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of the legislative halls could begin its corrupting work and hamper the country which sought release. In one case the notice of abrogation would end the controversy, in the other case when the notice was given contention would only begin.

GREED AND WAR.

But mark how the insatiable greed for gain, when it masters a nation, leads logically to war. The parting advice of George Washington, that the United States should keep clear of foreign entanglements, was faithfully followed by that country in spite of strong temptations down to 1898. In that year of decision the first departure from Washington's counsel was made in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and no Canadian statesman could have foreseen that in that selfsame year the nation which had resisted for a century every temptation to foreign aggression would have obtained and held possession of a vast island in Asia and four islands in different parts of the world by conquest of arms. The cooler heads in the United States could hardly believe the evidence of their senses when they saw their leaders suddenly carried away by this new lust for foreign dominion, and they have not yet ceased to raise protests against the aggressive imperialism that wrecked the republics of old. Those who think that Sir John Macdonald would to-day have favored the limited reciprocity treaty he then proposed should remember that Sir John died in 1891, at which date there was not a sign in the sky of such a national transformation as the United States afterwards underwent. These two treaties were, perhaps, the dormant seeds of the expansionist policy which burst so suddenly into full bloom in 1898. At all events, in 1876, a treaty of reciprocity was made with Hawaii. Almost the sole product of those islands, for export, was sugar. The sugar tariff in the United States was a complicated affair and it is not necessary to go into its details further than to say that it was so unfair to the domestic sugar interests that the sugar kings in sheer self-defence had to buy up the plantations in Hawaii in order to control the situation. Then the white residents and agents of the planters engineered a revolution which deposed the Queen and placed an American named Bole at the head of affairs, and Mr.