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De Coughs and Colds
It has been doing
for half a century. It
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A FAITHFUL GOVERNMENT

ONTARIO HAS PROSPERED GREATLY SINCE 1872.

Honesty, Efficiency and Progress Have Been the Features of the Long Sway of the Liberals.

STAFFORD BEACON.
In the din of political battle which will soon be raging there will be a good many secondary issues exploited to draw away the attention of the electors from the real, vital, fundamental factors which go to make up good government. No country or province in the world can point to as clear, as faithful and as able a government for such a long period as the liberal party has given Ontario the last thirty years. That after all, is the liberal party's claim for the renewal of the people's confidence; that, after all, is the vital importance of consideration in this election.

First, the government has been honest. There has never been the slightest shadow of proof that any minister profited financially in his dealings with the provincial affairs entrusted to him. There has never been any proof that in the sixty millions that has been expended, taking the past eighteen years only, one dollar of it has been expended for a corrupt purpose. In that sixty millions the opposition has only divided the house on half a million, principally for new offices, or three quarters of a cent, on the dollar. The commission of finance appointed when Mr. Ross assumed office reported that the methods of book-keeping were excellent and exhibited the provincial transactions in as full details as those of an ordinary financial institution. The province has a surplus of two and a half millions. Its rate of expenditure per head of population compares favorably with that of other provinces, and its financial position is the best in the dominion. Compare the record of the liberals in Ontario with that of the conservatives at Ottawa, who accounted the whole world by the corruption revelation in 1891. Only last November the London News (Int.) felt called upon to protest against the slanderous statements of the Mail-Enterprise and Mr. Whitney in comparing the Ross government to Tammany, and said: "Make a careful examination and a strict, honest comparison and you will find that the administration of the best state in the union is corrupt and vile compared with the administration in Ontario; further, that in all Canada, in all America, there is no other state, city or province where public affairs are as clean as in our province." Is it a light thing that such a testimonial can be given to Ontario's administration after thirty years' service?

Second, the government has been efficient. It is the complaint of Lord Rosebery in the old country that the public departments have sunk into a state of inefficiency. We do not need to go beyond the Ontario agricultural college for an example of the efficiency which characterizes the agriculture and public works departments. The body of legislation given the province by Sir Oliver Mowat and his successors has drawn forth warm encomiums from other countries; our educational and other systems and methods are made the basis of similar institutions in the newer provinces; our expenditure is proportioned to our income; the men who administer the affairs of the province have been successful men in their several callings, and the business of the government has been conducted with ability and strength. Is it a light thing that efficiency has characterized Ontario's administration the past thirty years?

Third, the government is progressive. A government that may possibly escape the dangers of corruption and inefficiency incident to a long term, may perhaps become stagnant and non-progressive. That cannot be said of the Ontario government. "Build up Ontario," the policy of the government, has been shown to be something more than a mere catch-word. Since Mr. Ross outlined his policy at Whitby in 1898, the government have bent their energies to the development of the province along the lines indicated. The government has been in advance of the people in some respects, but the good roads, sugar beet, cold storage, and other like legislation is beginning to bear fruit. The provision governing railway subsidies, public contracts, pulp agreements, etc., have been recent in the interests of Canadian labor and Canadian material; and railway agreements have provisions for public control and re-working. The liberal government has been the first among provincial governments to plan a government railway. It has opened the way, in the prohibition referendum, for the voice of the people being taken on important social issues. Is it a light thing that the government has shown itself responsive to the growth of the principle of public control, and ready to encourage development in old as well as in New Ontario?

Honesty, efficiency, progressiveness—these are the fundamentals of good government. Is the liberal government entitled to a renewal of your confidence on these essentials? We do not claim that the liberal governments and the administrations have been perfect, nor that there is no room for difference of opinion as to some of their measures and details of their policy. We do not say either that the province would go to the dogs were Mr. Whitney returned to power; no party has a divine right to rule, nor does any party have a monopoly of the brains and patriotism of the country. But the conservative record in Ontario has been a series of grave blunders—on provincial rights. Separate school legislation, on New Ontario development, on the O. A. college for instance—and the conservative party in Ontario has not yet put forth the man and measures that afford the moderate people of Ontario warrant for expecting a clean, consistent, efficient policy at their hands. Mr. Whitney is not acceptable within his own ranks, though they have now closed up for the fight, while Mr. Ross carries the fullest confidence of his party.

Honesty, efficiency, progressiveness—these are the vital things in good government, no matter what side issues are dinned into your ears. And the liberal party may well feel proud of the grand service the liberal leaders and organization have given the

people of Ontario the past thirty years in this respect, and may with all confidence and justice, ask a renewal of the support of the great, determining, moderate force which rules elections.

"VICTIMIZING" A WIFE.
She Hands a Fortune to Her Husband's Banker.
London, April 29.—The court of appeal heard arguments in a rather uncommon case in which a bank and a reckless husband figure largely. A good many years ago F. J. Reed, a Plymouth wine merchant, owed money to his bankers—Batten, Carne, and Carme—and gradually his indebtedness rose to something like £230,000. His wife, who had "expectations" from her wealthy father, was induced to sign guarantees amounting to £60,000, which were handed to the bank as cover for his overdrafts. In 1893 she executed a deed assigning all her reversionary interest (valued at £23,000), and this, too, was deposited with the bank.

Reed, it is alleged, behaved very badly, and deceived both his wife and Mr. Harvey, the bank manager, as to the real position. The bank went into liquidation, and Mrs. Reed was advised to seek restitution; her plea being that she was coerced by her husband and threatened with bankruptcy by Mr. Harvey unless she made him an assignee of her prospective fortune. In fact, she was victimized by both men, said counsel. In her action before justice Grantham to have the documents set aside, the jury took that view, and found that the lady was entitled to redress.

The liquidator says it is still for Mrs. Reed to set up this contention now, and the appeal is for a new trial on the ground that the jury were misled and the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

STOLE 100 HORSES.
Thieves Confess Operations in New York and Boston.
Boston, April 29.—A confession by the thief of more than 100 horses and carriages in cities between New York and Boston, and in New Jersey has been apparently cleared up was made to the police by Orrin Aylesbury, who, with his brother, William Aylesbury, and James Goulding, was arrested in Somerville on March 29th.

According to Aylesbury, the plan of the three men was to steal a horse and carriage in the suburbs of Boston and drive to Providence, where a sale was made. There, the horse and carriage would be stolen and driven to another point and sold. This would be repeated, until New York was reached. Then the men would start back, stealing in the same manner. Fourteen rigs were stolen from a stand in front of the Brooklyn city hall, eleven in New York city and four in Newark, N. J. New London and New Haven are included in the list of cities where Aylesbury says thefts were committed.

GAINED TEN DAYS.
On the Season of Navigation for Grain Carriers.
Montreal, Wiscon.
Anticipation and realization are not always sure to make close connection, especially when it is a matter of transportation, either by land or water carriers. It was mentioned some weeks ago, that the Montreal transportation company's steamer "Welland" had been delayed in winter at Collingwood instead of at Kingston, in order to test the possibility of saving a week or ten days in the season. Previously the season had commenced from Kingston and the Welland had been delayed, of course, before the steam carriers could reach the head of the lakes.

It turns out that the company's expectations have been realized. Their carriers have been down to Kingston and away back again on their way. The saving for the season will be at least ten days, and in Canadian lake navigation that means a very great deal.

ENGAGES IN FIGHT.
Many People Are Injured in Altercation in Asia Minor.
London, April 28.—Cabling from Constantinople, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that as an outcome of a dispute last Friday as to where the foreign consuls should be seated during the services in the Greek church at Adana, in Asia Minor, the congregation became embroiled in a fight, in which many persons were injured, some of them mortally.

Couldn't Cure Her Of Love.
Chicago, April 29.—Irene Mayhew Graves, daughter of Charles Graves, wholesale jeweler, is twenty years old. To cure her of a school girl love she was sent to Europe for a year. Charles Bennett, of Minneapolis, whom she met when she was sixteen, was the object of her affection. She came back recently. Two days ago Bennett met her by chance on the street. They clasped and were married in Milwaukee.

N. W. T. Elections.
Regina, N.W.T., April 29.—The Northwest legislative assembly will be dissolved at once and writs will be issued on the 30th inst. Nominations will be held May 10th and polling May 21st.

The debt on the Metropolitan Methodist church, Toronto, \$57,000, has been covered by subscriptions, large and small, all but \$1,000, from members of the congregation. Forty thousand dollars had been paid, and it is hoped that the remaining \$17,000 will be handed in by next year's anniversary, which it is planned to make a glorious jubilee.

W. J. Webster, Westport, is having the machinery taken out of a woolen mill at Durban, Ont., for shipment to his new mill at Edmonton, Alberta.

W. C. Frobenberg, Westport, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the united counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Beaufort has a population of 3,207, a decrease of sixty-one over 1901. The assessed value is \$1,064,410. On Thursday Allan E. Stapley, Napanea, and Miss Sarah Keller, Belleville, were married.

Atlantic Pulp and Paper Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$3,000,000

In Shares of \$100 each, divided into 15,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, \$1,500,000; 15,000 Common Shares, \$1,500,000

\$850,000 of 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock is now offered to the Public for Sale at par

PAYABLE: 10 per cent. on application, 20 per cent. on allotment, 20 per cent. two months after allotment, 25 per cent. four months after allotment, and 25 per cent. six months after allotment.

DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT—W. C. EDWARDS, M.P., of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, Lumber Manufacturers, Ottawa.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. Y. ELLIS, Vice-President of P. W. Ellis & Co., Limited, Manufacturing Jewelers, Toronto.
CHAS. H. WATEROUS, President of Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited, Brantford.
J. W. WARDROBE, Director The New Richmond Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal.
W. M. MCINTYRE, Paper Manufacturer (also Mechanical Superintendent Laurentide Pulp Co.), and
W. R. P. PARKER, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto.
A. J. H. THOMPSON, Wholesale Paper Merchant, Buffalo.
A. J. H. THOMPSON, Manufacturer, Toronto.
CHAS. LYMAN, President of the Lyman-Knox Co., Limited, Montreal.
Solicitors—PARKER & BICKFORD, Toronto, Canada.
Brokers—SUTHERLAND & CAMERON, Ottawa, Canada.

Registrars of Stock and Transfer Agents:
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited, Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg.

N.B.—Since the Prospectus of the Company was issued (about the First of April), the Company has received two offers for the purchase of its entire output of paper. These offers are entirely unsolicited, and are from parties whose standing is such as to guarantee the performance of any contract they may undertake. One of these offers covers the first year of production, and the other covers the first three years. Either offer, if accepted, would be sufficiently profitable to assure the payment of the full dividend on the Preferred Stock, provide the amount required by the Charter for a Reserve Fund, and leave a balance sufficient to pay a large dividend on the Common Stock, if no unforeseen contingencies should arise. This does not include profits estimated from the sale of sulphite pulp or from the saw mill, which, it seems reasonable to suppose, would be sufficient to cover all unexpected contingencies.

PROSPECTUS

Objects of the Company
The Atlantic Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, has been organized in order to take advantage of the unrivaled facilities for the manufacture of pulp and paper at New Richmond, on the Bale des Chateaux, and by its charter, has powers of the fullest description. It is confidently believed that pulp and paper can be more economically manufactured there than any other place in America.

- 1. Cheap and unlimited pulp wood;
- 2. Adequate water power cheaply developed;
- 3. Pure water for the manufacturer;
- 4. Cheap labor;
- 5. Low transport charges;
- 6. Efficient management.

It will be seen that the facilities possessed by this Company assure a point of cheapness in the production of paper never attained before, while the situation of the mills on the Atlantic seaboard makes it possible to ship to all foreign ports by water without trans-shipment. As the Company proposes to confine itself almost exclusively to the export trade, it will readily be seen that this gives it further advantages over all other companies.

WOOD SUPPLY.—No paper mill in Canada has greater advantages in point of situation. Many companies do not own their own limits, being entirely dependent on outside purchases, and subject to fluctuations of supply and price. Other companies owning limits have to transport their wood from great distances by water or rail. Thus we find mills at Meriton and Niagara Falls are bringing their pulpwood from Central Quebec. Some prosperous paper companies even buy their pulp in the manufactured state. The mills of the Atlantic Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, will be built about two miles from the limits, where there will also be a very large mill-pond capable of holding several million logs. The Little Cascapedia River flows from end to end through the center of the limits, and the large number of tributary streams flows away with the greater part of the hauling usually entailed in getting out pulp wood, thereby greatly decreasing the cost.

WATER POWER.—Mr. George F. Hardy of New York, the foremost American authority on this subject, has made a thorough examination of the water power that can be developed on the Little Cascapedia River at a point immediately adjoining the proposed mill site, and his report shows that sufficient power can be developed to run mills of even greater capacity. This report can be seen at the office of the undersigned, or at any office of the National Trust Company, Limited.

WATER SUPPLY.—Pure and clean water is one of the most important factors in connection with pulp and paper-making. The bed of the Little Cascapedia River is rocky, and owing to its crystal-like clearness and purity the water in the river is suitable for making the finest grades of paper without the expense of filtering, which is almost invariably required at other mills.

COST OF LABOR.—The labor employed in the mills and woods cost less than probably any other American mill, as far as known, as competent men in this section of the country, on account of the cheapness of living, ask very low wages.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.—The shipping facilities of this Company are certainly unequalled by any similar enterprise in Canada, the situation of the mills on the Bale des Chateaux giving every possible advantage for export trade, which is probably the most profitable field. Arrangements can be made with Atlantic steamship lines to run steamers from New Richmond for eight months in the year, as required. During the winter months favorable winter rates have been arranged with the Railway Companies to St. John and Halifax, New Richmond being on the line of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, which will be connected with the mills by a siding.

MANAGEMENT.—The Company has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Wm. M. McIntyre, formerly Mechanical Superintendent with the Laurentide Pulp Company, Limited, who will act as Manager of the construction and operation of the mills. Mr. McIntyre has had over twenty years' experience in pulp and paper-making, and is regarded as an authority on the manufacture of pulp and paper.

PROPERTIES
The properties and limits acquired by the Company contain about three hundred and two square miles, or one hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred acres, more or less. The wood is principally spruce, and there is also a large quantity of cedar, pine, birch, balsam, balsam of Gilead, and poplar. The Company has reports on this property made by five different expert Rangers, acting independently. Copies of these may be seen at any office of the National Trust Company, Limited, or at the office of the undersigned.

ISSUE OF STOCK
For the acquiring of the said property, equipment of the pulp and paper mills, the development of the water power, building the railway siding to the mills, and the furnishing of sufficient working capital, the present issue of Preference Stock is made. The whole of the Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preference Stock has been authorized to be issued on the following terms:

For every two shares of Seven per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock subscribed and paid for, there will be allotted by way of bonus one share of fully paid Common Stock.
The Seven Per Cent. Preferred Stock is Cumulative, carries yearly dividends, and has priority over the Common Stock as to both dividends and assets.
After the payment of the dividend on the Preferred Stock, and before any payment of dividend on the Common Stock, a further sum of one per cent. must be applied to a Reserve Fund, under the charter. This fund will be for the further assuring of the dividends on the Preferred Stock. Application will be made in due course for the listing of the shares of the Company on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges.
Applications for Preferred Shares should be forwarded to the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited, Toronto, Montreal, or Winnipeg; or to SUTHERLAND & CAMERON, Brokers, Ottawa, Canada.
Checks, drafts, etc., are to be made payable to the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited.
If the whole amount applied for be not allotted, the surplus paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.
Further information and Forms of Application can be obtained at the offices of SUTHERLAND & CAMERON, 48 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA, CANADA, or the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO, MONTREAL, and WINNIPEG.
We offer the Preferred Stock for sale on the above terms.

SUTHERLAND & CAMERON, Brokers
OTTAWA, CANADA.