

the minds of British statesmen in time that no nation, much less an empire, can be governed by a mob. To call the House of Commons a deliberative assembly is farcical: what goes on there is not deliberation but a Parliamentary civil war. The government at the moment of our writing is at bay on the question of giving compensation to publicans whose licenses are withdrawn. The "Temperance" party are not satisfied unless they can ruin men whose trade, by the very fact of their holding a license, is shown not to be criminal but sanctioned by the State. Compensation was given to the slave-owners; why should it be withheld from the publicans? If we were to define fanaticism, we should say that it was the enthusiasm which tramples on justice. Mr. Gladstone has gone round on this question as he has on most others, his object being the Temperance vote. He is said by those who sit opposite him every night to show signs of physical failing. The Gladstonians will have no leader when he is gone, and without a leader the "masses" are nothing.

—Over the spirit of the Imperial Federationists' dream, at least as it is dreamed by Lord Rosebery, the one British politician of any mark who has countenanced the movement, a singular change appears to have come. Lord Rosebery proclaims that in the Confederation, which is to give the law of peace and war to the world, are to be included not only Great Britain with her Colonies and dependencies, but the United States. He cannot possibly mean that the political union between Great Britain and the United States is to be renewed and that we are thus, in face of experience, to run the risk of another American Revolution. He must intend a moral reunion of the whole English-speaking race. In other words, he ceases to be an Imperial Federationist at all and becomes, so far as the English-speaking race on this continent is concerned, if not an Annexationist, at least a partaker of sympathies which Imperial Federationists denounce as disloyal. Any Canadian