originally, but not seriously, mentioned, they nevertheless pledged with alacrity the limited resources of Canada to build it in fifteen years. Professing to be wrapped up in the passion of economy, they nevertheless entered into contracts for which the surveys were grossly imperfect, and undertook portions of the work which had finally to be abandoned. Thus, on both sides, they were doing their best to make the project of the Pacific railway a thing of terror at once to the people of Canada and to foreign capitalists. Their speeches exaggerated the cost and difficulty of the work; their contracts and expenditures confirmed and illustrated their speeches; and the result was certainly mest melancholy to they nevertheless entered into contracts

BONALD, had pledged them.

In two years this state of things has been almost totally altered. It has been altered, too, in spite of the grave financial difficulties which Sir RECHARD CARTWRIGHT had left for his successor to grapple with. The imperfectly executed plans of Mr. MACKENZIE have been perfected where completion was inevitable, as in the case of the missing link, which Mr. Mickenzie

In this they were to some extent justi-fied. Strong Administrations which divilization.

assistance, might get it in the proposed asylum, and the mission of the Central Committee would come to an end. They might even write text-books for

their board and lodging, always provided they had a good library from which contemplate. In spite of the cost and the difficulty, they went on with a work they might have storped at the outset. And in spite of their contracts and expenditures they made small advance, except in the foundations, and these were incomplete. Therefore in 1878 it was manifestly impossible that ple revive it once more. The icono clasts desire to abolish all the Provin any project could have been thought of clasts desire to abolish all the Frovin-cial Legislative Councils by a stroke of the pen; some of them desire to wipe out the Lieutenant-Governor; and good-ness only knows what sort of govern-mental body, headless and trunkless, we are to have when Ontario is ruled by MACKENZIE, and not Sir John MAC-

an irresponsible Cabinet, controlled from the Globe office. Happily the electors are not quite so blind as some people Service between the control of the bill modes of the control of the bill mode of the control of the bill mode of the control of the bill mode appear to suppose.

THE WERKLY MALL TORONTO PRIDAY, JULY 16, 1886.

THE PACES AND PARTIES.

The proposed of a strengthment of the border of the proposed of the strengthment of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the strengthment of the proposed of the propos

Syria, anti-English influences were at work; the Administration was changed; and the Sultan deliberately chose the path to destruction. In his despatch, probably a final one, Sir Austen Lavare Lavare unfolded all the perplexing facts of the case. The Sultan had surrounded himself with counsellors who did little else than persuade him that England is his bitterest foe; that the possession of Cyprus was merely preparatory to the seizure of the Turkish dominions in Asia; and that the only hope of safety lay in a close alliance with Russia. It seems strange that even the Padishah should be so blind as to yield to these sinister counsels. At this very moment, Russian officers in uniform are busy fomenting trouble in Bulgaria and East Rou-Syria, anti-English influences were at work; the Administration was changed; and the Suzzax deliberately chose the path to destruction. In his despatch, probably a final one, Sir Austran Laxar and the N. P. This is how the Sydney, C.B., Heroid breathes treason.—"Our harbours are unfolded all the perplexing facts of the case. The Suzzax had surrounded in the surrounded of the surrounded in the surrounded i Government of St. Petersburg is affecting the deepest sympathy with Greece and Montenegro, although it certainly feels none. The Porte cannot be ignorant of these facts, and yet it appears resolved to thrust its head into the bear's mouth. bear's mouth.

At the supplementary conference of

At the supplementary conference of Berlin, enlarged boundaries were given to Greece, covering the important city of Janina, formerly the capital of Epirus. Montenegro has also obtained some advantages, partly by way of compensation. The latter country is left to the Albanians to manage; but the Porte has resolved to resist the concessions to Greece, and to defy united Europe. Hence we hear of this bankrupt State purchasing cannon and torpedoes, mobilizing armies, and so forth. Whether the Sultan hopes to intimidate the Powers or not, is uncertain; we

EDITORIAL NOTES.

this wire, 551 are in the Lower Provinces, where \$30,000 will be required to be expended in the work, which is undertaken in view of an anticipated increase of Atlantic cable business. It is stated that the Anglo-American Cable Company will lay a new cable between Valentia, Ireland, and Heart's Content, Nfid., during the present month, and will also lay additional cables between Newfoundland and Cape Breton. These additions are required by the enormous increase of work consequent upon the low rates for cable despatches.

The resignations of the Under Secretary for India and the Lord High Chamberlain

system of steam communication which is likely to increase in the future, is interlikely to increase in the future, is international labour troubles, resulting from the facilities of procuring cheap labour abroad when the rate of wages demanded is higher than employers choose to pay. English capitalists have frequently imported Continental labourers when strikes have taken place, and Germany is how stated to be flooded by cheap Italian labour, brought over in the first instance by the Government to work on the new fortifications. Corporations and large firms have followed their example, until the Italians in Germany are now looked upon by the natives much as the Chinese are regarded in Callfornia. They work much cheaper than the Germans, and are said to be preferred by the employers on other grounds. It is often alleged that the tendency among thoughtful workingmen is to put industrial before national objects. They can hardly be blamed for this, if considerations of nationality are ignored by employers in their anxiety to secure cheap labour, which, in the long run, always means inferior work.

of a good wheat crop in England, the shortness in Russia and Hungary, two of her
principal sources of supply, will cause her
to draw from this continent probably as
largely this year as last. Our crops will,
no doubt, be abundant, and the Canadian
farmers will thus be enabled to largely
assist in feeding the people of the Mother
Country, and, at the same time, secure
remunerative profits.

Ireland, Of this one landlord owns 170,-000 acres : 292 own one-third of the island, O00 acres; 292 own one-third of the island, 744 one-half and 1,942 over two-thirds. Of the 1,942, 1,727 are absentees; and if it be true that property has its duties as well as its rights, they have much to answer for. The Duke of Sutherland owns 1,500,000 acres in Scotland, and 2,000,000 acres in that country have been depopulated and turned into deer parks. Forty-five hundred persons own two-thirds of all the land in Great Britain, and two-thirds is held by peers and great commoners. Feudalism is a big tree,

spective lines." Instead of his attention being attracted to the alleged exodus, he says:—"Quite a number of capitalists and specul cors from Europe and the United States are being attracted thither by the great wealth of the minerals, which surface of New Brunswick, comprising iron, coal, tin, silver, copper in peacock, and black and green oxides, antimony, plumbago, manganese and other minerals.

Lima is the Greenbackers' paradise, as the Azores is the happy home of the free-tracters. The Peruvian capital is one of the finest cities of South America, having gas and waterworks and modern improvements. Although Peru is a silver-producing land, there is no silver at the capital. The only metallic currency there is nickel, the largest piece being a real, about the size of our five cent coin, and worth about ten cents. Paper is superabundant, and prices, regulated by paper, are amazingly high. The New York Times gives a list of prices. Eggs are 40 cents each; beef-

A special session of the Agricultural Commission for Muskeka District is to be held at some central point of that region, held at some central point of that region, probably about two months hence, the object being to ascertain the special class of husbandry adapted to the soil, climate and general conditions of that district. The Bracebridge Free Grant Gazette points out the necessity of securing only bona fide farmers and practical men as witnesses, and rigidly excluding the testimony of speculators who might take the opportunity of giving such evidence as would tend to increase the value of their lands. If any value is to result from the labours of commissions it is more likely to accrue from investigations with respect to the capabilities of a new territory, the character of which differs materially from that of the older settled sections, than in pursuing the familiar track. There are in Muskoka large areas of land which are passed by, by the farmer, as practically worthless for ordinary agricultural purposes. If the Commission can discover any manner in which they can be made available for some special branch of farming they will have accomplished a very useful and practical object. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in showing how some, at least, of the waste places can be turned to account. It does not require much research to tell how to farm good land, but the development of the poorer and less attractive spots, rejected by the first settlers for their sterility in places a good deal nearer than Muskoka, is a problem which will continually increase in importance as the country becomes more thoroughly settled.

Though the condition of the French probably about two months hence, the

peasant proprietor is doubtless in the main superior to that of the British farm labourer, it nevertheless has its drawbacks in the event of a period of depression, when the occupier of a small holding is often put to the greatest straits to make ends meet, even after the plainest and coarsest fashion, Mr. Bernal, the English consul at Havre, elf-dependence and that of a condition one remove above serfdom. The Southern freedmen have had to endure great hard-their liberation, but it is a very which conships since their liberation, but it is a very materialistic view of the case which con-tends that they were better off in the days of slavery, because their masters provided for their wants from motives of self-in-

think that there is much likelihood of the Cebden Club propaganda influencing the

The Philadelphia Weekly Notes does not

## THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

Great Demonstration in the Ambitious City.

PURION OF ONTARIO ORANGEMEN Monster Gathering at Dun-

Twenty Thousand People Present.

durn Park.

Reinterment of Hackett's Remains at Montreal.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT THE CRAVE.

The Poundation Stone of the Proposed Monument Duly Laid.

HAMILTON, July 12 .- The celebration of hamilton, July 12.—The celebration of he anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in his city to day by the Orangemen of Western intario, was in every respect a magnificent mulen of those who cherish the memories Ontario, was in every respect a magnificent reunion of those who cherish the memories of 1690. In anticipation of a great demonstration the hotel-keepers and residents of the "ambitious city" made extraordinary preparations for the memorable event, and at an early hour of the morning the shrill music of the fife and drum bands heralded the approach of city lodges en route to their rooms for the purpose of renewing the "annual" and preparing for the reception of the visiting brethren, who were expected to arrive in thousands by the early trains reaching the city. The disobarge of artillery and small arms also reminded the citizens that the day had arrived when old-time memories were to be revived by one of the grandest Orange reunions with which Hamilton had ever been honoured. Old King Sol had scarcely made his appearance over the eastern hills when the decoration of the city was commenced. Flags, banners and bunting were thrown out upon the morning breeze in great profusion; the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes being run up side by side with the costly Orange banners, of which several of the lodges of Hamilton feel justly proud. The enterprising hotel-keepers, who had prepared for the reception of the brethren, were not slow in hoisting their colours in order to show what side they belonged, and if one were to judge of their admiration of the Orange order by the numerous invitations to partake of the hospitalities of "mine host" on their part their number would be supposed to be legion. The morning was yet young when the streets were alive with pedestrians of all ages and sexes, who vied with each other in their desire to display little devices of their admiration of the principles which were to be honoured by the approaching celebration.

ARRIVAL OF BUFFALO ORANGEMEN.

ARRIVAL OF BUFFALO ORANGEMEN. ABRIVAL OF BUFFALO ORANGEMEN.

About noon two lodges of Orangemen of the United Orange Association arrived from Buffalo, having left that city at 8 40 a.m. They were Joshua Lodge, No. 30, J. Melville, W.M., and Blackey Purple Star Lodge, No. 140, I. Johnston, W.M.; and they were accompanied by Miller's brass band of Buffalo, The number of visiting brethren from Buffalo was about 150. They brought with them their flags and banners, and, as might be expected, as they marched through the streets of the city they were greeted with hearty cheers.

THE H. AND N. W. DEPOT. The Hamilton and North Western depot was visited early in the forenoon by a company of members belonging to Seneca Lodge, No. 26, who arrived last night, for the purpose of receiving the brethren expected by the trains. They were followed shortly afterwards by the Blue Lodge of the city, with its fife and drum band, the intention being to receive the brethren from the south and north. The special train arrived from the south at 10.20, comprising sixteen coaches, and carrying about 1,600 Orangemen and Young Britons from Haldimand and Norfolk. They brought with them the Mohawk Indian brass band from the Grand River and the Dunnville brass band. As soon as the brethren alighted from the cars they formed in line of procession, and lost no time in proceeding along Main street, headed by the True Blues and their band, to await the next train. A special train to await the next train. A special train from the north arrived about 11 o'clock, bringing Opposite and their band, the state of the st bringing Orangemen and their friends from all points on the road between Barrie and Burlington. The train consisted of seventeen coaches, and it was estimated that the number cavried must have been 1,400. The Milton brass band accompanied this party and enlivenband accompanied this party and enliven-ed the journey by playing a number of lively Orange and other patriotic airs. A good number of people missed this special train, but they were conveyed to town by the regular train, which arrived at 11.30.

VISITORS FROM VARIOUS POINTS. Four special trains came in from Toronto before one o'clock, carrying 3,500 persons; and one came from Suspension Bridge and St. Catharines carrying 1,500 persons; another from London and intermediate parts conveyed 1,200; one from Guelph had 600; and one from Brantford conveyed 400 averaging these parts that such that the surface of the conveyed 400 averaging the surface of the Guelph had 600; and one from Brantford conveyed 400 excursionists, thus making a total, by train alone, of over 7,200 persons. In addition to this it may be safely computed that steamers added as their quota a couple of thousand persons; and to swell the number of those alluded to, some thousand persons came in from the additional description of the safely assumed that over fifteen thousand strangers visited Hamilton to-day.

THE PROCESSION. Unfortunately the reception committee was parhaps weaker in point of arrangement than any that ever before invited a arge number of brethren to visit a strange sity. To their credit be it said their insutions were of the best, but there seemed to be no person at the head of the affair to arrange the procession. As the thousands poured into the city that were left. of to be no person at the head of the affair of arrange the procession. As the thousands poured into the city they were left to grope their way through the city as best hey could without a marshal to lead them. Consequently a body of two or three lodges night be seen at any time from ten in the morning until two c'elock in the afternoon arading on their own account. The tends was that instead of having the whole number to march in procession to Dundum Park, the Orangemen reached hat place of rendezvous in sections. It was a matter of regret that the proceedings, which were otherwise of the most creditable description, should have been marred by this drawback. A good explanation of the occurrence was given by prominent methren, to the effect that the heavy hower of rain which fell a little before also interfered so much with the arrangements that the committee could not get the ponderous, but magnificent body of visitors subsequently under control. The oree of this explanation can be readily seen by those who were compelled upon their arrival to seek shelter in the station or under the protecting shade of an ambrella.

The procession, having passed through the principal streets of the city, arrived about two o'clock at Dundurn Park, the pot selected for the holding of the celevation. The park, which is a most delightful place, is situated in the eastern part of Hamilton. Originally the property of Sir Allan MacNab, it was laid out when that gentleman built his residence upon it, in all the magnificence and completeness of an English country seat. The andsome mansion which Sir Allan erected till stands. It overlooks Burlington bay and forms the crown, so to speak, of a arles of grassy terraces which run in suc-