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FAVORS THE PLOWSHARE BEFORE THE DEADLY SWORD

A Remarkable Declaration Against Militarism by Hon. William Mulock at Recent Banquet

At the banquet to Hon. Mr. Fielding in Toronto last week, Hon. William Mulock made a remarkable speech against militarism. He dealt with the national outlook in connection with military armament and expenditure. "Is it not wise," he inquired, "instead of dissipating our resources in unnecessary, mischief-breeding military expenditure, to devote them to the task of transplanting to our unoccupied lands the millions of unemployed of other countries? In the internal development of the country, in extending our mercantile marine, in promoting intercolonial and interprovincial trade, lies the duty of Canadians. There is a higher policy than the expenditure of large sums on militarism, and I trust that policy will be adhered to by Canadians for many a long day. One of the things that attract people to Canada is the freedom from the military burdens and duties which oppress other countries. No other land has so prosperous a future for the free man as the northern part of this hemisphere. You know the conditions elsewhere. France, with its half million men worse than idle—a burden on the toilers.

"You may go to Germany and see the women cultivating the soil and the men under arms on the frontier. You may go to any nation in Europe and find the same story. I have more faith in the life-giving plowshares than in the death-dealing sword. (Cheers.)

THE BEST DEFENCE.

"I am glad that that expression meets with approval from you. I speak it from the bottom of my heart. I have no words of praise for those who would endeavor to play upon the faint-hearted and lead them into military extravagances. I am not going to lie down before an enemy, but I believe that we can establish a more powerful defence by increasing our population a quarter or a half a million a year than by frittering millions away in useless amusement. In the last eight years we have spent many millions in improving harbors, canals and railways, in aiding agriculture, settlement and internal commerce. We could have had a force of 50,000 men, splendidly trained, armed and uniformed with bands playing and awakening the martial spirit that exists in every breast, and leading Canadians away and astray from their true destiny. (Cheers.)

FATTENING CHICKENS

Some Good Rations and Directions for Feeding Them

A satisfactory fattening ration for chickens is one that is palatable and that will produce a white-colored flesh," says a Department letter. Ground oats, finely ground, or with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all grain mixtures. Ground corn in excess will result in a yellow-colored inferior flesh. Ground peas impart a hardness to the flesh that is not desirable. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley and low grade flour are the most suitable meals for fattening.

The following are satisfactory meal mixtures:

- (1) Ground oats (coarser hulls removed).
- (2) Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included).
- (3) Two parts ground oats, two parts buckwheat, one part ground corn.
- (4) Equal parts ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat.
- (5) Two parts ground barley, two parts low grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim-milk or buttermilk. On the average 10 pounds of meal require from 15 to 17 pounds of sour skim-milk. A small quantity of salt should be added to the mash.

When sufficient skim-milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mash, a quantity of animal or raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for a period of 24 days more or less depending on the conditions of the crates they should be placed in with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be again well sulphured three days before they are killed.

It is necessary to feed the chickens lightly the first week they are in the fattening food, should be spread along the troughs, and as this is eaten, more food is added, but not as much more food should be consumed. The day, and after feeding the troughs a food should be given three times a day, and should be cleaned and turned over. The chickens should receive fresh water twice a day, and grit two or three times a week while in the crates.

The second week. The chickens should be given twice as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the lead troughs should be cleaned and turned over.

At the commencement of the third week one pound of tallow per day should be added to the mash of every 70 chickens. The quantity of tallow should be gradually increased so that at the latter part of the period one pound of tallow is fed to 50 chickens. The chickens should receive the fattening food twice a day.

AS A THRILLER, BICYCLE TAKES PLACE OF THE LION

People Used to See the Animal Eat Somebody, Now they Watch the Leap-the-Gap Man

(The Globe.) Modern civilization, like that of ancient Rome, appreciates sport in proportion to the danger it involves. The danger is more appreciated than the difficulty, and either is more important than the utility. Two thousand years ago the contest of a slave with a lion on the sands of the arena was the most prized sport, because it involved the utmost risk to life. The drilled and sated routine of Roman life responded to the rush of the enraged bull or the roar of the fierce Numidian lion, and was stirred even to a generous cheer if the Christian slave scored a point.

We have got beyond the rare sport of a Roman holiday. The supply of slaves has been cut off. Lions are scarce, too. Bull fights we leave to Spain. Even cock fights are under the ban. But we must have a substitute. What is life without a thrill? A generation or two ago an occasional hanging provided a sensation for a whole community. But even that is denied us in these degenerate days.

Necessity is still the mother of invention. The bicycle has saved the situation. Looping-the-loop and hair-lifting sensations that are truly surprising. They are superior to going over Niagara in a barrel, or running the whirlpool, or crossing the chasm on a tight-rope. Those feats are equally foolhardy and useless, but they are of necessity local, and not everybody can go to Niagara to enjoy their intoxicating thrills. But the bicycle thrill can be administered at every circus and may be made a feature of any well-appointed summer resort.

To be sure, a bicycle is not as noble a thing as a lion. In case of an accident the bicycle would be quite ruined. And a bicycle is worth something, while a lion more or less Rome mattered little. Of course the man is not taken into account. His risk is of the very essence of the thrill. Then, too, we do not compel him to take the risk, as the Romans compelled their slaves. We pay for our thrills, and the man, if he escapes getting killed, gets his price.

Yes, we have improved on the old Roman sports, and if we keep on teaching the ten commandments in the churches and improving the educational system of our schools, in two thousand years more we may be sufficiently civilized for Parliament to say that foolhardy risking of one's life is not only a breach of the sixth commandment, but a vulgarizing of the dignity of life and a crime against humanity. When we are civilized in heart we will refuse to find pleasure in sports that kill.

EX-PRES. KRUGER IS DEAD

British Give Permission to Bury Him in Africa

Ex-Pres. Kruger, of the Transvaal died on Thursday at Clarens, Switzerland of pneumonia and heart-failure.

When he recently left Mentone, his health was gradually failing through old age, constitutional disorders and throat troubles, which threatened to extend to the lungs. Kruger resisted the idea that his physical powers were failing. He had arranged to return to Mentone next, which he had occupied on the outskirts of the town. Nevertheless his near friends recognized that Mr. Kruger's once rugged constitution was gradually going to pieces. Visitors described him as being a pathetic figure of calm endurance. His eyesight had dimmed, but he sat much at times with his Bible open before him, muttering well known passages. He avoided reference to the Boer War, but when it was occasionally mentioned, he showed no resentment and expressed a belief that Providence would eventually render justice to the Boer cause.

Permission to bury the ex-President in Pretoria beside his wife has been obtained from the British government.

Gen. Cronje and Gen. Viljoen, who are in charge of the Boers at the St. Louis fair issued this statement after learning of ex-President Kruger's death:

"Kruger's death is mourned by every Boer here. They feel that his exile and isolation in a strange country in his old age has hastened his end.

"We recognize in him one of the greatest characters in South Africa. He was sadly misunderstood and maligned. His intentions were profoundly patriotic. Many things that he did would have been better, perhaps, had he been better understood, and he served his country and his people as he became gray in the service of the country he loved. His name and career will be indelible in the history of South Africa. He followed the dictations of Scripture and the Supreme Being in his simple, faithful way, and we are satisfied that he died in peace with his Maker."

This Gen. Viljoen is General Ben Viljoen, who was in Lindsay a year ago.

Then She Doesn't Mind

The girl with a mustache on her lip. You likely find in deep despair. Unless it happens by some slip. That man, not nature, put it there.

SOME PUGILISTS USE DOPE TO BEAR MORE PUNISHMENT

Canada's Champion Light-weight Talks about Training for a Fight and Other Topics.

"Condition is a big element in winning a boxing bout," said "Jack" Roche, the champion light-weight pugilist of Canada the other evening. Mr. Roche is a nephew of Mr. John Duck, town, and lives in Toronto, but was down on a visit for a day or two last week.

"But getting into condition is no easy job," went on Mr. Roche. "When training for fight, the first thing to do is to get the flesh down. To do that a man puts on two suits of woollen underclothing, a pair of pants and a sweater, and on top of an overcoat. With that outfit on he goes to the exhibition grounds at 5 o'clock in the morning and under his trainer's eye runs five or six miles. That puts him in a bath of sweat. Then he is rubbed down, jumps on his wheel and gets home to bed as fast as he can. That performance is repeated until the weight is brought to near what it ought to be. Raw eggs in a very little port wine is a favorite diet then. Taken properly eggs and wine have a wonderful effect as a tonic for the digestive organs."

"In a fight lightness on foot is a great thing. It enables a man to escape a lot of punishment and to come suddenly at his opponent from a distance. A good fighter often lands on his man at one spring from 15 feet away."

"Corbett did the greatest footwork of any fighter. He jumped about a great duck that gets him out of harm's way, just as well as Corbett's jumping about. Fitz has such an eye for where his opponent is going to aim for that with very little movement he escapes. That is what makes him up for the poor pair of legs he has."

"Fitz's shoulders are wonderful. Across the upper part of the back there are the oddest big bunches of muscle. He is getting old, but may surprise some of them by forcing the fighting and getting through in 6 or 7 rounds. He could likely not stay with it much longer than that."

"Ability to stand punishment is of course a great thing in a fight. Fighters are often given dope so they will not feel so keenly the blows they get. A doctor is always on hand with his hypodermic needle, and gives his man a dose when he needs it. It does not help a man to fight, but often enables him to stay in the game for a few rounds longer and if a man can't win he likes to stay up a while anyway. I never took the dope, but it is common enough."

Mr. Roche has not had a fight for eight months but in his time he has whipped some good ones including Jim Popp.

SIFTON'S SON SHOT

While He was Examining a Rifle it was Discharged

Brockville, July 15.—Harry Sifton, the 12-year-old son of Hon. Clifford Sifton, was brought to the General Hospital Brockville, this evening with a wound in his right arm just above the elbow, the result of careless handling of a Winchester rifle of small calibre. The lad, with two other brothers, went into the woods for a hunt near their father's summer home, "Assiniboia Lodge," on the St. Lawrence, nine miles from Brockville. The undertook to dissect the mechanism of the firearm, when the cartridge unexpectedly exploded, the ball passing through the fleshy portion of young Sifton's arm, causing an ugly laceration. The party was then about a mile from home, when the arm was bound tightly above the wound the young lad bled profusely. The brother ran on ahead to notify Mrs. Sifton at the cottage, when assistance reached him he had covered more than half the distance home, but was hardly able to walk. He was placed aboard a yacht and brought to the town as quickly as possible. The wound was opened up and cleaned, and several stitches put in. No bones were fractured, and providing no complications set in the injury is not considered serious.

BOILED NEARLY TO DEATH

A Dawson Miner was Lowered into Hot Water

A steam pipe that ran through water in the Last Chance Mine, near Dawson City, burst in the night and heated the water. Next morning a miner named Fred Chute was lowered by a windlass by a companion. His companion then went away, but returning shortly after found that Chute was being lifted alive in the hot water. Chute was immersed in boiling water to the hips, and was so injured that blisters as big as a man's fist arose on his limbs, and peeled off in strips four or five inches long. He will recover.

THE MORNING HORROR

God bless the man who first invented sleep!

But it's to weep For the man who first invented the lawn mower. He was no bestower Of benefits on the human race. Just as your face Is snoring like a train of cars. This invention jars The morning atmosphere with its harshest number, And it's good-bye slumber. When a man has been out the night before In more Or less mischief and wants to forget it. The lawn mower says "Nit." It must unloose its tale of woe. So you may as well arise and pack Your wrath in your grip, for it does like to have people talk back. Click, click, It pays its little trick. And you may readily believe That although it has none, it laughs in its sleeve.

BOBCAYGEON'S FIRST RAILWAY

The Rails, Bridge, Engine House and Even the Water Tank Please

Bobcaygeon is as pleased with the L. B. & P. R. as a small boy with his first pair of high boots. In an article on it the Independent says:

The railway is nearing completion and for ten days the whistle of the locomotive has been heard. On Thursday of last week the rails were laid to the bridge at the head of the island, and good rails they are, 65 pounds to the yard. The track-laying train was visited by many persons to see the operations. From Emily Creek to the bridge, 4 1/2 miles, the rails were laid in four days. The road is now ballasted and completed to a point this side of Dunsford, and yesterday, Thursday, the gravel bed on Humphrey's lot was opened out with a steam shovel and three ballast trains. There is about ten acres in this bed, sixteen to twenty feet deep. Quite a little village exists on Humphrey's lot. Over sixty Italians are camped. They board themselves and have a long train on which they are boarded and bunked. This train has one cookery car, presided over by Jos. English, and three assistants, and next week they expect to be busy as the work is to be continued night and day. Two cars are used as dining rooms, one as a store room, and several are fitted with bunks as sleepers.

The bridge is an iron swing with concrete piers. It is formed of solid plates below the track and has no upperworks and has been ready for some time. Part of the approaches on each side will be filled in, and part truss work. The filling will be done next week, and the rails brought into the station. Much of the timber used in the bridge is Douglas fir brought from British Columbia. Mr. E. C. Lewis, has the bridge contract and is also building the turn table.

The tank is a large structure standing on abutments that were built to carry 400 hundred tons. It is being encased in an octagonal sheeting, and in the lower part will be placed steam engine and pump for filling the tank.

The engine house is a most substantial building and a large one. It has two stalls having tracks into it. The windows, which are on the south side, are large and will have 700 lights of glass. Pits are constructed under each track, so that work can be done under the engine, and the foundation of the building is a fine piece of work set in cement.

The freight shed is 60x10 on posts, flat roof and is ready for use. The station is of neat and substantial design and is built most quickly and thoroughly. It is sheeted inside and out with planned and tongued and grooved material, the roof being covered with the same stuff. The roof is ed with the same stuff. The roof is then tar papered, under outside walls are tar papered, and about three feet of siding, and balustrade of walls covered with singeing stained a dark green. In the roof there are dormer windows, that give a good effect. Inside is lathed and plastered, with a new material called wood fibre, that sets very quickly and allows the work to proceed without delay. Mr. Athlin and son have the painting contract, and the station will be completed with the finishing of the painting. A party of carpenters left on Wednesday to construct the flag station for Eureka Point and the Scotch line. The station freight shed, engine house and tank were all in Mr. Tomblinson's contract, who has pushed the work with commendable speed. Mr. E. Sullivan has been local engineer in charge of works.

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