

present an humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to cause legislation to be initiated in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland to provide as follows:—

That the present mode of constituting the Senate of Canada is inconsistent with the Federal principle in our system of Government, and is in other material respects defective.

That the provision of the British North America Act of 1867, in relation to the Constitution, be repealed.

That the Senate of Canada shall consist of the Senators appointed for life by the Crown before and such as may from time to time be elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the different Provinces of Canada, under the provisions of such Imperial Act.

That the Province of Ontario shall be represented by twelve Senators so elected; the Province of Quebec by twelve; the Province of New Brunswick by five; the Province of Nova Scotia by five; the Province of Prince Edward Island by two; the Province of Manitoba by two; the Province of British Columbia by two; the Province of Newfoundland, if and when admitted into the Union, by — Senators; and any new Province which may be formed in the territories of Canada, by such a number of Senators as may be fixed by an Act of the Parliament of Canada providing for the creation of such Province, under the British North America Act of 1871.

That the members of the Senate shall be elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the respective Provinces for a period of eight years from the first of July next after their election, and until the day prior to the return of the writ of a successor.

That in the Province of Ontario the Legislative Assembly shall elect three Senators every alternate year; that in the Province of Quebec the Legislative Assembly shall elect three Senators every alternate year; that in the Province of New Brunswick the Legislative Assembly shall, upon their first election, elect three Senators and two Senators each alternate four years; that in the Province of Nova Scotia the Legislative Assembly shall, upon their first election, elect three Senators, and the fourth year thereafter two Senators, and in like manner it shall elect three Senators and two Senators each alternate four years. That the Legislative Assemblies of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia shall each elect one Senator for their respective Provinces every fourth year.

That in the election of Senators each member shall have but one vote irrespective of the number of Senators to be elected.

That the qualification of a Senator shall be as follows:—He shall be of the full age of thirty years. He shall be a natural born subject of Her Majesty, or a naturalized subject for not less than five years. He shall be a resident of the Province for which he is elected for not less than three years prior to his election. He shall be legally or equitably seized as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in free and common socage, or seized or possessed for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in roture within the Province for which he is appointed, of the value of four thousand dollars over and above all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages and encumbrances due or payable out of, or charged on, or affecting the same, less the value of his personal property.

That no member of the Legislative Council, or the Legislative Assembly, of any Province shall be eligible for election as Senator.

That no person shall be eligible for election to the Senate who is a public defaulter, or who had been convicted of felony, or of any infamous crime.

That the seat of a Senator shall become vacant in any of the following cases:—If he fails to give attendance in the Senate for two successive Sessions of Parliament; if he ceases to be a resident of the Province for which he is elected; if he ceases to have the necessary property qualification; if he becomes a subject or citizen of any foreign State; if he is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime; if he accepts any office of employment; not being the office of a Minister of the Crown, the acceptance of which would, if he were a member of the House of Commons, vacate his seat as such member.

That the Senate shall have the same power to expel unworthy members which by the law of Parliament pertains to the House of Commons.

That a member of the Senate shall not vacate his seat by accepting the office of Minister of the Crown.

That a general election of the House of Commons shall make a new Parliament.

That the Senate shall elect one of their number at the beginning of each Parliament as Speaker of the Senate, who shall hold office until the end of the Parliament, unless the office become vacant by the expiration of the term of his election by death, resignation, or otherwise—in which case there shall be a new election of Speaker for the remainder of the Parliament.

That in case of a vacancy before the expiration of the time for which an election has taken place, a new Senator shall be elected for the remainder of the unexpired term.

That if a vacancy occur not more than — months before the expiration of a term, no election shall be made for the remainder of that term.

That a Senator shall be eligible for re-election, to take effect upon the expiration of his term.

That if any question arises respecting the qualification of a member or a vacancy in the Senate the same shall be determined by the Senate.

That until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the presence of at least ten Senators, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

That questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a majority of votes, and the Speaker shall not vote except when the voices are equal.

That in cases of the absence of the Speaker of the Senate for forty-eight consecutive hours, the Senate may elect another of its members to act as Speaker, and the member so elected shall, during