Oak Hall==Clothiers

There're something comfortably neglige about our two and three-piece Summer Suits—they're ideal from the points of good fitting—good making and good style—but you can't really appreciate the real style, grace and "swing" we've put into these garments without first seeing them—See for yourself—Prices—

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Nice Light Summer Underwear in Natural Wools and Balbriggans

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HAMILTON NEWS

Remember, THE MORNING WORLD is Delivered to Any Address in Hamilton for 25 Cents a Month. Phone 804.

PROTEST IN EAST HAMILTON

Usual Charges Preferred Against the Conduct of the Election by the Conservatives.

SOUTH WENTWORTH IS IN IT, TOO

Personal Charges Against John Dickenson—Library in Need of a Permanent Head.

Hamilton, Ont., July 2.—This morning Alderman Biggar filed a protest against the election of John Dickenson in South Wentworth. The petition is signed by Erland Lee, the defeated candidate, and general charges of bribery and corruption are made. Personal charges are made against Dickenson.

A protest was filed this afternoon against H. Carscallen of East Hamilton. The petitioners are M. C. Beasley, William Magill and William Devine. J. P. Stanton filed the protest.

Complaints About Library.

Since R. T. Lancefield, the librarian of the Public Library, left the city and a shortage of several thousand dollars the library has been practically running itself. John Kenrick, a member of the board that gave Mr. Lancefield so much latitude, felt he should bear some of the loss and he offered his services as librarian for a year free. The offer was accepted. Soon afterward Mr Kenrick got leave of absence to go to Europe and since that time there has been no head to the institution that costs the citizens about $10,000 a year.

Many taxpayers think it is time the board appointed a permanent librarian. On Monday night there were hundreds of people trying to get books to read on the holiday, but the service was so bad that scores left in disgust. Out of the four or five thousand books of fiction, only two or three hundred were shown on the indicator as being "in." Yet behind the desk hundreds of novels were piled on the counter—the two attendants not having time to put them in their proper places so they could be taken out again.

Died on His Birthday.

Roderick Fraser, an aged and highly respected man, died yesterday at the residence of his niece, Miss Kate Fraser, King street. He was 72 years of age, he dying on his birthday. Deceased came here from St. Andrew's. His father was the discoverer of the Fraser River, and it was named after him.

Minor Mention.

Richard Fuller, an employe at the Canada Screw Co., had the end of his finger taken off in a machine at the works yesterday. His injuries were dressed at the City Hospital.

R. G. Olmstead of this city received word yesterday that his brother, W. J. Olmstead of Sparta, Mich., had dropped dead at his home.

City Solicitor MacKelcan is moving into his new offices in the City Hall. He has a bright, roomy and convenient suite of rooms.

Tony Noble's new restaurant. ed

The sympathy of a host of friends is extended to Mr. and Mrs. George Jarvis of Hunter-street, who lost their young son Thomas last night. The little fellow had only been ill a few hours.

Cosy rooms for private boarders, billiard room, barber shop, etc. Stock Yards Hotel, 64.

GROWTH OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Joseph Dana Miller in his article on "The Growth of Christian Science" in The Era Magazine gives the following interesting information:

The total number of Christian Science churches and societies, here and abroad, is now 663, showing the remarkable increase of 81 during the last year. The Christian Science Sentinel furnishes the following authoritative figures relative to the denomination:

The total number of branch churches for the year ending December 31, 1900, was 443. The total number for the year ending December 31, 1901, was 496, giving an increase of 53 branch churches.

The total number of societies (not yet organized as churches) for the year ending December 31, 1900, was 139. The total number for the year ending December 31, 1901, was 167, giving an increase of 28 societies.

Besides these, there are many free reading-rooms—more than one hundred in the United States, eight in Greater New York alone and one large one in Chicago, in which all the churches of that city unite. These reading-rooms are a feature of the denomination and are to be found in many of the cities abroad where Christian Science has obtained a lodgment.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., was finished in 1894, at an expense of over $250,000, and was dedicated in 1895. It is known as "The Mother Church," all the other churches being branches of this one. This was the first church devoted to the new faith, and all the others have, therefore, been built within the short space of eight years, a remarkable growth indeed.

Parachutist Fatally Hurt.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.—In the presence of 5000 spectators, witnessing an open-air performance of the "Last Days of Pompeii" on the common opposite Churchill Downs to-night, James Dull, known as the "Human Bomb," received injuries which probably will result in his death. It is Dull's part of the performance to be hurled high into the air by a bomb, which explodes, releasing a parachute, by which the performer returns to earth. To-night the bomb was shot into the air as usual, but when it reached its height it failed to explode, and started to the earth with the victim unable to release himself. As the missile was within 100 feet of the ground it suddenly exploded, and Dull was dashed to the earth. When he was picked up it was found that his back was broken.

Fair Charges

We are able and well equipped to perform the best quality of dental work. We want to do only that kind. Therefore, when we make our charges they are on such a basis as allows best material, best attention and sufficient time to give complete, durable satisfaction. They are also based on fairness—as little as we can fairly make them, or as you can fairly expect.

Amalgam Fillings.... $ .75 up
Gold Fillings..... 1.50 up
Gold Crowns..... 5.00 up
Set of Teeth ..... 7.50 up

NEW YORK REAL PAINLESS DENTISTS
Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Streets.
ENTRANCE: No. 1 ADELAIDE EAST.
DR. C. F. KNIGHT, Prop. TORONTO

BULLETS FOLLOWED REBUKE.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 1.—Because Harry Dink told Major Bratten and his chums, who were loafing at the corner of Eleven-and-a-half and Cumberland-streets this evening, to stop their disorderly conduct, Bratten fired three shots from a revolver at Dink.

Dink was shot thru the leg, his fifteen-year-old son was shot thru the stomach, and a little colored boy named Frank Long was shot in the groin. Bratten is in jail. The little boy will probably die.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Albany, July 2.—Cornell's president, J. G. Schurman, speaking on education here, said: "The indispensable materials of a liberal education are, first of all, the humanities, and, secondly, the sciences of nature, including mathematics as their key, to which must be added philosophy, the fundamental doctrine of both nature and man.

"As to the humanities, I am unwilling to dogmatize, for no one can study all the languages, literature, history and political science now offered at our universities. I put first, however, the English language and literature, and the history of our own country. And next to these I would put one ancient language and one modern. I believe that Latin and German would be a better combination than Latin and Greek. And I am myself so much impressed with the lesson of old Athenian culture that I think a liberal education quite possible without either."

CARRIE NATION'S LATEST.

Wichita, Kan., July 1.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the "saloon-smasher," has announced her intention to join Alexander Dowie in his colony at Zion, near Chicago. Mrs. Nation, in letters received at Medicine Lodge, says that she has turned out to be a first-class healer and that she will travel for Prophet Dowie, gaining converts to go to Zion, and will make that her home.

Mrs. Nation has given up her work of purging Kansas of saloons thru the hatchet method, but will preach to liquor-sellers in the future as an agent of Zion. She says she will make Kansas her especial field.

Law Reform

The annual meeting of delegates for the County Law Library Associations was held Monday last in Osgoode Hall. Mr. H. H. Strathy, K. C., of Barrie, was elected chairman and W. C. Mikel of Belleville, secretary. Representatives were present from most of the associations, and, after considerable discussion, resolutions were passed, dealing with the various subjects of law reform, and referred to a Legislative Committee, consisting of Mathew Wilson, K. C.; D. Guthrie, K. C.; W. C. Mikel, A. H. Clarke, Philip Holt and William Proudfoot. The arrangements for the meeting next year were left to a committee, consisting of Shirley Denison, Toronto; William Steers, Lindsay; William McLean, Guelph; Philip Holt, Goderich, and W. C. Mikel, Belleville.

Wabash Special Excursions.

On July 10 to 20, round-trip tickets will be sold at less than the one-way first-class fare to Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Victoria, and Vancouver, B. C., good to return any time before Sept. 15. Aug. 1 to 9, round-trip tickets will be sold to Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., at less than the one-way fare, good to return Sept. 30, going and return via all direct routes. Special one-way and round-trip excursions during July, August and September, to Colorado, Utah, Montana and other Western points. Time tables and rates from any agent, or J. A. Richardson, dist. pass. agent, N. E. cor. King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. ed

To Explore Labrador.

Boston, July 2.—A party of scientific students from Harvard, Brown, Tufts, Dartmouth and Trinity Colleges, with plans for a three months' exploration of Inland Labrador, sailed on the steamer Halifax for Halifax and St. John's, Nfld., to-day. They are under the leadership of Col. William G. Glazier of Albany.

THE ORATOR OF IMPERIALISM.

London Daily Mail.

A man of foreign race teaching loyalty to a British people beyond the seas, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a unique figure now, as he was at the Diamond Jubilee.

His career and picturesque place in the Empire have a new significance in the light of what has happened during the last three years.

May we hope that, after a war so bitter, men of different blood and temperament will agree to forget? Is it possible that a gallant and free race can learn to be zealous for the Empire which has crushed it in the field and now absorbs it? Sir Wilfried Laurier comes among us to-day, and the doubt loses power upon men's minds.

His ancestors were rebels. They fought under Papineau. His people still speak their own tongue, and keep their own ideals. But more than any other statesman of the English colonies, he has fired the passion of Empire.

A Striking Personality.

In his sixty-first year Sir Wilfrid is full of animation and magnetism.

Tall, with a handsome presence and a strongly intellectual face, he is less like a Frenchman or an actor than his likenesses suggest. The clean-shaven face, clear and penetrating eyes, firm lips, powerful shoulders and straight neck suggest command. His eyes are blue, and set wide apart, his hair iron-grey and long. The brow, high, broad, masterful, gives gravity to a mien always dignified; yet the features in repose do not convey a true idea of the man.

One rare characteristic, which Mr. Gladstone had in the same way, is a sweet, magical smile. In Sir Wilfrid Laurier it reveals an amiable character, and somehow sugests his far from robust health. It is the face of an orator unmistakably; but, as to his race, you would say a Scot of the type of Christopher North. Only a keen ear can detect the French accent.

He is singularly polished and urbane, with an easy bearing.

His Gentleness and Tact.

A Canadian writer who knows him well says that at heart Sir Wilfrid Laurier is probably less of a fighter than any other man in Canadian public life.

"He prefers to win all his victories by the arts of peace. A personal attack upon himself wounds him to the heart, but it does not move him to recrimination in kind, far less to vengeance. He has hardly ever been known even in debate to utter a bitter word, altho two years ago his supporters goaded him to make an onslaught upon the Opposition leader, Sir Charles Tupper. The Premier undertook it reluctantly; he sat down in a highly-strung state, immediately left the House, and did not return for three days. 'Laurier,' explained one of his cabinet afterwards, 'cannot bear to make an enemy.'"

That is one of the secrets of his popularity.

It helps to explain how he, a Roman Catholic and a Frenchman, has as large and devoted a following in Methodist and Presbyterian Ontario as his great predecessor, Sir John Macdonald.

His Political Creed.

What is the motive of his patriotism? Why did he propose a piece of tariff legislation so entirely generous, and why has he nursed the sentiment which moved Canadians of both races to pour out their blood in South Africa so eagerly?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier once answered that question himself in an eloquent speech at Montreal.

"I am of French origin, as you all know," he said. "The blood flows in my veins of that great nation which excited in turn the admiration, the love, the pity, and the hatred of Europe, but never its indifference. But tho I am proud of my French origin, I love England, and I love British institutions. And why? Because under the banner of St. George my fellow-countrymen and myself of French origin have found far greater freedom than we could ever have hoped for had we remained subject to France.

"If I wanted examples and precepts of art I would go to France. If I wanted philosophical counsels I would go to Germany. But for means of government, for all economic principles, I would go to the land of sound government and sound common sense—Old England. It is from that land that I take my theory.

"I want," he said on another occasion, "no little republic of San Marino, no principality of Monaco. My ambition is to be a citizen of a great Empire."

A Man of the Moment.

The Premier of Canada came to power with the Liberal party after eighteen years in opposition, at a time when the mood of the whole nation was attuned for his optimism and broad outlook.

Till then he was little known in England, but he had made his personality felt from his first entrance upon the political stage. Trained for the bar, he went into Parliament in 1871, just after the confederation of the Dominion had been men's minds upon a larger destiny. Louis Frechette, the poet laureate of the French race in Canada, has described his maiden speech, which set everyone in Quebec inquiring "Quel est cet etranger?"

"The effect was magical. I can almost imagine that I still hear the thunders of applause which shook the galleries when, at the close of a gentle passage in his speech, in which he had made the long, sad column of our fellow-countrymen emigrating to the United States file slowly past before the very eyes of his hearers, the orator hurled at the Government of the day his scathing allusion to the celebrated salute of the doomed gladiators of ancient Rome—'Ave Caesar, morituri te salutant.'"

In five years he was a Cabinet Minister, and when Edward Blake relinquished the Liberal leadership there was no question as to who should take it up. What followed is in everybody's recollection. Instantly his fame was world-wide, for he struck a note with which the Empire was palpitating.

Home Life.

He is not fond of society or city life. He likes to get away to his home at Arthabaskaville.

Mme. Laurier, a lady of his own race and religion, exerts a strong influence upon the cottage and farm life of the wide territories of the Northwest. But she wields it in the quietest way, and it is in her home that you see her best.

"Home is where she is. There is a pleasing air of comfort and democratic simplicity about the two-storied red brick house standing on a little knoll in the midst of park lands, much of which is left in primeval ruggedness; and simplicity describes the life of the premier and his wife when, freed from the heat and dust of the Ottawa season, they escape to the calm of this rural retreat.

"Any day you may find them seated in the plazza, a charming feature of the well-planned Canadian residence, receiving the passing guests with a dignity and kindly hospitality which owe nothing to ostentatious surroundings; or it may be you will see them listening to the prattle of merry children, visitors whom, having no family of their own, they delight to gather about them."

There, among their own people, the Canadian Premier and his wife are kind neighbors. A French freedom of intercourse marks their life; and the man whose name is great wherever the flag flies looks up the village cobbler for a chat.

Spanish Treaty With U. S.

Madrid, July 2.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Almodovar, has been authorized to sign a treaty of commerce with the United States, which will then be sent to Washington for the approval of the Senate.

GOT TO GO.

Men of Family Must Work, Sick or Well.

Good food and the right kind will carry a man through almost anything. Commenting on the power of Grape-Nuts, an Oakland wife writes of the experience of her husband.

"Two years ago my husband had the pneumonia, which left him in a sad condition, unable to work for several months. The doctor said he would have to be very careful or it would turn into consumption.

"We have a large family, and he must work, sick or well. Hearing that Grape-Nuts was the strongest nourishing food we could find, he began on the food, with one egg, which would be all he would eat for breakfast.

"He left home at 4.30 o'clock every morning, seven days in the week, and after two years' continued use of the food, he is a well man. Even the cough has left him that troubled him so long after his sickness.

"Our youngest child, a boy of four and a half, was a very delicate baby. As soon as he could eat anything, we started him on Grape-Nuts, and he has grown to be a large child, taking a suit for a boy six years old. He is a very bright, strong, intelligent boy." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask the cook to show you the recipe book in the package of Grape-Nuts.

THREE MAJORITY IN LENNOX

Continued From Page 1.

pursue now is to resign; but I don't think he will do that until we force him, and force him we will."

Carscallen's Majority Three.

Mr. Justice Maclennan at Osgoode Hall, in handing out judgment in favor of the Conservative candidate in Lennox, gave him a majority of 3. The judgment was handed out on the Conservative appeal only. The counter appeal of the Liberal candidate will be heard next Tuesday.

In the Conservative appeal case, M. S. Madole, the Liberal, and T. G. Carscallen, Conservative, were declared to have received the same number of votes. In rendering judgment, Judge Maclennan found that the county judge was not confined on the recount to an examination of the ballots to which objection was made before the deputy returning officer, and the objection is, therefore, over-ruled.

The Disputed Ballots.

The judgment, in part, reads:

His Lordship allowed ballot No. 405 for Carscallen. It was marked with a cross above the upper line. The court held that a ballot without the line would be good, and the voter meant to vote for Carscallen.

No. 4032, marked in the proper place for Madole, was disallowed. The mark was a circle, not a cross, or any apparent attempt to make a cross.

No. 4004 was allowed for Carscallen. Besides having the good mark opposite Carscallen's name, it has an irregular shapeless pencil mark in Madole's division. His Lordship held that the voter could not be identified by the mark.

The court found that No. 5288 had been rightly disallowed by the county judge. Besides the mark for Carscallen the initials "S. A." appeared on the ballot. Mr. Justice Osler was conferred with on this point, and both judges agreed that any written word or name upon a ballot, presumably written by the voter, ought to vitiate the vote, as being a means by which he could be identified.

The court held that No. 2470, marked by a somewhat irregular cross for Mr. Madole, was rightly allowed, and that Nos. 4064 and 5256, having a cross or crosses in the divisions of both candidates, should be rejected.

The North Grey Case.

The judge next took up the North Grey case. In this there were four ballots in dispute. They were marked with crosses in the division of each candidate. The county judge at the recount said that his mode of proceeding upon the recount was, that after opening the packet he separated the ballots for Mr. Boyd from those for Mr. McKay, and then handed the Boyd ballots to McKay's agent for examination, to see if he had any objection to them, and in a like manner handed to Mr. Boyd's agent the McKay ballots for the same purpose. He handed the four disputed ballots in question to McKay's agent, as Boyd's ballots, without observing the double cross, and Mr. Watson, after examination, only discovered two of them. It was only after they were handed to Boyd's agent for further examination that the other two were discovered.

"This makes it plain," said the judge, "that at the close of the poll they might well have been counted for Boyd without anyone noticing the added crosses for McKay. The Boyd crosses were on the right-hand side of his name, and were distinct and conspicuous. The McKay crosses upon three of them are quite obscure and indistinct, and yet much less conspicuous than the Boyd cross."

No Evidence of It.

Judge Maclennan differs greatly from the county judge, who first counted the ballots. He says: "I am unable, with great respect, to agree with the learned judge that there is any evidence that the McKay crosses were made after the count at the close of the poll. I think they were simply not observed in the hurry of counting, while the crosses for Boyd, being conspicuous, caused them to be at once counted for him. The same thing exactly seems to have occurred on the recount when the judge, without observing the two crosses, handed all four ballots as Boyd ballots to McKay's agent for examination, when two of them escaped the notice of the agent also, and were not discovered till after a second examination by the agent of Mr. Boyd. Under these circumstances it appears to me that there is hardly room even for a suspicion that the marks complained of were made after the counting of the votes.

That "Suspicious" Circumstance.

"Mr. McPherson argued that the condition in which the ballots were found was very suspicious. They appeared to have been two packets furnished to the D. R. O., who printed blank endorsements thereon. He put the ballots in one packet, and sealed it, but he filled up the blanks on the other with all the proper requirements, instead of upon the first.

"This seems to me to have been a mere mistake; nor can I see what connection it could have with the alleged falsification of four ballots. I am of opinion that the judge rightly disallowed these four ballots."

Ballot 719, marked for McKay, but having the name McKay written on the back, was disallowed. Ballot No. 676 was allowed for Boyd, the mark consisted of two lines lying very close to each other in Boyd's division. The judge found that these lines were evidence of the intention to make a cross. In the case of ballot No. 486, marked for McKay with a distinct cross, and having faint cross for Boyd, the judge declared that the ballot should have been disallowed for McKay.

McKay's Majority Two.

The result is, that two of the votes which were counted for McKay should have been disallowed, and one which was disallowed for Boyd should have been counted for Boyd, so that McKay's majority is reduced to 2.

W. D. McPherson, the counsel for the Conservative candidate, was highly pleased with the result of the case. In the case of North Grey, he said, they had the Liberal candidate, Mr. McKay, in a bad hole. He pointed out that the ballots which had been tampered with had been disallowed. If they had been counted it would have meant a majority of 2 for Mr. Boyd. There would be a scrutiny of the ballots, Mr. McPherson said, and they had every hope of electing Mr. Boyd.

LIBERALS ELECTED.

The succesful candidates for the legislature at the last election were:

Liberals (49): Burt, Brant N; Preston, Brant S; Graham, Brockville; Bowman, Bruce N; Truax, Bruce S; Pickard, Durham W; Auld, Essex S; Cameron, Ft William and L of W; McKay, North Grey; Holmes, Haldimand; Barber, Halton; Russell, Hastings E; Hislop, Huron E; Cameron, Huron W; Lee, Kent E; Pardo, Kent W; Pense, Kingston; Pettypiece, East Lambton; Caldwell, Lanark N; Routledge, Middlesex E; Ross, Middlesex W; Harcourt, Monk; Bridgland, Muskoka; James, Nipissing E; Michaud, Nipissing W; Charlton, Norfolk S; Clarke, Northumberland W; Dryden, Ontario S; Pattullo, Oxford N; Carr, Parry Sound; Smith, Peel; Blezard, Peterboro E; Stratton, Peterboro W; Conmee, Port Arthur and R R; Evanturel, Prescott; Currie, Prince Edward; Latchford, Renfrew; Guilford, Russell; Davidson Simcoe C; Tudhope, Simcoe E; McCart, Stormont; Gross, Welland; Gibson, Wellington E; Thompson, Wentworth N; Dickenson, Wentworth S; Davis, York N; Richardson, York E; Stock, Perth S; Taylor, Middlesex N.

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

Conservatives (48): Reid, Addington; Smyth, Algoma; Clarke, Bruce C; Little, Cardwell; Kidd, Carleton; Barr, Dufferin; Whitney Dundas; Preston, Durham E; Reaume, Essex N; Gallagher, Frontenac; McLeod, Glengarry; Joynt, Grenville; Lucas, Grey C; Jamieson, Grey S; Carscallen, Hamilton E; Hendrie, Hamilton W; Pearce, Hastings N; Morrison, Hastings W; Ellber, Huron S; Matheson, Lanark S; Beatty, Leeds; Carscallen, Lennox; Jessop, Lincoln; Peck, London; Gamey, Manitoulin; Willoughby, Northumberland E; Hoyle, Ontario N; Bingham, Powell, Ottawa; Sutherland, Oxford S; Monteith, Perth N; Miscampbell, Sault Ste. Marie; Duff, Simcoe W; Foy, Toronto S; Pyne, Toronto E; Nesbitt, Toronto N; Crawford, Toronto W; Carnegie, Victoria E; Fox, Victoria W; Lackner, Waterloo N; Kribs, Waterloo S; Downey, Wellington S; Tucker, Wellington W; St. John, York W; Brower, Elgin E; McDiarmid, Elgin W; Hanna, Lambton W; Snider, Norfolk N.

FOUR MORE ELECTION PROTESTS.

Three Are Against Liberals and One Against a Conservative.

Protests have been filed against the election of Attorney-General Gibson in East Wellington, and E. J. Pense in Kingston. All of them are Liberals. In East Wellington and Kingston the defeated candidates are the petitioners.

In South Huron a petition has been filed against the successful Conservative candidate, Mr. Ellber, and a counter petition is expected any day.

THE SKIES IN JULY.

At the beginning of July the sun sets at 7.45, and the last of twilight has not faded away until nearly 10 o'clock. This is not late, however, and the cool, pure air of evening invites us to go out and look upon the stars. We see them in countless and bewildering array, with the richest portion of the whole sky in the most favorable position for observation. This is that portion of the Milky Way marked by the constellation Cygnus. At this hour it lies in the northeastern sky, halfway between the horizon and the zenith, like a great cloud of light against the blue background of the illimitable. This is just at the northern beginning of the great cleft of the Milky Way, and it is here that the celestial diamond dust is poured out with unparalleled prodigality. Viewed with the naked eye on a clear night, it is often mistaken for a transparent white cloud thru which a multitude of stars are gleaming. Viewed with an opera glass, stars in countless numbers rush into our vision, and the person who first receives the sight can seldom restrain a gasp of wonder and delight. But beyond this host which rushes upon our gaze still lies the field of light, which the telescope in turn resolves into hundreds of thousands of stars. Five of the brighter stars of this constellation form the figure known as the Northern Cross.

To the west of Cygnus is the brilliant star Vega, which is in some respects the most interesting star in the whole heavens. Moved by some unknown force, the sun and all the solar system is traveling toward the neighborhood of that star at a rate of not less than five miles a second, and the latest investigations make it more. Many thousands of years at this rate of speed would be required before any change in the sky would appear to the untrained eye. But while this is true, it must not be forgotten that in the course of the future there are as many thousands of years as there are seconds of time, and wherever our system is going we shall one day arrive. Eight hundred thousand years or thereabout will be required to bring us into the neighborhood of Vega. An interval which provides for 200,000 quadrennial presidential campaigns can hardly be said to present any question of urgency, but this day one million years hence is just as certain to arrive as this day three years hence; and it is entirely reasonable to suppose that when that far distant day arrives it will find upon earth men and women of much the same sort as their ancestors of to-day. What magic pen upon near approach to a blazing sun many times mightier than the orb which now gives us light is a topic too full of possibilities to be here touched upon. It is, of course, not certain that our motion thru space is not orbital, and that we may not, after a few hundred thousand years, be traveling in an entirely different direction. Vega and a few small stars form the constellation of the Lyre—according to the ancient Greeks, the very one on which Orpheus played when leading his wife out of the regions of the dead. The small star Epsilon Lyrae is shown double in the opera glass.

A little to the south and on the opposite side of the Milky Way we find Altair in the constellation of the Eagle. It is the middle and brightest star in a very noticeable row of three. Still further south is the curious little diamond-shaped figure in the constellation of the Dolphin. For some unknown reason this figure has for generations been known as Job's Coffin by the rural population of England and the United States. A possible solution of the mystery of this appellation is that it may be a survival of some old Saxon, or, more likely, British, myth modified upon the introduction of Christianity.

Continuing along the Milky Way, we come to the Scorpion, stretching along the southern sky. Near the western extremity is seen the red first magnitude star Antares, whose deep ruddy dye is still further intensified if viewed with our invaluable opera glass. The Scorpion winds along the sky to the east, terminating in a pair of bright stars which cannot be mistaken. East of this constellation comes that of Sagittarius, or the Archer, which has a number of bright stars and is particularly marked by the Milk Dipper, whose short handle points upward and to the west. Still to the east of this constellation the planet Saturn is now seen. It is brighter than any star in the neighborhood, and cannot be mistaken.

Just rising in the east at this hour is the great planet Jupiter. No need to tell which is this mightiest of worlds, as he looms big and bright in the eastern sky. Only the moon is brighter in the evening skies of this month of July. The moon will be seen near Saturn on the evening of the 22nd, and near Jupiter the evening of the 24th.

Looking to the west we see the brilliant star Arcturus in the constellation Bootes, which is further marked by a kite-shaped figure lying toward the north. Near Arcturus is the beautiful semi-circlet of seven stars known as the Northern Crown. Between this constellation and that of the Lyre most of the stars belong to Hercules. North of Cygnus in the Milky Way is the W-shaped figure marking the constellation Cassiopeia.

On the morning of July 4 the earth will reach its furthest distance from the sun, and in obedience to the immutable laws of gravity will begin to fall, and will drop steadily and with constantly increasing speed toward the sun for a period of exactly half a year. But the earth, still flying eastward, under the impulse received in the days when it was a part of the nebula from which the system was formed, will be clear around on the opposite side of the sun by the time it has fallen only 3,000,000 miles toward his centre. Then, carried onward by the tremendous impetus gained in its six months' fall of 3,000,000 miles, the earth will speed past the critical point and rise again to the place of beginning. As there is no such thing in the universe as standing still it is these alternations of falling and rising on the impulse of its gathered momentum that keeps us circling about the sun instead of dropping into his fiery embrace or wandering out into the freezing depths of space.

Venus, Mercury and Mars are morning stars. Venus rises about two hours before the sun; Mars an hour and a half. Venus is brilliant and beautiful, but Mars is almost lost in the rays of the approaching sun. Mercury may be seen on the morning of July 15 and one or two mornings before and after. Go out forty minutes before sunrise and look near the horizon a little above the point where the sun is soon to appear. The star which you will find is the elusive planet Mercury.

This Man His Own Stepfather.

Wilkes-Barre, July 2.—Loren Dady of Jayne Bend married his stepmother yesterday. As a consequence, his children are doubtful whether to call her mother or grandmother. She is 60, and he 61. He becomes his dead father's brother-in-law, and she her dead husband's daughter-in-law, the stepmother of her grandchildres.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

RECORD IN TRACK-MOVING.

Men Shift 125 Miles of the Burlington Road in Nine Hours.

Mediapolis, Ia., July 1.—Four hundred and fifty men, working nine hours in a driving rain, moved both rails of the Burlington and Western road on 125 miles of road in converting a narrow into a broad gauge track. The event was witnessed by thousands of Iowans, who stood at every station holding umbrellas to protect themselves from the drenching downpour.

Twenty-eight crews of sixteen men each, working an average of four miles each, accomplished the feat without the abandonment of any regular Sunday train and without any serious delay. The work involved the drawing and driving of 200,000 spikes. Each rail was moved ten and a quarter inches to a row of spikes previously driven in the ties. All save four spikes in the inside had been previously drawn, all those on the outside being undisturbed, and over these the rails were lifted to their broader gauge.

The work was carried on simultaneously on the line from Mediapolis to Washington and from Winfield to Oskaloosa. Trains loaded with gangs of men left Mediapolis, Washington and Oskaloosa and the narrow gauge and dropped the gangs four miles apart. Following the narrow gauge trains, specials carried new broad gauge picked up the gangs and conveyed them to the starting point. All sidings were broadened at the same time.

One of the interesting features of the work was the feeding of the men, who were provided with 5,000 sandwiches, 500 dozen hard-boiled eggs and 180 gallons of coffee. The men were all experienced trackmen of the Burlington and Western and others borrowed from the Burlington and Rock Island systems.

DRAGGED FROM STIRRUP.

Boy's Tragic Death While Riding a Pony.

New York, July 2.—Richard T. Wainwright, the 7-year-old son of Richard T. Wainwright, sr., a prominent New York architect who lives in Rye, and great-grandson of the late Bishop Wainwright, was killed to-day while riding on a pony. His mother was mounted on a cob horse, which stumbled, threw her off, and ran away. She was cut about the face and bruised. The boy's pony started to run after the horse, and the little fellow was thrown from his back. One of his feet got caught in the stirrup and he was dragged a considerable distance. When the boy was picked up, he gave a gasp, and died.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Many women," said the philosopher, "can make their own clothes, but it is the exalted few who can make them so that the others will not suspect it."—Indianapolis News.

"What started the awful row in that group of politicians?"

"I don't know, but I should surmise that one of them had gotten up and suggested a scheme for harmony."—Washington Star.

Cassidy—Shtop kickin' about yer hard luck, man! Some mornin' yel'll wake up an' find yerself famous.

Casey—Faith, O'll be ye whin thot mornin' comes 'twill be me luck to oversleape mesel'—Philadelphia Press.

"I tell you," said the doctor, "it's the man who can push himself along that succeeds best in this world."

"Not at all," replied the professor. "It's the man who can shove others out of his way that succeeds best."—Chicago Tribune.

An' that's jest why in hope we go,
An' lots o' peace we borrow;
It's happiness jest not to know
What's comin' on to-morrow.
—Atlanta Constitution.

"There is nothing more unwise," said the friend, "than a needless and ostentatious display of wealth."

"That's right," answered Mr. Gripper Sorghum; "there are enough people trying to get away from you without issuing any challenges."—Washington Star.

"Miss Gloriana," said the college athlete in the outing suit, resting on his oars a moment, "let us co-educate a little in rowing. Leave the tiller, come and sit by me, and take this other oar."

"But this is not co-education, Mr. McCorkle," she said, noticing that they were a long distance from the others. "This is segregation." And she put the boat about.—Chicago Tribune.

"The devil take the hind most!"

"Why this unkindness, pray?

"The devil needs no urging—

He'll take him anyway.

—Chicago Tribune.

"Say, did you hear of that?"

"Hear of what?"

"Why, a boy just threw a stone at the crowd over there and failed to hit an LL. D."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Twenty Years of Itching Piles

Could Not Imagine Keener Distress Than What He Endured — Cured By

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. P. S. McLaren, farmer and contractor, Tiverton, Ont., states: "I was troubled for twenty years with itching piles, and, during that time, suffered a great deal. They bothered me most when I would get warm in bed. I would wake up in the night and lie for hours, suffering the keenest agony, without being able to obtain relief. I cannot imagine any greater distress than the torture of piles.

"Dr. Chase's Ointment gave me relief from the first application, and now I am entirely freed of this horrible disease. For a time I would occasionally feel a slight return of the itching, but applied the ointment freely each time, until the cure was thorough."

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Will Re-open for the Autumn Term on September 10th, 1902

The New Preparatory School

for boys aged 9 to 13 will open on same date.

For prospectus of either school apply to the Bursar.

A Master will be at the College every Thursday during the holidays from 2 to 4 p.m.

MINE WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE.

Saginaw, Mich., July 2.—The efforts of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, to effect a settlement of the differences in the Michigan district, in which the miners have been out on strike since April 1, have not been as yet entirely successful. President Mitchell addressed a joint conference of operators and mine workers here this afternoon and made an earnest appeal to both parties to come to terms. The scale was then turned over to committees appointed to represent each side, and they wrestled with the subject until after 5 o'clock, when it became apparent that no agreement could be reached. The men contend for the same scale of wages as they received last year for an eight-hour day for all men working above ground and for abolition of the system whereby the men push the cars from the entries. The operators conceded the wage scale, offered to increase the pay of firemen 20 cents a day and to adopt a uniform wage schedule for all help above ground in lieu of the demand for eight hours, but refused to abolish the pushing of cars from the entries.

The matter was then referred by the joint conference back to the local unions to vote upon and if they accept the proposition another joint conference is to be called. Otherwise the strike continues. President Mitchell left for Wilkes-Barre tonight. He advised the men to accept the proposition of the operators and end the strike.

FISH WASHED INTO STREETS.

London, July 2.—The continuous heat which has prevailed for the last week thruout England was broken up to-day by thunderstorms and heavy rain, which did great damage in some localities.

At Ipswich, in Suffolk County, the streets ran with torrents of water, which in some places was four feet deep, and carriages were washed away. Fish from neighboring ponds were found in the main streets of the port when the waters receded. The damages amount to thousands of pounds.

Tonbridgehill, in Sussex, was swept by a whirlwind, and many houses were damaged. A crop of hay in several fields there, which was ready for storage, was picked up by the wind and deposited at Leighstill, in Surrey, several miles