# THE WEEK. 

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## THE WEEK: <br> Canadian Journal of Politics, Iterature, Science and Arts. <br> - One yoar, \$3: eight months, 82 ; four bibors sioniptions payable in aduance. Pa meors in Great Britain and Ireland sup. lat ofge prepaid, on terms following:-One or hall-year, 6 s. stg. Remittances by onat the publisher. <br> Ghattodinguma, unexoeptionable in character hrth; $\$ 2.50$ per line for six months; per line ortor poriod ; 20 cents per line per insertion <br> sake of the argument, that the circular had been one inciting to murder or arson and that it had led to the commission of the crime recommended, could there have been any doubt whether the Archbishop was amenable to the civil law? If the case, however decided, is accepted as establishing a precedent for the Province of Quebec, the result, in its bearing upon the rights of the citizen, will be serious.

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CURRENT TOPICS.
of the Canada Revue against Fabre, now on trial in the involves very important may become famous. The of, the issuance of the cirthe newspaper and proread by the faichful, is serious damage to the and was intended to reisp, also certain. The real
is, clearly, whether, as put by the Ably, whether, as put
bo Marie in his ${ }^{0}$ the people assembled at the of the Rory, an archbishop or to Roman Catholic Church
episconer before the civil ${ }^{\text {episcopal act. The reductio }}$ is so easily applied to the regard is surprising to those held as supreme that held. Suppose, for the

The records of Canadian public life contain few names more worthy of lasting honour than that of Sir A. T. Galt, who died last week in Montreal. Mr. Galt first entered the Canadian legislature in 1849. Nine years after, his abilities and influence had become so well recognized that on the resignation of the Brown-Dorion Government he was sent for by Sir Edmund Head and offered the position of First Minister, a responsibility which he declined to assume, though he accepted the position of Finance Minister in the Cartier-Macdonald Administration which was then formed. This was the position for which his talents specially fitted him. He took a prominent part in the debates and negotiations which led to Confederation, and twice held the responsible oftice of Finance Minister in a Dominion Cabinet, in which capacity he rendered lasting service to the country. Sir Alexander was a statesman of a type which has hitherto been all too scarce in the history of the Dominion. So far as we are aware no scandal ever marred either his administration of public office, or his personal reputation. He seems to have been distinguished no less by his amiability and uprightness in private life, than by the business and financial ability which gave him so much weight in public affairs. He was the first Canadian High Commissioner in London, having been appointed to that office in 1880, and retired from it into private life three years later. Though the period which has since elapsed has beea almost sullicient, in these intensely busy days, to cause his former services to beccme dim in the memory of the public, the announcement of his illness and death will have recalled them with sufticient vividness to awaken a very sincere regret at his loss and call forth deep sympathy with his bereaved family.

French republican enthusiasm and Russian autocratic diplomacy do not seem to pull well together. If it be true that the Russian Minister at Paris has attempted to wet-blanket the burning desire of the
excitable Parisians for a great demonstration on the cceasion of the coming visit of the Russian fleet, it is hard to see where the matter will end. Where is the great advantage of having reached a quasi understanding with the great northern power, if the fact may not be heralded to all the world in a great pageant, got up specialiy for the edification of the Triple Alliance ? It is likely that some compromise may be resched which will still make the visit possible, and that the French love of theatrical display will find some means of gratification without ignoring the preference of the visitors, an act of rudeness which the polite Frenchmen should be the last to commit. But the incident serves to set in a strong, almost ludicrous, light the great contrast between the two peoples, and the serious difticulty which will always attend any effort at close alliance and harmonious co-operation between them. Such incidents tend, too, to make more manifest the inherent weakness of the Republic under present conditions, and to lessen the dread which she might otherwise inspire in her greatantagonist over the border. The constant tendency to bluster and menace is in the end far less terrifying than would be the evidence of a quiet, resolute determination, which generally seeks rather to avoid than to attract attention while its plans are being matured and its forces collected for a desperate struggle. The progress of the naval visit will still be watched with a curious interest, but any effect it might have had as a significant manifestation of a close alliance between the two powers will have been discounted in advance by the hysterics of the republican partner.

The latest advices from Brazil seem to indicate that the revolutionary forces have received a check, and that their triumph may not be so near as was previously thought protable. One uncomfortable thing about these perpetual equabbles in the South American republics is that one never knows on which side his sympathies ought to be enlisted. There is a kind of satisfaction, when following the movements of armies, no matter how insignificant or remote the country, in being able to feel that some precious principle is at stake, and that one party or the other represents the cause of liberty and good government. It is very likely, in fact pretty certain, that in this instance, as perhaps in most other South American revolts, the uprising has really more or less of justification in the arbitrary

