overnment in Capada came in 1896 the elgian and German treaties were no nearer denunciation than they had been at any

Adopted Another Method.

In 1896 a new Government came to power in Canada, and there was a change. There came into power in Canada a Government which adopted another method of dealing with the Mother Country. There was a desire on this side of the House, as well as on the other, to have preferential trade, but the only question was how you could best

We thought, sir, that the true policy was to cease demanding impossible conditions from England. (Hear, hear.) We thought that inasmuch as England had for generations aided Canada whenever it was necessary, that she had given us the protection of her flag, that she had done everything for us that we required and had admitted our products free to her market; we thought it right that we should meet her in the same generous saidt and sor i In in the same generous spirit and say: In-asmuch as you have done all these things for us, we will give you this preference free without any conditions, and we will take our chances of getting a return.

The Belgian and German treaties stood in

the way. Of course we knew that. The leader of the Opposition has occasionally referred to that as if these treaties were only discovered in recent years. honorable gentleman who discussed the question in this House and who gave it any attention knew that these treaties must be swept out of the way. The quesion was: How could the thing be done? Just so long as the hon. gentlemen oppo-

site pursued their policy, no progress was made, and we felt, sir, that we must raise the question before the British Government and before British public opinion in a new way. We felt that we had a fair ground to contend that these treaties did not, or ought not to apply to Canada, inasmuch as Canada had never been consulted concerning them, and Canadian interests were not ad-

Not a Preposterous Theory.

said my hon, friend (Sir Charles Well, it was not very preposterous after all. Authorities equally as sound as the hon-gentleman (Sir Charles Tupper) had said that it was a fair contention. The London Times, the great organ of public opinion, after the report of the discussion in this House had been cabled it, made the statement that it was by no means clear that these treaties had any influence upon the rights of Canada at all.

But whether that was right or wrong; whether our position was reasonable or unreasonable, we were bound to take a stand as advocates of Canada, and to advance every point which would help us to put the question before the British Government and the Britsh people, and so we framed our preferential clause in such a way that we thought we had escaped the consequence of the treaties. At all events, we thought we had a fair case to present.

Well, sir, we did not succeed in all rewest. We were not very much surprised I admitted, in presenting the tariff to the House, that there were doubts and difficulties in the way, and if these doubts and difficulties could not be settled by the Imperial Government of Her Majesty, we were prepared to submit. Although Her inasmuch as they were bound to interpret their treaties with foreign countries in a liberal and generous spirit, they could not acknowledge our right to give them that preference; while to that extent they differed from us, yet at the very moment they said that they took the step that denounced the the least disturbance and encourage to a Belgian and German treaties.

Thus, sir, as the result of the action of land. ne at a gathering in the City of Sheffield 'the Minister of Finance admitted there that Canada had nothing to do with this matter. he admitted that it was the action of the colonial premiers in England that brought about the denunciation of the German and

consciously paid a compliment to my moof the Cutlers' Association at Sheffield, and speaking at the moment for Canada and the Colonies, I did not feel that it was the time to vaunt Canada or to vaunt any little part which I had taken in the movement. I must plead guilty to the charge of little modesty in that respect, and say tha

Belgian treaties.'

I referred to the fact that the Colonial Premiers had joined in the demand on the Im those treaties. But there is not a man of those colonial premiers who will not acknowledge that all they were called on to do was to register and ratify the work already done by the Government and Parlia-

Some of the Results.

We had thus the obstacle removed which the hon, gentlemen opposite had never been able to remove, and we entered upon a policy of preferential trade. But hon, gentle men opposite say, what does it amount to: How much is your increase in trade?

read before, but let me read them again. Canada has won honor and fame from that preferential treaty, but she has won dollars nd cents as well. In our trade relations with the Mother Country, let us go back The hon, leader of the Opposition said the other day that the increase that has come since that time is a part of the gen eral expansion of trade. Well, we had expansion of trade in the last years of the the imports from Great Britain the National Policy from \$43,000,000 in 1893, to \$29,000,000 in 1897. In 1898, however, they increased to \$32,000,000,

and in 1899 to \$37,000,000. I have given a statement showing the imports for consumption of goods from Grea Britain during the eight months ended 28th February, 1899 and 1900, respectively. If we allow a proportionate increase for the remainder of the year we shall find that the increase in the imports from Great Britain, which began in 1898-9, is going largely to continue during the present year. But suppose we admit, for the moment

amount is not great, how much would it have been if there had been no preference? that is the question for us to ask. I point to the fact that under the late Government, that although trade was expanding, the imports from Great Britain ferential tariff was adopted the imports from Great Britain began to increase and are increasing year by year; and if the hon. gentlemen opposite hope to make an impression on the minds of the nation by saying that the increase is not very large, let me ask them what would have been the condition that trade if we had not the preference

A STUDY OF EXPORTS.

Let me turn now for a moment to the Hon. gentlemen opposite insist on demanding a form of preference in the British market, which we claim they will not We say we are getting a preference to-day by the voluntary act of the British England would not grant on a demand of the colonies in a huckstering and bargaining proper spirit, and there is the proof in exports of the products of Canada to Great Britain, exclusive of coin and bullion The exports fell off a little in 1899, but vious year except 1898, and during the current year they have caught up again and will go on increasing. The Englishmen who would not stand dictation are open to reason and friendly suggestion, and there is to-day in the hearts of the British people that preference for Canadian products which is putting Canadian cheese, bacon, butter, eggs. fruit and grain into the hands of the British consumers to an extent that never existed before. (Applause.) I regret that the hon. gentlemen opposite have not been able to agree with us in re-

gard to the truest way to get this prefer ence. I would have been much pleased if they could have united with us, but they insist on demanding the pound of flesh. They insist that England must first give us the quid pro quo. Well, sir, I am not one of those who will go so far as to say that England will never impose a preferential duty for the advantage of her col-onies. I have said before, and I repeat it now, that while that is not a very likely thing to happen, it is within the bounds of possiblity, if not probability; but I cannot ignore the fact that no member of the British Cabinet, with the responsibility of office, and no man of Cabinet cank in the Litheral party in England has ever com-mitted himself to such a policy. The name of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been used again and again, but there is not a line to show that Mr. Chamberlain is prepared to accept the policy proposed by hon, gentle

regard as a good cause, but they have not been able to impress on the British Gov-ernment, the British Parliament or the British people the views they are known to

Not Dollars and Cents.

I believe that if we are ever to obour way and not by the way of hon. gen-tlemen opposite. (Hear, hear.) Just so long as you go back to the old land and demand that England must give you something; so long as you take sentiment out of the question and bring it down to a mere matter of dollars and cents, you are not likely to

If we shall ever obtain that preference, we shall obtain it not by any bargaining or trafficking, but as a result of that spiendid Imperial movement which is to-day commanding the attention of the civilized world—a movement which one of these days may over-ride the old-fashioned ideas of political economy which Englishmen entertain. We may accomplish it in that way; we are not going to accomplish it in any

The Lines Are Drawn. We have drawn the lines between hon.

gentlemen opposite and ourselves on that

They have demanded the pound of flesh. I do not state the case too strong They nave in effect said that if the had been in power in April, 1897, they would not have granted the preference to England. They have in effect said that if they come back to power they will not grant ary preference to England unless England shall give them an equal preference. There, sir, we accept the issue.

In testimony of our faith in the system we have adopted, in the belief that it is best for Canada and best for England, in the belief that, to use the words of Her Majesty's Colonic' Secretary, it is the policy that is "welding more closely the ties that unite the colonies to the mother land." We stand by that policy, and we are pre-pared to go further; and when I conclude my remarks, I shall place on the table of the House a resolution which declares that after the 1st of July next there shall be an increase in the preference to England; that from and after the 1st July next the preferential tariff, shall be increased to 33 1-3 per cent.; in other words, that from and after that date, for every \$3 of duty imposed upon the products of foreign countries, there shall be only \$2 of duty levied on the goods coming from our mother land. (Prolonged cheering.)

A Policy of Moderation.

The policy of this Government in tariff matters has been from the beginning a policy of moderation, a policy of prudence that we were under no obligations to make sweeping changes, but these were not our friends. The policy of the Liberal party, as laid down in the great convention in the City of Ottawa in 1893, was that we should initiate a policy of tariff reform which would have due regard to all existing conditions without doing injustice to any in-

y step desirable changes have been made, nd in every step we take we are satisfied that we shall create no disturbing influence and injure no industry in Canada, but shall meet the reasonable expectations Majesty's Government had to say to us that of the people of Canada for a further measure of tariff reform. (Cheers.)

I desire to point out that, with a large and overflowing treasury, the people have the right to expect a reduction of taxation. We propose to give them a reduction, and give it to them on lines which will create arger extent our trade with the mother-If we take the largest classes of the Parliament of Canada, there was brought goods imported from England and the highabout the termination of these treaties in a est rate of duty, say 35 per cent, and apfew months which the hon. gentlemen oppo-site had vainly tried to secure for many 33 1-3 per cent., or one-third of the total years. My hon, friend, the leader of the duties, the 35 per cent, is brought down

No More Tariff Changes.

I submit that as things are to-day in Canada that is a fair revenue tariff, and I do not think that the advocates of tariff reduction would ask us to go on that class named; and inasmuch as taniff stability is ery desirable, and inasmuch as confidence business is the secret, to a large extent, cent. as a fair and reasonable tariff with which I think the country will be satisfied, and I do not anticipate a reduction on that class of articles for a reasonable time in the future. (Hear, hear.)

THE TRUSTEE LIST.

There is a subject to which I wish to make a brief allusion, and it is one wholly unconnected with that which I have neeney in England in the hands of trusees who have to invest it in the best lasses of security. Unfortunately for Canda we have never been able to obtain the durission of our securities into that trustee list, and the consequence was that whenever we placed a loan on the market, ilthough trustees were quite willing to in vest the vast sums in their hands in Candian securities, they could not do so because the English law did not allow it.

ast fifteen years the matter has been agiated by the Government of Canada. The on, leader of the Opposition, when he fill the subject, and I know from my enquiry it the time and from information I have since obtained, that my hon, friend labored aard to accomplish that great boon fo Canada, the admission of our securities to the trustee list. But my hon, friend failed, as all others had. But many things which were impossible for Canada a few years ago have become possible under the better conditions that have arisen.

Arrangements Complete.

A year ago, realizing as fully as my hon. friend did the desirability of overcoming that great difficulty, I went into the sub ject very carefully and prepared a full re ort upon ot urging, as no doubt my hon fidend did in his day, that Canada ought to have her securities recognized as among the best on the English market. Negotiations were carried on for some time through the intervention of our High Commissioner, who has labored hard and done great service to Canada in that as in every other respect, and I have now the satisfaction of announcing that that insurmountable ob stacle has been overcome and that arrangement between Her duced in the Imperial Parliament this session, and I shall have the honor of submitting a bill to this House dealing with the subject, and when these two bills, purely formal in their character, are adopted, the securities of Canada will be admitted to the trustee list, from which they have been excluded for many years. (Loud applause, in which both sides joined.)

hon, friend the leader of the Opposi tion and the ex-Minister of Finance of whom are thoroughly familiar with this which we have obtained from Great Britain, but to those who may not to three points. I do not think that Minister of Pinance will differ from me in ence, because under the influence of this important step, the securities of Canada tish consols. But if we calculated at the any member of this House, were to propose moderate estimate of 2 per cent. on the England in the next ten years, the saving would not be less than two and a half millions of dollars to the Canadian treasury.

Equals Contingent Expenses. Let me put it in another way. The gain that we shall make by this action of the British Government in coming to the assistance of Canada will be in dollars and cents equal to every penny we will have to

spend for the sending of the Canadian sol-

diers to South Africa. I regard this as a matter of very great consequence to the finances of Canada, and those who are acquainted with our financia! affairs will fully agree with me in that

Thanks Lord Strathcona. Now that the great obstacle is about to

be removed, I desire again to say how much we are indebted to Lord Strathcona for the assistance he has afforded me in this matter. And I should do less than justice if I did not say also to our excellent Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. Courtney, a large share of that credit is due.

A STORY OF PROSPERITY.

It is a story of very prosperous times, it is the story of a strong financial position; it is the story of a country that has been able to pass through the recent financial difficulties without the need of borrowing a dollar; it is the story of a country that has not a dollar of floating debt to-day; it is the story of a country with an over-flowing treasury under reduced custom tariff; it is the story of liberal grants for every useful public service; it is the story of great public enterprises for the present the defence and the honor and future needs of Canada carried on in lands that are far away. with comparatively insignificant additions

from ocean to ocean, nearly all of whom are to-day busy, prosperous, content and happy; it is the story of a people who bear cheerfully every obligation that comes upon them for the maintenance of their own public service, and who have found their Sovereign so quickened by the inspiring events of recent years that they give freely of their blood and of their treasure for the defence and the honor of the Empire May we all realize the goodly land in to the public debt; it is the story of a peo- which we dwell; and may we all remember

minion of Canada. (Prolonged cheers.) The conclusion of Mr. Fielding's was marked by a scene of unequalled enthuslasm. The echo of the last words had hardly died away before the entire House rose and sang the National Anthem. were cheers for the Minister who had just made such a magnificent speech, and the Cabinet members crowded around him to congratulate him.

Mr. Foster asked leave to postpone his reply until Tuesday, which was assented to and the House rose at six o'clock.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S SPEECH.

His Answer to Mr. Bourassa's Arguments—A Defence of the Transvaal War-Eloquent Plea for Canadian Unity

In the House of Commons, on March 10, 1900, Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke as follows on Mr. Bourassa's amendment affirming the

Mr. Speaker, I have listened to every word uttered by my hon, friend (Mr. Bourdoing, abundantly cautious. We were not bound to make any such declaration, beand having known my hon, friend for many we took, we did not violate the independyears, almos, since his infancy, being an admirer of his brilliant talents, entertainprinciple of the British constitution. The feel, all the more keenly, the regret of the motion, and the principle which he has having to differ from bim. My hon. friend there laid down, that by our act and by is young and intrusiastic; he is at that our conduct we have violated the principles age, that happy 0.00, where the pride of cherished theorieo mar outweighs, and in- of the British constitution, is founded on deed usually make dight of all considera- the basis that we incurred this expenditure tions of practical reality. But I may be permitted to observe to my hon. friend at | Parliament. Now, sir, I am prepared here once, that since his object was to vindicate | and now to take issue with my hon. friend those constitutional principles which, in his upon this very point. I am prepared to opinion, should have guided and inspired state now that this course which we adopted, and as to which we declared we would the Government when they came to the conclusion that it was their duty to send a | not make it a precedent, was a course well military contingent to Africa, it would have ; within the understood terms of the British the House and of my hon, friend to the standard authority upon these matters. I when the whole subject was debated at length, or upon the motion presented to ity is a Canadian, the late Alpheus Todd. the House by the hon. Minister of Finance His work is acknowledged as being the (Mr. Fielding), in order to make good the work par excellence which truly lays down expenditure incurred for that object. Then the doctrine of parliamentary government my hon. friend would have presented to in England. I call the attention of my hon. this House a real and live issue, a concrete friend (Mr. Bourassa) to page 15 of the motion which could have been discussed and After having laid down the well known eledebated, affirmed or denied, or amended to mentary principle that no expenditure is offers us, not a practical motion, but an to be incurred unless with the previous deried, but which cannot be amended and is the language to which I call the attention lamity could never take place in Canada. which, by the rules of this House, has of the hon, gentleman: whole. My hon, friend, in the course of his | the Government can be absolutely prevent- political friend and supporter of mine. He very able and eloquent speech, has taken from any misapplication or expenditure in knows as well as any man in this House the House into his confidence as to the re- excess of the parliamentary grants." lations which have existed between him and me upon this subject. He has informed that he was not present when I offered the ed from any misapplication or expenditure friends can desert me, they can remove motion to the House, I think, on the 31st of July or the 1 st of August last, of symthat if he had been present in the House pending money, under any circumstances, that line of policy. Whatever may be the at that time he would have opposed the motion. He has informed the House also any military expenditure he would oppose

tions of the hon. Minister of Finance, because, if my hon, friend had offered his the amendment. I do not find fault with

the principles involved in the motion of my

pared, however, to accept the whole lan-

guage of it. Neither am I prepared to acthe address, or as an amendment to the resolution providing for the South African expenditure, it would have been possible for me to have offered an amendment to his amendment, embodying the principle own language, or in language which would have been more suited to the House; in language less harsh, if my hon. friend (Mr. Bourassa) will permit me to say so; in language which I believe would have ral-Bourassa) in the exercise of his own judgment and in the exercise of his right, chose, on the contrary, to select his own langrage, and to import into the House his resolution in the manner in which he has. The hon, gentleman must not be surprised that, although I agree with him in many things, I must tell him at once that I cannot adopt has motion. If I have come to

On February 18, 1867, the Chancellor of this conclusion, it is not because I find fault with the principles enunciated in this the Exchequer proposed a vote of £45,721 amendment, but I challenge altogether the to defray the cost of buying the Blacus col-

be the opportunity, and the raison d'etre tion. Under the circumstances, the vote laws they obtain full citizenship, and every for it. If my hon friend (Mr. Bourassa), or | was agreed to without opposition. as an amendment to the motion to go into very remarkable precedent. I could point right, and is it not the rule of the civilizamake four, or that there are twelve months ing the whole stock of the Khedive in the young nation opens its doors to foreign took we have practically violated the terms | the time of Disraeli, who held that Par-

or one's sense of dignity, it would be hon, friend: what would be the condition of this country to-day if we had refused to

Here is, however, the main point: without the previous authority of Parliaconstantly arise, in so complicated a system of government as ours, where it bemeans of so exercising their discretionary his opinion. My hon, friend has the same authority.' To the same effect, we have a right to believe that the war is unjust that declaration by a committee of the House of Mr. John Morley, Mr. Courtney and many Fittle farther in the confidence to which he | Commons that in special emergencies ex- other Liberals in England have to hold the has invited the House, and if I say that I | penditure unauthorized by Parliament be- same belief. But if my hon, friend is of represented to my hon, friend that if he comes absolutely essential. In all such the opinion that the war is unjust, for my cases the executive must take the respon- part I am just as fully convinced in my sibility of sanctioning whatever immediate heart and conscience that there never was urgency requires; and it has never been a juster war on the part of England than found that Parliament exhibited any reluct- that war. I am fully convinced that there ance to supply the means of meeting such | never was a more unjust war on the part

expenditure." land; here is the principle laid down, toge- people of the Transvaal. I have not the ther with a series of precedents to that slightest hesitation in saying this. For effect. Todd quotes several precedents, but | President Kruger personally I have the

the attention of the House of Commons be to pass a vote of censure on the Minister, position taken by President Kruger. The that the proceeding in question, though not | Uitlanders the right of suffrage-political sion of special necessity, was, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a justinable and proper exercise of the discretion | President Kruger is not in a position to vested in His Majesty's Ministers by a for-

But, my hon, friend (Mr. Bourassa) may say that there had been a vote of credit to carry on the war and that the vote had only been exceeded. Well, the principle is the same. Let me call attention to another case which occurred in 1867, and which is quoted by Todd:

in the year, or that it is the duty of a good | Suez Canal, and doing this without the au- immigration, an implied obligation rests Christian to observe the ten command- thority or the vote of Parliament. Mr. upon that nation to give to the immigrants ments, no one would be disposed to contro- Disraeli's action was approved by the Brit- the same rights of citizenship which its vert any of these propositions, but no one ish Parliament at the following session. own people enjoy? There is more. On would feel disposed, on the other hand, to Now, sir, there were British Liberals in this occasion I assert without hesitation place any of these propositions on the re- these days in the Imperial Parliament, and that President Kruger himself invited the cords of the House. The reason why I there are British Liberals to-day in this foreign element into the Transvaal. Let feel bound to oppose the amendment is not | Parliament also. There were Liberals who | me quote from a book published some time so much because of the terms of the motion | had not the label on their breasts and the | ago by Mr. Fitzpatrick and entitled, "The itself as because of the arguments with badge on their necks, but the principle in Transvaal From Within." It is a strongly which he has supported it. My hon, friend | their hearts, just as much as any Liberals | partisan book, I admit, but here is a state-(Mr. Bourassa) asserted in his argument have them to-day. There was Fox in the ment which I have never seen contradicted that because of the action the government | time of Pitt, and Gladstone and Bright in | anywhere. At page 57 Mr Fitzpatrick says: which the constitution lays down. Let me liament could sanction the expenditure of ceeded to Europe to endeavor to raise repeat to the House the first proposition set | money by the Government in certain emer- funds, which were badly needed, and also forth by the hon, gentleman in his motion: gencies. It is true that in circumstances of to obtain some modifications of the con-"That this House insists on the principle that kind the Government has to take a vention. The attempt to raise funds be admitted that Canada should take part of the sovereignty and the independence of very great risk in its hands and upon its through the parties in Holland to whom in all the wars of Great Britain and conparliament as the basis of British institu- shoulders; it has to take the risk of the ap- the railway concessions had just been grant- tribute to the unlitary expenditure of the tions and the safeguard of the civil and proval of its course by Parliament. In the ed failed, but the delegates were more for Empire. I agree with him that we should political liberties of British citizens, and matter in question, had we not ample justumate in their other negotiations. They revise the conditions of things existing refuses consequently to consider the action tification for believing that our course negotiated the London convention, which between us and Great Britain. If we

commit this country to any action in the | to it; we laid before it everything that we had done. Our action stood the fire of a Sir, when we determined to send the first | long discussion, and the principle of it was military contingent to Africa, we passed approved unanimously by this House. The an order in council, in which we stated resolution introduced by my hon, friend that we did not intend our action to be the Finance Minister, to cover the expenconstrued as a precedent. We were, in so diture incurred in sending the contingents cause I contend, against the argument of | to say to-day that we had not behind us the my hon. friend, that in the action which | force of public opinion, that we were not to ence of parliament, nor did we violate any Public opinion has more than one means of occasion, I believe, that it is a weak thing to be guided by public opinion. Well, sir, if public opinion were to ask something against one's honor or one's sense of right, weak thing indeed to follow public opinion; but if the voice of the people asks for a thing that is right and honorable, how would it then be a weak thing to follow the public opinion. I put this question to my

obey the voice of public opinion? Some Hon. Members-Hear, hear. The Prime Minister-It is only too true, sir, that if we had ret ed at that time to do what was in my judgment our imperative duty, a most dangerous agitation would have arisen-an agitation which according sanction of parliament, he goes on to say in a cleavage in the population of this that there are several exceptions, and this country upon racial lines. A greater ca-My hon, friend and I have long been on "It is therefore erroneous to suppose that terms of intimacy. He has long been a have given my political life, it is to try t "It is therefore erroneous to suppose that | promote unity, harmony and amity between the Government can be absolutely prevent. the diverse elements of this country. My in excess of the parliamentary grants. Even | their confidence from me, they can withwere it possible to do so, it would not be draw the trust which they have placed in politic to restrain the Government from ex- my hands; but never shall I deviate from consequences, whether loss of prestige, loss ment. In the words of Mr. Macaulay (sec- of popularity, or loss of power, I feel that retary to the Board of Audit), 'cases may I am in the right, and I know that a time himself included, will render me full justice comes the duty of the executive authorities, on that score. But, sir, I understand hon, friend will permit me to say that I in the exercise of their discretionary pow- much better now than I did before what is ers, boldly to set aside the requirements of the reason which has impelled my hon. although I differ from his views, I have too the legislature, trusting to the good sense friend to take the position which he has of Parliament, when all the facts of the taken. My hon, friend is opposed to the case shall have been explained, to acquit war; he thinks it is unjust. I do not them of all blame; and it would be, not a blame him for holding this view. We are public advantage, but a public calamity, if a British country and a free country, and the Government were to be deprived of the every man in it has the right to express

> of any man than the war that is now being Here is the law well recognized in Eng- carried on by President Kruger and the most unbounded admiration. He is a stern patriot, and that he believes himself to be examine his conduct and his policy in the light of what is already history, you cannot but come to the conclusion that in this matter he has been the worst enemy of his regard to that? It is just as well that we whole ground of the dispute has been that President Kruger has refused to give the and civil rights. He seems to believe that if he gives the right of suffrage to the Uitlanders, they will outland him. But, sir, maintain that argument. He opened this

country to a foreign population; he sold them lands and took their money; more

"In 1884 Messrs. Kruger and Smit pro-

made to the suzerainty of Great Britain. answer to Mr. Kruger's oft-too oft-repeatnot wanted there.' Messrs, Kruger and Smit weeks delay, in the uncomfortable position of being unable to pay their hotel bill. In their extremity they applied to one Baron star in the Stock Exchange firmament, Baron Grant was largely interested in the quid pro quo which he asked was some and encouragement to British settlers in welcome and the promise of rights and pro-

come to the Transvaal at his invitation, the right of suffrage and practically making

the policy of the Transvaal Republic, but Book. The policy of the population of the Transvaal is 245,397 souls, and the revenue exacted from that population is £4,480,218 with the taxation of the very foremost nations of the world-England. France and the United States. The taxation of the United States is about \$7 or \$8 per head, of England about 12 per head, and of France per head, the bulk of which is borne by the Uitlanders. That population has to bear almost the whole of that taxation, and yet is denied every vestige of representation. That being the case, we must admit that the quarrel of England was just when she Insisted that her British subjects in the the laws. I believe that her quarrel was But if we have libert just, and public opinion in this country being anxious that we should take part in the war, we thought it our duty to satisfy public opinion by sending our military contingent, relying confidently upon Parlia-

it opposes any change in the political and is the man living who woulted military relations which exist at present | with us for that action? between Canada and Great Britain, un-less such change is initiated by the sov-our action in sending out a 1 37. ereign will of Parliament and sanctioned tingent to South Africa. Let

Britain and Canada are to be changed, they action. When our young volu can only be changed by the will and with from our shores to join the ing to say that the will of the people that they would display of have no have changed the relations, civil and miliinderstand the argument upon which he changed the political relations existing beinsinuated than asserted, that in doing of the elled to act by the strong hand of Mr. | dred battlefields in all par Chamberlain. He rather insinuated also is there a man whose bos that in passing the resolution we passed with pride, the noblest of we then introduced had been framed by power had arisen in the w an agent of Mr. Chamberlain. Well, sir, the fact is that nobody saw that resolution

Kruger had been preparing for years for cumulating provisions, importing European officers and drilling his people; and when the time came when he thought he was calling upon England to give up her postually agreed to adopt the same policy that dition of things, to say that Mr. Cham-

except the hon. leader of the Opposition,

people opened their vast territory to all the berlain or by Downing Street, and I can- him, and in my judgment, they should inconsequence is that we will be called on to take part in other wars. I have only been ordered. this to answer to my hon, friend, that if Canada, at any future period to take part in any war of England, the people of Canada will have to have their way. Let me repeat to my hon, friend the maxim which he quoted this afternoon as embodying his views of freedom and which he took from the despatch of Lord Grey to Lord Elgin: 'It must be remembered that the Government of the British Colonies in North America cannot be carried on in opposition to the will of the people." That was the doctrine in 1847, it holds good in 1900, and well be the language of freedom used so long as we have free parliamentary institutions in Canada.

But I have no hesitation in saying to my hon, friend that if as a consequence men opposite. There are no doubt some men opposite. There are no doubt some men over there who favor it—patriotic and able men, and members of Parliament; have been able to present to the Parliament men, and members of Parliament; have been able to present to the Parliament men, and in that document no reference was the wars of Great Britain. If we would be ratified by Parliament met, we submitted our action and in that document no reference was the wars of Great Britain. If we would be ratified by Parliament; have no hesiment men, and in that document no reference was the wars of Great Britain. If we would be ratified by Parliament men, and in that document no reference was the wars of Great Britain. If we would be ratified by Parliament men, and in that document no reference was the wars of Great Britain. If we would be ratified by Parliament men, and in that document no reference was the wars of Great Britain. If we were to be compelled to take part in all the work of the Government in the people of Canada this day.

African war as a precedent which should as Parliament men, and in that document no reference was the wars of Great Britain. If we were to be compelled to take part in all the work of the Government in the people of the Government in the people of Canada this day.

hon, friend that, sharing the public assurances of goodwill, protection | the rebellion in the Northwest. Then, the Transvaal, Mr. Kruger responded on law. The Government called for volunbehalf of the republic by publishing in the teers and the volunteers were forced to London press the cordial invitation and go. They went willingly, of course, but

not compelled to do what we did; but if That this House further declares that more than we were bound to where

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had worked 300 days each year from the day he was created to the present time at a salary of \$50 a day he would not have earned by this time as much property as is owned to-day by any one of several multi-millionaires in America.

A gossiper in a New York paper says: A Brooklyn clergyman recently married a well-to-do couple according to previous arrangements, and after the ceremony was over the groom placed in his hands an envelope containing a coin. After the departure of the bridal couple the envelope was opened and found to contain a silver

This reminds me of something that happened down home many years ago. When Bill Hexter got married he took his girl to the village justice of the peace. After the ceremony had been performed Bill stpped over to the 'squire and in the veracular of the countryside asked:

What's the damages? 'Weil," said the squire, "the law allows me fifty cents." "Tain't enough, judge!" exclaimed Bill, as he dug down into his trousers pocket "Here's ten cents more. Now go down an' buy yourself a couple o' good seegars on me."