

usual course of having the payment made by the Imperial government for service in the field. But, I want to draw the attention of my hon. friend to the fact that there was further correspondence on the matter. If the hon. gentleman will look at Nos. 82 and 92, he will find a very great change in that position. The Earl of Ranfurly, writing to Mr. Chamberlain, says:

THE PRIME MINISTER. At what page?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER. Page 2, despatch 82. Lord Strathcona refers to papers Nos. 13 and 16, which is a correspondence that took place a long time before. The Earl of Ranfurly says on September 29, 1899 :

I have the honour to inclose you a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on September 28.

On the declaration of the division, fifty-four in favour and five against, there was a scene of the greatest enthusiasm, the whole House rising and singing the National Anthem, followed by rounds of applause.

The same evening my Premier had an interview with me, asking me to cable the resolution and offer of services of two companies mounted rifles.

Each company is to consist of 100 rank and file and at least four officers.

The New Zealand government will provide outfit, transport to African port, rations and horse-feed en route, but on landing transport, rations and ammunition to be provided by the Imperial authorities.

This colony has no transport corps, or at the present moment, any of the ammunition proposed to be used there.

Tents can be sent, if desired.

The number of horses it is proposed to send for the two companies is 250.

The payment of the corps throughout will be made by the government.

The legislative council have passed a resolution approving of the resolution of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was passed by thirty-six votes to one against.

Now, if you turn to the answer to that despatch, you will find that there is not a word of objection raised on behalf of Her Majesty's government to the statement that New Zealand is going to bear the entire expenditure. It says:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29th September last, transmitting a resolution passed by the House of Representatives respecting the offer of a contingent of New Zealand Mounted Rifles for service in South Africa, and reporting the arrangements made for the composition and equipment of the force.

The patriotic enthusiasm with which the government and people of New Zealand have taken a share in the defence of Imperial interests in South Africa has been received with warm and sincere gratification by the government and people of this country; and the promptitude of the arrangements for the despatch of the contingent has been cordially recognized by the military authorities.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.

Now, Sir, I have read the speech made by my right hon. friend at Sherbrooke with the object of drawing his attention to the very sound statement which he made, declaring it to be the duty of a government to give effect to the undoubted wishes of the people; and I now want to draw his attention to the fact that I have had an opportunity within the last three months of addressing tens of thousands of people throughout this country—in the province of Nova Scotia, in the province of Quebec, in the province of Ontario, in the province of Manitoba, in the North-west Territories and in British Columbia—and on this question of Canada furnishing all the aid that is required by the mother country in the present great emergency and paying the entire cost of the same, there was not on a single occasion a dissentient voice. I had the pleasure of addressing thousands of the right hon. gentleman's friends, who will continue to be his friends, no doubt, because they are strong Liberals; and in the province of Quebec, where a large body of my hearers were French, and where I had the advantage of having my views fully explained to them by my French colleagues, there was the same unanimity of opinion that existed all over Canada. There was one undivided public sentiment that the honour and the interest of Canada alike required, that the entire expenditure connected with the aid given by the government of Canada to the British government in South Africa should be borne by Canada. I hope it is not too late yet. Threatened as my hon. friend no doubt is by the Minister of Public Works and by his contingent of revolters that he has got into a cave, I do hope it is not too late for my right hon. friend to reconsider that question. Down to the present hour I find no statement made by the government of any wish or desire that Canada should be permitted to bear the entire expenditure. But I say more. The right hon. gentleman knows that the press of the Conservative party is unanimous on that question. He knows that the Conservative press throughout Canada heartily and warmly endorses the policy of Canada doing all that is required and doing it thoroughly and completely, as eminently for our honour and in our interest. But, Sir, I take the press supporting the government, and what do I find? The *Montreal Witness*, a very strong supporter of this government, except in cases which are so monstrous that it is absolutely compelled to turn its back upon some particular act, on October 16, says:

There is one part of the arrangements as published which we do not like, and that is the statement that the Imperial government is to bear the whole cost of the contingent. Certainly, Canada, when she sends a contingent, should insist upon bearing, not a part, but the whole, of the expense. These are prosperous years for Canada—

Not like 1884 or 1885; but, as the hon. mover