

and holes and caves; that is the land to civilize. Ethiopia already stretches out her hands. England partly knows that this is her next mart, and is guarding carefully the interests of that continent. France knows it is a great mart, for she is making one bold stroke to open up outlets for the commerce of her own country; but it will be given unto England, after the great war. Now, that is the sore point between Canada and England. That is where we shall be troubled to adjust ourselves and keep easy; but by and by God will open up Africa, and then Canada will be free to supply herself, and even to help England at many points, especially in those things that are consumable, of grains, and meats and farm produce.

Another factor of national greatness is religion. I do not mean a State religion, but I mean a religion that speaks freedom and safety to every man; I mean a religion that is of the same spirit of truth, and though diverse in administration and operation, yet gives the right hand of fellowship to every true man, who shall worship God according to his own conscience; and there is no other nation on earth has that same element in its religion. Now, the very religion we have adopted argues that we have agreed to make all men free and equal before the law, and that is a world-wide provision; you see, we can go in anywhere with a religion like that. Russia cannot go in, because she wants to take the Greek Church religion with her; China cannot go in, because she wants to take her religion with her. We have a religion that is transplantable, and which can be taken by us to all nations and races of men.

Another factor is that of race. Mixtures, of course, will bring a sort of cosmopolitan character on to the stage, and the future Canadian will be somewhat different to what he is now. He will be different physiologically and in his ideas, and in many of his modes and methods of subsistence, and so forth. These mixtures will come in, and will test the Legislature for the next fifty years how these demands may be met. But the very strain will produce men great in legislation, and they will be equal to their task; physically, intellectually and morally, they will be superior. This poem is true of us in Canada:—

“Ye humble born and lowly, who crowd life's opening vale,
Think not that ye need wholly in life's great battle fail;
But scale the topmost story, the loftiest heights of fame,
And boldly strive for glory, to leave a noble name.
What if our birth be lowly, we've heart, we've courage still;
We can succeed, if slowly, we can, we may, if we will.
Rouse ye from thoughtless slumber, let hope's fair smile prevail,
And kindly hearts in number our onward course will hail.
Not birth, nor even station, in this fair land can mar
The lowest elevation, or humblest genius bar.
Here mind is the brightest treasure, the gem of costliest mould,
The true imperial measure of life's unsullied gold.”

And so, dear friends, the end is inviting. We conclude the destiny of Canada to be, not independence, not annexation, but universal confederation with the British Empire, and, through the British Empire and the United States, universal confederation of the whole world finally. Some may object to this, as they objected to the confederation of the Provinces.