

that was the appointment of the GOVERNOR GENERAL. For these reasons he would vote against the resolution.

Mr. APPLEBY said this proposition to change the Constitution should be considered with great care, and he would hesitate very much before giving his assent to it unless an agreement were made with the several Provinces and the Imperial Parliament for such a change as would not shock the political feeling of the Dominion at large. A question like this should be approached with very great delicacy, and he presumed the hon. member for Bothwell merely intended to have a full discussion on his resolution in order to prepare the country for a plan to be submitted at a future day. He had been told that some members of the Senate were very much offended at some of the remarks made last year during the discussion on this question. He regretted this, and believed that this matter could be discussed in a gentlemanly manner so as not to give offence to any one. If there was weight in the arguments used in favor of this resolution, he held that there was patriotism enough in the other House to vote themselves out of existence. It was assumed that our Constitution was modelled after the Constitution of Great Britain. Under that Constitution the people of Great Britain had prospered, and grown, reaped as much happiness and attained as high a standard of civilization as any other nation, but it did not follow that this was precisely the form of Government which was suited to this country. The Constitution of Great Britain grew up out of conditions and circumstances of the people which did not exist here at the present day. In the Mother Country there were the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the former representing the great mass of the people, the latter the nobility and the great landholding interests of the country. There was, therefore, a necessity for two Legislative bodies. In this country there was no such state of affairs. We had no nobles, earls, lords, or dukes. It was true we had a few knights, but though they were remarkable men, there was no particular necessity that they should be represented, especially as they were past middle age, and, the feeling of the country being against titles, there would be few, if any, more created. Hav-

ing no lords, there was no necessity for a House of Lords. It was a well known principle that when the reason for a law ceased to exist, the law itself should also cease to exist. In this country there was no necessity for a second body, except to put a check on hasty legislation. If we were to have a second Chamber, which he did not think the country required, let us have it established on more common sense principles than it was based on to-day. It should represent the sentiments and ideas of to-day. We did not get such representation in the present way of constituting the Senate. He believed the present Senate was an abler body than it was likely to be 25 years hence under the present system, Senators being appointed for life. When the hon. member for Bothwell brought in his Bill he would be happy to give it his humble support.

Mr. BLAIN did not agree with the remarks made towards the members of the Senate at present in that body. He believed the Senate, as a whole, was perhaps the ablest body of men, considering its numbers, that we had in this country. There were some of them on whom the hand of time was now pressing, but there were very many of them very able and talented men, who had occupied the first positions in this country, and he, for one, disapproved of remarks made by some hon. gentlemen as affecting members of that House. Nevertheless, he felt it his duty to say that he believed the people of this country were not satisfied with the manner in which that House was at present constituted. They desired a change, and the only matter to be discussed was how that change was to be brought about. The only way was to petition the Imperial Government to amend the Constitution, and we could point out the manner in which we believed it should be done. He disapproved of the election of Senators by the Local Legislatures. They all knew perfectly well the difficulty the people of the United States had through this system. When our own Constitution was framed that difficulty was provided against by giving this House control in conflicts arising between the Federal and Local Legislatures. He did not feel disposed to interfere with that. He believed there should be a central power, and if we were to build up a great nation here, as he believed