

Senate, consists of 50 members elected by Provincial States.

All these countries, as I said before, have had the experience of England and of the United States, and have adopted the constitutions which are in keeping with the aspirations of the time. In Italy, which has been referred to as a country not enjoying responsible government, the Senate is nominated by the King, but its members are chosen from a certain category. The right to sit does not emanate from the Crown. The Crown has the right of selecting only. Now, in Germany, article seven of the constitution enacts that each State may nominate as many members of Bundesrath as it is entitled to votes, but the votes must be collectively given. It is the old Diet applied to the constitution of 1871, with Austria excluded.

It is similar to what I propose here, a House elected by the different Provinces. There are 26 States, and these States elect 62 members to the upper House. In Denmark the upper House is composed of 60 members, of which 12 are elected by the King, 7 by Copenhagen, 47 by electoral districts, 1 by Bornholm and one by the lagthing of Faroe. As to Belgium, I notice in the debates on Confederation, that several members referred to it, that there was a tendency to imitate to a certain extent, the Government of Belgium here in Canada. In Belgium, the Senate resembles closely the Legislative Council which existed in Canada from 1856 to Confederation. It is elective, and renewable by halves every four years. That system, I say, was copied by us pretty closely in 1856. In Austro-Hungary the highest authority in the Empire, the Delegations, consisting of two bodies of 60 members each, are elected by the Reichsrath of Austria and the Reistag of Hungary. These constitute two chambers, who, with the Emperor, are supreme.

Here again, you find that it is not the Government that nominates the upper Chamber. And these people, as far as their political constitution is concerned, are more advanced than we are, for the moment a body is nominated by the authority of the Crown or of the President, it depends upon that authority. To-day the Queen of England with all her power could not nominate a member for the House of Commons, because the power, as I understand law-making now, does not emanate from the

Queen, but from the people, and the Queen cannot nominate a House to legislate. How can it, therefore, logically nominate another House which is equally a legislative body, such as we are? That is the secret of our weakness. I notice the other day a despatch from the only country in Europe that has no responsible government—Russia—stating that even that country is about to have responsible government, and here is how that despatch reads:—

“DRIFTING FROM DESPOTIC RULE.

“BERLIN, April 13th, 1890.—Court advices from St. Petersburg are that the movement in favor of a constitution finds adherents in the Czar's circle. The Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's brother, induced less by Liberalism than by fears of a revolution, is urging the Czar to create a Parliament consisting of representatives of the nobility elected by the Centzvos, with a limited number of delegates elected by towns.”

It will be seen that even in Russia, if there is to be an upper Chamber, the upper Chamber will not be appointed by the Czar, but will be, naturally, appointed by the people or by delegates of the people. Now, having gone through the European monarchies, I will take a little trip through the republics. We are practically a republic here, but with the exception of Canada I find in none of the republics a second Chamber, nominated by authority of the president. In South America most of the republics have been more or less directly copied from the constitution of the United States. In the Argentine Republic the Senators are elected by the Legislatures of each Province, exactly my proposition. In Bolivia the Senate is elected. In Chili the Senate consists of 40 members, two from each of the 20 Provinces, exactly, again, what I propose here. In Colombia the Senate is composed of 27 members, three for each of the nine constituted States. In Equador two Senators are returned for each of the eight provinces. Mexico has a Senate of 36 members, two from each of the 18 States. Paraguay also has an elective Senate. In Peru the 20 departments nominate two members each for the Senate. There is but one exception in the whole of America, excluding British Colonies, in which the upper House is appointed by the supreme authority of the Crown, and that is Hayti. Hayti is a colony composed of about 900,000 negroes, and that is the only country in the western hemisphere, out-