

if there were young men who wanted to go to South Africa, as was the case when the constabulary were recruited here, there was no reason why they should not be allowed to do so. Last year the Canadian people allowed the young men who wanted to go and serve in South Africa to be recruited under the machinery of our Militia Department, and this year there were some young Canadians who were anxious to go and do a last service, not only for the cause of their Sovereign, but in my estimation for the cause of justice and liberty. We simply put at the disposal of the Imperial authorities the machinery of the department to carry out what we thought was a laudable object. There was nothing to announce to parliament in that. It was not parliamentary action. It was not even the government action. It was simply the same thing which took place last year in the case of the South African Constabulary, and which was not mentioned in parliament though parliament was sitting at the time. The hon. gentleman has now the whole explanation with regard to that. My hon. friend (Mr. Borden) was more himself when he came to another part of his speech—a part of his speech, upon which, if he will permit me, I offer him my most sincere compliments—where he spoke in feeling terms of some of our departed colleagues, and above all, when he spoke of a man who has left in this House and in this country a record which shall not be forgotten for many and many a day. My hon. friend was truly eloquent in his references and he gave expression to sentiments which will be re-echoed by the whole Canadian people. Lord Dufferin was a statesman of Imperial mind. There was nothing shackled about it. He moved on broad lines. Whatever the subject he had to deal with he could rise above all boundaries and divisions of creed and race, or any of the other considerations which divide men. On every question he soared to the highest possible level. The Marquis of Dufferin was one of the few men who during the last twenty-five years or so has done for the empire the highest possible service, and he did it in a way which will redound to his credit and which nowadays must be appreciated more and more, because wherever he went he had the knack and facility of conciliating men, and causing them to move always in the direction of Imperial interests and the broadest kind of liberty.

I thank my hon. friend for the very noble word which he spoke in favour of my lamented colleague, Mr. Dobell. Mr. Dobell unfortunately was not sufficiently known in this House; but we who were his colleagues had on many an occasion an evidence of his great ability as a business man, and many times profited by his experience.

With regard to our colleague, Mr. Clarke Wallace, as the House knows, he and I were upon many questions at the very antipodes. But there is one thing which must be said

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for Mr. Clarke Wallace: every one, whether his friend or his foe, had to recognize his masterly intellect, his rugged force, his strong common sense, and the ability which, whether he was to stand or fall, he brought to bear more and more on every question which came before this House. He never spoke without being listened to; he never spoke without having something to say; he never sat down without having made an impression upon the House.

Mr. Bell of Addington was a man of very different character—a genial, unobtrusive, useful member of the House. Not only is his death a loss to his own political friends, but we on this side of the House will miss almost as much as they his very genial face.

My hon. friend was at his very best when he gave a good measure of praise to the mover and the seconder of the address. My hon. friend from West York (Mr. Campbell)—the young member for West York—will not make us forget the old member for Kent. He comes back with the same fire we knew in him before, and we shall have from him the same useful service which we had before.

As to my hon. and young friend from Beauce (Mr. Béland), his reputation preceded him to this House. There were great expectations of what he would do when he came here, and our expectations have been more than realized to-day.

My hon. friend was also himself when he spoke of the visit of the Prince and the Princess of Wales to this country. We in Canada live under monarchical institutions and we are satisfied with our lot. I remember a time, when I was much younger than I am to-day, when it was a subject of discussion, rather more academical than practical, whether monarchical government or republican government was the preferable. All such discussions have become obsolete; in fact, they have disappeared; and the reason is that we have learned in the last century that there may be as much liberty under a monarchy as under a republic, that there can sometimes be as much tyranny under a pure democracy as under despotism. We in Canada have the blessing of living under British monarchical institutions, and we appreciate them to the full; and that was the sentiment which prevailed in every place which was visited by their Royal Highnesses. Everywhere our people received them and cheered them with a conscious pride in the privileges which they enjoyed and in the duties and the responsibilities which were consequent upon Canadian British citizenship.

When my hon. friend had delivered himself of these two topics, he had exhausted the whole of the good nature that was in him. Then he became morose and sad, and the rest of his speech, was redolent with the sad and lachrymose reflections of a dissatisfied soul. Nothing could cheer him, nothing could appeal to him, nothing could gladden