

practice has prevailed, and I doubt whether it would be wise to rescind this resolution without giving time to look into the question.

The subject was dropped.

Hon. Mr. MILLS—I move that when this House adjourns this afternoon it do stand adjourned until Wednesday, the 6th March, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned.

SECOND SITTING.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at Three o'clock.

Routine proceedings.

The Senate adjourned.

THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Wednesday, March 6, 1901.

The Speaker took the Chair at Three o'clock.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

NEW SENATOR.

Hon. GEO. LANDERKIN, of Hanover, Ont., was introduced and took his seat.

CANADA EVIDENCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

FIRST READING.

Hon. Mr. MILLS introduced Bill (A) 'An Act further to amend the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.' He said: The Bill is a very brief one. The object is to grant the same immunities to a witness who is called upon to give testimony which may incriminate him in any provincial proceeding, that he has under the statute of the Dominion for proceedings taken under that authority.

The Bill was read the first time.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS OF SENATORS.

MOTION.

Hon. Mr. MILLS moved that the time for filing declarations of property qualifications by senators be extended.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—Is there any provision in the rule for extension for any particular time? I must confess that I have not looked at it. The motion before the Senate is for an indefinite time.

Hon. Mr. MILLS—I think there has never been any time specified. It is a courtesy extended to the members. A senator may not be here at the opening of the session and whenever he comes there is an opportunity for him to take the declaration. I do not think there has been any specific time ever mentioned within which it must be made.

The motion was agreed to.

THE QUEBEC LOCAL ELECTION OF 1900.

INQUIRY.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY rose to inquire of the government:

1. Whether, previous to the issuing of the writs for the legislative elections held in the province of Quebec in 1890, any correspondence or negotiations relating to said elections took place between the Federal government and His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the said province of Quebec, or between any member of the Federal cabinet and the said Lieutenant Governor directly or through any of his advisers relating to the holding of such elections?

2. If so, what was the nature of such correspondence or negotiations?

3. Who were the parties through whom such correspondence or negotiations were carried on?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Is that date, 1890, correct?

Hon. Mr. LANDRY—No, it should be 1900. It is a clerical error.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I thought it was an error. I made the inquiry and ascertained that there was no correspondence whatever.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY—Nor negotiations?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Nor negotiations.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND—When in 1892 the constitution was violated by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, who refused to call a session during the twelve months following the preceding session, I should like to know if there was any correspondence between the Federal government and the then Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY—I beg to call the hon. gentleman's attention to misrepresentations