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## The Weekly Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAR. 7th, '02

## Skip Rochon Lost and Won

**FORT WILLIAM CURLERS ENJOYED TWO GOOD GAMES.**

Defeated by Skip Flavell, he Scored Against Skip McLennan—The Games were Witnessed by Large Crowds—Supper and Speeches After Match.

Quite a large number of citizens turned out Thursday afternoon and evening to see the games played by the Western rink from Fort William and Port Arthur. In the afternoon they played against Mr. Flavell. Mr. Flavell was short the services of Mr. Little. Rev. Mr. Macmillan was taken on to lead and Messrs. O'Connor and O'Connor were advanced a place. The ice for the first few ends was very keen and much to the visitors' liking, but toward the close it was not so keen and Flavell and his men took the lead and kept it. The Fort William men were handicapped in playing with strange stones.

Lindsay found the rink first and scored singles on each of the first two ends. Rochon came back with a single. The next end went to Mr. Flavell for a single only, and Rochon scored singles twice in succession; this put Fort William one up. The next five ends all went to Lindsay, Flavell securing 7 points. In one of these ends things looked rather blue for Lindsay, as Fort William lay five shots when Mr. Flavell went to play his last stone. To get the shot he had to come through a narrow port. He got the shot perfectly. Mr. Rochon tried to follow the shot, but he was a little wide and just missed the port. The twelfth end yielded one for Rochon; the last two ends went one for Lindsay and the other for Fort William. In the last end Fort William was lying shot almost on the tee. Mr. Flavell asked Cuthbert to draw to the tee around a long string of guards, and he put one right on top of it. This was a beautiful shot and won the applause of the large crowd present. Cuthbert drew, again with his second stone right up to the first one. Neil MacDougall with his second stone made a beautiful running shot, and cleared the ring of Lindsay rocks, and Fort William lay 3 shots. Mr. Flavell, in attempting to draw, played narrow and fell on the front stones. Mr. Rochon played a guard. Mr. Flavell raised a Lindsay stone in for shot, cutting Fort William out of one. Rochon with his last rock played a nice wick on an outside stone and scored up 3 shots. Result—Lindsay 13, Fort William 8.

**FORT WILLIAM.**  
G H Holder  
W H Grant  
E J Rochon, skip..... 13  
Score by ends—  
Fort William..... 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—8  
Lindsay..... 1 1 0 1 0 0 3 1 1 1 0 3 0—13

**THE EVENING GAME.**

The crowd that turned out to see the evening game were delighted with the curling that was done. The ice was not such as to make good curling easy, but yet the play was all for fun. The representatives of New Ontario fully justified the reputation that had come to Lindsay before them as being among the finest that play the royal game. The play of these men, and especially that of the skip, Mr. Rochon, time and again won the hearty applause of the spectators.

In the first end a succession of fancy running shots were made; one of these by McSweeney and one by Rochon were very difficult to make, but both succeeded in making them. A lucky kiss on a difficult shot by McSweeney saved the end for him, and Lindsay scored one.

In the second end some very pretty curling was done by both sides—there was no running, and stone after stone was drawn into the draw circle. Rochon with his last stone made a particularly good draw and lay two. Score—Fort William 2, Lindsay 1.

In the third end McSweeney distinguished himself by taking out two of the Fort William stones in succession and changing the lead from 2 for Fort William to 3 for Lindsay. Dundas drew to the button, and as the visitors failed to dislodge any of these rocks, up went four for Lindsay. Score—Lindsay 5, Fort William 2.

The fourth end ran badly for Rochon's quartette—at one time they lay two shots, but McDougall, in trying to pass a Lindsay stone through the rings, got a shade narrow and raised it onto a Fort William stone. With his next rock he cut out their own shot. Rochon was wide with both of his draws and Lindsay added

three to their score. Result—Lindsay 8, Fort William 2.

Fifth end—Grant played two dandies in this end; both stones were within the draw circle and both counted. Dundas and McLennan crossed these out and Lindsay lay four shots. When Rochon played his last rock he made a beautiful draw to the tee and cut Lindsay out of a four end. This was repeated on several different ends by him during the course of the game. Score—Lindsay 8, Fort William 3.

The sixth end looked like a penny with a hole through it for Lindsay. McSweeney missed with both his stones. Dundas was wide with his last rock, and Fort William had a house full—5 rocks. Rochon drew a sixth one in. This was too much for McLennan—the bunch must be scattered, and after the rocks had settled down McLennan's stone was second shot. Rochon drew and the visitors lay two shots. McLennan cut out the winning shot and lay shot himself and one more was chalked up for Lindsay. Score—Lindsay 9, Fort William 3.

In the seventh end McLennan played to cut out the Fort William shot by striking a Lindsay stone that was lying in front of it and against it. The speed he had on caused him to run straight; he missed the Lindsay stone but he struck the Fort William stone and wicked it out, and Lindsay lay four shots. Rochon played for a difficult raise, but was too strong and passed the stone through the rings. McLennan drew in for fifth shot, and for the third time Rochon pulled the end out by making a draw. Score—Lindsay 9, Fort William 4.

New Ontario continued on their upward bound in the next end. The hearty applause of the spectators and the many handshakes and bright smiles that Mr. McDougall was receiving made the visiting rink feel that they were in a town that knew good curling when they saw it and could appreciate it whether shown by home or foreign players. The eighth end ran for Fort William almost from the start. The visiting rink made the beautiful leads but Grant and McDougall outplayed their opponents. McDougall making an especially fine draw to the button behind guards. McLennan could do nothing and Fort William chalked up three points. Score—Lindsay 9, Fort William 7.

In the ninth end Holder and Grant left their side lying three when the first two players on both sides had finished, and although these stones were aimed at often before the end closed, yet Lindsay could never get the Fort William stones out. The three shots, and Rochon now landed on top. He and his men had played a plucky, hard up-hill fight, and he was on top. Score—Lindsay 9, Fort William 10.

The tenth end opened well for Lindsay. Blackwell with his second rock drew well in behind the front stones and lay shot. McSweeney added another by drawing to Blackwell's stone. McDougall tried hard to chip the shot out but failed, and as Dundas guarded it kept Rochon and McDougall guessing for a few minutes as to what should be done. At last they decided to try a running shot through a narrow port. Rochon missed the port but cleared the guard off. McLennan replaced it and Rochon was forced to draw; he fell short and McLennan drew in for third shot and Lindsay took the lead again. Score—Lindsay 12, Fort William 10.

In the eleventh end McSweeney, Dundas and McDougall figured in some very pretty runs, but Lindsay had the best of it and lay three shots. McLennan with his last rock, in trying to draw the tee, fell wide and gave Rochon a chance to cut Lindsay out of a three end by drawing to the tee. This he did and scored one for his sides. Score—Lindsay 12, Fort William 11.

The play in the 12th end was perhaps the best of the evening. The side was shot time about and almost on the tee until McDougall played his first rock; he was exact weight but very wide, and although his stone touched the small circle at the tee it was only 2nd shot. Dundas guarded. McDougall retrieved himself by making a beautiful wick off his one rock on the tee. This stone could not be reached, as it was too well guarded, and Fort William scored 1, making the game a tie—12 all—and two ends to play. The Fort scored on both of these ends, making 2 and 1 respectively, and the game resulted in a win for the visitors by 3 shots. Full score:

G H Holder  
W H Grant  
E J Rochon, skip..... 15  
W H Grant  
N F McSweeney  
W Dundas  
E J Rochon, skip..... 15  
W H Grant  
N F McSweeney  
W Dundas

Three rousing cheers were given for the visitors, they in turn cheering for the Lindsay Club. Thus was brought to a close one of the best and most keenly contested games of the season.

It may be of interest to our readers to know something about these visitors. Mr. Rochon, as the name implies is of French parentage; however, he was born and raised in the County of Glengarry and the people in the west long ago labeled him the man from Glengarry, and gave him the prefix Mac, so that he is known all over the West as Mac Rochon. The first game of curling he ever saw was in Peterboro between Peterboro and Bobaygon. Mr. Holder comes from the County of Ontario. Mr. MacDougall's father was the first Sheriff of Victoria County, and Mr. Grant is an old Ontario boy.

**VISITORS ENTERTAINED.**

A little supper was tendered these men at the conclusion of the game at Taylor's restaurant. Mr. Harston acted as chairman. A few toasts were proposed—first the King, second the visiting rink. This toast was replied to by the different members of the New Ontario Quartette.

Mr. Rochon stated that he had played against Mr. Flavell on two different occasions in Port Arthur. In that town they looked upon Mr. Flavell as the father of curling in Ontario and Neil MacDougall as the father of it in New Ontario. So that to Lindsay might be traced the parentage of curling for both Old and New Ontario. He was very glad that he had come on the trip.

Mr. MacDougall said that the trip was one of special pleasure to him—he had met many old school comrades and old friends, and scarcely knew at the rink whether it was a game of curling or a game of hand-shaking that he was playing. He was sorry that he could not stay longer, but hinted that Lindsay and the "Bang-up" Quartette from New Ontario might often meet in the future.

Mr. Grant said he was no speaker, but when pressed made a capital speech. He was a curling enthusiast. He had started to curl with wooden blocks and where he was, if ice could be made, he had a club started and played the game. He was a charter member of three Western clubs and an honorary member of as many more. He had curling in the morning on a rink on the mountain and played lacrosse the afternoon of the same day, and plain in the valley. When Mr. Rochon asked him to be one of the Quartette to come to Lindsay he had consented at once. He enjoyed the games and was very glad to have met the Lindsay curlers on their own ice. He had played a great deal in Winnipeg—he had lost against him there and he had lost against him here, but he was exceedingly pleased with his rink. He liked the rink and he liked the reception that had been given them.

Mr. Flavell and Rev. J. W. Macmillan replied for the successful Lindsay Rink, and Rev. Mr. McCraig, an eastern curler—a Glengarry man too, by the way—spoke for the non-playing visiting curlers. He made a very interesting speech referring to the game played in Montreal and Quebec and the growing interest that is being taken in the game by the French-Canadians.

Mr. T. Stewart replied to the toast of the non-players. He referred to the fact that the Lindsay Curling Club had always stood for clean, fairly, honest amateur sport and the very best type, and it would be well if sister clubs in the town would take a lesson from the Curling Club of Lindsay in the management of their clubs, and though it might take years for them to build up a successful club yet they could start on the way.

Mr. McQuinn delighted the gathering by reciting Drummond's poem, "Jean Baptiste Trudeau." The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought the supper to a close.

**THE WEAKNESS OF MISSIONS.**  
Why Do Their Enormous Forces Not Make Greater Headway in These Days?

(Bystander in Weekly Sun.)  
Toronto has been the scene of a great concourse of young men destined for missions. It seems that in spite of the High Criticism there is still faith in Christianity, though the missionary must now run the risk of encountering, as did Colenso, searching questions on the part of the man whom he seeks to convert, especially if that man is a subtle and inquisitive Hindu. Why do the fruits of our modern missions fall short of those of the early missions grouped in history as the Conversion of the Barbarians? Why do all our societies for the propagation of the Gospel, our liberal expenditure, and our powerful machinery, have apparently nothing to compare with the achievements of solitary and unaided missionaries like Ulfilas, Columban, Boniface, and Augustine? The answer is probably complex. These conversions were rather formal. The hearts of Clovis and his Franks were certainly not much changed. Migration, severing the barbarians from their sacred groves and springs and circles, would loosen their attachment to their old gods, or the turbulent tribes might welcome the alliance of the priest. But the most potent influence of all probably was the impressive personality of the missionary, who, with his absolute self-devotion, throwing himself single-handed into wild regions and among fierce tribes, must have seemed like an envoy from a higher world. His mission was not a paid profession, but an inspired calling. He was tainted by no connection with political aggression or commercial greed. Nor when he spoke of the blessed influence of his gospel, or the character and conduct, and he such damning confutation at his side as the character and conduct of the Christian trader or soldier in China or Hindostan.

The convention has done well in protesting against the laws for the exclusion of the Chinese. Intemperance could hardly be more barefaced than it is when war is made upon the people of China for inhospitality to foreigners, while they are excluded as unclean intruders from the dominions of the same powers.

**WANTED TO CATCH THE MULE.**  
And was Willing to Squander Twenty Cents in a Lump.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial relates that while himself and a doctor were travelling in Virginia, they came upon an old colored man, whose mule, attached to an old two-wheeled vehicle was in the dumps and wouldn't go.

"Dis mule am balked, boss," said the old man, "an' I'll 'is' gib a dollar to de man dat can start 'im."

"I'll do it for less than that, uncle," said the doctor.

He took his case from the carriage and selected a small syringe, which he filled with morphia, and then injected the drug in the animal's side.

## STRONG DECLARATION

Hon. Mr. Stratton's Denial As to Connection with \$4,000 Grant.

LIQUOR BILL, 1902, WINS A STAGE

Mr. Marter Swells the Majority to 13 on the Second Reading of the Bill—A Sharp Debate All Day—The Railway Subsidies and the Supplementary Estimates Tabled.

Toronto, March 6.—The Public Accounts Committee concluded their work for the session to-day. Hon. Mr. Stratton asked to be called and make a statement in connection with the \$4,000 grant to the Dickson Lumber Co. for the Stoney Creek dam. Mr. Stratton said he had first been asked by representatives of the company, before he was a member of the Government, to endeavor to secure a grant in connection with the works on the creek, as they were of more or less service to the settlers and to the other lumbermen getting out logs in the locality, and also of value in conserving the water and regulating the flow. The request had been repeated after he had become a member of the Government. It was on his representation to the Cabinet, he said, that the grant was made \$4,000 instead of \$5,000, in view of the dam costing \$3,100 instead of \$10,000 to \$13,000, as was originally estimated.

"As for having any conversation with Mr. Shook or Mr. Hall," Mr. Stratton continued, "with Mr. McGill or any other person possibly connected with the company, by which there would be any payment by the company, it is absolutely untrue. It never was suggested, it was never thought of, never dreamed of, so far as the Government or myself was concerned; no payment was received, no payment was promised, no payment was made. I do not know that I can make it any stronger."

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
The Prohibition Bill Read a Second Time, the Government's Majority Being 13—Mr. Marter Votes Yes.

Toronto, March 6.—In the Legislative Assembly this afternoon Mr. Lucas secured an order for the return of correspondence with respect to the prosecution of Wildfong and Cummings reported for corrupt practices.

Hon. J. M. Gibson moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Devolution of Estates Act. Mr. Joynt moved a reference back to committee to strike out the third section. He said that previous to 1886 there was no Devolution of Estates Act. This bill was intended to force estates into the Surrogate Court in cases in which such a proceeding was unnecessary. The Attorney-General said the provision was necessary in order to prevent estates slipping away from the control of executors and being available for the payment of liabilities and carrying out the provisions of wills. The amendment was lost on division, and the bill read a third time.

The following bills were read a third time: To amend the Marriage Act, Mr. Gibson; to amend the Separate Schools Act, Mr. Harcourt; respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay and Western Railway Co., Mr. Farwell.

**The Prohibition Debate.**  
Mr. Marter resumed the debate on the motion for the second reading of the bill respecting the sale of intoxicating liquor. He said that he spoke for himself alone and did not wish the party with which he had acted to be held in any way responsible for his utterances. He had always held that the licensing of the sale of liquor was wrong and regarded the moral issue involved in the prohibition question as far more important than any party issue. He quoted from a large number of authorities, religious and secular, as to the evil effects of the liquor traffic.

Great good has been done by the closing of the bars on Sundays. He was in favor of closing them altogether. It had been said that you could not make men sober by act of Parliament. But you could make men drunkards by legislation and that was done by licensing the sale of liquor. It was urged that the Legislature had no right to interfere with personal liberty. But that was equally an objection to the present law, for it interfered with the liberty of all who wished to sell drink and could not procure licenses. The sooner the State washed its hands of the partnership with the liquor dealers the better. He reviewed the action of the Government in taking the plebeians themselves in favor of prohibition, but their mandate had been evaded. He claimed that a large number of temperance men had supported the Government on account of their promises to give prohibition. He objected strongly to the referendum as unfair to the prohibitionists, and contended that if the Government was not binding on their successors, it was nonsense to say that it was necessary to have public sentiment in its favor in order to enforce the act. It was the Government alone who enforced the license act. The general public did not come to their help to any extent. He would have heartily supported a good prohibition bill brought in by the Government, but this bill was no good, and to carry it was an impossible task. He would vote to show his reading of the bill just the second time he put his prohibition principles before party, but during its further stages he would press for such amendments as would tend to improve and perfect it and prevent the injustice embodied in the referendum provision.

**Need of Public Sentiment.**  
Hon. E. J. Davis said that the

Opposition, from a party standpoint, were very much more anxious for the defeat of the Government than they were about prohibition. He was glad to pay a tribute to the sincerity of the last speaker. When the Marter bill was submitted the jurisdiction of the Legislature was in dispute. Had it been passed there would practically have been free trade in liquor before a decision of the Privy Council as to the constitutionality of the measure could be reached. The administration had fulfilled its pledges on the very first opportunity after their jurisdiction had been defined. He could quote the authority of leading temperance men by the score to show that in their opinion it was necessary to have a strong public sentiment in favor of a prohibitory law in order to secure its satisfactory enforcement. He strongly denied that the existing license law had not public opinion behind it. Many prohibitionists heartily supported it in preference to having free trade in liquor. The Premier had been charged by the leader of the Opposition with being afraid to stand by his guns. But his record was clear and consistent. He had always been ready to ask for as much public sentiment and the main of temperance would permit. No man in public life had been more courageous than the leader of the House, who had always shown himself able to grapple with big questions and handle them successfully. The question as to the constitutionality of the referendum had been fully and completely settled by the citations of his colleagues so he would not dwell on that phase of the subject. In the last analysis the people were sovereign and in this great change the Legislature should be guided by the people themselves. Mr. Whitney had spoken of the administration as a "dying Government," yet he had argued that it should pass the bill on its own responsibility without consulting the people. In the light of the speech of last night he could not see why any temperance man should support Mr. Whitney. Neither at Ottawa nor by the Ontario Conservatives had anything been done to advance their cause. He traced the history of the bill and pointed out that as it had received the sanction of the Privy Council as being constitutional it would be very risky to change any of its details. The basis of the referendum was a reasonable one. It was not unfair to ask for a majority of the votes polled at a general election. If the bill should be enacted and then not supported by public sentiment it would set back the cause of temperance for many years. Mr. Whitney's policy of a diminution of the number of licenses had been going steadily forward for many years. The license system of Ontario compared very favorably with that of the United States. Mr. (Mr. Whitney) spoke of removing the license officials from political and party influence. He could not imagine the Conservatives removing anything from political or party influence. Mr. Whitney had no policy on this or any other question.

**After Recess.**  
Mr. Foy said that the bill was not a prohibition bill but one that removed the drinking from the bar-room to the private home. It did not interfere with the manufacture or importation of liquor and under its provisions just as much would be used as ever. A law might not be void or beyond the power of the House to pass, but it might be unconstitutional as being opposed to the spirit of the British constitution. He argued at some length that the present referendum came within this category, quoting several authorities in support of this view. He denied that the referendum in case of a deadlock between the Upper and Lower House had been embodied in the new Australian constitution. It was desired to adopt this principle the Government should have brought in a bill to amend the constitution so as to legalize the referendum.

**A Divided Opposition.**  
Mr. Graham commented upon the peculiar position occupied by the Opposition. While the leader had committed himself against the bill Mr. Marter had signified his intention of supporting the second reading. How did they expect the country to decide between them. The Premier stood where he had always stood, doing the best he could in the interests of the temperance party. He had to consider the views of the large class who were not extremists on either side of the question. What had Mr. Foster done for prohibition during 18 years? The Province of Ontario had a splendid record for the improvement of the license laws and the consequent decrease of intemperance and vice. One great thing which the Government had done for temperance was the teaching of temperance in the public schools. Mr. Whitney's speech was a strong and forcible one and if the campaign funds in Manitoba would allow it it would pay the Liberals of that province to procure its delivery there to secure the defeat of the Roblin Government, for it was a severe and caustic criticism of their referendum policy. Mr. Marter, he held, occupied a highly illogical position in condemning the bill and promising to vote for the second reading for fear he might be misunderstood. If the Government were to be charged with cowardice was not he open to the same accusation. He contended that the principle of the referendum had all along been recognized in connection with temperance legislation. Such legislation should be, in the words of Tenynson, "broad-based upon the people's will." The referendum existed under our municipal law in connection with a large class of by-laws. He quoted the practice of church organizations to show the prevalence of the referendum principle and the requirement of more than a bare majority.

Mr. Hoyle (North Ontario) was opposed to the loaded referendum, &

The vote was then taken. It was a straight party division, except that Mr. Marter voted with the Government.

The division was 48 in favor of the motion that the bill be read a second time and 35 against, a Government majority of 13.

The House adjourned at 11.40 p. m.

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