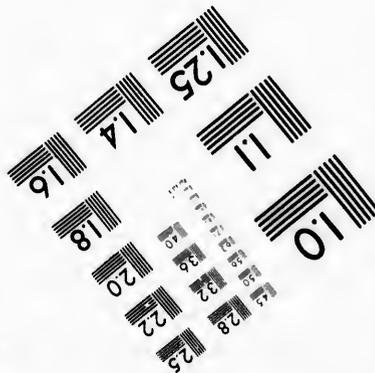
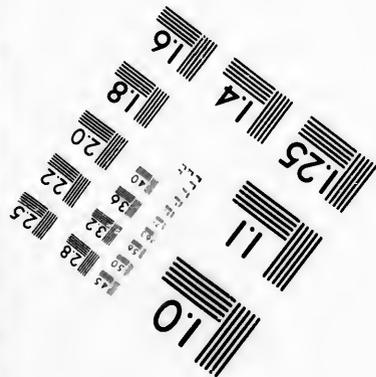
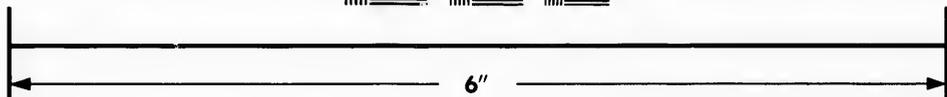
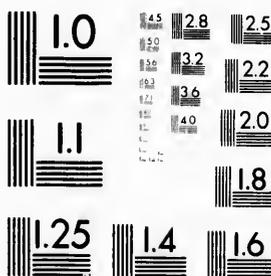


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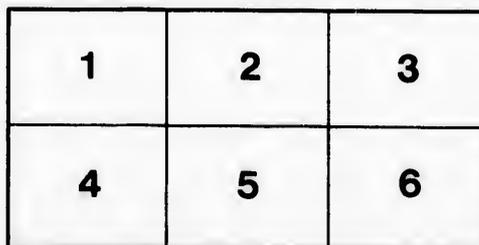
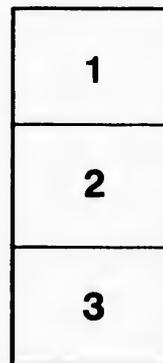
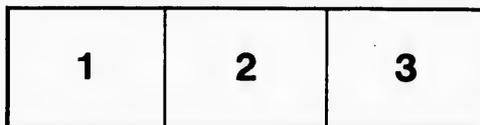
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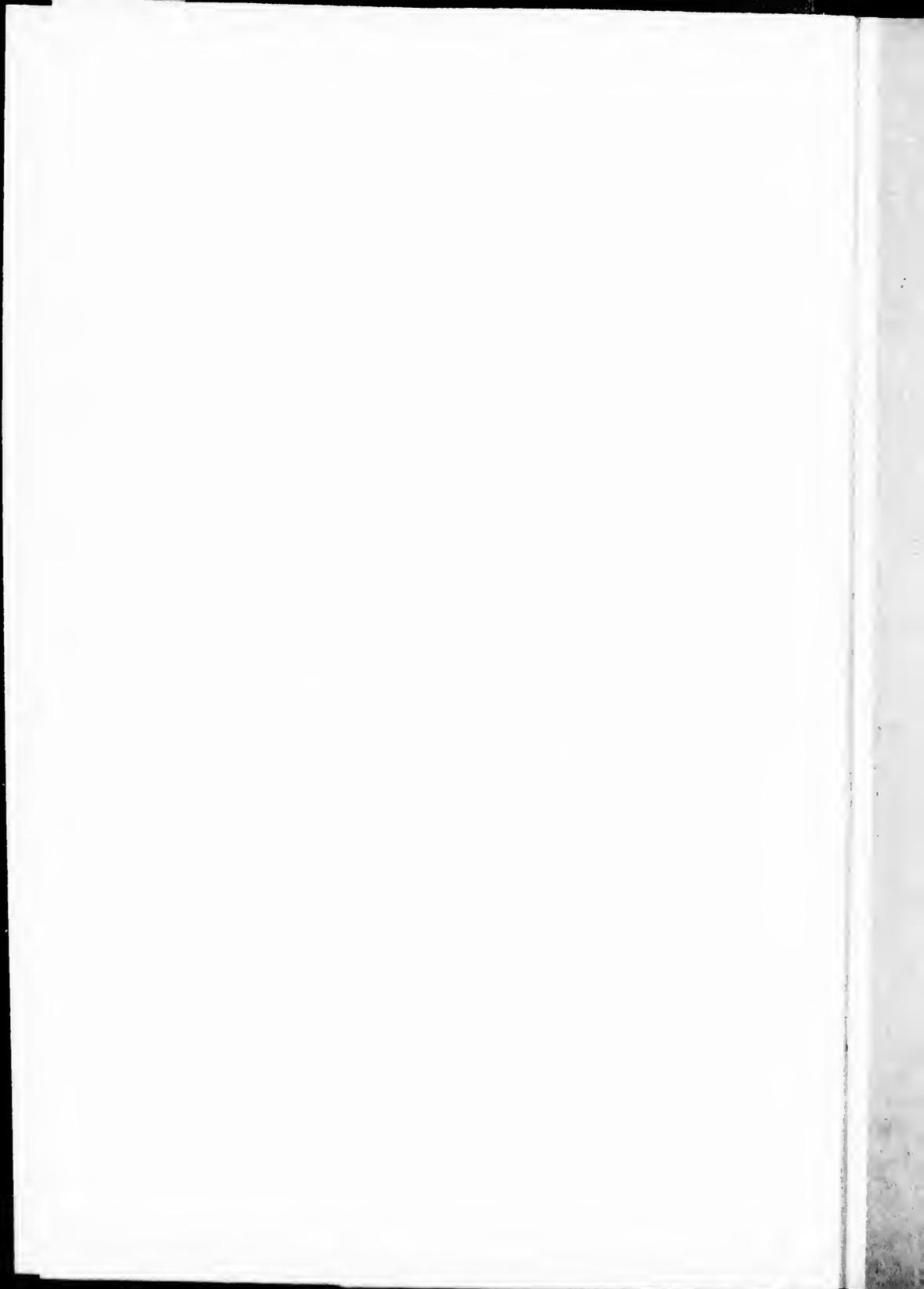
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THE
DESTINY OF AMERICA.

THE INEVITABLE POLITICAL UNION OF THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

AMERICA THE QUEEN OF COMMERCE, HER INHABITANTS THE
LEADERS AND RULERS OF THE WORLD.

THE POTENT EFFECT OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZA-
TION ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE WORLD.

By EDWIN SUTHERLAND,
Of the District of Columbia Bar.

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1889.

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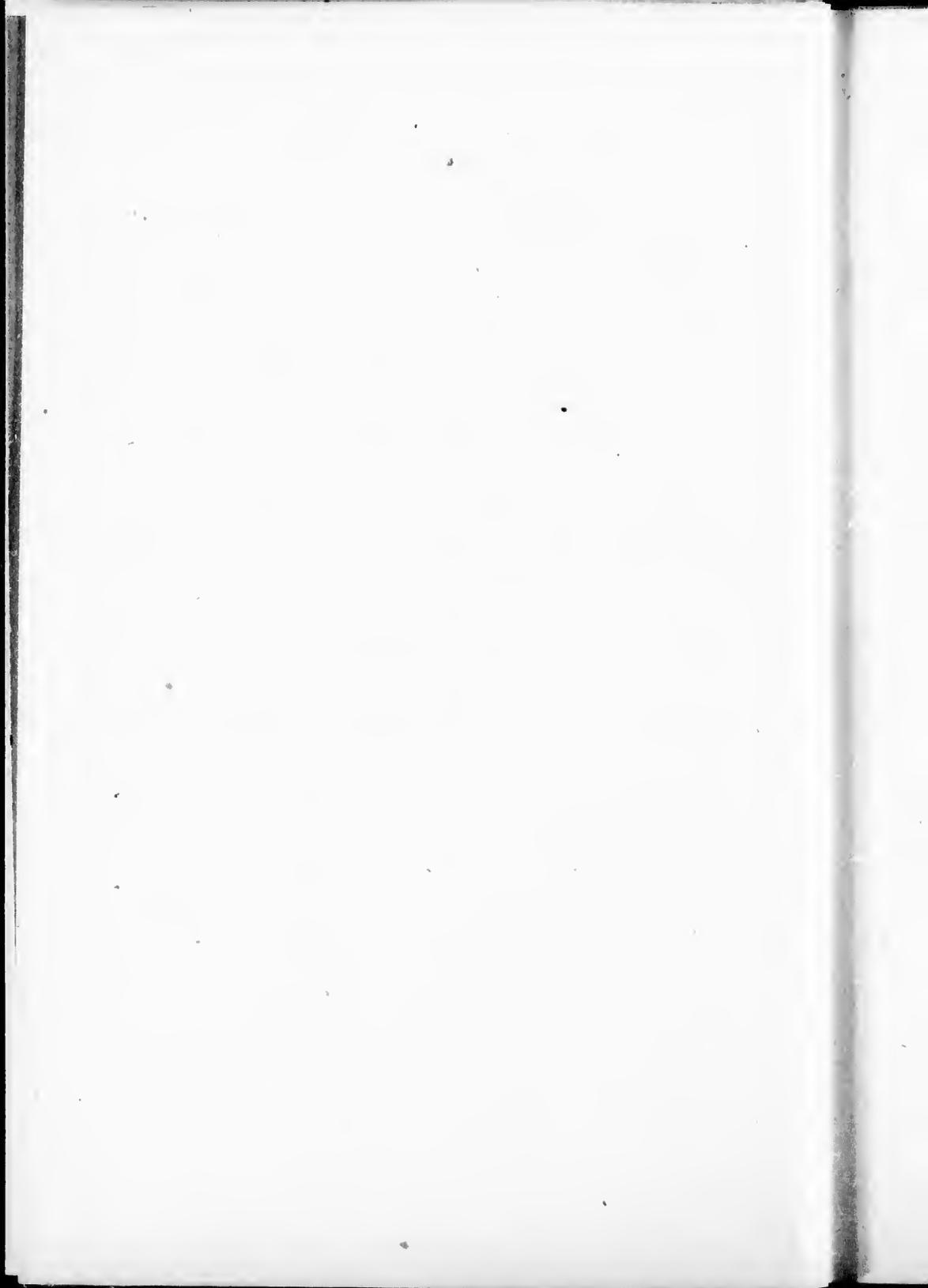
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INTRODUCTION.

The Destiny of America is a subject freighted with many grand and noble ideas, and one which should engage the attention of every patriot, statesman and scholar, and, indeed, of all, whether of high or low degree.

It is not in its truest and widest range confined to either the United States, Canada or Mexico, but to all—in fact, to the entire Continent.

The following essay is the result of no inconsiderable research, travel, observation and consideration: the chief difficulty in its preparation has been in the condensation and arrangement of the mass of matter which presented itself; sufficient matter relating to this fruitful subject could be found to fill many volumes.

The essay will be found to be divided into three parts,—the first relates to the United States, its area, physical resources, capabilities of its people, etc.; the second treats of Canada in the same manner; the third aims to show the effect Christian civilization will have on the whole human race, the part the American people are to play in this process of civilization, and the results which will spring from the political union of the United States and Canada.

It would have enlarged the essay to an undesirable extent to have taken account of the varied and wonder-

INTRODUCTION.

ful resources of Mexico—but the national unity of the United States and Canada, (brought about, not by the violence of revolution and conquest, but by the silent forces of example and influence,) will ultimately attract and absorb that nation, so that it too will become a part of one vast Continental Republic,—destined to be.

This, in the view of the writer, is the final destiny of America, one indicated by the very structure and resources of the Western Continent, its dominant language, its prevalent religion and education.

If the essay shall to any extent, awaken the attention of the student and thoughtful to the great and grand destiny of this country—encourage or lead to efforts, however small, for the promotion and attainment of that destiny, the writer will be amply compensated for the time and labor expended in its preparation.

The description of the resources and capabilities, as well of the particular States and Territories as of the country in general, has been garnered from a number of well-known publications, prominent among them being "Our Western Empire," by L. P. Brocket, "The Great West" by a number of eminent Authors and Scientists, "Our Country" by the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., "Ridpath's History of the United States," supplemented by the personal observations of the writer during extended travels through Canada, the Great Northwest, West and South. The comparison between this and European countries has likewise been obtained from various authors and by the writer's personal observations.

EDWIN SUTHERLAND.

January, 1887

THE DESTINY OF AMERICA.

I N the above word "America" is included Canada, as well as the United States. There has been of late much controversy on both sides of the border line, concerning the questions of "Annexation," "Reciprocity," and "Commercial Union." Patriotic Canadians have been holding up their hands in horror at the idea of Annexation. "Reciprocal Trade" or "Commercial Union" they express a willingness to tolerate, but they draw the line at Annexation.

Their objection to becoming an integral part of this Nation seems to rest largely on sentiment; a repugnance to being so disloyal as to leave the shelter of the parental roof; and national pride, feelings in every way laudable.

Canadians, or at least many of them, are imbued with the idea that their country is destined to become great; which it undoubtedly is, but not as a separate nation.

Professor Ralph W. Thomas recently read a paper before the Albany Institute, New York, entitled: "What is Canada?" As a corollary to this question might be asked, "What is Canada's Destiny?" To which the writer unhesitatingly answers, to be the complement

and helpmeet of the United States, in the civilizing and Christianizing of the world—meaning thereby the Christianizing of those portions of the world not already under Christian influences; and the raising to a higher plane of civilization those portions that are. In order to get at the subject understandingly, let us ask and answer the following questions: "What is the United States?" "What is Canada?" "What is Christianity?" "What has Christianity accomplished?" "What is it destined to accomplish?" "What is the comparison between Christian and non-Christian races, and the inference to be drawn from that comparison?" And, in what particular way are Christianity and America to be co-related?"

These are stupendous questions, on any one of which volumes could be written; and the difficulty is, not to obtain matter in relation to them, but to select and condense into a suitable compass the mass that presents itself.

"WHAT IS THE UNITED STATES?"

The area of the United States is 3,603,884 square miles; of which at least 2,000,000 square miles is arable land.

By systematic irrigation, and in other ways, probably 50,000 square miles of supposed worthless land can be added to this number. Take for instance the "Bad Lands," so-called, of Dakota. Testimony is forthcoming that cattle come out of these "Bad Lands" in prime condition for market. Out of the total area of Dakota there are less than 100,000 acres of worthless land. Also the "Staked Plain," or Llano

Estacado of Texas, a region of about 30,000 square miles, of which so much has been heard, as to its sterility, &c. The fact is it has a great number of fertile and well-watered valleys. Some 15 or 20 million acres of Washington Territory turns out to be the finest wheat fields in the world. Utah's worthless land is rapidly diminishing in quantity; and so of Arizona, Montana, Idaho, and others.

In the States and Territories in which the land is not adapted to agricultural purposes, in nearly all cases it abounds in mineral wealth or is peculiarly suited for grazing purposes; so that it seems Providence, in storing away the wealth of this country, was even then preparing for the race which was to inhabit it.

These arable lands of ours are capable of supporting a population of about fifteen hundred million (1,500,000,000) and have a surplus produce to export of five thousand million (5,000,000,000) bushels of grain. In order to get some idea of the magnitude of our country it is only necessary to say that the present population of the United States might be very comfortably placed and sustained in Texas, California, New Mexico, or Dakota. Texas could comfortably contain our total population; could feed them from products raised within her own borders; could supply the world with cotton, and have a cattle range large enough to feed the herds of the United States, or to supply every human being on the face of the earth with meat. Add to this "empire," other empires such as California, New Mexico, Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington Territory, and others, and some faint conception can be had of the immense resources of this

country. Let us glance briefly at some of the more prominent Western and Southern "empires" and ascertain their magnitude and resources.

TEXAS.

Texas has an area of 274,365 square miles. This area is equal to that of the German Empire with Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark added to it. It is four times larger than all "New England," and nearly equal to the combined area of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. It has every variety of soil, surface, climate and rainfall. The eastern portion of the State is very rich in its natural resources; in it are vast deposits of iron-ore of excellent quality, and extensive beds of lignite coal. The production of coal in Texas in 1885 was 175,000 tons; there are no statistics for any year previous to 1883, when the production was 100,000 tons. Eastern Texas is a region of abundant timber, and, although the most densely populated portion of the State, full one-half of the surface is still covered with forests. It has very extensive deposits of valuable iron-ore; large deposits of salt are found in the lagoons west of Corpus Christi; the material to make plaster of paris exists within a short distance of Austia, and Mount Bonnel, and yet it is imported from Newfoundland; the finest of marble exists in great quantities, the River Colorado at Marble Falls cuts its way through mountains of solid marble; gypsum of the purest kind exists in sufficient quantities to supply the world for centuries. Central Texas has a rich soil, and is the best cotton region in the world, being

capable of producing the cotton supply of the world. Western and Southwestern Texas are better adapted to grazing than to farming. Precious metals and other mineral deposits exist in this part of the country in profusion.

The luxuriant growth of rich native grasses found in this section renders it pre-eminently a stock-raising country, and as such it is unexcelled by any other portion of the continent. The mountainous portion of Llano Estacado is rich in minerals set with a time-lock to be opened by the advent of the railroad. Silver, lead, copper, iron, and other metals are found there. With irrigation nearly the whole of the so-called "Desert" could be brought under cultivation.

Northern Texas has two immense belts of woodland, each about 45 miles wide, and extending southward from 150 to 200 miles.

The climate of Texas varies from semi-tropical to moderately temperate. Mining and manufacturing are destined to be carried on, on a great scale in Texas. The whole State west of the meridian of San Antonio is full of mineral wealth. Coal mines and salt mines are now worked to a considerable extent, but only because there is an imperative demand for these products. Soapstone, marble, slate and gypsum will be largely exported.—"Our Western Empire," page 1120 et seq. The mining and manufacturing industries are estimated at about \$75,000,000. The agricultural products are about \$250,000,000, and of course in a State capable of supplying the world with grain, meat and cotton could be very much increased.

The railroad mileage of Texas increased from 307 in 1860, to 8350 miles in 1887.

CALIFORNIA.

The area of California is 188,981 square miles, equal to the combined area of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Of this area about 65,000,000 acres are arable, 40,000,000 acres are grazing lands, and about 8,000,000 acres of forest. At the Monte Diablo Mines, in Contra Costa county, nearly east of San Francisco and in Mendocino county, coal crops out in extensive beds, and has been worked for many years at the rate of 150,000 tons a year. In 1880 236,000 tons were mined. Gold is found pure, in scales, in fine dust, innuggets, in crystals, and in combination with copper, silver, lead, zinc, and a dozen other metal ores; in 18 or more counties of the State, silver is found native, in combination with lead, copper, iron, sulphur, and other metal ores. Copper is found native, in combination with a number of metal ores.

Mercury or quicksilver is found, there being over sixty mines of quicksilver in the State. Diamonds, known as California diamonds in the jewelry trade, are found in many localities. The fisheries of the California coast are valuable, there being about 240 species, and 60 species of mollusks. The average winter and summer temperature at San Francisco is between 50 and 60 Fahrenheit. Snow rarely reaches the level of the sea. Winter consists of a few light frosts, with the thermometer at between 28 and 32 Fahrenheit for a few hours during the night, while in summer the number of

hot days on which the thermometer reaches 80 or more, rarely exceeds eight or ten. The average winter climate of the great interior valley is lower than that of corresponding portions of the coast, although the minimum is little, if at all, below that of the latter. Subtropical plants, therefore, winter there almost as readily as on the coast. In summer, however, the average temperature is high, often remaining above 100 Fahrenheit for many days, the nights also being very warm. At the same time, however, the air is so dry as to render the heat much less oppressive than is the case east of the mountains, sunstroke being almost unknown.

The essential feature of the climate of the Great Valley may be said to extend 2000 feet up the slope of the Sierra Nevada range. Higher up snow falls and lies in winter, and the summers are cool; thunder storms occur, which are almost unknown on the coast and in the valley. Although very rich in precious metals yet California's great gold mines are in her vast wheat fields. In the markets of the world the wheats of the Pacific Coast are noted for their higher quality, the plumpness and light color of the berry, and the higher percentage of first-class flour it furnishes in milling. The yield of forty to sixty bushels, and even more to the acre, under very imperfect tillage, for a number of consecutive years, forms a strong proof of the producing power of the country, and a strong incentive to its culture. The wheats of Oregon, especially those grown on the plains of Upper Columbia, so closely resemble the wheats of California that millions of bushels of Oregon wheat reach the eastern markets as "California wheat." The preparation of the ground for the crop on the large

wheat farms is usually made by means of gang-plows with from two to six shears, drawn by from three to five horses walking abreast, and frequently a half dozen of these plows are at work in the same field, followed by a wagon carrying the grain and the centrifugal sower. The harvesting is on an equally large scale: great "headers" are pushed into the golden fields by from four to eight horses. Its vibrating headers clip off the heads on a swath from 16 to 28 feet wide, while a revolving apron carries the golden ears to a wagon driven alongside, having a curious wide slanting bed for their reception. Several of these wagons drive back and forth between the swaths and the steam-thresher, where, within an hour, the grain that was waving in the morning breeze may be sacked ready for shipment to Liverpool. The sugar-beet and hop-growing industries are valuable. The fruit culture of California is of world-wide reputation and needs no comment. Stock raising is a very profitable industry, although of course secondary to agriculture and mining. The mining product of California for 1879 was estimated at about \$182,000,000.

Ocean steamers ply between San Francisco and Panama, the Sandwich Islands, Hong Kong, Yokohama, South America ports, Australia, and other points. The two customs districts of San Francisco and San Diego stand third in the United States in the amount of their imports, which in 1879 were \$36,105,639, and sixth in the amount of their exports, which were the same year \$4,117,886. A large number of vessels, exact number and tonnage not known, but certainly not over 1000, are engaged in the coastwise trade.—"Our Western Em-

pire," page 551. The greatest commerce of the State is conducted over her railways, which increased from 23 miles in 1860 to 3667 miles in 1887, of which no definite figures are at hand for the present year, but in 1887 it was about 2,000,000 tons, the freight of which amounted to about \$12,000,000.

DAKOTA.

Dakota has an area of 150,932 square miles, being about four times as large as the State of Ohio, and three times as large as New York. Dakota has on the east side of the Missouri River at least 60,000 square miles of land fit for the plow. In about 100,000 square miles of this Territory, wheat can be produced more cheaply and to a greater profit than anywhere else, because the soil is admirably adapted to its production; the rainfall is in the months of May, June and July, just when it is needed; there is very little in August and September, when the harvesting is being done; the days are hot and the nights cool, and consequently rust, blight, mildew and sprouting of grain in the shock are almost unknown; and, because of the nearness of this section to the markets of the world, it is only 250 miles from the Red River to Lake Superior.

Farming in Dakota is conducted on a gigantic scale, and as systematically as manufacturing.

Mr. Dalrymple, known as the "boss granger" of the region, has a farm of 37,500 acres on which is a wheat field of 20,000 acres, the yield of which in 1879 was about 500,000 bushels of wheat. On this farm 400 men are employed in harvesting, and 500 to 600 in

threshing. They use 250 pairs of horses, 200 gang plows, 115 self-binders, and 20 steam threshers. The men, animals and machinery are organized into separate divisions with a superintendent for each. Nothing could be grander than a sight of these immense wheat fields, stretching away farther than the eye can reach, in one unbroken golden sea, while a long procession of reaping machines in *echelon*, like a battery of artillery, moves steadily against the thick-set ranks of grain. Travelling together, these 115 machines would cut a swath one-fifth of a mile wide and twenty miles long in a day.

Dakota contains about 151,000 square miles, which is nearly all prairie. The Black Hills are remarkably rich in minerals, gold being very abundant, very rich copper-ore, coal in great quantities, petroleum of excellent quality and inexhaustible supply, and salt deposits. The foot-hills are covered with the richest and most nutritious grasses, cattle roam over them the year round without shelter, and stock-raising is one of the most important industries in the region. The arable lands in the Black Hills are from 500 to 600 square miles in extent, and consist of bottom lands along the streams and prairie and lower slopes of the foot-hills between the water-courses, and are of marvelous richness. The yield of the Black Hills mines in 1880 was \$6,000,000; the fine water powers in the vicinity and the coal mines which are readily accessible, as well as the large deposits of copper, lead and iron which are awaiting development, must ere long make it an important manufacturing region; and in a few years we may expect to see the immense quantities of mining

and agricultural machinery which are needed, as well as the manifold manufactures of wool and iron which are needed there, produced on the spot, instead of being, as now, brought from Chicago.—“Our Western Empire,” Page 721. The railway mileage of Dakota increased from 65 miles in 1870 to 4440 miles in 1887.

MINNESOTA.

The area of Minnesota is 83,531 square miles, about 54,000,000 square acres, of which about 3,000,000 acres is water surface, there being upwards of 7000 lakes. The “Big Woods,” composed of a dense and magnificent growth of hardwood over one hundred miles in length, and of an average width exceeding forty miles, comprises an area of 50,000 square miles. In the northeast part of the State there are 256,000 acres of cranberry marsh. The mean average temperature of the State is about 44 Fahrenheit. The air is very dry and bracing. The rainfall, like that of Dakota, is in the three months when it is most needed. The climate is healthful and the death-rate low. Minnesota has 2,796 miles of shore line of navigable waters. In January 1880 there was no town in the State which was more than 25 miles from a railway station; it must be remembered that all these railway lines have been built since 1862, as at the end of 1862 there were only ten miles of railway in the State. There are about 40,000,000 acres of arable land, which are believed to be very fertile. The northern counties are adapted to sustain vast herds. Minnesota is a great dairy-farming State. Few States equal it in manufacturing-capacity.

cities. The Mississippi lends the State one thousand miles of shore line, half of which it contributes to purposes of manufacturing. Pokegama Falls, Little Falls, Sauk Rapids, and St. Anthony Falls, form extensive and valuable water-powers. St. Anthony Falls, on which Minneapolis is situated, forms one of the most magnificent natural seats of manufactories in the country. The St. Louis river descends to the level of Lake Superior through a series of jagged falls of incalculable power. Fergus Falls, on Red River, the several falls on the Zimboo, on Cannon Root, Cottonwood, Red wood, and other streams, exhibit the distribution of water power throughout the State. Considering its vastness and diffusion, the capacity of the surrounding country for feeding it with raw material, and the illimitable field for the consumption of the products, it is difficult to limit the progress of industrial products, which may be reasonably expected of the future. The leading staples of manufacturing industry in Minnesota are flour and lumber—one the manufactured product of its vast areas of fertile soil, the other of the pine forests which cover a large part of northeastern Minnesota.

Minneapolis had in 1880 more than 20 saw mills, which produced 165,000,000 feet of lumber, besides lath and shingles; and 27 flour mills, which produced 5,250,000 barrels. The number of saw mills in the State in 1880 was about 200, with a producing power of about 1,000,000,000 feet. The total flour production of the State was in 1878 over 10,000,000 barrels per annum. There are a number of iron works, and several boiler, stove, harvester, plow, and other agricultural machine factories, woolen mills, cotton mills, paper mills and about

25 or 30 other mills and factories of various kinds. —“Our Western Empire,” page 406. The railway mileage of the State increased from nothing in 1850 to 5019 in 1887.

WYOMING.

Wyoming has an area of 97,883 square miles. There are extensive coal beds along and near the Union Pacific. The consumption of Wyoming coal in 1876 was 524,000 tons, and has since increased. Petroleum springs are numerous throughout the territory. Gold and silver are found at many points. Several ores of iron occur in immense quantities. About 60 miles north of Rawlins there are two soda lakes, estimated to contain 125,000 tons of carbonate of soda of great purity. Sulphur deposits and sulphur springs occur at many points. There are 6,000,000 acres of farming land and about 35 million acres of grazing land. The mountains are clothed with a thick growth of pine, spruce and hemlock trees of large size. Numbers of other varieties of wood abound. The mining products in 1879 were estimated to be about four millions of dollars. The manufacturing industries in 1877, though in their infancy were computed to be worth about four millions of dollars.—“Our Western Empire,” page 1213.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Washington Territory has an area of 69,994 square miles.

Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Western Continent, extends from the British line on the North

to Olympia on the South. It has a coast line (in the Territory) of 1594 miles, and its area within the limits of the Territory is over 2,000,000 square miles. The country by which these waters are surrounded is remarkably salubrious, and offers every advantage for the accommodation of a vast commercial and military marine, with convenience for docks, and a great many sites for towns and cities, at all times well supplied with water and capable of being well provided with everything by the surrounding country, which is well adapted for agriculture. The foot-hills and slopes of the mountains on both sides are almost wholly covered with immense forests of fir and cedar, reaching the very summits of the mountains. Gold has been discovered. The greatest mineral wealth of the Territory is in its extensive coal beds, which are of excellent quality. The climate is exceptionally agreeable, healthful and productive, the temperature rarely going higher than 95 in the summer, or lower than 25 in the winter.

The soil is quick, light and friable, and yields astonishing crops of hay, grain, hops, fruits and vegetables. The river bottom lands will yield an average of from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre. The fir timber of Washington Territory finds a market in every country of the world. Trees often grow to the height of 300 feet. In eastern Washington the climate is most favorable to health, the soil yields the largest average returns of wheat, drought is unknown, the crops never fail, and the ultimate capacity for the production of cereals of the highest grade has been estimated as high as 150,000,000 bushels per annum.

Mr. Philip Ritz, of Walla Walla, in 1869 wrote: "I

have seen large fields of wheat average fifty-six bushels to the acre, and weigh sixty-two pounds to the bushel, and have seen fields which yield forty to fifty bushels per acre from a volunteer crop; that is, produced the second year from grains scattered out during harvest, sprouting during the fall, and growing without even harrowing." The net cash value of the wheat crop of 1880 was \$9,000,000. In addition to wheat there have been large exports of other cereals, wool, flour, and live stock. Large shipments of flour have been made from Walla Walla direct to Liverpool. The export of coal in 1880 was 190,000 tons. The production of manufactured goods in 1880 was about \$8,000,000.—"Our Western Empire," page 1189.

Having thus glanced at a few of the more promising Western and Southern States and Territories of "Our Union," let us take a brief glance at these states as an aggregate, or the "Union" itself.

The United States produces fully one-half of the world's supply of gold and silver. In mineral wealth it is almost inexhaustibly rich. We have iron ore in a majority of all the states (in every state west of the Mississippi except one), and we have more coal than all the other countries of the world put together, except Canada; lead is found in a majority of the States (in every State west of the Mississippi except three); copper is found in every State west of the Mississippi except two, and in some east of it; tin in sufficient quantities to supply the world only awaits development; incalculable deposits of slate; deposits of sulphur and borax almost chemically pure; marble of every hue and finest quality; cotton in nearly every southern state—to go

through the list would only be tiresome. There are over twenty states which would supply the world with iron; two mountains, "Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob," are estimated to contain 500,000,000 tons of iron-ore; it is probably not generally known that Texas has vast quantities of the finest ore in the world. The section of the country west of the Mississippi has vast wheat fields; vast timber lands equal in area to a dozen of the larger states.

We have almost contiguous to one another the raw material for every variety of manufacture, and the means of converting that raw material into the finished article; we have the best and most inventive operatives in the world; any one walking through the Patent Office in our national capital might almost be justified in thinking this a nation of inventors.

Electricity is to be the prime motive power in the world. The Americans as electricians are unexcelled, unequaled even, by any of the inhabitants of the globe. At the International Electrical Exposition in Paris, there were five gold medals awarded for the greatest inventions, and *just five of those medals came to this country.* In connection with the fact that electricity is to be the prime motive power of the world, and that Americans are the leading electricians of the world, is the further significant fact that *history has yet to record where the Anglo-American has ever failed in his undertaking.* In our estimation of the results to be accomplished by Americans, these facts are worthy of weighty consideration.

In the manufacture of tools and mechanical appliances of all sorts, Americans are without any peers on

earth, thus making them as a class, the best mechanics on the globe.

Hon. Wm. McKinley, Jr., in a recent speech said: "We entered upon the memorial year 1861, without a protective tariff, and therefore, and logically, without money and without credit. Ten millions of "our citizens were engaged against Federal authority, resolved to destroy the Union. The four years following were years of drain and destruction—drain of the National substance, and destruction of the property of the people. We equipped and supported great armies, built a large navy, paid high premiums for loans, and submitted to almost ruinous discounts upon our National bonds. The Union was happily restored, more than one half of the great war debt has been paid, and the basis for our National and individual obligations has been made the "coin of the realm."

"At the end of 28 years we have a surplus which compels us to buy bonds at a premium—bonds not yet due and payable—and to-day have a credit higher than ever before in our history—and second to none among the nations of the world. History presents no such progress elsewhere. The vast public debt has not only been reduced, but we have reduced taxation. We have reduced taxation over \$360,000,000 annually. In 1858 the ordinary revenues were \$46,655,000; the ordinary expenditures \$72,291,000—a deficit of over \$25,000,000. In 1859 the ordinary revenues were \$53,486,000, the ordinary expenditures \$66,327,000—a deficit of \$13,000,000. In 1860 the ordinary revenues were \$56,654,000, the ordinary expenditures \$60,010,000,—a deficit of 4,000,000. In the year ending June 30,

1861, the ordinary revenues of the government were \$41,476,000; the ordinary expenditures \$62,537,000,—a deficit of \$21,000,000; in the four years a grand total of about \$60,000,000, expended in the excess of the receipts of the government. (American Economist, Vol. III, p. 51.)

To this must be added the cost of the war for four years following, amounting in round numbers to \$6,000,000,000, and devastation of crops, buildings, railway property, &c.

No computation can be made of the loss to the State by the withdrawal of millions of men from the peaceful pursuits of production for the space of four or five years, and of hundreds of thousands forever. And even of those who were producing, their products were sent to the front to carry on the work of destruction. When we reflect that more than one-half of the war debt has been liquidated, and, while paying out annually to the maimed and wounded survivors of that war, and the widows and orphans of our heroic dead, about \$85,000,000 (or more than the total expenditures of the Government before the war) in addition to the ordinary expenditures, we still have an income of about \$50,000,000 in excess of all our obligations, and that within the short space of a quarter of a century, some slight idea of the magnitude of the achievement can be obtained. What does this argue for the future?

Mr. McKinley, continuing, says: "In 1865, when the war closed, the value of our exports and imports was \$404,774,883, and in 1888 their value was \$1,419,911,000, an increase of over 200 per cent." "Our coast-wise trade is more than three times as large as the

home fleet of Great Britain, and more than five times as large as that of any other nation." "The mining of coal has increased from 16,000,000 tons in 1861, to 90,000,000 tons in 1887; we had 35,000 miles of railroad in 1865, we have now 150,000 miles." "Instead of moving 70,000,000 tons we are moving annually 552,000,000 tons while the value of that tonnage has increased from \$2,213,400,000, in 1865, to \$13,222,000,000 in 1887." "Nearly 400,000 persons are engaged in the metal industries, as against 53,000 in 1860; 200,000 persons are engaged in our woolen and worsted industries, as against 60,000 in 1860; 350,000 persons are employed in the wool industries, as against 130,000 in 1860." "Since 1861 there have been established not less than 770,000 homes, with an cultivated lands equal to all New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware combined."

"We have become the greatest manufacturing country in the world. In literature, art and science, we have kept pace with, if we have not led all other peoples." (American Economist, Vol. III, p. 51.)

Immigration to the United States in 1888 was 546,889; the total value of export and import merchandise to and from all countries was \$1,430,000,000.

The public debt, principal and interest, in 1888 was \$1,691,000,000. The public debt less cash in the treasury and available cash items in 1888, was \$1,148,500,000. The total revenues for 1888 were \$380,000,000; total expenditures, \$312,000,000.

The present population of the United States is estimated at 65,000,000, and will be twenty-five years

hence, at the present rate of increase, 125,000,000, and about 700,000,000 one hundred years hence (1989). This people carried on one of the costliest wars known to history. For four years 3,500,000 men were actively engaged in destroying one another. Battles were fought which for tenacious and persistent effort of the opposing forces to kill one another—dogged, fixed, determination to fight on until victory crowned their efforts, in the face of repeated defeats month after months—have no parallel in military history, battles such as could only have been fought by men of the Anglo-Saxon race.

This is another important point to be remembered and considered in our estimation of the place to be occupied by the Anglo-American race of the future.

Notwithstanding this four years of drain and destruction, the wealth of this people to-day (little more than a quarter of a century later) is something phenomenal, being about \$50,000,000,000. Enough to buy a half dozen of the empires of Europe, together with Africa, and South America, with all their contents—lands, ships, buildings, jewels, &c. It is exceedingly difficult to realize that this nation which is scarce a century old is far and away richer than any of the other nations, though these others have been many centuries accumulating their wealth.

The South is destined in the near future to become a great-manufacturing centre; within the range of vision from the crest of Lookout Mountain nearly a million tons of pig iron were produced in 1887, and this is only one illustration out of very many.

Southern iron is being marketed in sufficient quan-

tities to depress the prices of the products of eastern furnaces.

Seaport towns refuse to believe that the Suez Canal is secondary to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in point of tonnage, or that more passengers or more tons of freight pass Detroit in a day during the shipping season than any other strait in the world. The ore out-put for 1888, from the Lake Superior mines was 5,000,000 tons, of which all but about 400,000 tons was shipped by lake. The output for 1889 is expected to be even greater. In the summer of 1888, the schooner "Governor Ames" was built on the coast of Maine, and was supposed to be the largest sail vessel in the world. But the "Golden Age of Milan" of the Lake Craft outmeasures her by 100 tons, and several others equal her. In 1882 the Globe shipyard of Cleveland turned out the iron propeller "Onoko," which was 300 feet long, and with a carrying capacity of 3000 tons. Vessels aggregating 100,000 tons, with an average carrying capacity of 2,500 tons, were turned out in the shipyards on the Lakes in 1888, and there are now on the stocks 65 vessels which aggregate even greater tonnage. The reason why so much tonnage is being turned out on the lakes is because the lake trade is protected. Not only is it impossible for an American to buy a foreign vessel and run her between American lake ports, but no foreign vessel can carry a cargo from one American Lake port to another.

We have practically 49 nations with free commercial intercourse, with one language, one currency, one interest, and with common institutions; whose commerce amounts to \$20,000,000,000 annually. Cotton is being

exported at the rate of about 400,000 bales a month. The merchandise exports for one month in 1888 were about \$85,000,000.

The Americans are the best fed and the best clothed people on earth. They consume more meat per caput than even the Englishman, whose gastronomic performance in that line is historic; in the matter of grain they consume twice the quantity the Englishman does. England to carry on her cotton manufacture must go either to America, India or Egypt for every pound of cotton she spins; America being the nearest country, she would naturally get her supply there, and it is 3000 miles away. The "New South" is erecting mills on her own cotton fields. England to get coal to carry on her manufactures must go ever deeper in already deep coal pits, thus increasing the cost; while in this country the cost is lessening.

In the foregoing description no mention has been made of the Territory of Alaska, and yet it is too important a territory to pass by without brief mention, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Walker Blaine, in his report of his trip through the country, said, "It was such an inhospitable country that neither cattle, grain or vegetables could be produced there; that in all the region he did not see a cow; and that grain and vegetables could only be grown in isolated and widely separated spots."

Alaska has an area of 577,390 square miles. This area, it will be observed, is a very little less than the combined areas of Texas, California and Dakota. Alaska may never become a summer resort, but it is destined to play a very important part in the history of this

country. It will be the shipyard of the world. Iron exists all over the territory. Yellow cedar or camphor wood, which is the very best of all woods for ship-building, exists in the greatest profusion. There is also a great variety of other wood. Coal of good quality and great extent exists in the territory. Very rich copper-ore is found. A great many metals and ores are found, and some of the more common of the precious stones. Gold has also been found in several places. In the matter of fur, a large part of the world's supply must come from Alaska, she has no rival on this continent, and in the more important branches no competitor worthy of the name on the globe.

Alaska is also destined to supply the world with fish. Its waters abound in halibut, herring, cod and salmon; indeed, there is hardly a species of which representatives cannot be found.

The fur seal fisheries have alone repaid the total amount of the price paid for Alaska (\$7,200,000), and a profit of 11 per cent. on the investment.

We have everything necessary for building up our mercantile navy. We have the ship and lumber yard of the world—Alaska; we have iron and coal in almost inexhaustible supplies; and we have a race of the most skilled mechanics in the world. All that is needed is the adoption by this Government of the patriotic policies of other Governments, in the fostering of their shipping industries, and we will soon become the carriers of the world. In 1815 we were doing 95 per cent. of our own carrying trade; in 1888, although the carrying trade had increased in volume many fold, we were doing less than 15 per cent. of it.

There are now no sufficient causes to provoke another civil war. There may be temporary discontent on the part of a single State, from some real or imaginary hardship; but the great mass of States are so bound to each other by ties financial, commercial, charitable, literary, and religious, that there can be no general movement which would lead to a civil war.

Europe is already crowded, and, as has been stated, at the present rate of increase, after allowing for emigration, her population one hundred years hence (1989) will be 550,000,000 (less than the population of the United States at the same time by one hundred and fifty millions). Europe is decreasing in wealth; in England, landed property is mortgaged to 65 per cent. of its value. The total indebtedness of continental Europe is \$20,168,475,675, and increasing. The tax collector in Italy takes nearly one-third of the people's earnings. England's debt is attaining such vast proportions that she will never be able to liquidate and will probably repudiate it: this is true of nearly all the European powers. The armies and navies of Europe on a "peace" footing consist of 8,000,000 men, with a liability of 14,000,000 more being called out, at a cost of about \$13,000,000,000 annually; to this is to be added the loss to the industries of Europe by the withdrawal of such a vast army of men from the ranks of labor and production. The total cost of our army and Navy, including loss to the State in the producing power of soldiers and sailors, is considerably less than \$100,000,000 annually. Certain European writers, Carlyle and Macaulay among others, predicted of this country that we would be safe enough as a Nation until our

public lands were exhausted, and then would come the strain on, and test of, our institutions. It is estimated that the public lands will be entirely exhausted by 1920, or possibly sooner. One thing is absolutely certain, that the destiny of this country will be moulded and determined by the law makers of the coming quarter century.

It is unquestionably true that when the public lands are exhausted, and what has heretofore been a panacea for many ills no longer exists, our institutions will be given an opportunity to display their intrinsic worth; but our safety will not so much lie in the institutions themselves as in the interpreters of them, hence the urgent necessity of the coming generation being fully alive to the trials and dangers ahead, and of being mentally equipped to grapple with the arduous questions which must inevitably arise.

There are grave perils, and many a rock ahead of us on which the ship of State may easily founder; and we never at any time in the past had greater need of steady hands, cool brains, sagacious heads, and brave hearts at the helm, than at the present.

It is not infallibly certain, so far as human knowledge goes, that this Republic will surmount the many obstacles in its path. It depends very materially on the courage, sagacity, and, above and beyond all, the Christian character and training of those who are entrusted with the reins of government, as to whether the ship of State will safely avoid the many and treacherous shoals which have destroyed other nations. One of the surest ways to founder is to adopt the belief, which seems to prevail with some, that the country is *destined*

to become great and glorious; using the word *destined* in a fatalistic sense, and seeming to think that we the inhabitants have nothing further to do than to eat, drink, and be merry, and permit ourselves the greatest latitude of freedom in thought, word and action, while the Lord kindly works out the country's salvation for us.

The perils before us are many and grave. We are in danger of mistaking license for liberty; in danger of degrading the grandest right of man, the right of suffrage; in danger of being guilty of the weakness of imitation. Our institutions are endangered by the lawless hordes poured on our shores under the guise of immigration. We are in danger of sacrificing our integrity, honesty and Christian principles in our haste to be rich; the Bible gives us the warning that "he that is in haste to be rich, shall not be innocent." Our worst, most universal, and most besetting sin is our contemptuous non-observance of the Sabbath, and rigidly excluding God from all commercial affairs. In our Western cities the theatres, saloons, and street railways do so much more business on the Sabbath, that the proprietors thereof always make extra preparations for that day.

To know an evil is the first step towards eradicating it.

In looking over the history of the world we find that the nations which perished were those which did not know God, or knowing Him, forgot Him. Remembering this fact, when we turn to Deuteronomy, "chap. viii. verses 18 and 19, and read, "But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth, that He may establish His covenant

which He swore unto thy fathers as it is this day. *And it shall be, if thou do at all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish.*" We find a clear injunction and a clear promise. Construing this passage on the theory that what is implied is as much a part as what is declared, we would have as its corollary that if we *do not* forget the Lord, and do not walk after or serve other gods, but remember Him and obey His behests and injunctions, we will live as a nation, and become the conservators, of the highest type of human freedom.

WHAT IS CANADA?

Professor Ralph W. Thomas, in a paper read before the Albany Institute, New York, says: "Geographical Canada has an area of 3,360,000 square miles, about equal in area to the United States. The basin of Hudson's Bay alone is 2,000,000 square miles in extent. Canada is forty times as large as England, Scotland and Wales. It is equal to three British Indias; it is fifteen times as large as the German Empire. A country of magnificent areas; of unmeasured arable plain and prairie; of mountains rich in mineral wealth, of lacustrine systems that dwarf our own; of majestic rivers wholly within her own borders measured upon the Missouri-Mississippi scale:—this is Canada."

Industrial Canada is great in agriculture and minerals. Ontario raises the finest barley in the world, and some of the finest draught horses. The Northwest includes 466,000 square miles of the wheat fields of the world.

From its situation it has two hours more daylight than other wheat-bearing regions of this continent. This means two hours more of forcing power every day. Manitoba claims 75,000,000 acres of wheat fields.

"The Canadian wheat crop for the first ten months of 1888, was valued at \$5,000,000."

"The Northwest regions are capable of supporting a population of many millions. Alberta is the ranch of Canada; its climate is so mild, on account of the warm currents in the Pacific, that cattle and horses roam over the pastures the year round, and are found in spring to be in good condition for market. The Canadians exported \$10,000,000 worth of cattle during the first ten months of 1887."

"All these advantages are to be re-inforced by transportation. The Canada Pacific Railroad is a fact, and the Hudson's Bay route is promised, by which Winnipeg is brought 762 miles nearer to Liverpool; and would be brought 2136 miles nearer to China and Japan than via New York and San Francisco. If this route succeeds, Canada will hold the key to the markets of the world. Coal exists throughout Canada in abundance. The entire coal area is said to cover 97,000 square miles. In one copper deposit there are ridges miles long above the ground. The "Caliment and Hecla" vein is 12 feet thick; the "Canadian" vein is 1000 feet thick. The Geological Survey has located 557 deposits in the Eastern townships alone.

"Gold and silver exist in numerous quantities. The principal fields are Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the latter province, \$50,000,000 have been taken from the ground by unimproved methods, and this seems to

point to vast deposits in the mountains. In Beaver Mine, at Port Arthur, discovered in March last, there is in sight, by actual measurements, \$750,000 worth of silver. Like bonanzas have been reported in British Columbia. Such exposures are unprecedented. Iron is found in unlimited quantities and of the best grade. Near Ottawa there is a hill of iron estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons. The railroad up the Valley of the Trent runs through a continuous iron belt for 150 miles. At Glasgow, in Nova Scotia, within a radius of six miles there is found hundreds of tons of iron-ore of the best quality, side by side with limestone chemically pure; coke in seams 30 feet thick, and all directly on the line of the Inter-colonial railway and within six miles of the Atlantic Ocean. This ore could be put on the wharf in Boston for \$1.50 per ton, which to-day costs \$5.00 to \$6.00 per ton. The Ontario Government has recently sold 150,000 acres of land at \$2.00 an acre, covering an iron belt 75 miles across."

"Commercial Canada has not as yet acquired that prominence which might be expected when the resources of the country are considered. Yet, in her Merchant Marine, Canada ranks fourth among the nations of the earth. Commerce is now being fostered by the Government, and in 1881, the American trade with Canada amounted to \$89,000,000. The Pacific coast is already buying 300,000,000 tons of Canadian coal every year in spite of the duty. Our manufacturers are compelled to go to Malta and Spain for a certain grade of iron-ore, when it exists within a few hours ride of our borders. The manufactures of this country are deprived of nickel, which could be used in many ways, were it not

for the high price of the metal; it is the best of all material for the making of ordnance. But there are only two deposits of any consequence in the world. One is within a few miles of Detroit, the other in New Caledonia, half way round the globe."

"We hear much of the high price of lumber, and much of the destruction of our forests. Canadian lumber by the million feet is annually going up in the smoke of forest fires or rots in the earth. Ten millions of acres of forests exist in British Columbia alone."

The revenue of Canada derived from all sources, for 1887, was \$35,754,933. The expenditures were \$35,657,680. The public debt is \$274,187,626. Population a little over 4,500,000. The total amount of exports was \$89,515,900 of which nearly one-half was to the United States. The total amount of imports was \$112,892,236, of which nearly one-half, or about \$52,000,000 was from the United States; exceeding the import trade from Great Britain by about \$6,000,000. Canada has a total railway mileage of 12,332 miles. The value of her fisheries is about \$19,000,000. Immigration to Canada in 1887 was 84,526.

Time was when the Genesee Valley in the State of New York was the great wheat producing region; so much as that Rochester was known as "Flour City." The great wheat centre has steadily moved westward and northward to the border line between the United States and Canada, until it is now making an advance on the North Pole, and we hear of wheat being grown in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay Company's stations, for twenty consecutive years without rotation, without fertilization, and annually producing crops averaging 30

bushels to the acre. The writer has seen in the Pembina mountain region, vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage, beets, &c., of mammoth size and the finest quality, and produced in such profusion within a given space as to be almost incredible. Droughts are never feared in that country, because nature has supplied it with a never-failing spring; long ages of continuous cold have produced a frost line in the earth, far down below the surface, which, being thawed out during the summer months, oozes up to the surface, and thus robs the dry season of its terrors.

Recently a new cotton factory has been established, in Beau Harnois, Quebec, for the express purpose of manufacturing cotton to be sent to China,—that unlimited market. This is significant of two facts,—that China is beginning to feel the wants of civilized countries, a step towards the Christianizing of that country; and that Canadian commerce is taking great strides forward.

Some idea of Canada's vastness may be gathered from the size of her rivers and lakes. The St. John in New Brunswick is 500 miles long. The St. Lawrence is 750 miles long and is entirely navigable. The Ottawa is 550 miles long. The Assiniboine is 480 miles long; the Red River of the North 500; the Saskatchewan, called the "Gateway of the Northwest," is 1500 miles long and nearly entirely navigable; the Mackenzie is navigable for 2500 miles; the Frazier, Thompson, Athabasca and Winnipeg are large rivers. Lake Winnipeg is about the same size as Lake Superior; Lake of the Woods, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lakes, are all large. Ontario—the garden spot of Canada—has

a fertile soil, invigorating climate, vast forests of merchantable timber, treasures of mineral wealth, and water power of limitless capacity. It has extensive areas which grow a better sample and a larger yield of the staple cereals than any other portion of the continent.

Another authority says: "Ontario possesses a fertility with which no part of New England can at all compare; and that particular portion of it around which the circle of the great lakes is swept, forces itself upon the notice of any student of American maps as one of the most favored spots of the whole continent where population ought to breed with almost Belgian fecundity."

Canada has nearly 6000 miles of sea coast, washed by waters abounding in the most valuable fishes of all kinds. Lead is found in nearly every province. The deposits of salt are the largest and purest on the continent. In the matter of coal, Canada possesses the only sources of supply on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. And between these two, there are stretches of coal deposits amounting to 97,000 square miles.

And now, having depicted in a most general way a few of the features and resources of this great continent, as described to us by various writers, what destiny awaits it all?

Questions are arising which are steadily becoming more complex and importunate. What is to be their solution?

Canada's Premier, with a parliament having three years to sit, and with a working majority which has

been, and still is, steadily increasing, threatens to go to the people for a verdict on the much mooted question of "Annexation."

The steady trend of Government has been towards popular, or republican, forms of Government. Bismarck is an old man now, and there is nobody to take his place. If Germany had popular Government, there would be little more heard of socialism. The new franchise may allay the restlessness in England for a time, but Gladstone is also an old man, and is the last of a coterie of orators and statesmen, who have made the Victorian era famous: who can foretell the occurrences which may take place when these two towers of strength have passed away? The thoughtful men of England admit the belief that a social revolution is impending.

In Italy the situation is daily becoming more strained. The Government is on the eve of perpetrating a gigantic act of spoliation. Towards the middle of the coming month (February, 1889), a bill will be submitted to the Chambers for the confiscation and sale of the immense possessions in Italy of the various monastic and religious orders known by the name of "Opere Pie." The value of the property is estimated at \$600,000,000 yielding an annual revenue of \$30,000,000. The ministry finds itself face to face with a deficit of no less than \$70,000,000.

The arrears of taxes are enormous, and the number of seizures and forced sales by the Government for non-payment of taxes has become very great. In the south of Italy especially, whole villages and districts have been put up for auction by the Sheriff. Most of

the big cities are bankrupt and unable to pay the interest on the extensive loans, they have made. Farmers cannot find a market for their crops and stock. Misery reigns supreme everywhere. From almost every important centre, reports arrive of riots and serious disturbances, of processions of starving men and women clamoring in the public streets for bread and work. The national debt averages \$75, per caput. Emigration for 1888, was 300,000.

The "*Lombardia*," an important northern paper says:

"An improvident and spendthrift financial policy, without definite place or programme, and a foreign policy which under the pretext of peace, involves the Nation in all the disadvantages of war, have contributed to the economic situation of the Country."

France is perilously close to another revolution.

Russia is being agitated from her centre to her circumference.

*Europe is an armed camp, and, like Vesuvius, the eruption may come at any time.

Should England become Republican in form of Government.—and she undoubtedly will—what is to become of Canada? Is she likely to remain an independent Nation and maintain two chains of custom houses, and possibly forts, instead of one? Why were two Countries of such vast expanse, divided only by an imaginary line of latitude, each endowed with such rich, varied and limitless resources, inhabited by the same race of people (the Anglo-Saxon) placed in juxtaposition?

Granting that there was some specific reason for thus

so richly endowing this particular continent, let us ascertain, if possible, what it was. Why was not Asia, Africa, or Europe thus selected? The reason is because America has a duty to perform, a work to do, as obligatory upon her as that of forming a part of this planet. This duty is to support a race of people which is to civilize and Christianize the world. This work could not be done by America divided, it must be a United America. To perform this, was needed a continent vast in extent, compact, with limitless resources, and capable of sustaining countless millions of human beings; and the two countries above described make just such a continent.

It was no accident that peopled these two countries with offspring of the same race. The inhabitants of Canada and the United States are as sons of common parents; they have come from the same stock, speak the same language, have the same customs and the same religion. The people of Canada decidedly excel the people of the United States in piety and observance of the Sabbath. Their country is equal to, and in some instances surpasses ours in the production of mineral and agricultural wealth.

These two countries just described are the last to be inhabited in the line of latitude. Empire has been steadily moving westward in the centuries past and has reached its western boundary. The world is getting filled up; it may be centuries in filling to the point of crowding, but its doing so is only a question of time; it is to be dominated by one race which will have one religion. It can hardly be doubted what race that will be, or what will be the religion of that race.

The Anglo-saxon race as has been stated, now numbers about 100,000,000, and rules about one-third of the earth's inhabitants and one-fourth of its surface. It is hardly likely that this race, when it shall have increased in numbers 15 times, (as it will do in 100 years) will have lost its power or appetite for ruling. The power of this race to rule does not depend on numbers alone, as witness 60,000 English soldiers keeping in peaceful subjection millions of East Indians;—or the myriads of Asia, who have shown no capacity for ruling.

The Anglo-saxon race is the one destined to rule the world; the religion of that race will be the Christian; the home and seat of power of that race will be America. In this connection I would quote some remarks of ex-Governor Gray, of New Zealand. Speaking of the Samoan Islands, he says:

“It would be far preferable to leave each of these island groups with independent governments, settling all disputes among themselves by arbitrations, and guided, if possible, by a commission of foreign powers. It is clear that America is aiming at this line of policy, annexing none of the Islands herself, and doing her utmost to preserve the peace of the Pacific. This also is certain to be the policy of all English possessions in this part of the world. *America will eventually become the leader of the Anglo-saxon race, and will displace England from the position she now holds.* Many eyes in this part of the world are already drawn towards America as the power that is likely to preserve the interests of the Anglo-saxon race in the Pacific, without herself annexing anything, or allowing foreigners to do so. It is clear that the centre of power among the Anglo-Saxon

race is shifting to America, as the centre of population has already done. It is therefore unwise of England to neglect her interests in such a time of emergency. The United States does not require a standing army, and consequently the whole resources of the people so circumstanced could be devoted *to the maintenance of a navy which would make the Anglo-Saxon race mistress of the world.*

This will be the more easily comprehended if we take a brief glance at what Christianity has already accomplished, what it is destined to accomplish, and what non-Christian religions have failed to accomplish; and from these facts note the connection between Christianity, the Anglo-Saxon race and America, or in other words state what America's destiny is.

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

At a certain era in the world's history, not very remote as compared with the duration of the human race on the earth, there appeared a new moral force in human history. It originated in an obscure tribe of a remote province of the Roman Empire, and was embodied in the personality, life and teachings of a remarkable Being, called "Jesus the Christ." The outcome of the teachings of this Being is what we call Christianity. The moral truths in these teachings were not absolutely new as indeed the principles of morality rest on the principles of human nature, and must be known more or less clearly, to all men; but they were presented with such unequalled elevation and purity, accompanied with spiritual truths so profound and universal as well

as with supernatural claims, that the whole formed a new power in the world for the moral renovation of man, in other words, a religion but one claiming to be absolute and universal for all ages, and races and circumstances.

WHAT HAS CHRISTIANITY ACCOMPLISHED?

Christianity came into existence at a time when the Roman Empire was in the height of its glory, and from the banks of the Tiber governed the civilized world. At that time a Roman Father had absolute authority over his son, he could chastise, put in chains, exile, or sell him as a slave, and he had power of life and death over him.

The son's property became the father's; he could assign a wife to him, divorce him when married, or transfer him to another family by "adoption."

Under the Roman law, a husband had power of life and death over his wife, and absolute control over her property. The position of woman in "Christian" (?) England, even in 1814 does not indicate that "honor to womanhood" was an all prevailing sentiment, when a man could bring his wife to market in a halter and sell her at auction for two and six pence with an additional six pence for the rope, making a total of 30 pence or 72 cents. Vice among Roman families had reached its lowest depths during the first centuries of the Christian era. There is no doubt that the Stoical philosophy which was the most elevated and pure known to Greek and Roman antiquity, accomplished a great deal of good. The Stoical Moralists required, among other

things, absolute purity, but few of their followers have ever practiced this high self-restraint, and no great example stimulated them to it.

A Roman slave murdered his master, and all his fellow slaves, to the number of 600, and all innocent, were put to death with him. Human life was held hardly less cheap in civilized England. English Law recognized 235 capital offenses. A rabbit's life was worth more than that of a man. To injure Westminster bridge meant death, and so on.

The Roman races, and many races under them, had fallen to such a low stage of degeneracy as to be beyond redemption. Free marriage gave rise to the utmost freedom of divorce. Separation could be legally caused by either party, by a desire to divorce expressed in writing. Marriage by civil contract could be dissolved by mutual consent. Modesty was held to be a presumption of ugliness. Though the women of the barbaric Keltic tribes held a peculiar and revered position, and were noted for their purity, (there being many instances where they killed themselves rather than submit to dishonor from the Roman soldiery), and the early Teutons had scales of penalties for every approach against woman's virtue, yet she was under tutelage. And this tutelage gave the husband power to sell, punish or kill his wife.

In all barbaric society, individual injury is at once revenged on the person of the enemy. Even to this day the Arabs carry out blood feuds to an extreme. Such was the condition of mankind at the advent of Christianity.

One of the first and most powerful effects of Christ-

ianity on the barbaric and half civilized society of Europe was the new position which it gave to woman; and the sacred value it attached to marriage. As centuries go on, the test of advancing civilization is the social, legal and political position of the weaker sex. Human society rises out of its low estate, not merely by elevating woman, but also by curbing the barbaric passion for blood revenge. The first influence of a love and faith towards Jesus Christ is to lead men to imitate and obey Him by controlling revenge and hatred. A feudal and wild society, falls naturally into "private war" where each chieftain "fights for his own hand." Europe was nearly reduced to anarchy under these uncontrolled habits. The figure which appeared in the storm, and quieted, if only for a time, the waves of strife, was Christ.

The arbitration of the middle ages are the fruits at once of the Christian and of the commercial spirit; they show the first settlement of European society, and foreshadowed that higher system of Christian arbitration which shall yet reform the relation of nations. The "wager of battle" and the "ordeal" were opposed from the beginning to the spirit of the "Religion" of Humanity. The teachings of Christ allowed no such mode of testing facts or obtaining justice as "single combat." As His spirit has slowly imbued, more and more, individuals of all classes, the barbarous "judicial duel" dropped out of use, even as his influence in modern times has swept away the "duel of honor."

The Jewish religion and the Gospel of Jesus both taught protection to the stranger and help to the unfortunate. The old abuses inflicted on the stranger and

the shipwrecked, accordingly melt away before the new teachings.

The Roman law wherever modified by the Christian influence, carried down the spirit of the humane teacher through ages of lust, cruelty and barbarism. Along with improvement of the laws in the middle ages, went advance in education.

Christianity opened men's minds to all truth; it produced that humility which is the best guarantee of the intellect against conceit and pride,—often the greatest obstacles to discovery and progress—it withdrew the faculties of superior men from pursuits tending to damage and destruction, towards those which would benefit humanity.

The same result was experienced in the "Dark Ages," which has often been since, viz: that a high moral advance is favorable to the intellect. The natural progress of mankind under the influence of the divine spirit and the instincts implanted in the human mind is towards respect for the individual and towards self-control; and in the preference of the higher and distant good to the lower and present.

When the spiritual and moral faculties and sensibilities are elevated, the probability is that the other faculties of the soul will feel their inspiration, and reason, judgment and imagination be elevated by the same influences.

The influences of the truths preached in Palestine are peculiarly apparent in the gradual diminution or cessation of serfdom and slavery. All the countless institutions of human compassion and charity, which attempted throughout Europe to relieve the horrible misery follow-

ing the overthrow of the Roman Empire; the associations of mercy, hospitals, asylums, refuges, schools, and centres of charity have directly emanated from the teachings of the "Son of Man."

The grace, heroism and humanity, infused in Middle Age society, and so into modern life, was through the action of His faith on the German temperament. Chivalry has indeed a large proportion of transitory, whimsical and earthly elements in it, but the humanity infused by it into wars, the respect inspired for woman, the courtesy and consideration taught, the grace and gentleness cast over society, the compassion it illustrated, belong to him who embodied such pure qualities without the alloy of class feelings, and who, as the "Son of Man," was in sympathy with all conditions of men, an eternal ideal of compassion to the unfortunate.

Mr. Darwin once said of some persons who were criticising foreign missions: "They forget, or will not remember, that human sacrifice and the power of an idolatrous priesthood—a system of profligacy unparalleled in any other part of the world; infanticide, a sequence of that system; bloody wars, that all these things have been abolished, and that dishonesty, intemperance and licentiousness have been greatly reduced by the introduction of Christianity. In a voyager to forget these things is a base ingratitude, for should he chance to be at the point of shipwreck on some unknown coast, he will most devoutly pray that the lesson of the missionary may have extended thus far."

The new constitution of Japan as promulgated from the throne by the Mikado, marks a great stride by that country towards Republicanism, and to a higher

plane of civilization. It can be traced as being almost directly one of the resultants of Christianity, and is copied from the American Constitution. The Japan Constitution establishes a House of Peers, the members of which are to be partly nominated by the Mikado; and a House of Commons of three hundred members. The right of suffrage is given to all men of the age of twenty-five years and over, who pay taxes to the amount of \$25.00 yearly. Liberty of religion, freedom of speech, and the right of public meeting are established. Parliament shall possess legislative functions and the control of the finances under certain limitations. Judges cannot be removed except by special legislation.

What comparison is to be drawn between Christian and non-Christian races?

The Hindoo, Chinese and Arabian may be considered representative of the religions other than Christian. Beyond a doubt these religions have accomplished a great deal of good. The Hindoos are admitted by historians to have attained to a very high intellectual and moral advancement. The ancient books of their faith contain scattered through them, moral and spiritual truths, which in power and depth equal many of the doctrines of Christianity. Their sages and poets frequently taught the truths of the unity and spirituality of God, of a superintendent providence, of man's sin and his need of forgiveness, of immortality, of judgment to come, of human brotherhood and equality before God, and all the duties of man to God that spring from these doctrines. But with all these truths were included soon so many falsehoods, so many superstitions, vagaries, bloody, cruel,

and licentious ideas and practices, and the want of any one simple and pure life and doctrine like that of Jesus, that the people very early fell into debasing practices which checked progress. The great causes, however of the want of progress in India, as compared with Europe, are the existence of caste and the position of woman. Caste is not improbably a result of conquest, but it has been strengthened instead of weakened by the religion of the Hindoos. The laws of Manu (supposed to date back at least to the fifth century before Christ) speak of caste as a law of nature and of divine appointment, as much as the creation of the different animals. But even more than caste, has the position of woman in India retarded her progress. The oldest religious documents and many of the older laws appear to have recognized a higher influence and position for woman than do the modern. Still even the laws of Manu assign her an inferior position. The wife is permitted to be sold or beaten. A husband must constantly be revered as a god by a virtuous wife. She could not under the old code give evidence; she could not share in the parental property, she was by system deprived of education. As a wife she was held unworthy to eat with her husband.

Buddhism entered China when two systems held sway.

The truths of Confucius though in many respects elevated and filled with the sense of human brotherhood, not being connected with pure religion, failed to stimulate to an ever moving progress. They cultivated good will, and filial pity, and public duty, and outward propriety; but they did not offer inducements so pow-

erful, or such personal affection for a supernatural teacher, or the sense of God and immortality, sufficient to overcome human selfishness.

Such teachings as "with the slayer of his father, a man may not live under the same heaven," "against the slayer of his brother, a man must never have to go home to fetch a weapon," "with the slayer of his friend, a man may not live in the same state," kept alive feuds in China. The position of woman in China is evidently one of the causes of the sluggish condition of the country during so many centuries. Woman has apparently little important part there, either socially, politically or morally. According to Confucius she can determine nothing of herself and must obey her father when young, her husband when married, and her son when her husband is old. The Spanish Arabs of the tenth and eleventh centuries, drawing their inspiration perhaps from an older civilization were as much superior, intellectually, to the French, Germans, and English of their age, as are these people now to Afghans or Turks.

In the arts and sciences and many of the best fruits of civilization, in refinement and intellect, the Mohammedans of the middle ages, both of Europe and Asia far exceeded the Christian nation. They followed, too, a faith which contained one great divine truth, the existence of one infinite and spiritual Creator, to whom all men were responsible. They abhorred idle worship, and no doubt often came in contact with nominal Christians, who were farther removed than themselves from the spiritual worship taught in the Bible. But the sensuality encouraged by their faith; the cruelty and bigotry taught by it; the fatalism implied in it; the per-

mission given in it to polygamy, divorce and slavery, proved that it was not the religion of the future, not the religion of humanity, and must come to an end.

In fact, the many false and evil elements in Mohammedanism, have made it one of the curses of mankind. It has spread abroad the spirit of cruelty and lust, and under it are found the unnatural vices, the oppression of subject races, and the degradation of woman, which belonged to Europe before the era of Christianity. Its teachings of the doctrine of fatalism are an insurmountable obstacle to all advance, whether in civilization or morals. Man becomes the mere sport and implement of an irresistible destiny. It has in it no element of permanent, social and moral progress. The science and intellect of some of the races which embraced it could not save it. It so lacks the Christian respect for the individual, and the Christian benevolence, that it never suits itself to liberal Government or to advanced civilization. The splendor of Spanish and Asiatic Arab art and architecture is only seen in ruins; the science which once led the world in investigation only remains in words which have become histories, and in discoveries which have preceded modern researches; while the barbaric tribes whom the followers of Mohammed then so despised, and who were in such low intellectual and moral condition during the Arabic period of glory, now lead the world's progress.

The death of the Sheik-al-Islam calls attention to the wane of Mohammedanism. For several years past the influence of the priests in Cario and Constantinople has been very greatly diminished. The revolt of Mohammed Ahmed, who styled himself El-Mahdi, or the

prophet, was purely a religious uprising. For centuries the Mohammedan world has been looking for the coming of "The Prophet," as the Jews looked for the Messiah.

Thus we see, none of these religions impress themselves as the religion of the future, for all mankind, in all ages and under all circumstances. This is incontestably proved by the fact that traditional creeds or religions such as those of the Jews, Buddhists, Brahmims, Mohammedans are losing their hold.

Wherever Christian and non-Christian races come into contact the latter are stirred up and made to feel the pulsations of civilization. Civilization is a synonym for higher and better wants, and the races of China, India and Africa are to feel those wants.

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY DESTINED TO ACCOMPLISH?

In the struggle for existence that individual, or that race of individuals, is the most sure to survive, which is the most fitted for its conditions, physical, mental, and moral. And as every faculty and power develops, and the relations of human beings with one another become more complicated, that race which will survive will be the one most in harmony with the most advanced and refined conditions.

Christianity is the prime agent in evolving such a race. The elements which especially govern the relation of men to one another in their highest associations, are sympathy, justice, and love of others' happiness, the control of selfish tendencies, and the aiming at univer-

sal good. In lower relations we see in the history of the past, that such races as violated habitually ordinary morals and were greedy of wealth, indifferent to injustice; tyrannical to the weak; corrupted by pleasure; weakened by unnatural passions; oppressive to the masses; or eager for mere conquest or unjust glory, finally were overthrown and perished. As man develops and society advances, that race in which there is the highest development of sympathy, of benevolence, of sexual purity, of truth and justice, will tend to be the strongest: in body, the most clearly united, the most prosperous, the most free, the most influential on inferior races, and the most powerful as attracting other members to themselves. All the destructive influences of the world will be less operative on them. The death rate of such a race will tend to be the lowest possible; the physical vigor the highest; the inequalities of fortune will be the most compensated for; the trade and intercourse with all other nations the freest; the laws and social customs will the most approach perfect justice and humanity. The power of such a race will far transcend anything hitherto known, for each member is permitted the utmost possible development of all his faculties; and vigor of intellect is infallibly sure to accompany great moral advance.

In the struggle for existence, a perfected race like this will be as much beyond the races which history has known, as the Aryan races now are beyond the African. It will tend to supplant them. It will win the fruits of nature first. It will absorb from them. It will resist destructive influences better. If driven to physical contest, it would conquer them: it would inevitably lead all races.

It need not be said that Christianity is adapted to form such a race as has been described above. Its tendency is to remove all destructive agencies. It teaches the brotherhood of man and the priceless value of each human being, and therefore undermines serfdom and slavery, which have overthrown so many commonwealths; and steadily elevates the masses who make the strength of a State. It urges universal love and justice, and therefore leads men to aid one another in every possible way, to assist by wise charity, to remove unjust burdens, to take off the trammels on trade and intercourse, to pass just laws and abolish ancient abuses.

Under the teaching of "doing unto others as we would have others do to us," and "loving our neighbors as ourselves," sympathy and unselfish benevolence are the controlling elements in this higher condition. It opposes, and must finally do away with war, perhaps the greatest curse of mankind.

In defending marriage and presenting the highest idea of purity as a religious obligation, it strengthens physical power and diminishes the great offense of woman, and will at length remove it.

One of the most remarkable results of modern research is the confirmation of the accuracy of the historical books of the Old Testament. The ruins of Babylon and Nineveh shed a light on those books which no skepticism can invalidate. What surprises us most is this marvelous accuracy in minute details, which are now substantiated by recent discoveries.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, speaking of the researches in Babylon, says: "the name of every town of note

in ancient Syria, mentioned in the Bible, can be substantiated by the ruins of that City. 'The visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon is perfectly verified.'

An astonishing feature of the word of God is, notwithstanding the time at which its compositions were written, and the multitude of the topics to which it alludes, there is not one physical error, not one assertion or allusion disproved by the progress of modern science. None of those mistakes which the science of each succeeding age discovered in the books of the preceding. Peruse with care the scriptures from one end to the other, to find such blemishes, and whilst you apply yourself to this examination, remember that it is a book which speaks of everything, which describes nature, which recites its creation, which tells of the water, of the atmosphere, of the animals, and of the plants. It is a book which tells us the first revolutions of the world, and which also foretells its last. It is a book which nearly fifty writers, of every degree of cultivation, of every State, of every condition, and living through the course of fifteen hundred years, have concurred to make.

It is a book which was written in centre of Asia, in the sands of Arabia, in the deserts of Judea, in the Court of the Temple of the Jews, in the music schools of the prophets of Bethel Jericho, in the sumptuous palaces of Babylon, and on the idolatrous banks of the Shebar. It is a book whose first writer had been forty years a pupil of the magicians of Egypt; whose first writer preceded, by more than nine hundred years, the most ancient philosophers of ancient Greece and Asia. Search among its fifty authors, and its sixty-six books, search

for only one of those thousands of errors which the ancients and moderns have committed in speaking of the heavens and the earth, of their revolutions, of their elements; and you will find—not one.

It is on this book, which defies contradiction, controversion or assailing, in any manner or form, the Christian finds his faith, as on a Rock of Gibraltar. He imbibes from it more pure morality, more important history and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be gathered from any or all other books, no matter of what age or language they may be. He finds it to be indispensable in its profound wisdom, energy, and simplicity; he finds it one continued lesson of the strictest morality, of justice, and of universal charity.

The question might very naturally arise as to why the effect of Christianity past and to come, should have more significance when taken in connection with the American people than with any other nationality. The reason is because the Anglo-Saxon race stands to-day as the exponent of two great ideas,—Christianity and Civil Liberty.

Christianity is the lever, and Civil Liberty is the fulcrum by which the world is to be moved. The Anglo-Saxon race has increased from an insignificant number in A. D. 1600 to over 100,000,000 at the present time, (1889) and one hundred years hence will be about 1,500,000,000, of which about one-half will be in the United States alone. A component part of this race, the American people, is already far ahead, in many ways, of the other peoples making up the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mankind has grown to be at once more delicate and more enduring, more sensitive to weariness, and yet

more patient of toil, more impressible but more capable of bearing powerful irritation. In short it is made up of finer material which though apparently frailer always outlasts the coarser. The physical and mental changes which are taking place in the inhabitants of the United States are apparently to adapt men to meet with the demands of a higher civilization.

It has been asserted that physical degeneracy is already apparent in the American people, and that, supposing Christianity to prevail with all mankind the Christian character of the future would be deficient in courageous and manly principles. The answer to the latter part of the objection is, that as civilization advances moral courage will be more and more in demand, and physical nerve and resolution gained. The Christian ideal has always been far in advance of past ages; and is still far in advance of our own. It would be difficult, nearly impossible, for man to conform his life to the higher principles of Christianity, and survive in the struggle for existence; but it is not to be denied that it would be easier of accomplishment in the present century than any century past.

The answer to the former part of the objection is one of statistics. Few even imagine what a magnificent type of manhood the American race is. Statistics of the late Rebellion prove the native American was from three quarters of an inch to one inch taller than the tallest of the foreigners; that he was only exceeded in girth of chest by the Irish (the stoutest of all foreigners) by one quarter of an inch; that his weight was in proportion to his stature; and that in physical endurance he was equaled by none.

The type of character evolved by conformity with Christian principles is one of self-control, earnestness, carefulness, and a due sense of responsibility to a higher power.

Darwin in his "descent of man," says:

"There is apparently much in the belief that the wonderful progress of the United States, as well as the character of the people, are the result of natural selection; for the more energetic, restless and courageous men from all parts of Europe have emigrated during the last ten or twelve generations to that great country, and have there succeeded best. Looking at the distant future, I do not think that the Rev. Mr. Zincke takes an exaggerated view when he says:

"All other series of events, as that which resulted in the culture of mind in Greece, and that which resulted in the Roman Empire only appear to have purpose and value when viewed in connection with, or rather subsidiary to, the great stream of Anglo-Saxon emigration to the West."

The human race is supposed to have started from the traditional "Garden of Eden." Whether it did or not, certain it is that it originated in Asia, and ever since has been moving steadily from the Orient to the Occident, and as the migration westward has been going on, the changes and mutations in the race have been taking place. America is the last Continent to be occupied,—there are no more worlds. When the conquering army, which has for centuries been steadily marching westward, reaches the Pacific, and having also reached a higher plane of civilization, it will counter-march and go *Eastward*. The march Eastward

will consist of a struggle between the races for existence, and in this, as in all other things, the Saxon race will come out victorious.

When America, North and South, is filled up as Europe is, then will come the struggle for existence between the races which will end in the survival of the fittest. Can any one doubt in view of the facts, that the Anglo-saxon race is being prepared for that struggle?

Herbert Spencer, speaking of the American people, says: "From biological truths it is to be inferred that the eventual mixture of the allied varieties of the Aryan race forming the population, will produce a more powerful type of man than has hitherto existed, and a type more plastic, more adaptable, more capable of undergoing the modifications needful for complete social life. I think, whatever difficulties they may have to surmount, and whatever tribulations they may have to pass through, the Americans may reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has shown."

To briefly recapitulate in the light of the foregoing facts, we see two Countries separated only by an imaginary line of latitude, almost co-equal in territorial extent, whose agricultural resources and mineral wealth are fabulous; either of which could supply the world with meat, grain, cotton and woolen goods, coal, iron, salt, precious metals, and many other articles not necessary to mention; each of which is inhabited by a race of people coming of a common stock and resembling one another, in all essential characteristics, as members of the same family, a race outstripping all others in physical and mental endowments, literary attainments,

mechanical skill, and, more than all, accomplished results, one of which, (the American) has yet to record its first failure in any undertaking; either of which could produce and maintain a Navy capable of practically controlling the affairs of the world; each capable of supporting a population of hundreds of millions, and together a population of from 2000.000,000, to 2500.000,000; both having such virgin and rich soil as to need only to be tickled agriculturally (metaphorically speaking) to produce most bounteous harvests, (who will undertake to say what the limit of production might be if careful and scientific methods of husbandry were universally adopted); each substantially professing the religion which, according to the intention of its founder, is to be the religion for all men, at all times and under all circumstances, the religion which has lifted up men and nations from being brutes and barbarians to their present altitude, and which will lift them to the higher plane of Christian brotherhood. Such are the two peoples and countries united by nature and nature's God, but separated, not by interest or exigencies, but by political or governmental organizations.

The true question to be solved is not will the unity of these two countries help or suit the United States, or, will it help or suit Canada; but will it assist or mar in the federation of the world. This continent will be in time a political, as well as a physical unit, inhabited by the most free, most numerous, most powerful and most intelligent people on earth, it will be the up-holder and conservor of the rights and liberties of men and nations, it will, by itself walking in it, point mankind to the pathway of peace, prosperity, happiness and Christian

elevation. Its will not be a policy of aggrandizement; it will protect the rights, and champion the cause of weaker nations without annexing them, and in doing so it will become the uncrowned mistress of the world. Such is the true destiny of the United States and Canada; to oppose or attempt to delay it can only be done on narrow and selfish grounds. The Canadian can only do it because of recollections and long associations with Great Britain, fears of his country losing local power and prestige and her limited independence; but in parting with these she would lose only useless recollections, and would gain new and no less honorable associations, increase her power and influence, and maintain all true individual, social and governmental independence.

Looking down the aisles of future ages, surely it does not require a prophetic eye to see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North to the glowing South, from the heaving Atlantic to the peaceful waters of the Pacific. A confederated continent peopled by one people, having one law, one language, one religion. Whose wide domain will be the home of freedom, and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and of every clime; whose mighty power will be wielded to protect the rights and liberties of weaker nations. Whose people will be as a beacon light guiding other nations to the higher pathway of Christian manhood.

