

matters in which it would be feasible and possible. Once the two nations commence to act under the provisions of an alliance, the ingenuity of their statesmen will remove every obstacle to its successful operation, and the friendship of their kindred peoples will enlarge its extent."

"The greatest obstacle to union to-day is the remembrance of former wars. At present, those conflicts have a moulding influence upon the policy of each nation ; but, when they become mere interesting historical facts, the feelings of the two peoples will undergo a marvellous change. Each will learn to congratulate the other upon its success and both will honour the names of their illustrious men "

"The English people have been able to govern themselves, and now they are called upon to govern a large part of the world. While larger nations have always opposed her armies, Great Britain has conquered two continents, a populous empire, and many smaller territories and islands. America and Australia will be the homes of the English peoples ; and every

European race must help to form hostile English nations. There can never, in a true sense, be a New France, or a New Germany, or a New Italy. The continents are all inhabited or possessed. These nations can only increase by a process of extermination."

"But, Noble, do you expect Canada to become a part of the United States?"

"Decidedly not, Sopho. The whole of North America would form too large a nation. It will be better for America to have two strong kindred nations each working out its own destiny, on lines slightly different to those followed by the other."

"Each will benefit by the experience of the other ; and the peoples will rise to a higher and more extensive plane of civilization, than if they were under exactly the same form of government. In striving to be first in all that makes a nation grand and strong, both will '—

Here the manuscript, I regret to say, abruptly ends.

