Undigested Food

When any portion of food remains in the stomach and refuses to digest, it causes the torments of indigestion. This undigested food rapidly ferments, irritating the sensitive coating of the stomach, while other parts of the body, particularly the head, suffer in consequence.

So long as this undigested food remains in the stomach, the discomfort continues. A few doses of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

stop all fermentation, sweeten the contents of the stomach and give natural assistance that relieves the stomach of its burden. The use of Beecham's Pills gradually strengthens the stomach nerves and soon restores them to a normal, healthy condition.

Beecham's Pills positively cure all stomach troubles, while their beneficial effects on the liver and kidneys greatly improve the general health.

Beecham's Pills have been used and recommended by the general public for over fifty years.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

Consider Your Feet!

You demand a coat that fits right the first time on. Why buy a shoe that doesn't, and has to be painfully "broken in"?

You can always get a

"Traveller"

that fits every part of your foot the first time on, and always gives you solid comfort.

The more you wear "Travellers" the more you'll wonder how we make them at the price—$3.50 to $4.50.

Ames-Holden Limited, St. John, N.B.

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THERE WILL BE NO BLOCKADE IN MOVING THE WESTERN CROP RAILROAD MEN ARE CONFIDENT

CARS FOR THE CROP.	
Canadian Pacific	16,000
Canadian Northern	7,000
Grand Trunk Pacific, over	4,000
Total	27,000

Montreal, Aug. 1.—The Western farmer has little to fear regarding the moving of the present crops, according to the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Grand Trunk Pacific. The managers of these roads claim that never before have they been in such good shape to handle the incoming tide of Western grains and produce. At the same time, the hope to move the crop in three weeks or a month is all tommy-rot, and an impossibility under any circumstances.

J. W. Leonard, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, said: "We have now 11,000 cars lying idle for which we would be very glad to find employment. With regard to the statement that since 1906 settlement has increased easily 200,000 but rolling stock has not, our official figures testify that it has been increasing year by year, that intended for use in the West as well as that retained for Eastern trade. In June, 1905, we had 16,743 cars in commission; June, 1906, we had 18,884; in June, 1907, the number increased to 21,070 and this year we have 26,054, all available for traffic, all looking for it.

"Now, with regard to the west, we will have at the beginning of this year's harvest 16,000 cars available for the grain crop movement eastward and for the carrying of merchandise westward on the return journey. This is 2,000 more cars than we have ever had in the west. I may say frankly that it is utterly impossible to move this crop out of the west in three or four weeks. It cannot be done. This year, according to the reports that have reached us, we are going to have three or four week's more to move the crop in than we have ever had before. That is because the crop is maturing nearly a month earlier. We do not anticipate navigation will close on the lakes any sooner than usual, so we are pretty certain to have that much of an advantage over recent years.

"Then other systems have increased their facilities as well as ourselves; and as an entirely new factor we will have the Grand Trunk Pacific, which will be in a position to bring down a considerable quantity of grain as far as Winnipeg. In our own case, our double track, which is completed all except eighty miles, will enable us to move it from Winnipeg to Fort William with greater rapidity than before."

Canadian Pacific officials state that the road is in good shape for the work ahead, that the roadbed had been put in good condition all along the route, and that the equipment of rolling stock is up to the full capacity of the tracks. They are particularly well equipped with locomotives. Sixteen of the larger type have just come out of the shops and are ready to be put into service as soon as the traffic presents itself.

From Grand Trunk Pacific sources it was learned that the new road, which will be in operation from Saskatoon to Winnipeg, has between 4,000 and 5,000 cars—a large number of which were temporarily loaned to the Grand Trunk when that system required them for its traffic. It has been for some time sending its equipment westward, and when the grain carrying begins it will be able to play an effective part in the bringing out of the harvest.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, third vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, made the following statement: "We have kept in close touch with crop conditions in the West and we think that we are in a position to meet every reasonable condition in that regard.

"It must be remembered that for months past—and the traffic reports from week to week corroborate this statement—the movement of freight of all kinds has been very limited. Thousands of cars have been sidetracked and engines by the hundred have been put out of commission for lack of traffic to haul.

"Notwithstanding this, the executive of the Canadian Northern Railway, realizing the conditions likely to be met with in the event of a heavy crop movement, will have nearly one thousand box cars more than they had a year ago, and ninety engines more than they had a year ago; so that approximately speaking, they will have over seven thousand box cars and about three hundred engines ready for service when the crop begins to move. I am speaking entirely of the Western lines.

"You can also say that the company is not losing sight of its obligation. Our offices in the West are keenly alive to the situation, and everything will be done that possibly can be done on behalf of this company to do its share to help meet any condition that may arise."

6,000,000 ACRES OF CROP

Winnipeg, July 31.—The Free Press has received reports from over two hundred correspondents on harvest conditions in the Canadian west.

Cutting will be general from August 15 to 30. Ninety per cent. of wheat has passed the blossom stage and is filling well.

The consensus of opinion is that western Canada will reap good average crops on six million acres.

Coarse grains are doing well and considerable barley is already cut.

Reports say harvesting of winter wheat is general in southern Alberta and returns are exceeding expectations everywhere.

Weak Fluttering Hearts.

Will never be cured by the false, unnatural stimulation of liquor. First increase your vitality, build up the system, strengthen and purify the blood—then the heart will respond and grow strong.

Ferrozone is precisely what to take, it gives you an appetite and a digestion that will look after everything that is eaten. Ferrozone improves nutrition, makes rich, vitalizing blood, and is positively the most powerful restorative and strengthener known to science; it improves the nerve tone, regulates the heart's action, makes the feeble strong and the sick well. Ferrozone will do you untold good and costs only 50c. at druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is completely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that canot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

COUGHS UP SHOE-BUTTON SHE ATE TWO YEARS AGO

When little Margaret Schniger, of Union Hill, N. J., was five, she swallowed a shoe button. That was two years ago, and a series of convulsions had racked her ever since. Three times X-ray photographs have been made of her entire body, but no picture of the button was obtained.

Yesterday, in Weismann's pharmacy in Union Hill, Margaret coughed up a small object which proved to be a shoe button, with the steel shank rusted and the button part swollen. The physicians who had examined the child vowed that it wasn't the same button, and couldn't have been, else the X-rays would have revealed it.

The child's parents, however, said she hadn't had a chance to eat another button. So the medical authorities are wondering where the button kept itself all this time, if it was really the original button.

FORTUNES PAID FOR RENT OF PROPERTY IN NEW YORK

$2 Per Square Foot For Office Space and $15 For Store Space a Common Figure--Highest Price, $35 a Square Foot, Paid by a Cigar Firm.

The island of Manhattan isn't very big, but it makes the most of itself. One little chunk of it, at Broadway and Wall street, commands a higher rental than is paid for the same amount of space anywhere else in the world. Slightly over $35 a square foot, averaging, it is said, $40,000 a year, is paid by a cigar company for one small store on this site, which goes to show that money invested in cigars does not all go up in smake.

A quarter of a million is the conservative sum as representing the combined rentals of space on the concourse floor of the Hudson Terminal building, while half a million is paid by a single firm for ten floors in a neighboring skyscraper, and, it is said, the Erie railroad more than matches this sum by the tidy rental it pays for five floors in the Cortlandt street terminal building. No other corporation has as much floor area in this structure.

People who want office space in Manhattan never seem to let a little matter of rent stand in the way of acquiring it. When John W. Gates desired a suite of private offices in upper Fifth avenue he paid $55,000 a year for a modest sized floor and fitted it up cosily at an expenditure of $12,000. His suite in the Trinity building cost him $50,000.

The post office is one of Manhattan's good teants. Close upon a quarter of a million dollars goes into Father Knickerbocker's pockets from the government, which pays $223,900 a year for post office stations, finding space in the Grand Central palace at $33,500 a year, at West Morton streets for $20,500 and at the Madison square and a few other stations at almost as high a figure. The produce exchange has the post office for a tenant. Like others, it has to pay the $7.50 a square foot, which totals up to $4,500 a year for store space in this building.

Lessees are so afraid that rents will continue to soar in Manhattan that many—the government included, have taken out as long leases as they could, while on the other hand, numerous agents have wisely provided against future contingencies of another kind and refused to lease except on long terms.

The longest lease of its kind in New York is that of a Greeley square site at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street for a term of 105 years. Four millions will be paid for the first forty-two years, and $8,000,000 for the rest of the term, an arrangement on the part of the lessee, Harry Levey, which goes to show that he believes the site will increase in valuation a generation or so after he has erected a two or three-million dollar structure to stand on that corner on completion of the Pennsylvania tunnel.

The old New York Club site at Fifth avenue and 35th street, has been taken by a grocery firm for a term of twenty-five years for $4,000,000 net, while another lease for the same period has been entered into for No. 1 West 34th street.

"Notwithstanding the present money stringency there has been no appreciable reduction in rentals for office space this year," said Robert A. Graniss, jr., vice-president of the firm of Pease & Elliman, speaking about downtown office buildings. "The general average of offices rent for $2 a square foot, and $30,000 for a floor is considered a pretty good rental in the average office building. A common price is about 28 by 18 feet in size, which is usually partitioned off into three rooms.

It is said that the Empire building in which the Carnegie Steel Co. is, that its offices rent for over $3 a foot, or more than $1,000 a room, and some companies occupy several floors in this building, each representing an annual fortune in rentals. The same prices obtain in the Trinity and its companion buildings, where no company occupies more than two floors at an estimated rental of more than $30,000 a floor. It is said that these prices are matched by those obtaining in the City Investing Co., Hanover bank, Equitable, Singer and Terminal buildings.

In the neighborhood of these structures store space rents at $15 a square foot, or $6,000 a year for a small store of four hundred square feet, while second floors, with only a short flight of stairs from the street, bring $10 a square foot, or $4,000 for a small store. Correspondingly high prices are those paid for offices which occupy especially advantageous positions.

In the uptown office district $30,000 a year is said to be the highest rental paid for a store flat. This is at Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and rooms for offices in this locality bring about $1,000 a year or $2.75 a square foot.

Significant of the times is the fact that private houses which have rented at $9,000 and $10,000 are now bringing only $4,000 and $5,000. For exceptionally fine houses people pay a rental of from $25,000 to $75,000 a year, a price which would have made the early Knickerbockers gasp, while the fact that the late J. Henry Smith paid $2,300,000 for the Whitney house when he bought it, with a few of its furnishings, would have caused the very wigs to rise from their heads in amazement.

"The most expensive residence property in Manhattan," said Messrs Pease & Elliman, "lies between Fifth and Madison avenues, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second street. In good sections this property sells for $400,000 to $500,000, while in Park and Madison avenues values run from $100,000 to $200,000 for a house and lot.

The highest rental paid recently for a house was $40,000 for a period of eight months. This house is in Sixty-second street, just off Fifth avenue. Scarcely two blocks below it in the avenue are apartments which are said to be the most expensive in the city, with an average annual rental of $15,000 each.

In this locality ten-room suites, unfurnished, may be had for $12,000 a year, while a block further down large suites entice the gregarious housholder at $7,500, unless he wants them for $9,000. Around Fiftieth street housekeeping apartments bring $12,000, while an apartment hotel not far distant asks $1,000 a room a year, and rents small suites at $5,000 a year.

Certain apartment hotels consider $600 to $800 a room a year no unreasonable figure to ask for suites of rooms, and that housekeepers agree with them is shown by the cheerfulness with which they pay this price.

New York hotels no longer shelter only a transient population. Each great caravansary means home to unnumbered small families. John W. Gates is said ta have paid $50,000 a year for his suite at the Plaza Hotel. A certain wealthy woman is said to exceed this figure by $10,000 in the sum she pays for her luxurious hotel apartments. At the Holland House one may enjoy the use of two rooms and a bath for $15,000 a year, and at the St. Regis at the rate of $25 a day, while the Waldorf charges $20,000 a year for small suites.

The St. Regis is perhaps the only place in New York which will not make a long lease. A tenant is charged by the day only, and may decrease or add to the number of rooms in his suite at his own convenience and depart at pleasure, with no lease to occasion months of outlay during absence.

The highest rents in New York are paid for standing room. The most princely rental paid for store, office, residence, apartment or hotel space does not compare, proportionately, with the sum expended for an humble bootblack stand, a soda fountain or cigar kiosk.

A. Schulte pays $30 a square foot for cigar privileges in the Courtlandt street Terminal building, and this is said to be next to the highest rent paid by anybody in the world. The cigar lease for the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Church streets runs for twelve years at a cost of $30 a square foot for 600 square feet, while the lease includes five other stands in the Terminal building at a total cost of half a million. One of these is in the exact centre of the Hudson terminal concourse floor, and for this glass booth, open on three sides and covering a space of 21 x 9 feet in size, a rental of $7,560 a year is charged. It is said that 188,000 cigars at two for 25 cents would have to be sold to cover a year's expenses of this stand, and taking other expenses into account, a quarter of a million would have to be disposed of before profits would begin.

Higher prices are paid for cigar privileges than for any other occupying a proportionate amount of space. In a Broadway office building $1,500 is received as annual rent for a stand 90 square feet in size, and such stands pay correspondingly high prices in other buildings and hotels.

Booth space is denied subject to bid and charged for on the basis of the business proposed as much as on the location of space. Eight trades are great lessees of space privileges, and rank in the following order as profitable tenants of these: Tobacco, bootblack, soda water, package candy, news, flowers, fruit and cutlery and satchel stands.

A bootblack formerly rented a large stand in the Empire building at a cost of $10,000 a year and one paid $4,000 for a small space in the Equitable building, which was the first to establish booth lined corridors, and even now charges as high as $2,000 for stand privileges. The bootblack privilege in the Hudson terminal rents for $10,000 a year for a term of 12 years.

Notwithstanding such a tax upon the privilege of shining shoes, bootblack stands netted Tony Aste a fortune and enabled him to maintain a costly racing stable.

GUARDS STOPPED FIELD MARSHAL

Soldiers at Quebec Failed to Recognize Lord Roberts in His Civilian Dress.

Quebec, July 31.—Napoleon, challenged by his sentry and debarred from entering his own line, had a parallel here. The Field Marshal was returning in civilian dress from the Lieutenant Governor's reception at Spencerwood on Tuesday shortly after six o'clock. He found the streets lined with troops for the State departure of his Royal Highness, and the carriage was at once challenged as it sought to drive through the lines leading from Grand Allee to the citadel. The troops failed to recognize the greatest soldier of the Empire without his crimson uniform and the blue sash of the Garter, and refused to let the carriage pass.

In vain the Earl protested who he was. A private's hand jerked the horses back, and Earl Roberts was forced to dismount and send the carriage on down the lines, while he started up the hill on foot to the citadel. In a couple of minutes Chief Detective Duncan, of Toronto, and Detective Carrington, of Montreal, came along in their automobile, and, showing their "no hindrance" pass, were allowed through. They at once recognized the Earl as he toiled up the steep hill, and invited him to join them. He was delighted and laughed heartily over the incident as they whirled along. When leaving the car, he shook hands with both.

Nell—Maude has lost a good friend in Jack.

Belle—Why, have they quarrelled?

Nell—No; they are married.—Philadelphia Record.

OTHER WOMEN CAN'T TELL

That is Why One Face Wash is Becoming so Popular.

Paint and powder are not now so much used as aids to the complexion as they were a few years ago, says an exchange. One reason given for the falling off in the use of these cosmetics is that women themselves often criticise the user of powder in quantities that attract notice, and few, indeed, are the women who can apply powder or rouge so that it will escape detection. There seems to be an almost universal return to the use of harmless home preparations. A recipe highly recommended and often used is the following: Rose water, 2 ounces; Cologne spirits, 1 ounce; Eppotone, 4 ounces. Every druggist has these ingredients for sale. Take them home and put the Eppotone in a pint of hot water (not boiling) and after dissolved strain and let cool then add the rose water and cologne spirits. This face wash can be applied daily and it leaves the complexion soft white smooth and velvety. There is nothing to rub off or show, and it takes off the shine and gloss of perspiration. Put this recipe in your scrap book and make a note also that Eppotone prevents or removes freckles, tan and sunburn.

Biggs—I fail to see anything remarkable about that man.

Diggs—That's because you don't know him. Last winter I had a cold for nearly two weeks, and, although I met him every day during that period he never once suggested a remedy.—Chicago News.

CORNS CURED IN 24 HOURS

You can painlessly remove any corn, either hard, soft or bleeding, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no scar, contains no acids; is harmless because composed only of healing gums and balms. Fifty years in use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists 25c. bottles. Refuse substitutes.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

PRICES FOR SATURDAY

Profitable to Purchasers

In Men's Clothing Department

Men's $3.00 English Hairline Pants, Saturday's price, $1.98
Men's 3.00 Hewson Tweed Pants, Saturday's price, 1.98
Men's 2.00 Cardigan Tweed Pants, Saturday's price 1.24
Men's 65c White Laundried Shirts, Saturday's price, 48c
Men's 65c Fancy Soft Front Shirts, Saturday's price, 48c
Men's 65c Duck Working Shirts, Saturday's price, 48c
Men's 75c Nat Wool Shirts and Drawers, Saturday's price, 48c
Men's 6c White Handkerchiefs, Saturday's price, 3c
Men's 10c Black Cotton Hose, Saturday's price 3prs. 25c
Men's $8.50 Canadian Tweed Suits, Saturday's price $5.98
Men's 12.00 Canadian Tweed Suits, Saturday's price 7.48
Men's 16.00 Fancy Worsted Suits, Saturday's price 9.98
Men's 18.00 Black Clay Worsted Suits, Saturday's price $11.98

Boys' Clothing Department

Boys' $3.00 Two-piece Suits, all wool Canadian Tweed, Saturday's price, $1.89
Boy's $5.00 Two-piece Suits, all wool Canadian Tweed, Saturday's price, 2.98

Men's Hat Department

The Great $3.00 King Hat Saturday's price $1.98
Men's $2.25 Hard or Soft Hat Saturday's price, 1.48

Shoe Department

Men's $5.00 Box Calf Oak Tan Sole, Rubber Heel, Saturday's price $3.48
Men's $4.00 Oxfords, Tan or Patent, Saturday's price, 2.98
Ladies' $4.00 Shoes, Tan or Patent Oxfords, Saturday's price, 2.98

Dry Goods Department

300 Globe Alarm Clocks, regular price $1.00 Saturday's price, 68c
150 Ladies' $1.50 Wrappers Saturday's price, 98c
75 Ladies' 2.25 Wash Suits. Saturday's price, $1.48
138 Ladies' 1.25 White Underskirts, Saturday's price. 98c
75 Ladies' 1.00 White Underskirts, Saturday's price, 58c
200 Ladies' 75c White Underskirts, Saturday's price, 68c
300 Ladies' Corset Covers from 15c to $1.25
Ladies' $1.25 D. and A. or P. C. Corsets, Saturday price 98c
Ladies' 1.00 D. and A. or P. C. Corsets, Saturday's price 78c
Ladies' 50c D. and A. or P. C. Corsets, Saturday price 39c
Our Special Tape Girdle Corset only 25c
Ladies' $2.75 all wool Golf Vest, fashionable shades $1.98
Ladies' $1.00 all wool Shawls, fashionable shades 69c
Ladies' $2.75 all wool Shawls, fashionable shades, $1.98
300 Shaker Blankets, reg. price $1.35; Sat. price 98c

Wilcox Bros.

Dock Street *and* Market Square