

lowing time, viz., Toronto to Collingwood, 5 hours; Collingwood to Duluth, 60 hours; Duluth to St. Paul, 12 hours; St. Paul to Benson, on the Northern-Pacific Railway, 12 hours; Benson to Fort Abercrombie, by stage, 48 hours; Fort Abercrombie to Fort Garry, 96 hours—133 hours or five and half days of actual travel. The prospects of that interesting colony are good, and the Pacific Railway, of which the survey under the able management of Mr. Fleming, is about being undertaken, will materially advance its prosperity.

A wide spread feeling of discontent exists throughout the Dominion at the provisions of the Washington Treaty, and it is gathering force the longer the subject is discussed. This feeling is the more dangerous because it is unattended with excitement. It appears to have awakened a stern feeling of resistance in the minds of the people, which will make its ratification no easy matter. It has been condemned by both Houses of the New Brunswick Legislature.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Edinburgh Review* for April. It is, as usual, full of good articles, but its most instructive is that on "Irish Federalism." Whig policy has borne its fruits, and the party await with fear the growth of the political monster their folly gave birth to. The article will amply repay perusal.

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album, advertised in another column. This Album embraces the finest specimens of chromo lithographs, steel engravings, and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Company of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of the PARLOR ALBUM.

THE COLONIAL CONNECTION.

(From the Leader.)

A recent London banquet on the occasion of the Marquis of Normandy's departure to fill the governorship of Queensland, away out at the antipodes, gave some of the guests an opportunity of expressing their views on the Colonial connection which, at this juncture, are not without their value. Lord Kimberley, the Colonial secretary presided, supported by Lord Bury and Lord Carnarvon, ex-Colonial Secretary, and a large company of men of distinction. Both of the great political parties, Whig as well as Tory, being thus represented, let us at once plunge into *medias res*. In his first toast the Colonial Secretary alluded to the co-operation of the Canadian Militia with the regular army in the Red River expedition, "as most effective and satisfactory, although it had attracted comparatively little attention," and he then went on to speak of the iron-clad turret vessel, *Cerberus*—now happily arrived at Victoria—as "available for either Colonial or Imperial purposes," venturing to hope—and here his language became significant—that this was "but the com-

mencement of co-operation with all parts of the empire," a wish by the way, which was heartily cheered. The Marquis of Normandy speedily followed. After the usual *banal* replies to the compliments, etc., showered upon the Chairman, he too, immediately proceeded to touch upon the Colonial question. His views are entitled to a great deal of weight from his former experience as Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, and his intimate connection with the greater lights of the predominant party. In his belief, then, he was confident that the link between the mother country and the colonies would last our day, if not forever; as it was based on loyalty, sincere attachment, and self-interest "Either for peace or for war, it was the interest of this country and of the Colonies that they should be drawn together more closely. It was not a single battalion of British troops in a colony, that was its protection; it was the fact that to attack it was to attack this country; while the possession of the Colonies was to us a source of moral strength, and, in time of actual hostilities afforded us valuable coaling stations for the navy." Lord Bury and Sir Charles Nicholson of New South Wales, replied to the toast of "Prosperity to the British Colonies," with which the Marquis concluded, the latter suggesting that the toast might often be proposed with propriety and advantage at all public dinners in that mother of colonies, the white-cliffed isle, further remarking that "25 or 30 years ago it would have been impossible to invite the presence of the Colonial Secretary on an occasion of this kind, owing to the relations which then subsisted between the Colonies and the Colonial Office,"—to which Lord Kimberley might have justly retorted like the physician in *Le Medicin Malgre Lui*, and with far more force of illustration, *Nous avons change tout cela*. But to resume. The next toast was again brought up by the Colonial Secretary, who admitted that the relations of England with her colonies two or three decades ago were "by no means of a pleasant character," and then made the remarkable statement—we say remarkable because it should attract the attention of our American neighbors—"that self government, so far from weakening, seemed to have strengthened their attachment to this country, so that our relations with them presented a state of things such as had probably never existed in the world previously." This, in his opinion, was due both to sentiment and self-interest,—a yearning for the old land and its memories, and the more practical love engendered by the purchase and sale of mutual commodities. "A colony possessed an advantage," he went on to say, "in having a governor sent out from this country, for it thereby escaped the difficulties, inevitable to a young community, that would attend the electing of a president and the elevation to a position of social superiority of one who had many equals in the colony. Another advantage to a colony of connection with this country was, that it was saved from the embarrassments of direct relations with stronger foreign Powers. Few would deny that it was an advantage to us to have scattered throughout the world communities which were necessarily friendly, without alliances, in times of peace and of war: (Cheers.) The formation of the Dominion of Canada showed that this country was able without jealousy and with satisfaction, to found not only colonies but nations, and in future as in the past he had confidence that difficulties would be solved by the good sense of Englishmen wherever they lived." The colonies, he continued, were increasing in prosperity and vigour and in the whole

Empire he saw conclusive testimony that England had carried on the work of colonization and government with greater success than any nation had ever achieved before; in this far surpassing Carthage, Holland, aye, even Rome. What our American friends would call the "sentiment" with which the Colonial Secretary concluded,— "Perpetuity to the happy relations existing between Great Britain and her Colonies," crystallizes, in a single sentence, the aspirations of all the Colonies and that large and growing class of English public men who have freed, and are freeing themselves, from the mere pounds and shillings trammels of the deceptive Manchester school. Lord Kimberley in these, his various remarks, at the outset as well as the close, substantially repeated the doctrine laid down by Lord Granville, his predecessor, in the despatch of the 12th February 1870, announcing the approaching withdrawal of the troops, that such withdrawal was "contingent upon a time of peace, and in no wise intended to alter or diminish the obligations which exist on both sides in case of a foreign war," a statement which cannot be too often repeated, now that the red coats are gone and the colony apparently left to own defensive resources. The report on which we have founded these few remarks occupied a prominent place in the *Times*, and is particularly noticeable for the twofold reason that it was the first colonial banquet which ever received the *quasi official* sanction of a Colonial Secretary, and that he thereupon expressed the hope that the co-operative movements for defence already taken in Canada and Victoria were only the first which are designed to weld the empire into a more united and homogeneous whole.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

FINAL COMPETITION.

The final competition for the membership of the Wimbledon team commenced at Hamilton on the morning of the 17th inst., at the Victoria Rifle Range. The weather was favourable for shooting, and considerable excitement is manifested as to the final result. The following are the 20 highest total scores made at 200, 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each range:

Wilkinson, Grand Trunk Rifles.....	88
Patrick, Ottawa Brigade, Garrison Artillery..	81
Murison, 13th Battalion.....	84
McMullin, 16th Battalion.....	84
Sache, 13th Battalion.....	83
Jennings, Queen's Own Rifles.....	82
Little, 13th Battalion.....	81
Mason, 13th Battalion.....	81
Kincaide, 14th Battalion.....	80
Sheppard, 10th Battalion.....	79
G. Omand, 13th Battalion.....	79
Wastle, 7th Battalion.....	78
R. Omand, 13th Battalion.....	77
Cotton, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery....	77
McClenneghan, 22nd Battalion.....	77
Gibson, Toronto Garrison Artillery.....	77
Walker, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery....	75
Thompson, 10th Battalion.....	74
Thom, Toronto Garrison Artillery.....	73
Dixon, 24th Battalion.....	73

SECOND DAY.

Lieut. Little, 13th Batt.....	92
Private McDonald, Q. O. R.....	92
Lieut. Burch, Q. O. R.....	89
Private Mason, 13th Batt.....	88
Private Jennings, Q. O. R.....	88
Private Murison, 13th Batt.....	87
Lieut. Wastle, 7th Batt.....	84
Capt. Cotton, O. B. G. A.....	83
Gunner Harris, Ottawa.....	82
Sergeant R. Omand, 13th Batt.....	82
Sergeant Sache, 13th Batt.....	80
Sergeant-Major McNaughton, Cobourg.....	80
Private Sheppard, 10th Batt.....	80
Private Harmer, G. T. B., Kingston.....	79
Private Adams, 13th Batt.....	79
Sergeant Dalziel, 27th Batt.....	77
Corporal Wilson, G. T. R.....	76
Lieut. Walker, O. B. G. A.....	76
Lieut. Patrick, O. B. G. A.....	76
Sergeant Wilkinson, G. T. R.....	76

The competition will be continued to-morrow, Friday the 19th inst.