety. These perturbed souls are searching about for the foundations of a New and Popular Toryism—the dream of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord John Manners. The more thoughtful Tories are, without directly identifying themselves with the movement, hopefully watching for the solution of the problem, though as yet they are without any idea in what direction to look for it, or how it will reveal itself. It has neither principles nor policies yet, its apostles are without a gospel, and are tentatively sounding those whom the new Reform Bill will enfranchise, for doctrines likely to be supported by votes.

"COWARDLY, caitiff crew." This is the language which Mr. Henry Chaplin, a Tory obstructionist member of the British House of Commons, has thought it good taste to apply to Her Majesty's Government because it hesitates to precipitate further slaughter of British and Egyptian troops. This is the same gentleman who has worked might and main for the exclusion of Canadian and American cattle from the English market, and who was a prime mover in the cattle bill on which the Government was the other day defeated by a "flake." It does not seem to strike gentlemen of this class that the cheap bravery which consists in sending men out to fight, whilst the fire-eating Jingoese who originate this policy stay at home at ease, is not of a sort to command universal admiration. If Mr. Chaplin had a few weeks' experience of the Egyptian climate at this season, and knew what the soldier has to endure in order that he may kill men who have righteously risen against the grinding tyranny of the "unspeakable Turk," his public-hall and drawing-room valour might be moderated. He would make a good companion to the

"Swaggering, staggering sort of chap  
Who takes his whiskey straight"

of pious memory. For of such is the kingdom of Jingoese.

ADVOCATES of cremation in England are by no means discouraged by the defeat of their Bill for the establishment of a crematory. Sir Henry Thompson thinks the time has come when dead bodies ought to be burnt. Two Home Secretaries in succession have been against him, and he feared that the law was against him; but Sir James Stephen has declared the law to be tolerant of "the safest way to dispose of dead bodies." Why anybody should wish the dead to be dangerous to the living—why slow dissolution in the clay should be regarded as more Christian than rapid cremation—why bishops should be afraid that the application of earthly fire to human remains will be a difficulty to Omnipotence at the day of Resurrection—why, in short, there should be any sentimental objection to cremation at all—is a mystery. The only sound reason is that cremation destroys the traces of poison; and that objection was provided for by those who advocated a public crematory.

THERE were twenty failures in Canada reported to Bradstreets during the past week, as compared with twenty, nineteen, and eleven in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881. In the United States there were reported 132 failures in the past week, against 149, 118, and eighty-four respectively, in the corresponding week of 1883, 1882 and 1881