



ALDNESS

Thin Hair, Discolored Hair, etc.

HOUSE, CHATHAM,

TUE DAY, April 29th

WAVY and PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of every description, ect.

can improve your personal appearance.

In features and disfigured heads caused through the loss of hair made perfection.

IT was not so we their fine looks to the skill of Prof. Dorenwend.

It fail to see his new PATENT HAIR STRUCTURE, patented all over the world.

Private Apartments Secured at Hotel

Remember for ONLY 1 DAY
rst-class cut hair, Especially gray and white hair taken
in exchange.

Did You

ir Broad, Plos, kos, Buns, oto.,

omerville,

onfectioner

oring Medicine

adley's Brug

ver

of. Dorenwend

Coming!

L. W. KNAPP M. D

many a man may quickly cure
after years of suffering
and weakness, lost vitality,
sees, varioccele, etc., and enmail, weak organs to full size
or. Simply send your name
lost to Dr. Knapp Medical Co.
all Bldg, Detroit, Mich., and
ll gladly send the free receipt
ll directions so that any man
lly cure himself at home. This
inly a most generous offer,
following extracts taken from
ly mail, show what men
their generosity.

Sirs—Please accept my sincere
or yours of recent date. I
ten your treatment a thorit and the benefit has been

L. W. KNAPP M. D

extraordinary. It has completely
braced me u. L. I am just as vigorous
as when a boy and you cannot realize
how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked
beautifully. Results were exactly
what I needed. Strength and vigor
have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

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"Dear Sirs—Your method worked
have have is extended in the fashion to
the romance that had been going

LAST

Old Trinity had just tolled the hour of 2 when John Paine alighted from a Broadway car at Wall street. Walking slowly down the "hill of millions" to William street, he entered the counting rooms of Charles Palms & Co., bankers and brokers, and passed quickly through the main offices to the private room of the senior member of the firm. Paine was private secretary to Charles Palms, the Wall street financier and millionaire. He had been in the firm's employ for fifteen years and had worked his way from office boy at \$3 a week to private secretary at \$3,000 per year.

Yet as he sat in the luxuriously fitted Tet as he sat in the luxuriously fitted office he was not the happy hearted, "lucky dog" his associates deemed him, for he was in love—and he told himself hopelessly—with beautiful Margaret Palms, daughter and sole heiress of his employer. It was hardly possible that the millionaire would accept his secretary as his son-in-law, even if Margaret—Jack Paine's heart heat faster at ret— Jack Paine's heart beat faster at the thought—did she love him?

He knew the banker's dread that some man would marry his daughter for her money. He had told him in their confidential relations that no man should ever pay court to Margaret unless he could prove his ability to sup-port her unaided in the fashion to which she had been accustomed. The

we man can, that she cared for him, yet he dared not speak. To gain the coveted prize he must first convince her father of his financial capabilities.

This seemed impossible, for all that be possessed in the world beyond his salary were a few acres of nonproduc-tive Pennsylvania land, which he had chased several years before during

He recalled all this with a sigh. Then his face flushed with newborn hope as



he reread the letter received that morning from his uncle, Charles Paine, a

South Dakota mine expert:

South Dakota mine expert:

My Dear Nephew—Forgive hasts and brevity. The matter is urgent. The representatives of an English spoilcats are Bere to examine the Last Chance with a view to purchasing and operating it on a large scale if the experts report havorably. I am convinced from a cursory examination that they will do so. The mine has not been operated lately on account of friction among the stockholders. The stock, I am told, is selling for almost nothing in New York. Now, Jack, my boy, I am in a position to know twenty-four hours abend of the syndicate just what the experts will report and will let you know by wire if favorable. I inclose check for \$16,400, every penny I possess, which you are to invest in Last Chance stock immediately on receipt of my wire. As for yourself, my boy, beg, borrow and steal every dollar yose can lay your hands on, and buy, buy, buy Last Chance. Your unde, ... Curauxs.

"Yee." muttered Jack as he settled himself more comfortably in his easy mself more comfortably in his easy air. "The first thing in the morning

I'll accept Horgan & Eby's offer for my land. I hate to part with it at that re, but it's my last chance." As he sat speculating dreamily on the hope that the letter had awakened in his heart a cierk entered and handed him a telegram. Jack took the yellow nvelope and, hastily tearing it open,

Report O. E. Buy at any price. Sell at no Charles Parks.

Report O. K. Buy at any price. Sell at no price.

"Eureka!" he cried, jumping to his feet. "If any one asks for me, I am gone for the day."

Grabbing his hat, he rushed from the office and hurried up the street.

"There is yet time," he muttered, glancing up at Trinity's clock as he entered the Drexel building, where the offices of Horgan & Eby were located. It was just half past 2.

Shortly after 3 o'clock he emerged from the same building richer by \$10.00, but no longer the owner of the Pennsylvania land.

The Mining Exchange was startled the following morning by the wonderful activity of Last Chance, a stock long considered a "sleeper." The wild rumors that few about the street credited the rise to old man Palms. The stock bounded from 25 to 50 to 100

excitement, which increased to frenzy when it became known that Paints' private secretary was actively engaged in the deal. At 1 o'clock Last Chance

Bending over the ticker in the private fice of Palms & Co. with stern and aggard face stood Jack Paine, nerv usly running the tape through his ingers. It seemed to say to him over nd over again, with its r-r-r-r, ti-tick,

ti-tick, tick:

"Last Chance is up, up, up," until Last Chance sold at 350.

He stood for a moment as if dazed by the sudden fortune that was now his, and then as he thought of Margaret he flew to the outer office, already crowded with excited brokers. He would close his deals. No; there was only an hour more before the exchange closed. He would wait till morning. His fortune might then be doubled, for the syndicate had undoubtedly acted by this time.

He ordered a hansom. He must carzy the news to Margaret.

While waiting he received the congratulations of his friends. Already he heard himself called a Napoleon of finance. The hansom arrived. He ran to the inner office for his hat. R-r-r, titick, ti-tick, tick. He would take one more look before going. What was that he saw?

"Heat Chance 270"

"Last Chance 270!" No; it could not be. His eyes had deceived him-r-r-r. ti-tick, ti-tick, tick

Cold perspiration stood on his fore-head. Again that ominous ticking, again and again, and down, down, down went Last Chance until with scarcely a rally it broke to 75.

and as the tape ran through his nerve-less fingers he felt his fortune slipping through his grasp—ti-tick, ti-tick, tick, L. C. 50! A deadly faintness seized him. L. C. 20! He gasped for breath. One more point against him and he was a ruined man. R-r-r-r, ti-tick, tick-L. G. 19-and

the clock struck 3. "Margaret, my love," he cried wildly, "I have lost you!"
"Jack," cried a sweet voice in his ear,

"you have been dreaming!"

It was Margaret, and the next me-ment he was telling her of his unpleas-

ant dreams.

"I am glad that I was the one to wake you," she whispered. "It ought to be a good omen. Papa wanted some papers from the bank, and as I had some errands in the neighborhood I volunteered to get them."

At this inopportune moment a mes-nenger boy entered. "A telegram, sir." Jack tore it open and read: We are authorized to offer \$300,000 for you ennsylvania property. Wire answer.
Goldmark & Morgan.

He forgot the waiting boy as he caught the girl in his arms, crying: "We have struck oil!"

Popular Books Unread. Some light is thrown on the position which a public library should take in regard to the fiction of the day by the recent statement of a London librarian as recorded in The Library World. According to his experience, many of the books most conspicuously advertised are in great demand, but are not read. This one huge book, which could hardly be read inside a week, was drawn eleven times in a month, and it is a common thing for one of these books of the moment to be drawn one day and returned the next, the cons evidently finding the goods not up to the advertisement. This shows that an artificial demand can be created for a book just as for any other article merchandise if sufficient effort and skill are used in advertising it. But a ublic library can well afford to wait a ittle and see how much real worth there is in a new novel, and librarians are more and more coming to this point of view. The statement that such and such a novel has been "rejected" by a library is usually an error,

afford to buy everything, even if it had Strong Monosyliables.
Instructors in the art of literary com position usually condemn a string of monosyllables, but in the well known hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," written by a master of the English language, you may count thirty consecutive words of one syllable only. They of-

the truth being simply that the library has not selected it. No library could

end neither the eye nor the ear.
Milton often uses a series of mono ables. In the second book of "Paralise Lost" we have:

O'er hog or steep, through strait, rough, dense or rare, With head, hands, wings or feet, pursues

Such lines are not uncommon in the

Rocks, caves, takes, fens, bogs, dens and shades of death. And again: Of neither sea nor shore nor air nor fire.

-Notes and Queries.

Brown-It's curious about people's beliefs. They will give entire credence to the most absurd things and put no

Black-Yes, I've noticed it. There's Greene, now. He hasn't the least confidence in hash, but he'll eat and the croquettes and mince ple you can see

"Oh, that's a very poor painting."
exclaimed Aunt Sue at the art gallery.
Eagerly we asked how she knew, for
no one believed Aunt Sue to be an art

she replied convincingly .-

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, \$4,500,000

\$850,000 of 7 percent. 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. Eliis & Co., Limited, Manufacturing Jewelers, Toronto. CHAS. H. WATEROUS, President of Waterous Engine Works Co., Limit J. W. WARDROPE, Director The New Richmond Lumber Co., Limited, ed, Brantford.

R. H. THOMPSON, Wholesale Paper Merchant, Buffalo. A. J. H. ECKARDI, Manufacturer, Toronto.

CHARLES LYMAN, President the Lyman-Knox Co., Limited, Montreal. W. R. P. PARKER, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto.

WM. M. Mointyre, Paper Manufacturer (late Mechanical Superintende Laurentide Pulp Co.), and

Bankers-THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. 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 orders are entirely unsolicited, and are from parties whose standing is such as to guarantee the performance of any contract they may of paper. These orders are entirely unsolicited, and are from parties whose standing is such as to guarantee the performance of any contract they may undertake. One or 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 divident on the Preferred Stock, provide the amount required by the Charter for a Reserve Fund, and leave a profitable to assure the payment of the full divident on the Preferred Stock, if no unioreseen contingencies should arise. This does not include profits estimated from balance sufficient to pay a large dividend on the Common Stock, if no unioreseen contingencies should arise. This does not include profits estimated from balance sufficient to pay a large dividend on the Common Stock, if no unioreseen contingencies should arise. This does not include profits estimated from balance sufficient to pay a large dividend on the Common Stock, if no unioreseen contingencies should arise.

PROSPECTUS

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY The Atlantic Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, has been organized in order to take advantage of the unrivalled facilities for the manufacture of pulp and paper at New Richmond, on the Bale des Chaleurs, 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.

The essentials to the success of such a concern are:

1. Cheap and unlimited pulp wood;
2. Adequate water power cheaply developed;
3. Pure water for the manufacturer;

2. Adequate water for the manufacturer;

2. Adequate water for the manufacturer;

 Cheap labor;
 Low transportation charges;
 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 advantage over all other companies.

1. 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 Merriton and Niugara Falls are bringing their pulpwood from Central Cuebes. wood from great distances by water of rail. Thus we find mills at Merriton 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 does away with the greater part of the haulnumber of tributary streams does away with the greater part of the hauling usually entailed in getting out pulp wood, thereby greatly decreasing

2. 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

3. 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 Caseapedia 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

4. 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,

5. TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.—The shipping facilities of this Company are certainly unequalled by any similar enterprise in Canada, the situation of the mills on the Bate des Chaleurs 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. 5. TRANSPORTATION CHARGES .- The shipping facilities of this

6. 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.

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, balm of Glead, 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.

The following is an extract from one of the reports:

"I have been working in the lumber woods for twenty years or more, and have traveled and examined limits in the State of Maine, New Brunswick, and Quebec, and worked in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and I am sure this is the best pulp limit I have ever seen or traveled over."

On the basis of any one of these reports a conservative estimate shows that there is sufficient pulpwood now on the limits to supply the proposed mills for more than 65 years. As spruce wood will replace itself in from twenty-four to thirty years, it will be seen that there is sufficient wood on the limits to afford a perpetual scapply to a mill double the capacity of that now contemplated.

new contemplated.

The freehold property consists of twenty acres where the saw mill, dwellings, and office are situated, and 356% acres on the bank of the Little Cascapedia River, where it is proposed to build the Pulp and Paper Mills.

THE PULP AND PAPER MILLS

A Paper Mill with a daily capacity of 54 tons.

A Ground Wood Pulp Mill with a daily capacity of 50 tons, and

A Sulphite Pulp Mill with a daily capacity of 40 tons.

Mr. George F. Hardy has estimated the cost of erecting the Pulp and Paper Mills and of developing the water power at \$950,000. The balance from the sale of the Preferred Stock will be sufficient to complete the payments for the limits, water power, saw mill, etc., provide working capital, and leave a substantial balance for contingencies.

. THE SAW MILL

There is on the property a saw mill, equipped with the latest improved machinery, capable of turning out from 35,000 to 40,000 superficial feet of sawn lumber in ten hours, and is equipped with all necessary power, gearing, shafting, etc., for the installation of another saw, which would double the capacity.

The markets will be chiefly foreign, including the Eastern States and Great Britain. In view of the expected advances in the price of paper in the Eastern States it is probable that the greater part of the output will be marketed there. Situated as the mills will be on the seaboard, paper can be laid down in Liverpool and New York, duty paid, at such a price as to defr competition.

to defy competition.

Freight quotations can be seen at the offices of the National Trust Company, or the undersigned.

ESTIMATE OF BUSINESS AND PROFITS

Estimating the cost of puip wood at \$2.25 a cord, careful estimates made for the Company show that the ground wood pulp should not cost over \$5.89 a ton, and sulphite pulp not over \$16.00 a ton. The actual cost of newspaper from pulp, estimated at these prices, should not be over \$16.94 a ton. This is after making all necessary allowance for depreciation and renewal of plant, and all charges of management and selling.

The following estimate of the annual output of the mills has been prepared by Mr. Wm. M. McIntyre, a practical pulp and paper manufacturer, and is believed to be conservative and well within the mark, and includes allowances for salaries and contingencies:

16.902 tons of newspaper at \$27.00 a ton

16,902 tons of newspaper at \$37.00 a ton f.o.b. at mills ... \$625,374.00 8,2941/2 tons of sulphite pulp at \$30.00 a ton f.o.b. at mills ... 248,835.00 \$874,209.00 Cost of producing same:
16,902 tons of newspaper, at \$16.94 a ton 286,319.83
8234½ tons of sulphite pulp at \$16 a ton 286,319.83

Available for Reserve Fund and further Dividends ... \$350,177.12

The ground wood pulp and the balance of sulphite pulp will be consumed in the paper mill of the Company. The estimated profits from the operation of the saw mill are not in-

The estimated profits from the operation of the saw mill are not included in these figures, but owing to the enormous quantities of cedar on the limits, substantial profits should be made from the manufacture of railway ties, shingles, etc. The Laurentide Pulp Company, Limited, in its annual report, June 30th, 1900, stated that the Company's saw mill added to annual report, June 30th, 1900, stated that the Company's saw mill added to the year's profits an amount equal to its entire cost, although it was operated for only three months of the year, and estimated that the future profits from this source would cover the interest on the entire hand issue of the Company.

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 divide

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 one one, 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, Tor-

onto, 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 effices of Sutherland & Cameron, 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada, or the National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Montreal, and Winniped.

We offer the Preferred Stock for sale on the above terms. SUTHERLAND & CAMERON, Brokers OTTAWA, CANADA.

with the the title in the

(ENNEDY & KERGAN

Cures Guaranteed