

EMPIRE AND COLONIES.  
THE SPEECHES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN AT WIMBLEDON—CANADIAN MILITIA AND CANADIAN POLITICS.

The Canadian team paraded at Wimbledon on July 22nd, and were inspected by Lord Kimberley, who said that it gave him great pleasure to see the team as the representatives of a large force in which the Government took a great interest. He had been told by Sir E. Selby Smyth that the Canadian militia was the best in the world. He informed them that Englishmen looked upon it as one of the most important forces in the Empire. He hoped they would continue to progress and beat year by year more efficient and a more important part of the Empire. The progress of the Dominion generally had been so great that England began to regard it as a considerable power in the world. He looked forward to the day when Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and united by the great railway now contemplated, would occupy no inconsiderable portion of the globe. He assured them that Englishmen regarded the nation as the pioneer of this great movement, and looked to Canada for support, as well as Canada looked to England.

Colonel Williams, in reply, said that it was exceedingly gratifying to Canadians to hear such kind expressions. He assured His Excellency that they would not forget the reception given them.

Sir John Ross made a few words expressive of his pleasure at meeting the representatives of Canadian riflemen.

Sir Selby Smyth, on being invited by Colonel Williams, also spoke. He said it gave him the greatest satisfaction to find himself again in the presence of officers of the Dominion militia. The important interesting duties which fell to his lot, during his command in Canada, were engraven on his memory, and connected him with the Canadian people in a way that time would never efface. He was delighted to find worthy representatives of the Canadian militia in England maintaining its proficiency, and their presence made him think of that moment in which it would always be his effort to promote. He trusted that the time was not distant when he would again set foot on Canadian soil.

Subsequently at lunch, after the formal toasts had been honored, Colonel Williams proposed His Excellency the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, expressing his regret at the Princess's ill health, and his hope that her absence from Canada would be short.

Sir Alexander Galt, occupying the vice-chair, gave the toast of "the Mother Country and the Colonies." He said that the friendly feeling shown at Wimbledon in vindication of the whole cause submitted between England and herself, rejoiced him at the presence of Earl Kimberley and Sir John Macdonald, and said he desired that to Canada as in England the "borders of statesmen should be directed toward the consolidation of the Empire. Canada has been well described as an auxiliary but by no means an independent kingdom.

Lord Kimberley, replying, said that the meeting of that occasion, though casual, might be regarded as a sign of the strong bond of union which subsisted, and he hoped would long subsist between Canada and England. The Canadians in sending Sir Alexander Galt, thus clearly showing their views, had looked upon him as very valuable and likely to promote harmonious relations between the two countries, as it was necessary that the interests of Canada should be thoroughly represented at headquarters, and that the Home Government should have every opportunity of understanding what was required. Such a step marked an epoch in the relations of the country, and he looked forward to a close and intimate alliance between the two, not such an alliance as existed between independent nations, but such as exist between two members of the same empire, one of which had long since attained to greatness—and the other was on the road to do the same. He saluted the Queen's flag, and became a more important part of the British Empire, she would be quite as determined as now to continue the existing union. It might be relied upon by Canadians that whatever party was in power, England would always express sympathy with the people of the Dominion, and show due regard for all their interests.

Sir John Macdonald also replied. He said that having been long connected with colonial politics, he had had the greatest fortune to see the scattered provinces of Canada knit together in one Dominion. It was rather remarkable and might be considered as fortunate that no political party in England had been able to attain the great object attained by Confederation, which had been under Lord Cardwell. It was not Lord Cardwell's fortune to put the top stone to the edifice he had begun; that duty fell to Lord Carnarvon, who fully acknowledged the services of his predecessor. It was therefore truly said, that both parties had done much for Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper proposed the success of the National Rifle Association. He spoke highly of the volunteers more numerous than ever, and the spirit in which those who lived in the outlying portions of the Empire came forward to take part in it. The volunteers of the Dominion were noted behind Englishmen in winning the same loyalty to the institutions of the mother country. While statements of all parties were endeavoring to develop the great resources with which nature had endowed Canada, one strong feeling of the people was not only to build up a great and prosperous country, but also to be able to return to England the aid and support which might in future be required.

Lord Brougham spoke on behalf of the Association, and referred to its growth and gradual development.

Sir George Wilson also replied. He regretted that the Canadians had not been very successful this year, but they must admit that the Kiplage cup had been fairly won. He trusted that the result would not deter them from further competition, and hoped that they would have better luck next time.

Lord Kimberley said he had great pleasure in praising Col. Williams' health, and expressing the cordial thanks of the visitors for this opportunity of meeting together. He agreed with Sir Henry Fletcher in hoping that the Canadians would not be deserted from future meetings.

Col. Williams, replying, thanked the visitors for the honor they had done to the Canadians. The Dominion volunteers did not go to Wimbledon with any mercenary motive, but for the purpose of representing their loyalty and devotion to the Queen, which was left in no part of the empire more than in Canada. He hoped that so long as Wimbledon rifle meetings were held the Canadian team would be seen there, trusting by perseverance to win more prizes and carry off the Kiplage cup. The company soon after broke up.

TEMELY ADVICE.—Everybody at this season of the year is in a sudden fit of terror, and it is as important to have on hand a remedy, prompt in action and yet safe alike to young and old. Nervine prompts cure chills, spasms and cramps. Nursing never fails to cure vomiting, diarrhea, cholera and dysentery. Nervine is in fact the most useful family remedy in the world. Sold by Polson & Co.

FEMALE DEPRAVITY.  
A SYSTEMATIC ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK-MAILING BUSINESS MEN.

The good City of Brotherly Love, Philadelphia, has just had a terrible awakening. It has discovered that the children who walk its streets are as bad, if not worse, than those found in other cities. The hearing at police headquarters this afternoon disclosed what even the most depraved could hardly have realized—that it is possible to make money by it.

It is known that a regular organization of girls, about ten years of age, exists for the purpose of blackmailing professional men and all those who from the nature of their business are liable to be found in their offices alone at any one moment during the day. Of the three girls examined before the magistrate two admitted they were coached in this school of infamy by their own mothers.

The plan is very effective in wrecking reputations, and, moreover, the only safe method for any gentleman to protect himself who is found alone in his office is to employ a small negro patrol buildings to tell their wives to take the initiative and cause the arrest of the varmint on the charge of solicitation. The modus operandi by which these girls—all about ten years of age—secured incomes of from \$4 to \$8 per day, is as follows:

With a basket of fruit or a few papers they enter an office, and, seeing that the occupant is alone or happens to send his office boy or other companion away, they boldly demand fifty cents or a dollar, stating in the most frank manner that they will go to the police and make a charge of immorality against him to the first policeman they meet. In some cases the tale of a starving mother and brother is tried first, but if the victim does not disgorge then the *dexter resort* is sprung upon him. Undeceived how to act the man foolishly yields and becomes the prey as of vise a gang of harpies as ever civilization, so called, fostered. The name of this man goes down upon the books kept by the mothers of the girls, and is successively bled by each member of the organization. Then the first visitor makes a second call, and the roll of membership is run through again.

N. Y. *Herald*.

For the Decrees.

The French Government proposes to enforce the anti-Jesuit decree peremptorily, and has ordered the Protests to enforce the expulsion of all members of the order from France. If the command is carried out the private houses where the Jesuit Fathers resided will be broken and the clergyman taken to the frontier. But, curiously enough, there is nothing to prevent them from at once returning, even on the same train and the same cars with the officers who took them to the frontier, and the process of the nominal expulsion may be continued *ad infinitum*. There is no law by which a man can be prevented from living in France simply because he is a member of the Society of Jesus. He may be forbidden to reside in a house belonging to that order, but otherwise he has the right of living in France, and if he is expelled, he can come back again without incurring any penalty.

The Jesuits have made arrangements to remove their educational establishments from that place to England, probably going to join their brethren at Stonyhurst, but a law of their will remain, in order to have grounds for another test case against the Government.

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to get rich; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, by good health.

These drawings, authorized by the Legislature and sustained by all the Courts of Kentucky, according to a contract made with the owners of the original drawings, are to be sold on the last day of every month (Sundays and Fridays excepted) for the period of five years, terminating on June 30, 1882.

The United States Circuit Court on March 2d, 1879, decided in favor of the plaintiff.

That the Commonwealth Distribution Co. is illegal.

And, *Adjudging* the same fair.

The Management call attention to the liberal scheme which has not such popular favor heretofore, and which will again be presented for trial.

It is the leading Fire Insurance Company on this continent. Its annual Premium Receipts in Canada and the United States are greater than any other Fire Insurance Company, and it has an unbroken record of over 60 years.

JAMES SWIFT, Agent.

Sept. 24th, 1879.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

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All persons wishing to go cheap Paper should call and see our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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Soft Maple, Summer Wood, Kindling &c constantly on hand.

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SUNDAY DIRECTORY.

THE CHURCHES.

All Saint's Church—Division Street—Morning 7:30. Afternoon 4:00. Evening 6:00. Rev. Mr. Thomas Head.

Baptist Church—Union Street—Morning 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sunday 10:30 a.m. Rev. Mr. Cook.

Reformed Church—Congregational Johnson Street—Morning 11. Evening 6:30. Rev. Mr. Peacock.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal—Morning 11. Evening 6:30. Rev. Andrew Wilson.

Catholic Apostolic Church—Queen Street—Morning 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Rev. J. Gilmore.

Grace Methodist Church—Morning 11. Evening 6:30. Rev. F. McGaugh.

Christ Church—Cataract—4:00 p.m. Rev. Henry Wilson.

St. George's Cathedral—King Street—Morning 11. Evening 6:30. All Day Prayer 11 a.m. Rev. Dr. Newell.

St. James' Church—Union Street—Morning 11. Evening 6:30. Rev. F. Kirkpatrick.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church—Morning 11. Evening 6:30. Rev. W. D. Clegg.

St. Mary's Catholic Church—Junction Street—May 8 and 30 a.m. Vespers 7:30 p.m. Rev. F. G. O. Smith.

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