

morrow, or it would have given me much pleasure to second the resolution of which you have sent me a copy in relation to the Transvaal, as I think we are bound to give all the aid in our power to Her Majesty's Government in the present crisis.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed), CHARLES TUPPER.

Mr. GEO. E. FOSTER (York, N.B.) Any extended remarks from me might be considered unnecessary, in view of the letter written by the leader of the Opposition (Sir Charles Tupper), which has been so kindly read by the First Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), but a few words may not be out of place. In the first place we on this side unitedly and most heartily concur in every sentiment expressed by my right hon. friend, as well respecting the purpose of the resolution and the reasons for which it has been presented to the House. Nothing that he has said could have been better expressed. The reasons which he gave will be considered, I imagine, all-sufficient reasons with this House for the unanimous adoption of the resolution. I am sure that one thing will be fully recognized, and that is the almost infinite patience with which the British Government under Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have conducted the negotiations, from the beginning, with the ruler of the Transvaal Republic. Impatience at delay may have been expressed by many of Her Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and outside of Great Britain, but I am sure we all believe, that, with an Empire of such power and such resources, the very best indication of the innate justice and soundness of her cause is given by what I cannot but characterize as the almost infinite patience with which these statesmen have carried on the negotiations looking to the recognition of the equal rights of British subjects before resorting to the dread arbitrament of war. Always, before war takes place, every resource which can be laid hold of ought to be exhausted; and at no time in the history of the world was that a sentiment more necessary to have imbedded in the popular mind than now. These men may be Outlanders so far as the Dutch Republic is concerned; but we extend to them to-day, as has been done from almost every quarter of the British world, that hand-grasp which will make the 80,000 British subjects there feel that, though Outlanders, so far as the Transvaal Republic is concerned, they are Inlanders taken warmly to the great heart of the British Empire. Nothing strikes us more strongly than the attempt—which may be based on grounds of self-preservation and limited patriotism—of President Kruger to keep for himself and the Dutch citizens of that Republic the rights, the privileges, the powers which they have hitherto had. But every one sees that it is a contest which can have only one termination; that to-day the civilized world is hostile to such a policy as that; and that all that is required, as I believe, is a con-

Sir WILFRID LAURIER.

tinuation of that patience and the focussing of the attention of the civilized world upon that point to bring about an amicable solution in the end. Great Britain's efforts have always been marked by the free giving of equal rights to men of every nationality who choose to become citizens of her own country or of any of her dependencies.

That is in such marked contrast to the policy adopted by the Dutch Republic that it cannot help but centre the sympathies as well as the attention of the civilized world on that point. These resolutions, I think, are timely, then, because they say to our own British fellow-citizens, who are Outlanders in the republic, that they have the sympathy and the good-will of the British Empire as a whole, in all its parts, in their struggle for equal rights. No taxation without representation is a cry to which the world rises, and it will rise in the Dutch Republic just as surely as the sun rises. Outside of that, I think, great good will come from the introduction and passage of a resolution like this in that it is another proof of the solidarity of the British Empire throughout the world, that to-day, in these times of telegraph wires, and steamships, and quick transmission of intelligence, evokes a lively and sympathetic and deep interest in every part of the British Empire in the local fortunes of every other part of the British Empire; and as that sentiment surges round and round the world, Imperial federationists, like my hon. friend to my left (Mr. McNeill), Imperial federationists, as most of us here are in one sense or another, may well feel that their cause is being wrought out in the Empire by these very sentiments which are being cultivated through all parts of it. And lastly, without multiplying remarks, I wish to say that I consider this resolution is a timely one, if for no other reason than it shows that we here in Canada, as well as British subjects in every part of the outlying dependencies, have not lost our deep love for the old mother power. As children with a troubled and strenuous infancy, and a childhood wrapped round with clouds and enveloped in difficulties, we have being guided through them by the strong loving hand of a great mother power, we have been given the fullest opportunity to employ our strength, we have been given the freest opportunity to indulge our tendencies and our sympathies; and yet under that lenient and generous sway, every one of those colonies have come, in the time of their lusty strength, back to the old mother land to say: We love thee still, we are children of the brood, with thee we have been and with thee we will ever be.

Mr. ALEX. MCNEILL (North Bruce). I desire to say just one word to offer my congratulations to the Government for having introduced these resolutions. I entirely agree with what fell from my right hon. friend the Prime Minister,