

July Specials!

Goods at Prices that will induce you to buy.

IS THERE ANYTHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST YOU?

MEN'S SUSPENDERS.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS—10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c. Your money worth in every pair.

CUFF LINKS —14c., 15c., 18c., 24c., 35c., pair and up.	BOYS' KHAKI DRILL PANTS , extra good value and superior wearing qualities; 37c. and 65c. pair.	JOB LOT OF MEN'S SHIRTS at 45c. and 70c. each. Negligee styles.
STUD SETS —4c., 12c., 15c. per set.	BOYS' SHIRT BLOUSES , 35c. A very low price to keep your boy cool.	MEN'S STRAW HATS , 75c. & \$1.10 each, in the leading Summer styles.
MEN'S CAPS in the leading styles, light and dark, from 30c. to 80c. each.	BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS , dressed fronts, all sizes; 25c., 40c., 45c. each. Worth regular price 80c. to \$1.20. Only fault, a bit soiled.	HARD FELT HATS , any price, from 60c. to \$2.30. Our styles are up-to-date.
Men's Soft Collars , 10c. each. These sell at some places for 20c. each.	Child's Rah Rah Hats. CHILDS' RAH RAH HATS in quiet shades with coloured bands, very light weight. Only 14c. each.	Men's Neck Ties , good values and regular, at 15c., 17c., up to 65c. each.

Men's Very Light Balbrigan Underwear.
MEN'S VERY LIGHT BALBRIGAN UNDERWEAR, only 35c. and 70c. per Garment. The most comfortable wear for hot weather.

HEADQUARTERS For Low Prices and Good Value.



LADIES' 3 PIECE HOUSE DRESSES.
LADIES' THREE PIECE HOUSE DRESSES—Waist, Skirt and Cap. We have secured only a few of this line of Special Value from the manufacturers and would ask your prompt attention if you wish to secure one.
A Special Line worth seeing is a White Soft Finish Shirting at the surprisingly low price of 10c. per yard. No dressing, very wide and thickens up instead of becoming thin after being washed. GET SOME WHILE IT LASTS.

Low Prices

Like you see here are sure to push the stock out quickly. Buy soon if you wish to save money.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS.
LADIES' WHITE PIQUE SUMMER SKIRTS, full, up-to-the-minute styles. Prices \$1.25 and \$1.65 each.

Children's Sleeping Suits.
CHILDS' SLEEPING SUITS, in fancy flannelette. 35c. each.
CHILDS' FLANNELETTE NIGHTIES. 35c. each.

A real bargain in LADIES' MUSLIN, COTTON & WHITE PIQUE, 1 PIECE DRESSES , \$1.65, \$2.20, \$3.00. Others prices in between.	DRESS MUSLINS, ETC. —Fancy Crepe in Helio, Rose, and Black shades, American Stripes and Fancy Spots of silk mercerized finish, different shades; 17c., 18c., 35c. Excellent appearance.	CASEMENT CLOTH —A very suitable house furnishing in Pink, Brown, Cream, Champagne, 18c. yard.
CHILDRENS' COTTON DRESSES , Blue, Fawn & Fancy, 40c., 60c., 70c., 75c., 80c. each.	WHITE MUSLINS , 7c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 16c., 18c.	DRESS PLAIDS , in Cotton effects, 16c. yard.
Lightly speed the hours, Box of Stationery , 17c. per box.	DRESS COTTONS , 10c., 16c., 22c., 24c. Good values.	BOOTS & SHOES in all the present day styles for Child, Man and Woman. Prices the lowest.
	RATTAN CLOTH makes a dress of a very classy appearance at only 20c. yard. Different shades from which to make your choice.	
	White Underskirts. WHITE UNDERSKIRTS, excellent quality, for 80c., \$1.00, \$1.30 each. Full width.	Fancy Gingham in Stripe and Checks , 11c. yard.

Sateen Underskirts.
SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, Brown, Helio, Royal Blue, Saxe Blue, Cerise and Rose. 75c. each.
BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS. 80c. each.

FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOW BOTHA ROSE TO FAME

The Triumphant Career of a Soldier Statesman.

When Cecil Rhodes left that beautiful home near Capetown, Groote Schuur, to be a perpetual possession of the Prime Ministers of United South Africa, he little thought that Jack Botha, the victor of Colenso, would live there, that the leader of the Boers, the Sina Pein of the African Dutch, would lead the armies of Britain against the Germans and annex "German South West" after a campaign of extreme hardship and danger.

There is something incredible about Botha's career, and the reader of "General Botha," by Harold Spender (Constable, 7s. 6d. net), will follow the story from first page to last, for it belongs to the enduring things of biography.

The Lost Provinces.
Botha was born in 1862, at Greytown. He comes of farmer stock on both sides. And the Botha family descends from Alsace-Lorraine. The Bothas, as they then were, emigrated in 1858, some to South Africa (the Bothas) and others to Ireland (the Butts). Isaac Butt, the Irish leader, probably was of these. And Botha, at the age of twenty-one, married a Miss Emmet, directly descended from the brother of Robert Emmet, the Irish rebel.

Add these facts to the outstanding act of Botha's life his combined loyalty to his Boer nationality, with his signal service to the Empire in its hour of need, and one sees why Botha is at once the idol of thousands and the bug-bear of those who would have him remain aloof.

His courage is proverbial. Once, as a young man, he found himself alone, face to face with the Zulu chief Mapelo and his followers. The Zulus charged. Botha had a rifle and one cartridge. He sat silent on the box seat of his wagon, the rifle at his side, and calmly lit his pipe. The Zulus drew rein, and Botha proceeded to bargain with them, and gave them a sheep on condition that they left him in peace. Botha struck the savage warriors as a man devoid of fear, but he admits that it was the most dis-

turning moment of his life.

Dr. Jim.
Botha voted against the South African war and opposed Kruger. It is curious that Kruger, on the other hand, was in favour of sparing Dr. Jameson after the raid, while Botha was for shooting him. When Dr. Jim shook hands with him at the Imperial Conference of 1907 a British extremist said to Jameson, "Are you aware that Botha was one of the men who wanted to shoot you after the raid?" "Ah," said he, "Botha was always right!"

That spirit is saving South Africa. There are still "black-velvet" Boers who resent the devastation, sorrow and death of that dreadful time. Botha himself lost his kindred, and several of his sisters had married Englishmen, so that he knew the peculiar bitterness of a war at once civil and racial. Perhaps that made him oppose it at the time. A friend comforted him with the assurance that as a Member of Parliament he need not fight, but he replied that if war came he would be the first to go.

There is no opportunism about Botha. Had he believed in South African neutrality, neither persuasion nor flattery would have made him budge.

How Mrs. Botha Helped.
It was Mr. Botha who took Lord Kitchener's verbal message to her husband, and so opened up the way to their meeting at Middelburg. She took a good deal of risk in visiting the British lines under fire. And once her husband's army blew up a railway bridge and stopped the very train in which she was travelling. She and her companion were left stranded for three days, during which they played cards with the driver and stoker, who obtained a letter of commendation from the General's wife, that proved useful when one of them fell into the hands of the Boers. Mrs. Botha's peace campaign did not always chime with the warrior's plans, but each was working for the same end—the saving of the nation from extinction.

Agriculturist and Soldier.
It is significant that when he became Prime Minister it was the Ministry of Agriculture that he combined with that of the chief office. Five years ago he became an Honorary General of the British Army, but he is a farmer and not a soldier by profession, though at Colenso his strategy defeated Buller, and but for a mishap he would have surrounded the British 18,000 with his handful of 6,000 men. The present reviewer was given a first-hand account of Botha's recent march across the desert. At one point the head of the column noticed a mine fuse right in the army's track. A halt was made, and inspection brought to light over sixty mines, capable of blowing up the whole body. Add to this danger the drought, the sand, and the distances, and the triumph of German West is seen in its true proportions, as an outstanding feature even in this huge war. The Germans never believed that the force could get through, hence the comparative ease with which the final victory was secured.

Man and Administrator.
Botha is a man of simple tastes. In manner rather like a British squire of the old school, more handy with a gun than with drawing-room graces. But he used to be a good whist player, even when campaigning, a fact that disturbed the old school of Boers. And now he has the reputation of being a first-class player of auction bridge.

As a politician he is direct rather than slim. On one occasion he wanted the British administration to cable terms to London, and had noticed that they had previously cut out essential words. So he enclosed a blank cheque, as a bluff hint that the cable, the whole cable, and nothing but his cable must go through. And when Lord Milner in his zeal for system was inaugurating what the Boers called "Milner's Kindergarten," of progressive young men to control the civil service and develop the agricultural resources, Botha's influence made itself felt. He is not a Coriolanus, who has gone over dramatically to the enemy, but a plain man who sees that the Boers can maintain their racial independence as the Canadians and Australians have done.

Governmental Difficulties.
There are three capitals of South Africa: Cape Town (where the Assembly meets); Pretoria (the depart-

Helfferich Lauds Work in Poland
Asserts Condition of People Has Been Improved by German Occupation

THE FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE
Teuton Secretary Says Sanitary Measures Have Stamped Out Disease

BERLIN, July 19.—Warm commendation of the work done in Russian Poland by the Germans during the period of occupation was given by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the Interior and Imperial Vice Chancellor, to-day on his return from a visit to that country.

Dr. Helfferich, who recounted the impressions of his visit to a member of the Overseas News Agency staff contrasted the condition of the country under Russian rule with the state of affairs there to-day. In the time of peace, before the outbreak of the present war, the Russians had neglected the country, said Dr. Helfferich. Then came the period of hostilities which had devastated the land, took up their work, which the vice-chancellor insisted has been accomplished with a success which could find few parallels in history.

Condition of Jews
Dr. Helfferich said he found schools everywhere now, even in the places where none were maintained when the Russians ruled the country. The University of Warsaw, where lectures were given in the Polish tongue, had a large number of students.

All nationalities, Dr. Helfferich said, were given equal recognition with the white Russians and Lithuanians. Terrible suffering existed among the Jews, when the Germans arrived, the Vice Chancellor declared, and in most towns they had been excluded from the schools by the Russians. The Germans, he added, introduced self-government in the country for the first time and admitted Jewish representatives to the Governmental bodies.

Dr. Helfferich pointed to what he characterized as absolute neglect of hygiene by the Russians, instancing the conditions at Lodz, where there were virtually no sanitary conveniences, no sewerage system and no water works, although the city was one of 500,000 inhabitants. The Germans on the other hand had given the population instructions regarding the value of hygienic and sanitary measures and with the assistance of the clergy has established isolation barracks for contagious diseases especially for cases of spotted typhoid, which disease was now decreasing in frequency of appearance.

War on Cholera
German physicians who had died as a result of these epidemics had not lost their lives in vain, Dr. Helfferich declared. Another disease, cholera, has been completely stamped out.

Other work done by the Germans consisted in the institution of self-governing counties and towns, the opening of town councils and the encouragement of the publication of a large number of newspapers in the Polish language, while the Russian Government a short time before had suppressed the last remaining newspaper in that language.

"Thus I found everywhere in the distressed country," concluded Dr. Helfferich, "the fruits of German energy and administration. I am glad to state that the Germans did work equal to the success of their army by establishing order, safety and peace behind the front and by alleviating the miseries of war to the population."

Canada's Future After the War

Toronto News: From 1901 to 1911 agricultural production in Canada increased 36.8 per cent., lumber production 54 per cent., mineral production 154, hunting and trapping production 35, manufactures 142, railway earnings 262.9, and shipping traffic 129 per cent. From 1911 to 1914 the progress in all these departments must have been greatly accelerated. For the past two years we have experienced a remarkable expansion in agricultural and industrial exports, consequent upon extraordinary corps and the Allied demands for munitions.

There will be a period of readjustment when war orders cease, but there are those who think that the Dominion will soon enjoy the greatest prosperity in its history. In The Monetary Times, Mr. Kingman Nott, Robins, vice-president of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, says that Canada's period of greatest proportionate development in primary production will succeed the war, as was the experience of the United States after the Civil War. Under preferred trade relations with the other parts of the Empire and with the Allies, this country will have advantages not enjoyed by the Republic after its long struggle. Immigration conditions also promise to be highly favorable to this country. The element of uncertainty lies in the financial condition of Europe after the war.

50,000 MEN FOR HARVESTING WHEAT

WASHINGTON, July 18.—An army of 50,000 men for harvesting the wheat in the middle west has already been recruited, according to reports which reached the United States employment service, labor department Saturday. The men are being mobilized in the southern states of the belt, and will move north as the season progresses, reaching the end of their march in three months. Thousands of workers have left Kansas City, the gateway to the belt, where ten officers, under the direction of C. L. Greenhead of the New York United States Employment Bureau, have been recruiting.

New Arrivals.

Due Thursday, Per 'Florizel'

100 Crates CABBAGE,

50 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES.

PHONE 264.

GEORGE NEAL.

