

we were some day, that central power should be held here. It was proposed that the separate provinces should declare how the Senators should be elected. In other words, there would be a power thrown into the hands of the Local Legislatures which would be equal to the power enjoyed by this House. That is, they would constitute one-half of the legislative body of this Parliament. We stood in an entirely different position from the people of the United States. New York State, with four millions of people, elected only two Senators; Quebec, with one-fourth of that population, elected 24. There would be no analogy whatever between the manner in which Senators were elected in the United States and the practical working out of the system proposed by the present resolution. Then, again, it did not appear on the face of the resolution whether it was intended there should be a uniform rule in the various Provinces. Ontario might adopt the plan of allowing the people to elect the Senator, while Quebec might elect them in her Local Legislature, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia might adopt different rules. Now, if we were to make any alteration at all, we should settle upon one which would be applicable to the Dominion. What was proposed here was that this matter should go to the respective Provinces to be dealt with by them in whatever manner they might think fit. He did not approve of that. There were different modes, of course, by which the Senate might be constituted. If we wanted to carry out the analogy of the Imperial House of Lords, the Senate should be constituted so as to represent property in this country. There must be a different franchise from that under which members of this House were elected. Another mode which might well be tested here would be to give, for instance in Ontario where twenty-four Senators are elected, each elector twenty-four votes, and allow him to poll them for whomsoever he pleased. That would be the minority system, and would be entirely different from the franchise for this House. But in any event the Senate should not be constituted in the same way as this House. With the present representation Ontario would have three Senators for eleven members of the Lower House, Quebec three to eight, and Nova Scotia five to nine. The territorial limits of the constituencies that would

elect them, would therefore be on an entirely different basis, and require a different system. If he did not very greatly mistake the meaning of the resolution, he could not vote for it in its present form.

The House then divided, when the resolution was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Archibald,	Lajoie,
Borron,	Landerkin,
Barthe,	MacDonnell (<i>Inverness</i>),
Béchar,	Macdougall (<i>Elgin</i>),
Bernier,	Mackenzie (<i>Lambton</i>),
Blake,	Mackenzie (<i>Montreal</i>),
Bourassa,	MacLennan,
Bowman,	McCrancey,
Campbell,	McDougall, (<i>Renfrew</i>),
Carmichael,	McIntyre,
Cartwright,	Melisaac,
Casey,	McKay (<i>Cochran</i>),
Cheval,	Metcalfe,
Church,	Mills,
Cockburn,	Moss,
Coupal,	Oliver,
Cushing,	Paterson,
Dawson,	Pelletier,
DeCosmos,	Pouliot,
Delorme,	Power,
De St. Georges,	Pozzer,
Dymond,	Richard,
Fleming,	Ross (<i>Middlesex</i>),
Flynn,	Ross (<i>Prince Edward</i>),
Fournier,	Ryan,
Galbraith,	Rymal,
Gibson,	Schultz,
Gillies,	Scriver,
Gordon,	Shibley,
Hagar,	Sinclair,
Holton,	Smith (<i>Peel</i>),
Horton,	Stirton,
Huntington,	St. Jean,
Irving,	Taschereau,
Jette,	Tremblay,
Jodoin,	Trow,
Killam,	Yeo,
Lafontaine,	Young—77.
Laird,	

NAYS :

Messieurs

Appleby,	MacMillan,
Aylmer,	Masson,
Baby,	McCallum,
Bertram,	McDonald, (<i>Capre Boncom</i>),
Biggar,	McLeod,
Blain,	McQuade,
Borden,	Mitchell,
Bowell,	Moffat,
Brouse,	Monteith,
Brown,	Mousseau,
Bunster,	Murray,
Burpee (<i>St. John</i>),	Orton,
Burpee (<i>Sanbury</i>),	Quimet,
Cameron (<i>Cardwell</i>),	Palmer,
Caron,	Perry,
Casgrain,	Pickard,

Mr. Blain.