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Any intending purchasers will make a great mistake if they do not call and give my stock a close inspection and see a number of improvements that only want to be seen to be appreciated.

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CUSTOM REPAIRING AND PAINTING will receive my best attention.

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VOL. XIII NO. 29 Athens, Leeds County, Ontario, Wednesday, July 28, 1897. $1.00 a year in advance. $1.25 if not paid within 6 months. B. LOVERIN, Prop'r

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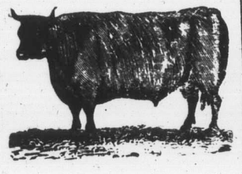

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and Still They Go!

A. M. CHASSELS
MAIN ST., ATHENS.
The Old Reliable House
Has now in stock a complete line of
TWEEDS and WORSTEDS
of the very latest designs and all qualities.
Gents' Furnishings.—In this line we lead with a large up-to-date stock of all things necessary for a gentleman's wardrobe. Call and see these goods.
Largest Stock of Spring and Summer Tweeds in Athens.
Prices as usual are low and customers not fail to find here just what they want.

HOUSEKEEPERS
AND
Prudent Purchasers
Should visit the Grocery of
R. J. SEYMOUR
and inspect his large stock of Houschold Necessaries.
We do a large and constantly increasing trade, and this means that our stock is always
FRESH AND RELIABLE.
In addition to a full range of General Groceries, we have Flour, Meals, Crockery, Glassware, Lamp Goods, etc.
This fall we are offering extra value in Stone Jars and Crocks.—See them.
R. J. SEYMOUR,
MAIN STREET, ATHENS.

Summer Shoes
When in Quebec and Montreal a few days ago I purchased to buy a few lines of Shoes at much less than regular prices, and I propose to sell them at a small advance of cost.
Boys' Lace Boots with toe cap, sizes 11 to 2, for 50c.
Boys' Lace Boots with toe cap, sizes 3 to 6, for 65c.
Boys' Dongola Lace Boots, Fair stitch, for $1.00.
Men's Dongola Lace Boots, Fair stitch, for $1.25.
Ladies' Kid Button Boots, Patent Toe Cap, for 75c.
Ladies' Kid Oxford Shoes, Patent Toe Cap, for 75c.
Ladies' Kid One-Strap Shoes, Patent Toe Cap, for 75c.
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To Salmon Fishers
If you want the
Best Salmon Bait
to be found in the Dominion, we believe
WE HAVE IT
OUR OWN MAKE
mounted with almost unbreakable wire, plated, and best hooks obtainable in Englandt
Price, 85c.
A sample can be seen at H. H. Arnold's store, Athens, or at the residence of Justus B. Smith, Charleston.
BICYCLES from $48.00 to $90.00—fully guaranteed.
Correctly Fitting Spectacles our specialty.
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Many thanks for past favors. Come again.
B. W. FALKNER
Athens, Jan. 25, '97.

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Our superior values in this line of goods have caused an increased demand, but our stock is equal to the occasion

Ladies' Elastic Ribbed, no sleeves, good long lengths, regular price everywhere 5c, for	6 for 25c
Ladies' Elastic Ribbed, short sleeves, long and well finished goods	7 cents
Ladies' Elastic Ribbed, short sleeves and no sleeves, finished with ribbon around neck, and fashioned waist, reg. 12½c	10c each
Ladies' Elastic Ribbed, with lace-worked V front, short sleeves, regular 15c, for	12 1-2c
Equally good values at	15c, 20c and 25c
Child's Vest, no sleeves, all sizes	5 cents
Child's Vest, short sleeves, all sizes	5c to 7c
Child's Vest " " " "	10c to 15c

Ladies' Butterfly Ends Stock Bows
Cardinal, Creams, Black and New Fancies
Full assortment new Strap Bows, in the above colors, your choice of any of the above. 25c each

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NEW DRESS GOODS
Another new shipment of Dress Goods has been added to our stock. We have an immense range of different qualities in all colors, and we always aim to get the newest styles, and whether you think of *Colored Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Wash Dress Goods*, you will find, on making comparison, our collection the biggest and best.

—Canvas Cloth, black, brown, navy, sea green, a leading novelty	$ .55	—Silk and Wool Fancy Shot Effects, small neat figures, choice combinations of colors	$1.30
—Home-spun Tweed Suiting, 56 inch, two-tone effects, suitable for Bicycle Costumes	1.10	—Black Berlin Cord Suiting, smooth finish, good weight and all wool, special	.95
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There is no reason why we should not supply all Athens with Dress Goods.
Dresses and costumes made to order by a first-class Dress-maker.
Bicycle Costumes to order; a large lot of Tweeds to select from.
LEWIS & PATTERSON.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE

Fine ROSES
AT THE GREENHOUSES OF
J. HAY & SONS, BROCKVILLE
Florists and Decorators

THE KLONDIKE FEVER

Prospectors Still Making a Rush to the Yukon.

A Couple of Men from Nanaimo, B.C., Tell of Their Experiences in the Yukon Country—Mr. William Sloan Thinks Some of the Figures Have Been Slightly Exaggerated—Would Not Advise Men to Go There to Look for Work—The Working Prospects—Law and Order Observed.

San Francisco, July 26.—Instead of abating, the Klondike craze grows more intense. Preparations for the departure of the Cleveland yesterday merely added to the mining fever that has swept over the city. All day long Mission-street wharf, where the steamer was moored, was thronged with men and women. Every 'longshoreman who tramped up the gangplank was pointed out as one of the "Klondikes," and instantly that man became a hero.

The crew of the ship caught the general contagion, and paused in their work to discuss plans for deserting at St. Michael's and making their way to Dawson. By night the majority made no secret of their intention to carry out this plan, and an acquaintance of Captain Hall offered to wager a new hat that the steamer would be compelled to remain at St. Michael's all winter for lack of men to bring her back.

People who are not excited are aghast at the possible fate awaiting the thousands of unprepared adventurers rushing into the frozen Northwest.

Words of caution are not wanting from those who are at Klondike and those who have been here. J. B. Dyer of this city, who has been working along the Yukon River and has claims upon Chicken River, and also upon the Klondike, has been credited with making fabulous sums.

One rumor says that he sent to his wife in Oakland $400,000. Fearing that these exaggerated stories might induce others to go to the mines unprepared she has issued the following card of warning:

Fearing that the stories circulated concerning my husband, Mr. J. B. Dyer, may create a wrong impression and induce many to go to Alaska without means, I beg to state that the claim, which promises to be valuable, is as yet unopened, and instead of returning this fall he will remain in Alaska and develop the property. It is needless to say that my little daughter and I do not "accompany him in the spring on his return to Alaska." Yours truly,

Mrs. J. B. Dyer.

J. B. Elderidge of Alameda, who has mined all through the Yukon region, warns people not to go unprepared for the winter. "The man who goes up next spring will be just as well off as the man who goes up now," said Mr. Elderidge. "In fact he will be better off, for he will not have to stand the winter. Many who are starting for the Klondike now will probably not get further than St. Michael, for winter comes suddenly in that country. The Yukon is a wide, shallow river, and only boats of the lightest draught can navigate it. I shall go up next spring, and shall be in just as good a position as the men who start now."

WHAT A NANAIMO MAN SAYS.

Would Not Advise Men to Go to the Klondike Expecting Big Wages—Where the Strike Was.

Nanaimo Free Press, July 19.

There was considerable excitement in this city yesterday when the noon train arrived from Victoria, and W. Sloan and J. Wilkinson, having returned from the Yukon, unexpectedly stepped from the train, to be heartily greeted by those who happened to be at the station.

Mr. William Sloan accorded a Free Press. The party proceeded to the Stewart and Pelly River section and did considerable prospecting, principally on McQuestion Creek, a branch of the Stewart. They worked in this section, in which there were several other parties out prospecting, until September, when they pulled up stakes, after several months of unsuccessful work.

Early in September the party started to go down the Yukon River to Forty-Mile Creek, in the hope of obtaining work in the mines in that vicinity, or to find some ground on which they could make at least a grub stake.

When the party were proceeding down the river they met a man coming up the river to hunt moose in the Stewart River, where they are found in great numbers. He told them of the great strike that had been made on the Klondike River, and stated that he had himself staked a claim, but wanted to "raise the wind" by moose hunting before commencing mining operations.

He stated that the strike had been made on Aug. 12th.

On arriving at the Klondike the party found that the strike was on Bonanza Creek, but that all the available ground had been staked off before they got there. They then staked off claims on Adams and Eldorado Creeks, being branches or gulches off the Bonanza Creek. On Adams Creek they found nothing, but the Eldorado gulch turned out to be the richest gulch ever discovered in the country. The pay ground is only four miles in length, and as each claim is 500 feet wide, extending from rim to rim of the gulch, there was not room for more than 45 claims. It is from this short gulch that all the rich strikes have been made. The claims the party had were Nos. 14 and 15, and adjoining that of Lippy, who claims to have taken out $50,000 from a very rich and exceptional pocket that he struck. One strange feature of this gulch is that the pay streak is found in one claim on one side of the creek, and perhaps in the next claim on the other side of the stream.

On Bonanza Creek only about ten claims are being worked, and at the mouth of Adams Creek two paying claims were discovered and are being worked. On Skookum Pup Creek only one claim was paying. Nearly all the ground on the small streams running into the Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks had been staked off, but nothing of much account had been found on any of them. The section above alluded to is known as the Bonanza Creek Mining District.

On Hunker Creek all the available ground has been fully staked, and while the anticipations of this district are of the brightest character, still up to the time Mr. Sloan left there had been no strike made. The ground in this section as well as in the Bonanza District was very much spotted, and it was hard to say what would be the final result of the prospecting.

Mr. Sloan estimates that 3000 persons are now in the Bonanza and Hunker Districts, and in his opinion that number will be fully capable of supplying all the labor that will be required this summer and next winter. The wages paid last winter was $1.50 per hour, but the hours were limited from 5 to 10 hours, according to the length of daylight. The probability, however, is that, with the large influx of people, the wages next winter will be down to the standard wage of that country—$1 per hour.

Press representative an interview this morning in which he gave the following particulars:

In company with Thomas Flack, J. Wilkinson and W. Scouse he left here in March, 1896, and proceeded to the Yukon River country. The particulars of their trip through the Chilcoot Pass and the hardships they endured have already appeared in detail in The Free

Mr. Sloan explains that there are two classes of claims or systems of mining—one for the winter, the other for the summer.

The cold being very intense, reaching between 60 and 70 degrees below zero, it is only the deep or hill claims that can be worked in the winter. These claims are worked by sinking or drifting to the bed rock, which is from 10 to 25 feet below the surface. The ground is frozen hard, the frost even penetrating to the bed rock, which is of a slaty formation. This frozen ground, which is principally gravel, is thawed out by large wood fires, which soften the ground for a few inches, and the pay dirt taken to the surface, where it remains till summer and is then washed out. Owing to the clear dry atmosphere of that region work can be continued almost every day during the long dreary winter. It is from these winter claims that the much exaggerated strikes have been made.

The summer claims are the shallow bar and creek claims, which can only be worked during the warm season. These claims require an outlay of $10,000 and upwards before they can be got ready, and it will take a year or two, and in some cases three years' work, cutting ditches, sluicing drainage, etc.

Mr. Sloan, while admitting the undoubted richness of the Klondike section, contends the results and amounts credited are exaggerated. Like every other mining country and mining excitement, there are sure to be very many who will be grievously disappointed with their trip to the Klondike district. The Yukon is a region of vast extent and great possibilities, but at present every inch of known paying ground has been staked off. Mr. Sloan says from what he has seen he really could not conscientiously advise anyone to leave a good situation and a comfortable home to take the chance of being close on hand should a new discovery be made.

Mr. Sloan says that law and order is as pronounced in the Klondike section as in any part of the civilized world. The Northwest Mounted Police, under command of Captain Constantine, have the esteem of the entire community in their careful government of the country. So far the only contravention of the law has been an assault arising out of a gambling dispute. The police at present have their barracks at Forty Mile, but are now busy erecting new barracks at Dawson City, at the mouth of the Klondike, which they intend to make their permanent headquarters, until another excitement may change the base of operation.

INSPECTOR SCARF'S LETTER.

Another Mounted Police Official Writes to Ottawa About the Wealth of the Klondike Country.

Ottawa, July 26.—A letter was this morning received from Inspector Scarf, who has recently entered the Yukon territory in charge of the Northwest Mounted Police. The letter is dated Fort Constantine, June 19. He states that from Juneau there is no regular mail, but once in a while people going out take letters for $1 a letter, and if we are lucky enough to strike them in time they can get one out.

Of the journey he says: "We only arrived on the 12th of this month, and this is the first mail which has gone out, and there will not be another for some time. We did not have nearly such a long walk as we anticipated, only having to go about 100 miles, the ice being so unsafe we could not go further. And on Lake Bennett I made my permanent quarters. It took twenty days to build our three boats, and we had the most perfect weather all that time, and were camped in a lovely spot, well sheltered from the wind, and managed to make our camp very comfortable. The only thing to mar the pleasure was the continual round of bacon and beans, which palls on you when you get it three times a day."

From Lake Bennett the trip was grand, 'the nights being as light as day.'"

Speaking of Klondike he says: "Klondike is booming, and the wealth of the mines is really marvelous; money is thrown about just like water, and things are frightfully expensive. I bought some moose meat the day before I got into Klondike, about 80 pounds, and paid $6 for it. At Klondike I was offered from $60 to $100 for the same.

"Grub is so very scarce that although a miner might have a million in his pocket he might still be starving. This will continue until the boat gets up in about a week. Everybody has to purchase a year's supply on the arrival of the boat, and the grub stake costs about $300 for us who draw rations. You will hardly realize the expense of everything up here, and a man needs his increase of salary for serving in this country.

"We celebrated Her Majesty's birthday when on Lake Bennett by building a rousing bonfire, drinking her health and singing the National Anthem, winding up with three good old British cheers and a tiger which aroused the echoes."

The Klondike is High.

Winnipeg, Man., July 26.—It is learned late to-day in a letter just received from Klondike that no mining is going on in the summer season there, owing to the high water.

A Winnipegger has accepted work at $15 per day till winter sets in in September.

Customs Officers Sent.

Ottawa, July 26.—Telegraphic orders have been sent to the customs authorities at Victoria, B. C., to send one officer to Dyea and two others to Taggish Lake, 50 miles further on. This is in consequence of the agreement arrived at with the American Government, constituting Dyea a custom port. British goods entering the Yukon by this route will be accompanied to Taggish by an American officer.

Says It's All True.

Belleville, Ont., July 26.—Dr. Wills of the Mounted Police at Fort Cudahy, writing under date June 10 to his father here, confirms all that has been told as to the richness of the Klondike country.

350 for the Gold Fields.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 26.—The steamer Modoc has left here with 400 passengers, all except 50 being bound for the gold fields. They went well provisioned and equipped. Many have supplies for a three years' stay. The party was made up of men representing all callings and professions.

PULLED OUT ALL RIGHT.

Winnipeg Exhibition Had a Successful Day to Finish Up With.

Winnipeg, July 26.—(Special.)—The Winnipeg exhibition closed to-day with the largest attendance of the week. Nearly 12,000 people were on the grounds, and notwithstanding the wet weather the fair has been a financial success.

FOUL PLAY IS FEARED.

Conductor W. C. Wilson of the G. T. R. Drew His Pay and Disappeared.

Port Huron, Mich., July 24.—Conductor William C. Wilson of the Grand Trunk has been missing over a week, and his family and friends are much worried over his disappearance. The last seen of him was when he drew his pay cheque at Detroit a week ago Thursday, since when no trace of him can be found. At his home the most pleasant relations existed, and foul play is feared. Wilson resided near the tunnel depot, and his wife is prostrated over the affair.

Summer Hotel Burned.

Utica, N. Y., July 25.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs was burned last night. When the fire broke out, in the laundry, there were 160 guests in the house, 70 of them from New York and Philadelphia, and 100 employes of the hotel. Every person in the building, so far as known, escaped. The hotel was the scene one of the season's most brilliant hops.

AFTER RHODES' SCALP

Mr. Stanhope Wants Him Deposed from Privy Council.

The Radical M.P. Attacked the South Africa Company, and Mr. Chamberlain Also, but the Motion of Censure Was Defeated—Cretans Object to a Turkish Garrison on the Island—Pacific Cable Scheme Killed—Cable News.

London, July 26.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day in expectation of a spirited debate upon the report of the select South African Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances of Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal and into the conduct of affairs of the South Africa Chartered Company.

After a number of questions, the Hon. Philip James Stanhope, Radical member for Burnley, moved, amid loud Radical cheers, a resolution that the House regretted the conclusive character of the report of the committee, more particularly its failure to recommend that specific steps be taken with regard to the admitted complicity of Cecil Rhodes, and asking that Mr. Hawkesley, the attorney of Rhodes, be ordered to attend at the bar of the House and to produce the telegrams which he refused to show the committee.

Mr. Stanhope, who has been described as "A revolutionary aristocrat without being a Mirabeau," supported his resolution in a vigorous speech. He attacked the Chartered Company, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Cecil Rhodes, and expressed a desire that the latter should be deposed from his membership in the Privy Council. He also wanted the charter of the company materially modified.

Mr. Henry Labouchere spoke in the same strain. He said he thought that if Canada should be raided by the Secretary of State of the United States without the assent of the President, England would not be satisfied if the Secretary of State were treated as Cecil Rhodes had been.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government would have to consider whether Rhodes should remain in the Privy Council. But in dealing with him it must take into consideration the services he had rendered generally. All the damaging rumors alleging complicity on the part of the Colonial Office had been exploded as fast as they had been produced.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, defended the committee, and said he thought the report conclusive on all important points. He strongly defended Mr. Chamberlain, and declared that his action at the time the raid occurred disproved all insinuations of complicity. The charges that the committee had failed to suppress certain evidence were worthy only of contempt. He hoped, he said, he would not live to see the day when a majority of the House should declare by vote that they did not trust the word of its statesmen.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal member for the Stirling district, supported the committee report.

Mr. Chamberlain reminded the Opposition that it was due to their insistence that the committee had been appointed and that he himself had been made a member of it. He had been in a position, he said, in which he felt like judge, witness and defendant, and he thought he deserved the sympathy of the House from the fact that during the 18 months of difficult South African negotiations he had been worried by constant irresponsible charges and suspicions, and he was glad that he was able to speak at least as a free man. As to the telegrams, he said, he had nothing against their publication. Whatever they contained was no evidence against the Colonial Office. He was convinced that while Cecil Rhodes' fault was as great as a politician and a statesman could commit, there was nothing that affected his personal character as a man of honor. It was said he had deceived others. So also did Garibaldi, Cavour and other patriots. It was a military necessity. Mr. Labouchere, by bringing outrageous charges against Rhodes, Beit and Harris, had abused the privileges of Parliament. The speaker contended that Rhodes had already been heavily punished. The Government was not going to prosecute him and to deprive him of his Privy Councillorship, which had been conferred upon him for his great service, would alienate his loyalty to South Africa Mr. Chamberlain had, he was glad to be able to state, that the position of South Africa was better now than it had been at any time since the raid, and President Kruger was desirous to meet the Government in a proper spirit. He believed that the time was not far distant when Rhodesia would have self-government.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that the charter of the company would not be revoked, but that means would be taken to strengthen the directorate so as to secure more direct Imperial control of Rhodesia. He was preparing a scheme which he expected would be put in temporary shape before Parliament met again.

Mr. Stanhope's motion was lost, 304 to 77.

ALMOST SHOT THE QUEEN.

And the Young King of Spain Was in Danger as Well.

Madrid, July 26.—Queen Regent Christina and King Alfonso had a narrow escape from a serious accident today. While they were walking in the woods at St. Sebastian a heavy load of shot, discharged by a youth who was out bird shooting, and who had not noticed their presence, passed close to their heads.

A despatch from Arenas, Santander Province, says that a dynamite cartridge was exploded there this morning in front of the residence of the Alcalde. Considerable damage was done. The police have made several arrests. It is believed that the outrage was politically inspired.

ENGLISH PRESS ON GERMANY.

Satisfaction That the Humptions Kaiser Has Had a Set Back.

London, July 26.—The English newspapers devote a good deal of space to the situation in Germany, and record with thinly disguised satisfaction the defeat of the Emperor in the Prussian Diet over the law of Associations Bill. The Globe says: "The struggle in which Emperor William has just been defeated is a conflict between himself and his people. It is to be wished, rather than confidently anticipated, that he may have the wisdom to accept his discomfiture with dignity and good temper."

Eternal Vigilance
Is the price [illegible] health. Watch carefully the [illegible] of impure blood. Cure be[illegible], humors and scrofula by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Drive away the pains and aches of rheumatism, malaria and stomach troubles, steady your nerves and overcome that tired feeling by taking the same great medicine.
HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

"The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The vote is a significant rebuff. But Frederick the Great always had his way, and William the greater must not lag behind. The little facts that there is no Frederick the Great now, that universal suffrage exists in Germany and Prussia, and that people will talk nowadays, don't count."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The Kaiser has had a very nasty check in his own country. It is a strong protest against the attempt to place power in the hands of officialdom at the expense of civil liberty."

The St. James' Gazette says: "The Germans will stand a good deal of dragooning, but there are limits. They won't be treated like Russians and Turks."

WINNINGS OF THE CANUCKS.

About Fifteen Hundred Dollars in the Pot and $450 Outside.

Bisley Camp, July 26.—(Telegram Cable.)—The approximate winnings of the Canadians in the competitions closed on Saturday are something over £300, the undivided winnings going in the neighborhood of £90. Some of the men think that the action of the D. R. A. in deducting the entry fees from the winnings would bear revision and amendment.

The team are so well pleased with their own officers that it is proposed to recognize Major Mason's efforts in their behalf by making him a present in a few days, at the High Commissioner's office in London.

Capt. White won the silver cup presented by Sir Donald Smith, and the Canada Company's cup was captured by Lieut. Davidson.

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME KILLED.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers Have So Decreed.

London, July 26.—The Standard publishes a long account of the principal conference between Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Premiers, which confirms the despatches already sent out by the Associated Press and, in addition, announces the abandonment of the Pacific cable scheme.

The St. James' Gazette, commenting upon this account, says:

"The substance of the whole thing is that the Colonial Office and the Colonial Premiers have decided to leave matters about as they were. There is no denying that this is somewhat disappointing."

NOW THE CRETANS KICK.

Refuse to Lay Down Their Arms While Turks Are on the Island.

Canea, Island of Crete, July 26.—Djevad Pasha, the special Turkish commissioner sent from Constantinople to mediate between the Mussulmans and the admirals of the international fleet in favor of autonomy for Crete, visited the admiral unofficially yesterday and they returned his visit. In the eyes of the Christian inhabitants of the island, the fact that Djevad Pasha was permitted to land is a blow to the prestige of the great powers, and the Cretans have already sent delegates to Admiral Canevaro, commanding the combined foreign fleet, notifying him that they will decline to entertain proposals for autonomy so long as Djevad Pasha or the Turkish troops remain in the island. Admiral Canevaro replied that they must be prepared to accept a small Turkish garrison. This only elicited a storm of angry protests and a refusal to lay down their arms until the Turkish troops left the island.

Married 58 Years.

London, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone yesterday celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their wedding. Many visitors joined in the family rejoicings at Harwarden, and scores of the townspeople saluted the venerable couple while on their way to church. Both are in excellent health, Mr. Gladstone walking off with as much vigor as at any time within the past ten years, shaking hands energetically and conversing with great animation.

Sir Wilfrid and Mgr. Merry del Val.

London, July 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, returned to London on Sunday, and had a conference with Mgr. Raphael Merry del Val, the Papal Delegate to Canada, who arrived on Saturday from Rome, and important results are expected.

Over 61,000 Tons of Canadian Cheese.

London, July 26.—(Telegram Cable.)—According to statistics just issued it is learned that during the year 1896 England imported from Canada 61,785 tons of cheese.

Confessed to Murder.

London, July 26.—Henry Hamil Evans surrendered himself yesterday to the Whitechapel Precinct police, confessing that he shot Arthur Terry at 44 Canal-street, New Orleans, on Feb. 22, 1893.

He was arraigned this morning at the Thames Police Court, where he repeated his confession, and was remanded.

Ambassador Hay has communicated the facts of the confession and arraignment to the authorities at Washington.

Clayton-Bulwyer Treaty Does Not Apply.

London, July 26.—In the House of Commons to-day the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Hon. George N. Curzon, replying to James Francis Hogan, anti-Parnellite member for Mid-Tipperary, who asked if the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was considered of binding force by Great Britain and the United States as bearing upon the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the latter, said the treaty contained no agreement recognized by either power as affecting Hawaii.

Britain's Wheat Crop Is Poor.

London, July 26.—The Agricultural Gazette recently sent out a circular asking information on the subject of crop prospects. The circular elicited 738 replies, the substance of which shows that the wheat crop for the United Kingdom is much below the average. Barley is up to the average; oats and potatoes are slightly below it, and hay in most districts is considerably above it.

In the band tournament at Berlin the Dundas band took first prize in class A competition, London second and Walkerton third.

Last week there was a sale at the old Culloden castle of relics of Bonnie Prince Charlie. The Queen purchased his walking stick for one hundred and sixty pounds.

It is now semi-officially stated in London that an international conference on the seal question will be held in Washington, with the view of arriving at an agreed state of facts.

An anonymous writer in The London Daily Mail urges the British Government to rectify the Canadian frontier by adding Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and part of New York State to Canadian territory.

Mr. McLeod Stewart, the provisional chairman of the Georgian Bay canal scheme, expects to have an interview with Mr. Chamberlain in London in a few days, and convince him of the Imperial importance of the undertaking.

One hundred and eighty-five immigrants from Galicia left Montreal for Western points. They are all in splendid health, are people of comparative means, agriculturists by calling, and are bound to make good settlers.

Frank Moss, an old-time miner, has returned to Grand Falls, Mont., from the Klondyke gold regions. He confirms all the reports of the wonderful auriferous nature of the country, but says it is a death-trap, and that the place is dotted thick with the graves of those who died of starvation and hardship in their quest for wealth.