EXTRA CUTS FOR THE FARMER

In our frantic endeavor to sell the entire stock of

THE CALEDONIAN DEPARTMENT STORE

401--403--405--407 Namayo Avenue
EDMONTON - ALBERTA

We realize that we must have the help of the farmers.

Ever since this stock was turned over to THE INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE & SALE CO., which occurred on the 11th day of the present month, we have kept sixty live, hustling clerks busy handing out these goods, and still our force and room space has been entirely inadequate to accommodate the ever-increasing throng who have daily attended this sale, as we have been forced to turn hundreds upon hundreds from the doors unserved.

WE MAKE GOOD ON EVERY POINT. In taking over this great store we entered into a contract, by the terms of which we are FORCED TO SELL THIS ENTIRE STORE IN JUST SIXTEEN DAYS. A gigantic task, you will say, but not so bad nor so hard to do as you would think. When once you see the crowd of buyers, and the ridiculously low prices we have placed on these goods, you will understand that our task is not so difficult. WE DO AS WE PROMISE. That explains it all.

Hot Shots for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

Towels

50 dozen Turkish Towels, regular 20c sellers, large and heavy, to be handed out for these three days at (an extra good buy) - 8c each

Parasols and Sunshades

No cut too deep for us to make to clean out the stock. A special line of extra nice ones, all colors, that we found priced at $1.25, we shall bring out for these three days at - 68c

Dress Goods

5,000 yards Panamas, Serges, Satin Cloths, Nuns' Veiling and Cashmere, every color. These goods sold for 50c and 60c per yard, yours now for - - - - - - - - 27c

30 pieces Heavy Scotch Tweed, just the goods for heavy wear and school dresses These goods were intended for the early fall trade, and always sell for 75c yard. Our price, as long as they last - - - - - 48c yard

5,000 yards best English Prints that we have kept to be sure that all should get their share. 15c is the price always and everywhere, but we tell them for - - 5c yard

3,000 yards 10c, 12½c and 15c Summer Mullins, must all go this week. To be sure that they do go we make the price - - 8c yard

Groceries

Canned Corn and Peas—150 cases still in stock which we have held back for this special purpose. Per can - - - - - 8c

50 boxes best Laundry Soap, kept back for the same reason. Per bar - - - - - - 3c

Ladies' Wool Hose

600 pairs Ladies' Wool Cashmere Hose, extra fine and good. We found them priced at 35c. While they last they go at - 19c pair

Men's Work Clothes

Ten dozen Men's Wool Sweaters, regular $2.75 to $3.50 sellers. For these three days all are to go at the same price - - - - $1.93

Western King Overalls, pair - - - 83c

Western King Smocks, each - - - 83c

75c Wool Shirts, extra heavy, each - 44c

Wool Blankets

Two extras that have never been equalled.

50 pairs only Fine White Blankets, made from the finest of pure wool. You always pay $4.50 for them everywhere, but for three days only you get them for, the pair - $2.88

100 pairs some coarser than above, but very good, and all wool. Regular $2.75, for three days - - - - - - - - - - $1.89

This great sale offers the ideal opportunity for the farmer to lay in his supplies for the winter, as all kinds of goods are being unloaded at prices that mean great savings to the buyers, but spell ruin to high prices. Many of the goods are of the new fall deliveries, and you may be sure of finding just what you want at just about your own price.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROKERAGE & SALE CO.

MEAKER & COCHRAN, Managers. IN CHARGE.

THE PEOPLE ARE FOR THE BUDGET

Daily Mail Admits That Government is Gaining—A Chance of Front.

London, Aug. 8.—A bombshell was exploded in British politics last week and practically changed the whole aspect of the situation in regard to David Lloyd-George's budget.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been waging, ever since he introduced the financial proposals in the spring, a fight which has been growing more bitter every week. Not for years has a political question in England given birth to such a flood of personal invective as the present discussion of the budget. His opponents began by calling Mr. Lloyd-George a Socialist. They have now reached the point of describing him as a Jack Cade, and, in the bitterness usually engendered by approaching defeat, are likely to go even farther in the way of invective.

"Mr. Lloyd-George seems, I do not know why, to have a special grudge against Dukes," writes Lord Avebury to a correspondent. "They are twenty-seven in number, and if he confiscated the whole of their property it would only bring in, say, from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000, and affect our taxation for one or two years; after which everything would go on as before, but with this unfortunate difference—that the security of property would have been shaken, enterprise and thrift would have been discouraged, and capital driven out of the country."

The Duke of Portland, one of the great London landlords, has been singled out for attention, which his Grace resented to such a degree that he addressed a meeting of his tenants at Welbeck Abbey and delivered himself of his opinion on the budget. The Chancellor's speeches, he said, he read with surprise, sorrow and a certain measure of contempt.

But a blow was dealt the Unionist party which has thrown it into complete disarray, horse, foot and artillery—in other words, both Lords and Commons. This was the admission by the Daily Mail that the country generally is not sympathizing with the hard case of the dukes and other landowners menaced by Mr. Lloyd-George, but, on the contrary, is welcoming the promises of an amelioration of the lot of other classes if the population promised by the budget.

Coming from a paper which had hitherto been strongly denunciatory of the Lloyd-Georgian proposals, this volte-face is a political sensation on a grand scale. The attitude of the Daily Mail is taken by friends and foes alike to mean that David Lloyd-George's is the winning side—the side on which are the big batteries, which make journalistic as well as Napoleonic successes.

FOREST CREATION.

By R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

Municipal forests are becoming live subject in Ontario, as it is hoped they will be before long in other parts of the Dominion. An evidence of the interest aroused in the subject was given lately at a meeting of representative men of Northumberland and Durham, held lately at Cobourg, at the call of the council of the united counties.

In these two counties there are about 15,000 acres of sandy land, this area extending from Burketon station, on the C.P.R., to Rice Lake, and forming an area about thirty miles in length and from half a mile to four miles in width. Originally a fine growth of pine covered this land. After this was cut off farming operations were carried on for some years with fair success, but of late the soil has steadily been growing poorer and very few farmers are now left. Buildings and fences have been left to go to ruin, areas of "blow sand have formed and in some cases the good land is being covered up by the sand. Moreover, this land forms the watershed between the waters flowing into Lake Ontario and those feeding the Trent river. The clearing of this land has brought about the result usual in such cases, for the streams are torrents in spring time, while in later summer and autumn their beds are almost dried up.

That this land can grow fine timber is proved by the great stumps and the young timber which can be seen everywhere on it. These 15,000 acres can, it is thought, be bought at an average price of five dollars per acre. Ten dollars per acre is a liberal estimate of the cost of growing the young trees required and planting them, and the total of all expenses at the end of sixty years is estimated to be about a hundred and sixty-five dollars ($165). This estimate includes the purchase of the land, cost of plants and planting, management and protection and taxation (at the rate of 17 mills on the dollar). Studies of the growth of pine in similar regions warrant the estimate that at the end of sixty years there will be growing on the average acre of forest two hundred trees of eighteen inches in diameter. At present prices the timber would be worth six hundred dollars ($600). In other words, after an allowance of three and a half per cent. per year has been made on the capital invested, a sum equivalent to a yearly revenue of about two and a quarter dollars (almost half the original cost of the land) is realized.

A plantation made in Durham County about four years ago on sand land, such as that just spoken of, is now making good growth.

Among the speakers at the meeting were Dr. B. E. Fernow, dean of the faculty of forestry of the University of Toronto; and Messrs. L. J. Zavitz, forester of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and Thomas Southworth and James Lawler, president and secretary, respectively, of the Canadian Forestry Association. Dr. Fernow gave figures in regard to similar planting in Europe, which were listened to with great interest. The meeting passed resolutions advocating the reforestation of the lands in question, the co-operation of the provincial government to be secured, if possible. The question will be further discussed in a series of meetings during the coming autumn, and in December definite action is expected to be taken at a final meeting.

The province of Ontario has other similar areas which can be put to the same use. In other provinces, too, there exist similar tracts which can be put to a like use. The city of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, for instance, has a splendid opportunity for creating a municipal forest reserve out of some of the sandy jack pine lands just across the Saskatchewan and opposite the city.

In the United States, too, action is being taken along this line, the State Legislature of Pennsylvania having, at its last session, passed an act authorizing municipalities to purchase land for the purpose of creating municipal forest reserves.

USED OIL TO LIGHT FIRE

Dragged Out Children From the Burning Home.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 13.—Prompt and heroic action on the part of Mrs. M. L. Ranger alone saved her two small children from terrible death in flames which almost destroyed the family home, 13th avenue, Lachine, last night. With her little ones out safe in the street, Mrs. Ranger fell unconscious to the ground and was only resuscitated after some difficulty. The family home, which represents the savings of a life time was almost a total loss. Fire which so nearly ended in a triple tragedy, started in the early evening while Mr. Ranger was away from home. Accidental ignition of kerosene which was being used to start a fire in the kitchen stove was the direct cause. In some way which Mrs. Ranger is unable to explain, the can containing the oil was fired and in an instant the entire room was a huge furnace of flames. Through this inferno Mrs. Ranger succeeded in dragging her children to the street, only to fall unconscious when they were in safety.

Vancouver Lots Cost Money.

Vancouver, Aug. 13—Property owned since 1885 by the late ex-Mayor Templeton and his estate at the corner of Hastings and Carroll streets, was sold today for a hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It was originally bought for $400 and today was the first time it has changed hands. It is 61 by 84 feet. G. Ford, the Ottawa, lumberman, is the buyer and he will erect a skyscraper.

Fools in a Row Boat.

Selkirk, Man., Aug. 11—Changing places in a boat with Alfred Dollinger, Mary Acquret, a domestic, was thrown into the water and drowned before help arrived.

TO PUMP IN NEW GERMAN FARMERS

Gigantic Colonization Scheme Undertaken by German and English Capitalists

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 11.—A practical effort to follow Kipling's advice concerning the colonization of Western Canada will be made by the Robins Limited, a local real estate firm, who have launched a scheme of importing a splendid class of German settlers.

Britton Foster, manager of the firm, is leaving Toronto tomorrow for the purpose of opening branch offices in Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton in connection with the movement. On a recent trip abroad B. Robins secured the co-operation of German capitalists in the proposition to relieve the congested condition in that country by colonizing the Canadian west. The idea is new entirely and the largest land sale venture ever attempted.

The German and English financiers of the scheme have secured immense tracts of western land which has been staked into farms upon which it is the purpose to locate industrious German farmers, selling them on an easy payment plan. A guarantee that each farm will come up to a certain standard will go with each sale.

GOLD STRIKE IN NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 11.—Reports of another gold strike in the eastern part of Halifax county have reached the city. This time the strike was made at Meagher's Grant, and it is understood the find is a very good one. For some time it has been known that a rich body of arsenic was situated near Meagher's Grant. Three weeks ago prospectors took up a number of claims and started working for arsenic. A good deal of quartz was struck, and an assay showed a ton of arsenic. Mining men who have seen samples of the ore pronounce it to be the best they have ever seen. Men were engaged to work the claim, and it was not until yesterday that the startling discovery was made. Then a vein of quartz was uncovered which proved to be not only rich in arsenic, but had a larger percentage of gold.

Greco-Turkish War Inevitable

Constantinople, Aug. 13.—War with Greece is believed inevitable. Troops massed on frontier will be re-inforced today, and the forts strengthened. Turkish Parliament is in extra session, endeavoring to raise a war fund. All efforts of ambassadors look hopeless.

Paris, Aug 13.—Fear of Greco-Turkish war has led powers to double the number of warships stationed at Crete.

U.S. NAVY TUG CAPSIZED.

Three of Crew of the Nezenscot Were Drowned Off Halibut Point, Cape Ann.

Rockport, August 12.—In staggering round before a westerly gale and loaded to her gunwales with anchors, the naval tug, Nezinscot, Captain Evans, bound from Portsmouth for Boston, capsized off Halibut Point, Cape Ann, at 5.30 yesterday, carrying down three members of the crew and compelling the others to take to the boats.

Those drowned were: Cook White, Seaman Taylor and an unknown colored man.

The second officer, the captain's wife and her little boy and four of the crew landed at Lanesville at 7.30, and reported that Capt. Evans, the surgeon, the engineer and several seamen were drifting out to sea before the gale on the life raft. Half an hour later a dozen fishing boats put out from here as well as the life saving crews from Straits Mouth and Gloucester, to rescue the men adrift.

The Nezinscot left Portsmouth at 3 a.m. yesterday with a cargo of anchors and anchor chains and searchlights for the battleship Missouri.

The tug was a boat of low free board and her cargo brought her down until her decks were nearly awash. She was manned by five officers and a crew of about ten men. Captain Evans was in command. He hails from Quincy, Mass., and has been in charge of many battleships for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company during their trials on the New England coast.

The western gale was blowing when the Nezinsot left Portsmouth, so Captain Evans hugged the shore as far as Ipswich. Then he headed across for Cape Ann. As the tug went off shore she met a rising sea and began to roll. Off Halibut Point a big sea bore the little boat over until the water flooded her engine room and she became helpless. Captain Evans ordered the single boat away as the tug swung off and put in it the second officer and the captain's wife and little boy, who had accompanied him on the trip.

Scarcely had the boat dropped into the tumbling seas than the Nezincot lurched and plunged under the waves. The captain, surgeon, engineer and three or four of the crew managed to haul themselves aboard a life boat which had been cut away. Then it was found that three of the tug's men had gone down.

As the Nezincot's boat was being rowed towards the shore, the life craft was driven seaward by the gale. The boat landed at Lanesville at 7.30 a.m. and the second officer immediately notified two life-saving stations and nearby fishermen of the plaint of those on the little raft. The commandant at Portsmouth also was informed of the accident and replied that the tug, M. Mitchell Davis, would leave at once in search of the Nezincot's raft.

CITY PLAYGROUNDS FOR THE CHILDREN

How the Movement Has Spread in the Cities in the Country to the South.

In weather south as that we are now experiencing the necessity of playgrounds for the city children is forced upon all observers, says the Toronto-Mail and Empire. If any one doubts that such breathing spaces are needed, let him take a trip through the crowded streets at any time of the day, or in the evening when the sun has gone down. Such an excursion will reveal to him a remarkable state of affairs. Everywhere the children prevail. They crowd the doorsteps; they occupy the sidewalks; they try to play in the roads; they steal a game in the lanes, which are none too clean.

The conditions affecting children are different to what they were when some of us were young. In the old days the bat and the ball were permitted on the streets. In the old days there were vacant lots, nearby fields to which the juvenile searchers after amusement could resort. Now the streets are unsafe owing to the traffic and the cars. Moreover, they are so crowded that ball games become of the nature of nuisances, and are prscribel. The vacant lots have disappeared, and there are no places at hand in which the young idea can exercise itself.

What we need is a place, or a number of places, in the thickly settled localities to which the children can go with their balls and their bats and have all the opportunities possible for exercise and enjoyment. The idea has already been tried in the large cities of the United States. Buffalo came under its influence in 1903, and now has a series of well-kept grounds for juvenile use. These grounds are under expert direction, and there are on them shelters, toilet rooms, shower baths, and other equipments. They are not expensive; but they are decidedly beneficial. New York, Chicago, and other large cities are similarly provided. Hamilton Fish park in New York, comprising a little more than four acres, and furnished with baths, gymnasiums and shelters, cost no less a sum than $1,719,000, while Seward park of three acres, similarly provided, cost $1,811,000.

The city of Pittsburg has ten school playgrounds which are open for the children all the year round; five city playgrounds, and six recreation parks. Here, however, play is not the only object aimed at. Athletic exercises are taught, and manual training is undertaken. The consequence is that while the children are taken off the streets, they are cared for and their minds are directed into useful channels. An observer writing of the work at Pittsburg maintains that the various activities of the playground are bound to have a salutary influence upon the young. Seeing that mainly exercises are cultivated, that good manners are taught, that worthy aims are encouraged, their influence is decided for good. So well thought of is the play-ground movement on the other side of the line that some people do not wait for the municipal authorities to initiate it.

The cost of playgrounds in the cities in which they have been established is large or small, according to the value of property in those centres of population. Many cities have gone ahead, and have purchased the land, and equipped the grounds, making special financial provision for the work. A recent report gives the cost of playgrounds to the individual citizens in these cities thus: Los Angeles, 16; Chicago, 14.8; Pittsburg, 13; Little Rock, 12.5; Boston, 10; New York, 8; Harrisburg, 8; Minneapolis, 7; Denver, 6.5; Lynn, 5.5; Dayton, 5; St. Paul, 4.8; Utica, 4.6; Louisville, 3.5; Providence, 3.

This is not a terrible tax, and one would think that the congestion which makes property yield more largely than under other circumstances would warrant the expenditure and induce taxpayers to agree to it.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR HAT.

Meat Packing Co. After Exemption From Taxation and Free Site.

Medicine Hat., Alta., Aug. 11—C. A. Flower, of Winnipeg, and S. L. Morse, of London, England, appeared before the city council this afternoon and made such well authenticated representations regarding the present financial standing of the Central Canada Meat Packing company, the capital of which has been underwritten for $250,000, that a resolution was passed unanimously agreeing to submit a bylaw to property owners to grant the company ten acres of land, exemption from taxes for ten years, natural gas at five cents per thousand feet and water at cost.

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC

In Lachine—Eighteen Cases Quarantined—A Doctor's Report.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 11.—A serious outbreak of scarlet fever is reported from Lachine, where eighteen cases are now quarantined. One death occurred today, a child of two and a half years. It is reported by the health authorities that the epedimic is suspected to have been caused by the neglect of a doctor to report a case of scarlet fever last May, with the result that the house was never quarantined nor fumigated. An investigated is being held and if this is found to be the case criminal action will follow.

Want of Confidence Motion Fails.

Adelaide, Aug. 11—A want of confidence motion introduced by the leader of the labor party, after a wearisome stonewalling by the labor members has been rejected b ya majority of one in the South Australian House of Assembly.

SPORTING NEWS

BASEBALL.

(Saturday's Daily.)

McGUIRITES WIN FIRST G

The Robin Hoods are great and Coyotte Taylor, their wants "everything." He want night's game badly but didn't ge cause Barnstead, who was ar pire, called the game when it dark to thread a needle. Rob Taylor and his band of outlaws ed the fans with an exhibition headedness which raised the standing as champion kickers.

Robin Hood and his merry m never have become known to f they blundered as egregiously namsakes did in last night's Diamond Park. From the firs the Irishmen completely outpla Grady pitched great ball, not a single hit from the first to th innings. He was given erroneo Moose Jaw made five errors in innings.

The game had not many Brennan's running catch of a from Olmstead's bat in the ev ning was the best bit of field Walters made a three-base hi right fence in the first inning.

A slight accident prevented Grimes from officiating at the Burridge and Currie started o the umpiring.

In the seventh inning Gragi to second to get Godfrey, who tempting a steal. O'Brien took which was very accurate and Godfrey just as he slid for Burridge called him out, th thought so too and when Taylo men started to kick vehement ridge declined to continue any umpire of the game. Barnst his place.

All the runs scored were ma first and fourth innings. Moose three in the opening inning. O'B off with a hit which placed the behind the pitcher. He stole se Taylor followed with a Texas scoring O'Hayer. Williams fo to Gragion. Walters drove the the right fence for three bag Taylor, and scored a minute af on Ward's single. Godfrey st and Olmstead went out, third

In the fourth inning Parke up for the Irishmen with a sin stole second to romp home on hit. Lee drew a base on balls a nan singled. With the bases f made a long hit to centre wh muffed by Williams and three crossed the plate.

There was a good-sized crow game last night and the rooting that could be desired. The fa pleased at the victory of the over the Robin Hoods.

For three weeks now "Basel night" signs will decorate the s dews and street cars. While E has long since abandoned its c ship aspirations there is still th cunity to take a fall out of th and demonstrate beyond a do there are real ball players on t nine.

Score by innings—

Edmonton	000
Moose Jaw	300

T-et 1-pemier 16Hied.a 9

Summary—Three base hits: base on balls, off Grady 1, Gil struck out, by Gilchrist 4, Grad on bases, Edmonton 7, Moose stolen bases, Brennan, Parker, Ward; sacrifice hit, Olmstead; t umpires, Burridge, Currie an steads.

LEAGUE IS A SUCCES

Winnipeg, Aug. 12—James president of the western Canad ball league, came from Medicin his first official visit last evenin staying with J. M. Lamb. Mr. attended the game last even questioned about the sport la that the clubs had had a very s financial season. He predicted cellent organization next sea which he said the clubs would the experience of the present described the western towns very enthusiastic over baseb Fleming goes back west this ev

AMATEUR BALL AT TAYLOR

(Saturday's Daily.)

Wholesalers and 101st met in fixture at Taylor Park last ni contest only went the necessary a half innings to make it a g there were enough hits and erro ed in those four and a half in make up for two or three full

Burley, Wilson and Kemp make an appearance and con 101st had to shift their team a

Trowbridge essayed to pitch but had difficulty in locating t and 6 out of 7 passes resulted owing to the very poor suppor ceived.

In the second innings the sid have been retired without a run a couple of very glaring errors salers scored 6 in this innings and Johnston had their batti with them. George drawing th and making a hit, Johnston three hits in three times up. Ha along again with two hits in th up.

Foster pitched a very steady Wholesalers but a number of h the result of the poor diamond. too bad that the amateurs mu such a diamond to play their is very rough and good playin possible. It is to be hoped th in charge will have the ground to before the next game Monda

Score by innings—

Wholesalers	20
101st	0

Summary—Hit by pitcher: Tro two base hit, Foster; bases on b Trowbridge 7; struck out by Tro 4, by Foster 4; passed ball, Joh Bruce 4; wild pitch, Trowbridge

ANGELS SOAR AGAIN

Lethbridge, Aug. 13—The Mi back at the Angels with a ve wallopping them 12 to 2. Earl and was hit all over the lot. Le them tight. Bell did great short and batted perfectly.

Score by innings—

Lethbridge	026
Brandon	000