

Hon. David Mills.

The Minister of Justice Speaks at Ridgeway.

Important Speech in Reply to the Address of Welcome.

British System of Government Contrasted With That of the United States.

What Are the Functions and the Rights of the Canadian Senate.

Work for the Peoples' Representatives This Parliament.

The Exercise of Clemency and the Duty of the Minister.

At Ridgeway, Wednesday evening, Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, in reply to the complimentary address of the town, read at the reception held in his honor, gave a masterly review of the parliamentary systems of Great Britain and the United States, and expressed his views on the Senate, imperial federation and other important questions. The minister received a flattering ovation as he rose to speak. In opening, he expressed his deep appreciation of the sentiments regarding himself, and modestly asserted that he could not claim all the merits which the address ascribed to him. His terms were altogether too flattering, he said. At the same time, he would say that many of his opponents were efficient and capable men, and he was anxious to note the general welfare of the country as those in accordance with himself, though these gentlemen did not always take the same view as to measures that would best promote the public interests.

HIS FIRST ELECTION.
Mr. Mills then gave reminiscences of his first election, when he was less than 30 years since he had entered public life, and in that time great changes had taken place. He looked over the audience in vain for the great majority of those who had supported him then. "It has been said," he continued, "that a man has only to live a certain length of time in order to become a stranger. He forms attachments early in life, but when he becomes old, he finds that the early associates are lost to view. He does not stand among the same associations and attachments, and a stranger he may be said to be. But this does not apply to public men. There is no class more free from this than public men. The vast majority of their friends are persons who have never met them, persons who form their impressions from the speeches read. As a result, public men gain strength in public esteem as they grow in years. It will never be true under the British parliamentary system that capable men will lose the hold they have acquired on the public mind. In parliament, those who are trained become the teachers of those of inexperience. Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone give more influence as they grow older. Mr. Gladstone, after 60 years of public life, possesses sympathies as broad as in time, as when he first entered the arena. What is true of him is equally true under British institutions everywhere. So that public men under the British parliamentary system have little ground for complaining against men of rising generations. These, as vacancies occur under the constitution, seek seats in parliament and fill into the places in the march. Of course, you could not compose a parliament of all of this class. So far as the leaders are concerned, they are trained men, and the young men who enter parliament are under their direction."

A PARLIAMENTARY CAREER.
Our system of parliamentary government is not always well understood. No system is more exacting in its demands for industry and experience. In the British House of Commons, it is a rare thing for men of inexperience to become members of the administration. Young men of promise become private secretaries of ministers of the crown, and thus begin the political career in the business of executive government. They know the views on all important public questions within the range of a particular department, of the heads of that department. They are employed in daily recording them, and become conversant with their chiefs' habits of mind, and his way of looking at things. Thus they receive a training in executive government as important to them as that which the student of a profession receives from one to whom he is apprenticed. If there is a change of government they are in the ranks of the Opposition and become the exponent of the political views of those who were their masters. When their friends again come into office they become under secretaries of state, junior lords of the treasury or of the admiralty and so start on a career toward becoming cabinet ministers. In this way, the government remains, no matter who may be in power, in the hands of thoroughly competent men, and the democratic tendencies of the people are reconciled with justice and stability in the conduct of public affairs.

REFORMS.
When Lord Grey's reform bill was before parliament, the Duke of Wellington, as a private member, addressed to the king a memorandum on the dangers of revolution by which the state was threatened. He pointed out the immense number of men who were possessed of little means who would be admitted to the electoral franchise once the bill was carried, and who would have a controlling interest in public affairs. There would be property, rank and intelligence on one side and numbers and poverty on the other. He thought disaster would result without the continuance of boroughs which the noblemen controlled, and by which they maintained their

influence in the House of Commons. The ordinary student of the constitution of the duke seemed to be right. However, it certainly was not, and a careful examination will show the source of his error. He left out of view certain important facts.

A SAFEGUARD.
The men who were leaders of the reform movement at this time were Grey, Melbourne, Lansdowne, Althorp and Russell. They belonged to successful aristocratic families, men of great ability, great experience and great fortunes. When the reform was accomplished they continued to lead the Liberal party, and so the revolution never came about. Being the leaders of the party, they were pledged for the respect of property. Every class has its own weaknesses. Men do not correctly estimate their own interests. Their habits of mind stand in the way. But political views are broadened by the number of men who are united in one party for the promotion of a common object. There are great truths that are only learned through human sympathies, and the subject of common misfortune—truths of the heart and not of the intellect. The men who have risen from the ranks can accomplish reforms which others do not sympathize with. Under the British parliamentary system there is constant progress as there is constant growth.

EVOLUTION, NOT REVOLUTION.
(Applause.) This is not true of other nations, such as the United States, where responsible cabinet government as we have here, does not prevail. Mr. Mills then referred to the struggle for political freedom which began when the people of Canada had to choose between the system of the United States and the British, and his expression of thankfulness that the reformers of those days decided in favor of the latter was warmly applauded.

Referring to the Dominion Senate, Mr. Mills said: There are some who do not favor a second chamber. I have never been one of that number. I believe that the national government could not long exist without experiencing a revolution unless there were two houses. He quoted the House of Lords as an example of a second chamber. "It is not without its merits," he said. "Many of its members are men who for years sat in the House of Commons, and they acquired there a knowledge of men and affairs which they carried with them to the second chamber. With respect to legal reforms, they have not generally been found opposed to those changes which public opinion demands. The defects of the House of Lords are defects which are due to the fact that the great majority of its members have little practical experience of the masses of the people are subject."

IMPORTATIONS.
We see exhibited occasionally in the House of Commons the United States tendencies, due to the importation of social and semi-political societies from the republic; but we have no place under British parliamentary institutions for such organizations. They propose a kind of reform which, however appropriate under the political system of the United States, is inappropriate under our form of government. They profess democratic sympathy, but together forget that with us the executive government and the legislature are practically in the same hands. With us the representatives of the crown are responsible for the work of an administration, and being responsible, they appoint under the crown the men who are to carry out the work of administration under them. That pleasure, though, is never exercised for their removal without the advice of the crown. The crown has complete control of all under them, and can secure prompt and honest action on pain of removal. Under the United States system one must assume the responsibility of making a charge, and the removal of a person before the time expires. The crown is elected by a judicial system which, being cumbersome and expensive, is seldom used.

THE SOCIAL FORCES.
With us all the social forces which go to make up public opinion are elements of government and are important factors in upholding the law. No mistake could be greater than to undertake to destroy the social influence of the crown. Lord Palmerston said on one occasion that he had settled more European questions at his dinner table than he had ever settled by dispatches from the foreign office. There are advantages of bringing public men of opposite views together; of bringing men who are not in public life in contact with those who are; of bringing together distinguished strangers, men of other countries, and the representatives of the people. Many misapprehensions are thus corrected, difficulties explained and foundations for a better understanding laid. Strangers return home with juster notions and more friendly feeling toward us than if no such opportunity was open to them. I say the good accomplished is out of all proportion greater in this regard than the burden imposed.

POWERS OF THE SENATE.
I have been told that we Liberals have little to hope from a Senate that is politically hostile to us. Let me say that it is not well to anticipate difficulties that may not arise. I maintain the utility of the second chamber. I admit that its constitution may be improved, but reformation is not abolition; and let me say to you a few words with regard to the limitations conventions have placed on its authority. Ever since Lord Grey's Reform Bill the powers of the House of Lords have been greatly restricted by conventions which had arisen and which had been recognized because of their efficient and beneficial substitute for the creation of new peers to render legislation possible. The Senate of Canada is subject to the same conditions. It has, with regard to all new measures upon which public opinion has not been expressed, the right to express its views as freely as the House of Commons. But when the matter has been one of public discussion in the House of Commons, and an appeal has been made to the country upon it or on several questions of which it is one, I take the rule to be that it is not open to the Senate to reject a measure giving effect to the public policy which the electors have affirmed. I am persuaded that the Senate will not put itself in antagonism to the country, and will not say that what the people have approved at the general election shall not become law. The political complexion of the House of Commons shows what the mandate of the electorate is, and the influence of the Senate as a second chamber depends, in

a large degree, upon the respect it shows for the judgment of the nation formally pronounced. We have as leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, an old parliamentarian, for many years a member of the administration, who is well informed with regard to the British parliamentary system, and I am not of the opinion that Sir Mackenzie will undertake to lead the Senate into the untenable position of opposing the views of the House of Commons upon a question upon which the opinion of the country has been taken.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.
Mr. Mills then spoke of the question as to how far the different parts of the British Empire should be united. "It is a question of municipal law," he said, "which concerns no other country but ourselves. The province of diplomacy is outstanding, and it can never be made by any other state a subject of official controversy. It is our interest, as it is our wish, to remain on the most friendly terms with our neighbors to the south. We have no wish to interfere with their institutions, nor with their respect to the relations which shall exist between different sections of the republic, and we are persuaded that it would be our misfortune. But our neighbors can hardly claim the right to assist us in the maintenance of our freedom to interfere with our freedom in determining what our future shall be. The people of this country are not imperialists, and they are not empire. They believe it best, consistent with moral progress, without which material progress can have no foundation or permanency. I do not think that we require any imperial constitution. The usages and conventions which have grown out of the relations between the mother country and its dependencies will ultimately develop the constitutional system best suited to imperial wants, and when it becomes known what our settled determination is, it will best secure that active co-operation which will do much to put an end to those aspirations of our neighbors which are more or less a disturbing influence in their intercourse with the United Kingdom."

Speaking of the position of the Liberal party, he said: "We are committed as a government to a policy of economy, to a proper franchise act, and to a measure for the distribution of seats, which will give to every constituency boundaries from being broken up. These are matters upon which public opinion has been expressed; to which the government has adhered, and which, within the life of this parliament, must be redeemed."

RIGHT OF CLEMENCY.
Hon. Mr. Mills concluded his address with a reference to the misapprehension of the public mind as to the exercise of his right to show clemency without restraint. The principles upon which he must act in such cases, he said, were the trials which govern the judge in the sentencing of the prisoner. He declared his intention to discharge the duties of his office in accordance with his oath of office.

THE COMPANY.
Among those assembled to extend a greeting to Mr. Mills were: Mayor R. L. Latham, J. H. Gossnell, J. P. McKimley, Wm. A. Gossnell, P.M. President of the Ridgeway Reform Association, M. G. Gossnell, J. P. McKimley, West Elgin Reform Association, ex-Mayor J. A. Dart, Walter Mills, Bennett Jull, Thomas Craig, Charles Shaw, Dr. J. Stalker, Dr. W. C. Young, Dr. W. C. Ward, R. W. Young, Revs. Wm. Prosser, C. Burdette, Rev. J. Philip, R. D. (Ridgeway), Angus Gillanders (Oxford), J. H. Gossnell, J. P. McKimley, Howard Reform Association, John C. Farley, Q.C. (St. Thomas), E. E. Parrott (Chatham), Reeve A. J. McDonald (Oxford), J. H. Gossnell, J. P. McKimley, (Wallaceburg), Henry Watson (Monterey), J. J. Gossnell, Dr. Leach and Dr. McPhail (Highgate), Dr. David and Robert McLellan (Dunlop), A. McKimley, James Gant, John Roycroft, A. McKimley, John Tape (Howard), Mr. John Latham (president of the East Kent Reform Association) were expressing his regret at his unavoidable absence.

THE COMMITTEE.
The committee who so creditably discharged the duties of arranging for and conducting the evening were Messrs. W. A. Gossnell (president), M. G. Hay (secretary), Mayor R. L. Latham, J. P. McKimley, Wm. E. Gundy, E. McKimley, Hugh Gant, Wm. Carr, Robert Kerr and J. A. Dart.

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Snowdrops in Black.

Girls Give a Minstrel Show in Church.

Fair Maids in Burnt Cork With White Shirts and Wigs. New Jokes, Bones and Repartees.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Mount Vernon's "Snowdrops" in purity of purpose rival the snowflakes that fell the other night. But it is feared that there will be trouble in the Roman Catholic Church as well as there was in the Episcopal Church upon a similar occasion.

Bishop Potter has asked for an explanation. The good people of Mount Vernon expect that Archbishop Corrigan will be asking questions about the performance in the People's Opera House.

The Snowdrops are young women who are inclined to blacken their faces with burnt cork, and wear wigs and short skirts. They were white shirts and collars, short bicycle skirts and black stockings. They were topped with wigs. Their jokes were up to date, but not calculated to raise even the semblance of a blush.

Miss Blanche Martin and Miss Lillian Curtis were the end women. They asked Miss Interlocutor questions in the most approved and refined manner, the bones at the applause which followed their wit.

A large audience applauded the hits. Burnt cork, wigs and short skirts disgusted the women performers so that it was impossible even for friends to recognize them.

The entire circle almost, was composed of young women, the elite of the town. Two men only took part in the performance on the right end, and they were lost in the array of femininity, and were smooth shaven and short skirts.

The show was a repetition of that given three weeks ago in the same place for the benefit of Trinity Episcopal Church. A leading woman in the audience went out of that show and afterward declared that the performance was improper on account of the shortness of the girls' skirts.

The writer of a letter to Bishop Potter, and the bishop asked the Rev. F. S. Graham, rector of Trinity Church, to explain.

Mr. Graham in reply said that the performance was perfectly proper and fit to be reproduced before an audience in the bishop's own parlor. Incidentally he added that \$300 had been raised by the church.

In the former performance the Misses Hattie and Annie Loomis were the end women in the position occupied by Miss Blanche Martin and Miss Lillian Curtis last night. Miss Mary Lewis, daughter of Broker William Lewis, of New York, was interlocutor, impersonating "Queen Lil." Miss Evelyn Graham, daughter of Hector Graham, played the tambourine.

The circle was formed by daughters of prominent citizens. They were Marie Peterson, Ethel Pound, Rose Adler, Marie Garrett, Jessie Finnegan, Lillie Lockwood, Mary L. Tillman, Clara Hart and Misses Marjorie and Rose Tillman. Some of these young women occupied the same chairs in last night's performance.

So stated were the girls with their success that they rested not till they had arranged for its repetition. New jokes were prepared and it was promised that the second performance would eclipse the first—the programme would be the same, but the skirts would remain the same length.

Those who attended last night came away satisfied that the young women had kept their word. The performance was given in aid of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, to show that no sectarian barrier exists in the way of real black-face artists.

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