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PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

COLLEGE AT SUMMERLAND.

At the recent annual convention of the Baptist churches in British Columbia, held at New Westminster, a decision was reached in regard to the proposed college at Summerland, and we submit herewith a partial report of the proceedings, condensed from the New Westminster Columbian. Mr. Jas. Reekie, of Kelowna, was elected a member of the Education Board together with Rev. A. J. Saunders and Mr. J. Ritchie, of Summerland.

The college question was opened by Rev. A. J. Saunders, Summerland, who was on the programme for an "address on new college." Mr. Saunders has taken a most active part in preparing plans, locating a site and canvassing subscriptions. In the proposition he said there were three things to consider, site, building and sustentation. For a site, three were offered free and the committee decided to recommend the acceptance of the offer of Mr. James Ritchie, Summerland, of 20 acres on what for two years had been called "College Hill" in anticipation that some day a college would be erected there. This site is considered an ideal one situated on the face of a hill, overlooking Okanagan lake. A fine water supply will be secured by a pipe system.

For the building fund, Mr. James Ritchie, who gave the site, has also promised \$20,000. The sustentation fund, Mr. Saunders said, would be the hardest to maintain. The plan proposed is to have shares of \$100, payable ten per cent. each year. Five hundred such subscriptions, Mr. Saunders said would guarantee the work going ahead. He had confined his canvass practically to Summerland, with a little in Peachland, and over \$20,000 has been promised for the sustentation fund. As Summerland is not yet four years old, this is a record showing when the free site and building subscriptions are also considered.

The course proposed is: a regular collegiate course, a business training, music, painting and expression; manual training, and scientific horticulture. Mr. Saunders secured the opinion of Dr. McDermid, of Brandon college. His opinion was that the business course should pay expenses and make a little profit; the music department could be made self supporting by engaging a teacher to take charge on the basis of receiving a per centage of the earnings of the department. The expense would be as to the collegiate and horticulture course. As to the latter Mr. Saunders said some gentlemen in Summerland who own fruit lands propose to establish such a school at their own expense. The students would be boarded free and also be paid a little for the work. Then there could be teaching in tree grafting, pruning, etc., which the men would teach but for which the college could collect a fee in return for the use of rooms. Rev. Mr. Saunders waxed eloquent on the attractions of Summerland. There were only two kinds of weather, "simply delightful" and "unusual." He regretted that some did not know the way to

Summerland and so he described the route which lost nothing of its attractions in the telling. As to Summerland, he said "time would fail me to tell of Gideon, and Barak, and Samson, and of the tramloads and shiploads of sweet and luscious fruits—that we are going to grow."

Among the arguments advanced for the establishment of the school in Summerland, Rev. Mr. Saunders said the country had an undoubted advantage over a city for a preparatory school for boys and girls as the attendance would be larger owing to the few other opportunities for education. Then too the moral atmosphere would be better, especially in Summerland. The splendid financial backing already promised is another reason why the work be proceeded with. The climate too, was such as to attract students as it has attracted settlers. The giving towards the school has not been confined to Baptists alone as generous subscriptions amounting to several hundred dollars have been promised by Methodists, Presbyterians, and Anglicans. The establishment of the college would mean a large influx of settlers and consequently greater support for the college than is now visible.

The report of the education board endorsed the site on the hill, and recommended "that the object be adopted by this convention as a part of our educational policy."

A resolution prepared by the board was then submitted as follows:

"Whereas we as a convention recognise our obligation to encourage and promote in all possible ways the means for general education in our province and whereas, through the devoted generosity of a number of brethren in Summerland and elsewhere and through the zeal of Rev. A. J. Saunders in organizing and promoting the work, lands have been donated and pledges of financial support have been given in order that a school of learning may be established under Baptist influences and control; resolved, that this committee gratefully accept the proffered resources with the responsibilities of organizing and managing through its education board such school or schools as may be possible without pledging the property or credit of the convention."

During a subsequent debate, a resolution was introduced in favour of the establishment of a provincial university, but it was strongly opposed by the advocates of a denominational college and defeated. The original resolution was then taken up, when ex-President C. S. Stevens moved an amendment to strike out the words "without pledging the property or credit of the convention" in the original motion and substituting therefor the words "and hereby pledge the convention to the carrying out of this scheme subject to the limitations of its governing board."

Rev. Mr. Pineo, the chairman of the board, seconded the amendment which was carried after a brief discussion, and the resolution, as amended, was finally passed.

The committee on time, place

(Continued on page 5)

Paper Favors for Germans

WHAT is a cotillon without favors? It is not so simple, for a German is really successful that does not have at least one or two figures where pretty novelties are distributed. These may be of the most elaborate description or just dainty trifles, but favors there must be without fail.

Few are fortunate enough to be able to give nice favors with mother-of-pearl handles and monograms in gold, or silver vanity boxes for the girls, such as were supplied by the score for certain handsome dancers.

Happily one does not need to own a bottomless purse to give a very enjoyable, even brilliant, cotillon. After all, the chief merit of a German favor is its effectiveness. This, luckily, is often better attained by some showy set of favors that cost, perhaps, but a few cents apiece than by the handsomest bit of silver or gold.

For the ordinary mortal who is preparing for a cotillon in gold and silver, indeed, is a great boon—in paper. Given tinsel and tissue paper and a dert hand, and any hostess may produce as charming favors as one could wish.

For instance, than a fresh young face in a big picture hat of pink or blue or yellow crepe paper? Given long lines of such papered party girls, marching and countermarching through the intricate mazes that a skilled leader can evolve, the effect is ravishing. Nor need even the matron "be scared" to do this paper headgear, for, somehow or other, it is always becoming.

How fascinating this headgear, as it is to be seen this spring, may be! Great white frilled hats, with bunches of colored flowers and streamers to match; flower hats of roses, buttercups, violets and daisies, with daisies, buds; hats of twisted white cord matted, tinsel and beflowered into real beauty; quaint high-crowned Dutch bonnets; tiaras of gold, studded with brilliant-colored "flitters" for jewels and wreaths of roses or poppies or holly.

Then, what man would not turn "Londonward" when he meets the irresistible, mischievous milkmaids who peep out from pink and blue checkered paper sunbonnets, or carry their little wooden pails through the mazes of the dance?

Fluffy, gay-colored boas and brilliant cape collars, adorned with flowers and maline, are always striking. Equally so are big ermine muffs, so natural that one might be led to realize that they are of cardboard, tissue paper, ink splashes and satin ribbon hangers. There are also dashing, flat muffs in different colors, gaily bedecked with tinsel and flowers.

A showy figure is bound to result when the girls carry tall Egyptian wands of long black handles, gilt paper shells and pink or blue or green lotus leaves, and the men sport jewel-bedecked Bluebeard swords.

Again, vegetables in clusters, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers and turnips are carried by the girls, while the men carry scythes and hoes and other farm implements to cut them down. Great paper sunflowers, or roses or daisies on sticks, make a charming floral arch.

FOR AN EASTER COTILLON

For a driving figure the men are given jockey caps and whips, while the girls wear on their heads gay-colored tassels, such as horses sometimes sport in parades.

For a golf figure, caddy bags in light brown crepe paper, with plain, darker brown straps, are carried. Then there are innumerable paper trifles, such as jewel cases, hair receivers, glove boxes, collapsible trash baskets, opera bags and photograph frames for the girls, and whisk holders, pipes, calendars, and other articles for the men, to be used in figures where picturesque display is not the object.

The old, old shepherd's crook, made of light wood and covered with gay crepe paper and a large bow to match, never loses its popularity. A brilliant set of favors for a figure to be danced to patriotic airs are large shields, covered with the stars and stripes, to be carried by the girls, with flags for the men.

Any and all of these favors can easily be managed. If the hostess does not like trouble and has the money, most of them can be bought at comparatively small expense, but every one of them can be made by an ingenious woman who begins long enough beforehand. For such work, easy to do and which aims plenty of favors in a few days. When the favors are to be home-made, it is often well to buy a favor or two of each kind for models.



Jet is the Newest of All

Comb and Barrette that Match

A LITTLE SERIES OF "WHYS"

Sins of Omission—No. 1

JACK JAYNE came home unusually early one afternoon. He felt absolutely impersonal—as if creatures were merely matter occupying space—but, bowing to his wife, he assured her that she was the one true, honest person of earth.

Mrs. Jayne tried to kiss away the worried look on her husband's brow and assured him that he did right to come home; but, being a woman, she could not resist giving some advice. She asked him if he had not seen any really poor, miserable people that day, and he replied that, if he had, they had not seemed half so miserable as he felt. Thereupon she told him that he could have crowded out his own troubles by hearing those of some one else. "Besides," she added, "I sent a poor man to you today who asked for food and who really wanted work. After questioning him I thought you might find a place for him in the factory. Did you see him?" she asked. Jack could not remember if he had seen the man, though he believed the foreman had said something about it—at any rate, there were no vacancies.

Nothing more was said on the subject, and little of the good advice sank into Jack's brain and none into his heart. His wife was always his sweet, consoling angel, and attended to the charities of the family. Some years after, however, Jack had reason to recall this conversation.

Jack's business went to smash. Positions such as he demanded were not easy to find. Being a man who had inherited his money and who was without a love for work, he had few business principles. People who had positions of trust to offer were not looking for persons of Jack's type.

One day, however, he learned of a position which he believed would suit him, so he applied for it, and during the interview Jack made it clear that he was Mr. Jack Jayne, who, until recently, had conducted a magnificent business. "You are the man to whom I applied for work the first day I reached this town. I was poor then, at least in my own name, and all I inherited wealth cannot make me forget that awful struggle. And you, sir, were the first man to refuse me work."

"But," he added, "I am glad to give you the position here for which you have applied, because your wife gave me the first meal for which I ever had to beg, and, what is more, she sent me to you for work."

Jack soon found he was incapable of filling a position which demanded rigid business tact. He found his new employer exacting, but of an appreciative nature.

FALSE PRIDE

But Jack had no gratitude in his aristocratic makeup. Mr. Johnson (his employer) was never even asked to share the hospitality of a dinner at Jack's house. Ah, no! he was Jack Jayne, and this man had begged once, no matter what his present position and wealth were. Besides, Jack had told his wife to what circumstance he was indebted for his position.

Mrs. Jayne had occasion to call on Jack at the office upon a matter of business. Jack was out. Mr. Johnson introduced himself and invited her to a seat. "This is a keen pleasure to me to be able to thank you once more for your goodness to me some years ago. Surely I needed the meal you gave me, and how I have blessed you for your trust in me! Although your husband had no work for me, your belief in me spurred me on, and I obtained work that very day."

Mrs. Jayne remembered, and expressed her surprise at his wonderful success, and that, strangest of all, her husband should be working for him. Just then Mrs. Jayne entered, and she related the story enthusiastically to him. Turning, she begged that Mr. Johnson would soon dine with them. "Or, perhaps," she added, "you have a wife, if so, I shall be delighted to call."

"Alas!" said Mr. Johnson, "my wife died just two months ago."

"Oh!" replied Mrs. Jayne, "and to think I did not know it! How sorry I am! But you will come to see us, will you not?"

But Mr. Johnson only thanked her and never went.

Jack found he could not remain in the employ of the firm, and resigned.

Mrs. Jayne was walking to Jack's shortcomings, and begged him to do something for the happiness of others. "I have no money for charity," he replied.

"Was it money," she asked, "that secured you your last position, or a look of kindness that sank into a grateful soul? How many hours of comfort you could have given a lonely heart by inviting that noble man to your home! Jack, dear, how can you be so tender, so true, to me and forget the misery of all your fellow-beings?"

He kissed her and said, "You are mine." S. H. T.

New Styles in Combs and Barrettes



A Set of Amber

THE new styles in combs point to a revival of the styles which were in favor eighteen or twenty years ago when combs with exquisitely carved high backs were in fashion. As yet these extremes are only hinted at, though on occasions they show the high back, carved a little,

in a way suggestive of filigree work, and trimmed with gold, applied like a delicate tracery of the design. So far the most popular comb is rather wide, varying from an inch to two inches in height from the teeth to the top of the comb, the top left perfectly plain or finished with heavy, round or flattened out balls, or, per-

A Physician's Views on the Care of the Hair

By Dr. Emma E. Walker
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THE care of the hair is of the greatest importance. The condition of the hair is often an index of the state of the general health, its gloss and beauty depending, to a very great measure, upon the bodily condition of its possessor. One of the greatest personal attractions of a girl is beautiful, or, more truly, beautifully kept, hair.

The hair grows from five to seven inches in a year. It grows faster in the summer than in the winter. Very interesting work has been done in counting the number of hairs on the head. One authority has averaged this number as 120,000.

It is supposed that black hair and light brown are the coarsest; very light hair, as well as chestnut, is the finest. Red and dark brown come in between. The hair consists of the root, the shaft and the point. The root is contained in a little bulbous cavity in the scalp called the hair follicle. In this little receptacle the hair is manufactured, and from this little laboratory it pushes out through the surface of the scalp and continues its growth.

If you take a hair between your fingers and rub it from the point toward the root you will feel the little barbs, for the outside of the hair is made up of cells which overlap each other like the scales of a pine cone. The central portion of the hair is fibrous, and makes up the larger part. To this is due the elasticity of the hair, the strength, and, to a great extent, the color. It has been estimated that one hair will support the weight of four ounces on the average. The color depends upon two factors—pigment and air. The difference in pigment is due to the different proportions of the chemicals which compose the coloring matter. It is always much better, even if the hair turns prematurely gray, to allow it to take its own course, and never try to conceal its natural condition by dye, for many dyes are most injurious and the consequences of their use have been sometimes fatal. But in any case, with the most harmless dyes, the fact is always apparent that the color is artificial. You have all seen the face that would be beautiful framed with its own white hair, but which was startlingly ugly when surmounted by dyed locks. Hair never decays; it may last thousands of years, as in Egyptian mummies. It has a great attraction for water, but this property is counteracted by the oil that it poured out upon it. Whether the hair is straight or curly depends upon the shape of its cross-section to a great extent. The straight hair of the Japanese or native Ameri-

can is cylindrical in contour, and when cut across gives a circular section. The hair of the English-speaking races is oblong, while that of the negro gives an oval outline. These facts show, then, how impossible it is to make curly hair out of straight hair, or straight hair out of curly, although various lotions have been made which will keep the hair in curl temporarily by simply stiffening it into shape.

You have often run a hair between the first finger and thumb-nail to see it curl. In doing this you have shortened one side, which causes it to curl toward that side. This is the principle involved in the use of the curling iron. The heat contracts one side of the hair, which consequently causes it to curl toward that side.

A decoction of quince seeds, which is used as a curling lotion, may be made with about three teaspoonfuls of the seeds to a pint of hot water. Pour the water over the seeds, and allow the whole to stand for several hours. This macerated may be thinned a little with water or cologne, and a few drops of violet or any other essence may be added. Use about two tablespoonfuls of cologne for this mixture. The hair may be moistened with this fluid before curling.

A SOAP SHAMPOO

It is said that water in which enough soap has been dissolved to make a lather, and to which have been added a few grains of potassium carbonate to the quart, will make the hair fluffy.

The natural oil from the scalp is furnished by oil glands, of which there are two or more to each hair. When the scalp is in a healthy condition no other dressing for the hair is necessary.

Shampooing or washing the hair should be repeated as often as is necessary to keep the scalp clean. This may be once a month or twice a week. The following is a good method of washing the hair: First rub the tincture of green soap thoroughly into the scalp with the finger tips, being careful not to scratch the skin with the nails. Add a little water to make a good lather. White castile soap is very good to use, and its lather should be applied after the green soap.

If your hair is very oily, you may use a few drops of ammonia. More is apt to dry the hair; or you may add a teaspoonful of soda to the first basin of water. The rinsing should be careful and thorough. Use several waters until the last one is perfectly clear. Dry thoroughly with soft, warm towels; never use Turkish towels for this purpose, as they are too rough and

happ, with a little gold rim. Jewels are finding their way onto combs, exactly as they are upon any and every thing upon which they can find the slightest excuse for displaying themselves. The prettiest use of them is when pearls are set in inter-vals on a coronet, or, perhaps, set close like the pretty little pins—a size larger than an ordinary cuff pin—which first set the fashion of rows of pearls. An exquisite comb has the center cut out in the shape of a great butterfly, the wings delicately marked with gold and small pearls set in to make the "eye" of each wing. And another is un-cut, but ornamented with baroque pearls brought together to form a simple design, with gold in graceful lines surrounding the jewels to break the sharp contrast between pearls and shell. Rather bizarre effects have been seen upon occasion; combs, for instance, in which turquoise or turquoise matrix, or rose-quartz—stones which are too dramatic in their effect to be used in a shell setting. And over some of the more rhinestone drops his glittering body in graceful, undulating curves.

THE FASHION OF CONTRASTS

Amber has been more popular all winter and spring than it has been before for years. And a curious feature of its popularity is that, unlike any other time when it has been in favor, it is more popular with dark than with light haired women—who, by the way, have taken up the fad of wearing the dark, or tortoiseshell. This fashion of contrasting is making the combs into far more of actual ornaments than they have been admitted to be heretofore.

Sets of three combs to set around that bun at the top, and a barrette to match, are the last trig touch to the well-dressed head which is so important a feature of present day.

For the women who dislike barrettes there are dozens of smaller combs—pretty, unobtrusive little things, most of them made with the wavy teeth which seem to minimize the danger of the comb's working loose.

In barrettes there are a dozen new designs, not varying so much, after all, from the old, but adding to the number of designs, from the plainest of all—just a round, flat bit of shell or elaborate affairs of rhinestone and silver. A realistic little serpent twists himself into a loose coil for one, his glittering length made brighter still by the semi-precious ruddy jewel which is placed in his head; while of tortoiseshell and rhinestone make pretty barrettes, while those simpler ones, of shell or amber, of gold, or even of silver gold-washed, are as popular as any, by virtue of their unobtrusive usefulness.

tend to pull out the hair. Always, if possible, dry in the shade until every vestige of moisture is gone. This is not to be rubbed through the hair, but into the scalp. The essential point about the oil is that it must be sweet and not rancid, because rancid oil acts as an irritant, and even old oil acts as an irritant. This treatment will help to nourish the hair and offset any possible unhappy results of the shampoo. A good hair tonic for rather dry hair is as follows:

Resorcin, 1-6 of a drachm; castor oil, 12 drachms; spirit of wine, 5 ounces; balsam of Peru, 8 grains. This is to be shaken and applied to the scalp every other day or so. Lotion for oily hair is as follows: Witch hazel, 2 ounces; alcohol, 2 ounces; distilled water, 1 ounce; resorcin, 40 grains. Rub this well into the scalp at night.

An egg makes an excellent shampoo, although it is said that the yolk has a tendency to darken light hair. A simple shampoo is made by dissolving a cake of pure castile soap in a quart of boiling water. This makes really a soap-jelly, which may be used to rub into the scalp when washing the hair.

If your scalp is tender, do not use a shampoo containing ammonia, soda or borax, as they are irritating to tender scalps. Beat the yolk of one egg with an ounce of spirit of rosemary into one pint of hot raw water. Use while warm.

Now and then you may want to use a dry shampoo. Part the hair in different places, and shake onto the scalp powdered rice, or talcum powder, or starch. This is allowed to remain for a short time, and is then thoroughly shaken out of the hair, it will help to clean it by absorbing the oil. But it will not do to repeat this too often, as it is not as thorough as the ordinary washing of the hair.

Elsbeth

(Copyright by Ruby Douglas.)

The little town lay quite in the early spring twilight. The mist that rose from the river said that the ice was gone. The smell of burning leaves in the air told that kitchen gardens and posy beds were being made ready for their summer harvests. But the little chill of lingering frost, the elusive smell of the maple trees, the sapwet trunks of the maple trees, the good-night cheep of the first robin, by all the signs that living things could show Winter was gone.

Elsbeth opened the gate and walked up the path to the door of the cottage. She carried the heavy market basket easily, and, without setting it down, stood for a moment on the little porch looking off to the West, where there still glowed a hint of crimson.

"Spring again," she murmured. "To-morrow I am going down to the river. Grandfather will make the usual fuss, I suppose!"

With a little sigh she entered the house. The cheerful glow from a little old cookstove greeted her first; then came the voice of an old man.

"Took ye a long time, Elsbeth." "I know, grandfather. But so many people were out in their gardens, and every one had a word to say! It's the first real spring day, grandfather. Two more such days of sun and the frost will be out of the garden, and we can put in the lettuce. And the hyacinths are up!"

As she talked Elsbeth was lighting the lamp and pulling out the supper table from its place against the wall. The lamp lighted a room that was homely, cosy, poor, artistic, all in one. The rag carpet was faded to a mellow gray and red. The walls were a still more faded red. The old time furniture had been upholstered by clever hands with gay chintz ruffles and cushions. The little old cookstove was a marvel of shining blackness, and, with its queer old spindling legs and its high shouldered, flat chested dignity, it was not without a certain harmony with its owner, who sat beside it.

Grandfather Roslin, little, old, white-headed and scrupulously neat, sat listening eagerly to Elsbeth. Elsbeth! That the old man could look at her without a quickening of the pulse, and the half-sad yearning in his faded eyes that the sight of young beauty can bring to the old, showed that Grandfather Roslin was very, very old.

Elsbeth was tall and slender. Her eyes were brown, with always a shadow across their light. Her hair was brown: a rich, trembling, shimmering brown, that lay in a silken mass upon her dainty head. Her skin was creamy white, deepening into old rose in her cheeks and a still deeper rose in her lips. Her face was oval, with delicate hollows in the cheek lines and rounded curves in the chin. And the head sat very nobly upon the slender neck. And the slender neck grew proudly upon the fine, straight shoulders.

"And the snow is all gone from the north slope." "You know that is a certain sign," Elsbeth was saying, as she tied a huge apron over her gray calico gown. "If to-morrow is like to-day, you must take your cane and walk around the garden at noon. You have been house-ridden so many months, poor grandfather; but Spring is coming and the rheumatism must go."

The old man nodded to himself. "Yes, I guess Spring has got here, sure enough. Ain't hardly had a twinge in my legs all day. To-morrow we'll start in on the garden. You can rake, and I'll putter a little with the old weeds."

The shadow in Elsbeth's eyes deepened. "Oh, no, grandfather," she said. "There is plenty of time before the ground is dry enough for planting. You are not strong enough yet to pull weed stalks; and, grandfather," the tones were very wistful, "I want to go down to the river to work to-morrow."

Grandfather Roslin paused on his way to the supper table, and his old face took on a pinched, irritated look.

"For heaven's sake, Elsbeth," he said, "can't you drop that foolishness of your'n? Where I made my mistake was not putting a stop to it when you was a child. Now, you have fussed with that clay so much that you ain't hardly responsible any more."

Elsbeth heaped the old man's plate and poured his tea with a brightening face. He had never been so sane in talking of her cherished work before. She took advantage of her opportunity.

"Grandfather," she said, "am I not a pretty good daughter to you?"

Grandfather Roslin looked puzzled. "Don't ask silly questions, Elsbeth," he said, wiping his eyes after a too hasty gulp of hot tea; "of course you've been a good girl. I've brought you up to be one."

"No, but, grandfather," pleaded Elsbeth, "haven't I been more than that? Have I ever asked you for a single indulgence? Have I ever shirked my work? Have I ever worried you with heedless, careless ways? Haven't I been a good daughter to you, grandfather?"

The old man leeked intently at the young face opposite. Perhaps, for the first time, her youth appealed to him, or perhaps some happy recollections of his own happy

yesterdays softened his heart. At any rate, his wizened old face changed. "Pshaw, Elsbeth," he said, "go on with your mud pies if you want to. It's harmless enough, I guess. In Jod Brown going to put early potatoes or sweet corn in that scutch lot?"

And Elsbeth answered happily. Late the next morning, leaving the little cottage shining with exquisite cleanliness from top to toe, and Grandfather Roslin childishly happy in his elaborate preparation for his nooning, Elsbeth slipped from the back door, still wearing her big apron.

Down below the garden, the river gleamed in the sun. The air was full of Spring sounds. Beneath the bare currant bushes a rooster announced loudly to his lady friends that he had found a grub worm which they were welcome to watch him eat. Swallows twittered, robins lilted, blue-birds chirped. On the bank of the river was a willow tree; beneath it, a rude shack that would not have been unattractive if the stalks of Virginia creeper that covered it had been green with leaves.

Elsbeth unlocked the door and threw it wide. Scarcely a day had passed since her childhood that she had not visited the little building. But, during the cold Winter months, the visits were only short, compulsory ones, and it was always with the eager sense of the first time that Elsbeth opened the door on the first real Spring day.

The room within was strange indeed. About the walls, on a broad shelf were arranged sandstone busts, statuettes, and bas reliefs. On an kitchen table was a ghostly array of damp, cloth-draped figures. The floor was littered with bits of clay and sandstone. Singing blithely, Elsbeth seized a broom that stood behind the open door and with energetic strokes soon had the little room swept clean. Then she took an old cloth down from a nail and began what was surely a labor of love; for nothing but love could have given a touch so tender, so longing, as was Elsbeth's as she carefully wiped each bit of stone.

First, over by the south window, a child's head, in the soft cream sandstone of the upper quarry; a child's head carved with minutest care and attention to detail; wild elf locks tossed carelessly back, wistful parted lips, and a promise of similes in a rounded cheek.

"Good morning, Jimmy," said Elsbeth. "Your nose is very dirty. But Spring is here, Jimmy boy, and you shall have a thorough cleaning every day. And, some time, perhaps, if you keep on being very good, I shall put you into marble. When my ship comes in!"

Then, a little in the shadow, beyond the window, a group in dark brown sandstone; two hounds fighting; a snarling twisted heap, with slavering jaws, with ugly eyes, and knotted muscles, wrought into the stone with the strain and tenseness of arrested motion.

"Elsbeth, Elsbeth, come here, quick!" came the shrill voice of Grandfather Roslin through the window. Something in the tone frightened Elsbeth and she jumped to her feet and ran out the door. In the middle of the clay bank stood Grandfather Roslin, up to his ankles in the sticky mass, and standing with hands extended helplessly, like a child.

"This darn clay!" he exclaimed angrily. "I didn't suppose it was so soft! I came down to see your mud pies!"

Elsbeth's face went white. The old man was in much greater danger than he knew. "Stand perfectly still, grandfather," she cried, "and I'll get you out."

"Still!" answered Grandfather Roslin, querulously, "I'll be still enough, for I've wiggled till I've busted both my legs. My heavens, Elsbeth, I'm sinking every minute!" and he fell to struggling so violently that he lost his balance and went forward on his hands, gaining an upright position again only after he was weak and pale with fear and exhaustion.

Elsbeth wrung her hands. "You must stand still, grandfather, while I run for Jod Brown. I'll just fly!" and she turned toward the bank, running as she did so squarely into a broad shouldered man who was hurrying down.

"Oh, Mr. Graham," she cried too frightened over her grandfather to be surprised at Mr. Graham's arrival, "what shall we do?"

Mr. Graham, a tall fellow, with a well groomed appearance, looked at Grandfather Roslin's predicament with just a gleam of satisfaction in his eyes. "Well, this is hard luck!" he said. "Where'll I find some planks, Elsbeth?"

Grandfather Roslin tried to stamp his bemired feet. "I'll stay here, till I'm up to my neck, before I'll let you help me, John Graham!"

Elsbeth's brown eyes snapped. "Don't let your foolish prejudice against Mr. Graham endanger your life, grandfather. I'm ashamed of you!"

Graham made no reply, but with the look of satisfaction still in his eyes he went to the shack and lifted the door off its hinges. This he carried back to the clay bank and flung down so that one end of it was but a few inches from the old man's feet. "Get your clay shovel for me, Elsbeth," he said. Then the look of satisfaction in his eyes changed to a sterner expression. It

was a look that Elsbeth knew well; the look that invariably came to him when her grandfather's name was mentioned.

Five years before, Graham, in canoeing down the river, found the sixteen-year-old Elsbeth grubbing with her bits of clay and sandstone. Her untutored skill had astonished him, but behind the skill, the insight and understanding of the girl piqued his curiosity. Surely she never could have been the descendant of selfish, querulous Grandfather Roslin, to whom Elsbeth, flushed and joyful in the sympathy and praise of this new found friend, had presented him.

Graham had reached his thirtieth birthday the summer that he found Elsbeth. Since then, life had taken on a new meaning to this idle man of the clubs. Life now was Elsbeth! New books, new tools, new thoughts for Elsbeth. He made no attempt to have her taken from the little western village. Wisely, he knew that a nature like hers would grow to its best in the environment that had developed it.

Grandfather Roslin looked angrily. "Do you want to cut my feet off?" he scolded.

Graham looked at him sternly. "Mr. Roslin," he said, "that clay is half way up to your knees now. Unless you obey me at once, I can't answer for the consequences."

Grandfather Roslin looked frightened. "Pull me out, pull me out," he cried.

"I'll try to dig away the clay, a little, first," replied Graham, stepping out on the door and falling to work. "It would wrench you badly unless I did, and I even doubt if it would be possible."

He worked rapidly, but the oozing clay was all but unmanageable.

"You want me to die here," cried the old man, looking at Elsbeth, who was watching with white, eager face. "You know you can't have my grand-daughter with me alive."

"Your grand-daughter?" repeated Graham. Grandfather Roslin closed his lips firmly, while Elsbeth looked in a puzzled way at the two men. Graham called to Elsbeth without looking around or ceasing to dig.

"Elsbeth, run for the clothesline!" Elsbeth bounded up the bank and was back before the two men had time to exchange a word. "Now," Graham went on, "toss one end over that branch of the tree," pointing to the one that the old man faced,

"and throw both ends out to Mr. Roslin. Now, Mr. Roslin, as the old man eagerly grasped the dangling rope ends, "you must pull on the rope with all your might, while I try to lift you on to the door. Elsbeth you'd better come out and help."

A few minutes of silent struggling, and Grandfather Roslin lay under the willow tree, white and shaken, but unharmed. Elsbeth chafed his hands eagerly.

"Are you hurt, grandfather," she cried. The old man did not answer for a little while, then he opened his eyes and looked at Graham.

"Why do you want to take my grandchild away from me," he said, "an old man like me?"

The puzzled look returned to Elsbeth's face. Graham glanced down at the old man. "Why do you want to keep her," he asked, "when you have no right to?"

"Mr. Graham, he's my grandfather," cried Elsbeth indignantly.

"Oh, no, he's not your grandfather," replied Graham, steadily. "I know your grandfather very well. He was an artist. He left Mr. Roslin enough to give you an education, and what has he done with it?"

"But—but—" stammered Elsbeth, dropping Grandfather Roslin's hand and rising, "my mother—and why—"

"Your mother broke your grandfather's heart," Graham went on. "Your father is dead. Your grandfather wanted you brought up away from every influence that could harm you. Mr. Roslin was a friend of his boyhood."

Grandfather Roslin sat up excitedly. "And ain't I give her a good home?" he cried.

"Yes," and incidentally you've given her a chance to work like a galley slave taking care of you. I could not interfere until Elsbeth came of age, but she is twenty-one to-day."

"And now you want her, I suppose," snarled the old man.

"I've wanted her and waited for her for five years," answered Graham.

Silence fell upon the group. Grandfather Roslin lay with closed eyes and compressed lips. Graham watched him with a little scowl between his eyes. Elsbeth stood with flushed, troubled face. Yet, already the revelation seemed an old story, so completely had it answered her life-long questionings. She looked at the familiar scene—the quiet river,

the old shack, gray and silent in the noontide sun, the sloping garden with the cottage at its crest. She thought of the days of toil that she had spent in house and garden, of the years of thwarted ambition. She turned toward Graham. "You never told me that you wanted me," she said.

Graham looked down at her. The troubled face seemed very lovely to him.

"I was not sure that you wanted to know."

"Oh, you must have known that I did!" she cried, "and how glad—!" Then she stopped as if some thought of the old man detained her. She went over and knelt beside him. "Grandfather," she pleaded, "grandfather, tell me that you want me to be happy."

Grandfather Roslin opened his eyes. Then, as the night before, the fractious gaze gave way slowly to a softened one. "Grandfather," she cried, "I can't leave you alone after all these years."

Grandfather Roslin sat erect. "I've been pretty cussed in my day, Elsbeth," he said, "but you've been a good daughter to me, and I ain't mean enough to keep you from the man you want. Cousin Em'ly 'll come and take care of me. I'm goin' to change my shoes."

Graham looked after him pityingly. "I never thought he had it in him," he said. Then, taking Elsbeth's hand in his, he walked slowly towards the doorless shack. Within, he looked at the beauty of the sandstone carvings for a few silent moments, then:

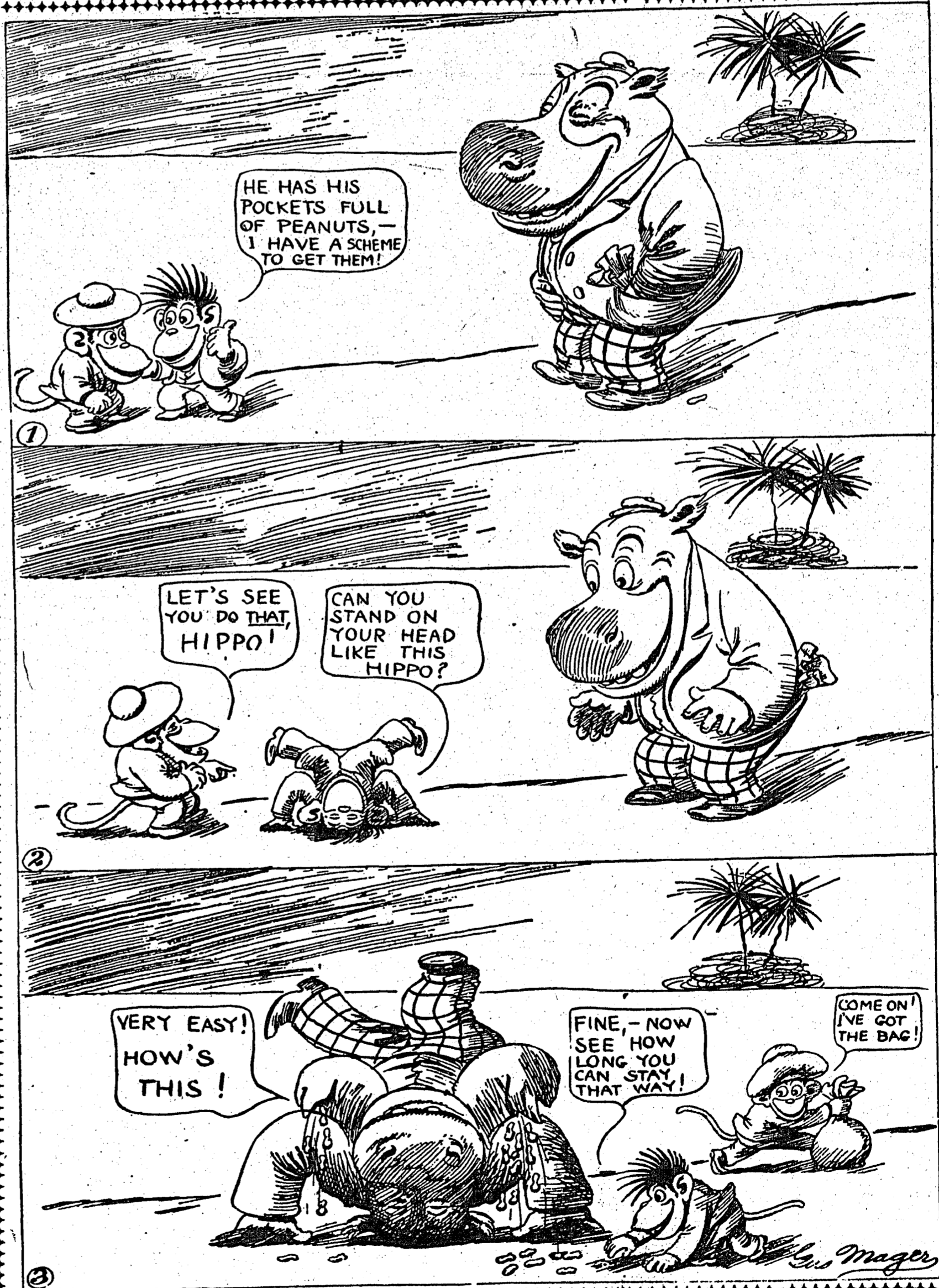
"Elsbeth," he said, "will you give me the right to help you, to make it possible for you to put these things in lasting form?"

Elsbeth looked at him with wonder in her eyes. "You want me?" she asked, "just plain, ignorant me?"

His answer was another question. "Elsbeth are you sure you care? Have you cared long enough?"

Elsbeth turned to the table and slowly drew the cloth from another figure. It was Graham's face that looked up at them from the clay, modeled with a faithful memory that only love could have bestowed. Without a word Graham gathered her close to him. There was a long silence. Out of doors the river lapped the shore tenderly, the sweet, damp smell of the thawing earth floated in to them, and a robin alighted in the doorway and watched the two with inquiring chirp.

IN JUNGLE SOCIETY.



How the Monkeys Fooled the Hippo.

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AND

Okanagan Orchardist.

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GEO. C. ROSE, M. A.

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News of social events and communications in regard to matters of public interest will be gladly received for publication, if authenticated by the writer's name and address, which will not be printed if so desired. No matter of a scandalous, libelous or personal nature will be accepted.
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The COURIER does not necessarily endorse the sentiments of any contributed article.

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Contract Advertisements—Rates arranged according to space taken.

Contract advertisers will please notice that all changes of advertisements must be handed to the printer by Monday evening to ensure publication in the current issue.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

CITY WATERWORKS.

(Continued from our last.)

For a pumping plant we would recommend one of our 20 H. P. combined horizontal gasoline engines and piston pattern pump. The engine would be of the latest model and of the four cycle type—to be so constructed that it would operate as well on gasoline, benzine or distillate. There would be provided a governor, which so regulates and controls the engine that fuel is used in proportion to the power developed only. On the end of the crank shaft there would be a friction clutch pinion, which can be engaged or disengaged at the operator's will, thereby making it quite convenient to disengage the pump when so desired. The construction of the pump and engine would be of the best throughout, and the material and workmanship to be second to none. We guarantee each and every engine to give satisfaction, and furthermore, we guarantee that the engine will develop at least 10 per cent over and above rated H.P. The pump supplied would have a 8½ in. cylinder and there would be three ranges of stroke, viz. 8 in., 10 in. and 12 in. The maximum capacity of the pump when running at rated speed of 110 r.p.m. would be 324 gallons per minute, and it would be suitable for pumping against a head of 163 feet when delivering this quantity, the size of suction connection—6 inches, size of discharge connection, 5 inches. But you will note that we have recommended an 8 inch water main as this will very materially reduce the friction, which more than compensates for the difference in the extra cost.

Weight of the pump complete would be 8960 lbs. Price, \$1783. F. O. B. Kelowna, B. C.

PROPOSITION NUMBER TWO.

As above stated this proposition is to cover a tank service system, the tank for which is to be installed on the hill of Mr. Stirling's Ranch. The reservoir tank which we would supply would be of the same dimensions and capacity as that specified in proposition No. 1, and as we understand the elevation of the hill to be approximately 60 feet, we would recommend a 56 ft. steel sub-structure or tower, upon which this tank would be mounted. This would give a total elevation of 116 feet above the town level, and as we understand that the distance from the water supply to the hill is approximately 1¼ miles, we would

recommend the installation of 4,000 feet of 8 inch pipe and 2,600 feet of 6 inch pipe. The frictional head through the 8 inch pipe line would be equal to about 8.40 feet, and the frictional head on 6 inch pipe line would be equal to 22 feet, making a total of 30.40 frictional head. This frictional head, however, you will understand would not have full effect on the hydrants when the pump is in operation, inasmuch as the pump would be supplied at the shorter range with the water which would be discharged through the various hose lines. However, should three or more nozzles be in use at one time, there would be somewhat a loss of pressure due to the frictional head in the 6 inch pipe line, and this would average approximately 16 ft. head.

Summing the whole proposition up, this plant would give approximately the same results as the 96 ft. tower proposition, inasmuch as the difference in the elevation would more than offset the loss by friction.

We would furnish a tank the same as that specified in No. 1 specification together with a 56 ft. sub-structure of the four post type, and the same as that above specified, for the sum of \$2,050, f.o.b. Kelowna.

This tank and tower together with the equipment would weigh, approximately 48,000 lbs.

The quantity discharged by the various sizes of nozzles with a plant such as specified in our No. 2 proposition would be almost precisely the same as that of our No. 1 proposition. The same pump would be used and it would deliver approximately the same quantity.

PROPOSITION NUMBER THREE.

For a system where the pump would be used for fire protection with the tank cut out and the tank used only for domestic purposes, we would recommend the same capacity of tank as quoted on in the No. 1 and No. 2 propositions, and we would also recommend a 56 feet steel sub-structure the same as that quoted on in No. 2 specification. Therefore, the price of the pumping outfit as specified in No. 1 proposition and the price of the tank and sub-structure in No. 2 proposition will give you the figures to make up the price of the No. 3 proposition, which price would be precisely the same as for the equipment of the No. 2 proposition, with the exception that there would have to be arranged a regulator and relieving device so that when the main was shut off at the tank there would be no danger of the pump exerting an over-pressure on the pipes, and this regulator or relieving device would cost approximately \$250.00.

NOTICE

Any person trespassing on my property after this date will be prosecuted.

J. L. Pridham,
Alta Vista, Kelowna

June 11th, 1906. 45-tf

FOR SALE

Camera (5c7), with all furnishings. Cost complete \$142; will sell for \$55. Owner giving up the business. A snap. For further particulars write—
A. E. Walker
45-tf Summerland, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate on the east side of Okanagan Lake, B. C.: Commencing at the South-east corner post of M. L. Crichton's purchase land, running thence south 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, comprising the south half of the south-west quarter of section 15, Tp. 28, and the south half of the south east quarter of section 16, Township 28. Dated June 29th, 1906.
48-60d Eliza Mair.

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Sixty acres, 400 fruit trees doing well, 7 acres potatoes, 1 acre onions, 5 acres fall wheat, 4 acres oats; barn, harness room, implement shed, 4 horses, 2 cows; house, 3 rooms, kitchen, large verandah, pantry, etc. All fenced and irrigated, 6 miles from Kelowna, good road, nicely situated.

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Residential Lots. Lake Frontage Lots.

We are now ready to sell lots on our new subdivision on Abbott St. South, within 500 yds. of the C. P. R. wharf.

Charming residential lots fronting on the lake.

Beautiful beach for boating and bathing. Fine high, dry building sites.

Also some beautiful lots in Parkdale. Fine garden soil. Call early and make your selection without delay.

Apply, K. L. & O. Co.'s Office.

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Carpet squares, 3 x 3 yds., each	\$2.75
Iron Beds	4.00
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Morris chairs with spring cushions	10.50
All other goods in proportion. Freight prepaid to all points on Okanagan Lake.	

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You gain nothing by sending East or to the Coast for your printing, as express rates on small quantities of paper average 15c per lb., and if you estimate this, you would find such orders would cost you considerably more than what you would pay at home. Stationery is heavy in comparison to its value. In any case, do not order elsewhere before getting quotations from us.

The Courier Office,
Kelowna, B.C.

LOCAL NEWS

Owing to the absence of the Rev. Mr. Greene, who is taking a summer holiday, there will be no service in the Church of England on Sunday, the 29th.

As there are several cases of typhoid in the valley, our local physicians recommend that it would be well to boil all water used from sources of supply, the purity of which is doubtful.

□Free—Pure Food Demonstration of the Crescent Goods—"Crescent Mapoline" and "Crescent Baking Powder" by Miss Erma B. Nicola on Mon. and Tues., July 30 and 31 and Wed. Aug. 1st, at Lequimes Bros' Store. Everybody welcomed.

Mr. J. M. Robinson's houseboat, "The Lily of the Valley," came up the lake on Friday evening, propelled by the "Maud Moore," and went up to the Landing the following day. The boat is comfortably fitted and provides a pleasant method of spending the sultry dog-days on the breezy waters of the lake.

Mrs. Alex. Berard gave birth on Thursday to twins, a boy and a girl, making her total family 12 living and four dead. It would seem the correct thing for President Roosevelt to extend congratulations! The times are really decadent when such an event is noticeable. In the days of our grandfathers, a round dozen was common enough. The Hon. Mr. Ouimet, at one time provincial treasurer of Quebec, was the thirty-second child of his father, who was married twice.

The Rutland Land Co. has completed repairs to the irrigation ditch which was silted up in places by the heavy rain-storm last week. As an instance of the exaggerations which become current when any event out of the ordinary happens, it may be said that the total cost of cleaning and repairing the ditch was \$40.25, while the damage done was variously stated at from \$1,000 to \$1,500! Unverified statements of this kind can do a great deal of harm to the district, and people should be very careful to obtain proof at first-hand from the persons suffering damage before giving them wide currency.

Messrs. Carruthers and Pooley have dissolved partnership, as Mr. Carruthers finds the management of the Kelowna Land and Orchard Co. requires all his attention, and Mr. Pooley's health will not permit of an indoors occupation, and he is to devote himself on his return, which may be expected in two weeks' time, to his fruit ranche on the bench. Messrs. Carruthers and Pooley were responsible for the commencement of the great development in the valley brought forward by the sub-division of large tracts of land into small fruit farms, which they began by the purchase of the Lequime estate. Since Mr. G. G. Mackay, of Vancouver, bought several ranches in the valley in 1891 and subdivided them, no land in small parcels had been put on the market, and the district undoubtedly suffered, as the tide of immigration went to Peachland and Summerland, where small lots could be obtained. To-day, a great change is visible, the population of the valley has more than doubled, with resultant benefit to the trade of Kelowna; and while part of the credit is due to others, due honour must be given to the pioneer firm of Carruthers and Pooley for having led the way and for bringing on the market the bench lands which are to be such an important factor in the local fruit industry.

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Two and a half acres in town. Price, \$800. Good building site.

Accounts collected. Apply at office for particulars.

Office, K.S.U. Block

The prize-list for the fall show is now in the printers' hands, and, pending its completion, the directors of the A. & T. Association wish to advise all intending exhibitors that the prizes for fruit will be the same as in the list of 1904. The live-stock divisions will be cut out altogether except poultry. Persons who still have the 1904 lists can be guided by them as to the varieties of fruit to keep for exhibition purposes.

On Friday's boat Messrs. Elliott & Morrison received a 3 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse engine and drag saw, which they had ordered for Mr. W. E. W. Mitchell, Komaquin Bay, and an 8 H.P. portable Fairbanks-Morse engine, which they had obtained for Mr. W. D. Hobson. A powerful centrifugal pump also came down on Monday's boat for Mr. Mitchell. Power irrigation would seem to be coming into favour, and will prove the means of putting quantities of arid land along the lake under cultivation.

Apples and stone fruits are now on the market in considerable quantities, and the traffic facilities of the C. P. R. are being heavily taxed. It is understood the new station is to be begun in a few days, but the company complains that it has no elbow-room for proper wharves and buildings. This may be only an excuse, but if it is a reality, it shows in strong light the lack of faith they possessed in the district in days gone by, when they could easily have secured ample frontage. The hindsight of the C. P. R. is traditionally better than their foresight, and only when menaced with the active opposition of the Great Northern have they, in B.C., shown any disposition to keep abreast of the public needs.

COLLEGE AT SUMMERLAND.

(Continued from page 1)

and preacher recommended that the next convention be held July 9th, 1907, in Summerland and that Mr. Alfred Huggett be the preacher. Invitations were received from Nelson and Kamloops but as it is expected that the convention next year will formally open the new college, Summerland was decided on. Mr. Huggett was endorsed as preacher but the question of the date was left to the executive board.

The educational board was authorized to secure incorporation as board of governors for the new Baptist College at Summerland.

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KELOWNA.

Kelowna Restaurant

First Class Meals by the Day, Week, or Month at Reasonable Rates.

C. Blackwood, Prop.

FOR SALE.

A Fairbanks Improved 2½ horse power

Gasoline Engine

in perfect running order. Used only nine months. Cash price for quick sale, with exhaust pipe, gasoline tank and feed pipe, \$140. List price of outfit was over \$200.00

Apply Courier Office.

Bankhead Orchard

Choice fruits in their season delivered anywhere in Kelowna at the following prices:

Peach Plums	per lb.	3c
Greengages	"	3c
Bradshaw, Pond's Seedling, Columbia and other plums	"	2c
French, Silver and Italian Prunes	"	2c
Crab Apples	"	2½c
Bartlett, D'Anjou and other Pears	"	2½c
Yellow Transparent Apples	"	1½c
Other apples from 1½c to 2½c per lb. according to variety.		

Terms, Cash. Orders should be sent in now to

T. W. STIRLING,
49 BANKHEAD RANCH.

PIANOS

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS.

ORGANS

ESTEY AND DOMINION.

J. J. STUBBS, AGENT
South Kelowna.



Synopsis of Canadian Homestead Regulations.

ANY available Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

EXERCISES to INCREASE the HEIGHT



I HAVE had a great many inquiries lately from women who wish to increase their height. Until quite lately this has been considered almost in the light of an impossibility, but recent developments have shown that much can be done in this respect.

Of course, age has quite a lot to do with the success of this operation, and the younger the person the greater the advantage.

It has been shown that several boys who have been debarré from the army or navy one year on account of under size have so increased their height by persistent and regular exercise that they have been able to enter the following year. It cannot be done quickly, nor can very many inches be added, but it is quite possible to increase one's height one or two inches.

Keeping the body slender will, of course, give the appearance of height, and a very great deal may be done by dressing with this idea in mind, forswearing lines and trimming that go

around and cultivating long perpendicular lines.

When exercise is to be the medium of

attaining greater height, care must be taken to stretch the muscles, the organs. Stretch, stretch, stretch must be

IDEAS FOR A JUNE PARTY

OF course you want it out-of-doors. If you have plenty of ground at home, good! But if not, then better plan to take your guests to the park or the woods.

Suppose your party is at home. Decorate your porches with potted plants and bowls of flowers. Hang daisy chains from post to post. Swing hammocks under the trees. Place rugs here and there on the grass and scatter chairs around. Prepare a swing, a croquet ground, a ring toss game, a putting clock, a gay donkey for the tall pinning stunt blindfolded, you know.

In the main, arrange a table for serving lemonade, shading it with a large Japanese umbrella.

Set small refreshment tables out here and there, each with a pretty centerpiece and a bowl of vase of flowers.

Provide a soapbubble contest. Place the girls on one side of a tennis net or a rope, and the boys on the other. Have the girls blow bubbles, and the boys try to keep these bubbles from floating across to their side of the partition.

Also arrange a birthday flower hunt. Get artificial flowers—snowdrops for January, primroses for February, violets for March, daisies for April, hawthorns for May, roses for June, poppies for July, waterlilies for August, goldenrod for September, asters for October and holly for December.

Tell each child to hunt for the flower belonging to the month his birthday is in.

In a week or so some suggestions will be offered.

Roxie

A knowing-looking Irish terror was seen the other day following a man into one of the Long Island dog shows. He wore a large collar inscribed as follows:

"Roxie, the Long Island dog. Whose dog are you?"

It seems that Roxie is an orphan, has no owner, and looks out for himself. Every morning the year round he boards the newspaper train from Long Island City, greets the trainmen in the warm manner of an old friend, jumps out at every stopping place to say "Good morning, glad to see you" to every body in sight, returns to Long Island City on the homeward trip of the train and is on hand for the following morning's trip as usual.

Everybody loves Roxie, and he never has to go without a meal.

ANAGRAMMATIC LETTER

A GIRL named Geraldine received a letter from a young man named Fernando. Fernando did not wish any meddling person to understand it if it should be seen, so he twisted the order of letters in the capitalized words in order to make them seem different words altogether.

Can you read the letter?

Here it is:

RUBHENDIG TANSCOLD
BEAR FURY, RUEH-TEN-FOE.
My dear BRIN-GLADE-HEE,
I have a letter in a RAG-MAN, knowing that the HOUSE-RATS of such learned books as yours will soon come to a RED NUTS AND GIN of my meaning.

I can imagine that NO STERN ACTION of your good father, the CRYMANGLE, should this EARLY BAT of my feelings for SURLY FOE FALL into his hands.

So will place it upon the I CREEP SAFE, where you will find it when you descend to your quite SPRUCE GARDEN.

Any of his I HIRE PARSONS would expect the heaviest FINE for such words could inflict in approaching the CRYMANGLE as the accepted THERE WE SAT of his only AGED RUTH.

Please advise me whether to employ a FLYING ATE MY CAT or whether I come myself with what MAD POLICY I can command.

LOVE TEDDY,
FOR AN END.

the slogan, but only so much as can be done without any chance of injury.

To do the work best, a horizontal bar is needed, placed at a height which makes it necessary for a person to stand on tiptoes to reach it. Grasp it firmly with both hands (Figure 1), then, standing on tiptoes, stretch and draw the body up, making sure that every muscle is being brought into play. This should be done for five minutes if possible, with short rests in between if there is a feeling of exhaustion.

Next touch the bar with one hand (Fig. 2) and throw the full weight of the body on the foot to correspond. Then stretch, doing first one side and then the other for ten times.

To stretch the muscles of the lower limbs, position should be taken near a support of some kind. Place the hand firmly on the support, and then put back one leg as far as it will go (Fig. 3), pushing vigorously to exercise all the muscles. Do this first with one foot and then with the other before trying the fourth exercise, which is meant for the upper part of the body.

This is done by leaning so far forward that a little support one would lose balance. Make the leaning also a stretching-reach just as far as possible.

The woman who wants to grow taller must keep up her physical condition by good, nourishing food, as bodies will not grow without proper nourishment any more than plants or trees.

SUSIE—For your rough, dry skin try the following treatment: Use bran bags instead of soap for your bathing purposes. They can be purchased of almost any drugist, but if you prefer you can make them yourself. Mix equal quantities of powdered oatmeal and bran together and to a pint add half a cup of powdered soap. To this add about one ounce of orris root, powdered. Fill small bags and use when bathing. Rinse the skin thoroughly afterward. The bumps on your face indicate some inward disturbance, and I think it probable you need a good blood purifier. To fatten your face and neck try rubbing cocoa butter well into the tissues.

L. M.—I repeat the formula with pleasure.

Lotion for Enlarged Pores.
Boric acid, 1 dram; distilled witch hazel, 4 ounces. Apply with a piece of old linen or a bit of cotton. Cleanse the skin thoroughly before applying.

also a good tonic to promote a heavy growth.

Do not shave the hair until the last resort. Have the ends of your hair singed carefully, and cleanse the scalp thoroughly by shampooing. Then use the following lotion as directed:

For Falling Hair.
Tincture of nux vomica, 1 ounce; spirits of rosemary, 2 ounces; alcohol, 2 ounces. Apply several times a week to the roots of the hair.

Shampoo for Light Hair
Would you kindly let me know if the head should be washed before using the shampoo given for light hair? This is the shampoo: Potassium carbonate, 1 ounce; ammonia water, 1/2 ounce; tincture of cantharides, 6 drams; bay rum, 4 ounces; alcohol, 4 ounces; water, 6 ounces.

Use the shampoo only and rinse the hair thoroughly afterward.

Lotion Brings Excellent Results
Would you kindly insert that formula for oily hair in next week's paper? I have used it with great success. It tends to produce an auburn shade. I have lost the recipe. I remember it contained cochineal and bicarbonate of soda.

A CONSTANT READER.

Lotion for Oily, Damp Hair.
For greasy, moist hair the following is an excellent drying lotion. It used daily it tends to produce a crispy condition and an auburn shade.

Powdered bicarbonate of soda, borate of soda (also powdered), 1/2 ounce of each; essence of cologne, 1 fluid ounce; alcohol, 2 fluid ounces; tincture of cochineal, 1/4 fluid ounce; distilled water, 16 ounces. Mix and agitate until solution is complete.

the eyebrows or hair, as it will change the color. Following cream will whiten the hands:

To Whiten the Hands.
Lanolin, 100 grams; paraffin (liquid), 25 grams; extract of vanilla, 10 drops; oil of rose, 1 drop.

Mix and apply when necessary.

Troubled With Blackheads
I am a constant and much interested reader of your health and beauty page, and would like to ask you a question regarding my complexion.

I have been bothered lately with blackheads. Will you please suggest a way in which I may get rid of them? B. H. M.

Use a little borax in the water with which you wash your face, and apply the following lotion as directed:

Lotion for Blackheads.
Pure brandy, 2 ounces; cologne, 1 ounce; licorice, 1 ounce.

Apply at night, after washing the face thoroughly with soap and water.

who would remove them, also something that would whiten my face, as I am tall and thin, and if my face were fat I would not look half so bad.

I saw a recipe you gave for obstinate freckles but do not understand what you mean by saying to remove in the morning with a little borax and sweet oil. Do you mean to mix the borax with the sweet oil and how much the recipe will cost?

BAFFLES.

The remedy for obstinate freckles will be suitable for you also. To remove, dissolve a little powdered borax in sweet oil. To fatten your face, bathe it with warm water every night before retiring and rub cocoa butter well into the pores. Commercial rates are not given through this department, but the formula can be filled at a moderate cost.

For Obstinate Freckles.
Oxide of zinc, 1/4 dram; subiodide of blamuth, 1/4 dram; dextrin, 1 1/2 grams; glycerine, 1 1/2 drams.

Spread the paste upon the freckles at night before going to bed. In the morning remove what remains with a little powdered borax and sweet oil.

GERMANTOWN.—Since receipt of your letter exercises for hip development have been published. Use the following lotion to improve the oiliness of your skin.

Lotion for Oily Skin.
Boric acid, 1 dram; distilled witch hazel, 2 ounces; extract of vanilla, 10 drops; oil of rose, 1 drop.

Use as a wash two or three times a day.

A. B. C.—It is not necessary to be in perfect health when taking the Vaucaire remedy, but, naturally, quicker results will be obtained when the health is good than when the system is run down. Although Dr. Vaucaire's remedy is needed for bust development only, it frequently acts as a tonic to the whole system.

R. M.—Regret that I do not know of any simple method for the removal of scars left by smallpox. I have known of cases where treatment by a skin specialist has been most beneficial. Massaging the skin frequently with witch hazel cream will greatly improve its appearance.

Witch Hazel Cold Cream.
One ounce each of white wax and spermaceti; 1/2 pint of oil of almonds. Melt pour into a mortar which has been heated by being immersed some time in boiling water. Very gradually add three ounces of rosewater and one ounce of witch hazel, and assiduously stir the mixture until an emulsion is formed, and afterward until the mixture is nearly cold.

This cream is particularly useful to heal sore or stretched skin.

To Reduce Bust
Am a young girl, 17 years of age, and find it impossible to make myself look like the rest of the girls of my age on account of bust being an immense size. Kindly let me know if there is anything to reduce this?
READER.

Avoid starchy and fat-forming food. Use the pomade for which I am giving you formula, and make frequent applications of clear alcohol or warm vinegar.

Pomade to Reduce Fat.
Iodide of potassium, 3 grams; vaseline, 50 grams; lanolin, 50 grams; tincture of benzoin, 20 drops.

Make it into a pomade and rub all over the fat parts twice a day.

Excessive Oiliness of Skin
I have read your good advice to others and wonder if you cannot help me. I have a very oily skin, and would you advise me to use a cold cream on my face as some persons say it will make it more oily? How can I make my finger-joints smooth? The joints of the hands are very loose and makes the joints look large and ugly. Will you please tell me if almond meal soap is good for my complexion? I have been using it, and it seems to agree with my face in every way.

The lotion given to Germantown will improve the oily condition of your skin. Almond soap is excellent for the skin, and pure almond meal used as a substitute for soap is good for an oily skin. To improve the condition of your finger joints massage them every night with a good cream, beginning at the finger tips and rubbing back toward the hand.

Wash for Oily Skin.
Boric acid, 1 dram; distilled witch hazel, 2 ounces; rosewater, 2 ounces.

Use as a wash when desirable.

You should abstain from highly spiced, stimulating, greasy foods and sweets.

Skin Rough and Drawn
I would be much pleased if you could tell me what to use on my face. It is rough and burning when I go out in the wind or cold it just seems like the skin is all drawn up. And under the skin on my face I have small red pimples. They never come out, and it sometimes makes my face itchy. Can you tell me what I could use to make it get well?

The small red pimples under your skin indicate a disordered condition of the blood, and I advise you to take a good blood purifier. After you have got rid of them, keep your skin free from roughness by using a good cream generously and always before exposure to wind or sun.

Good Toilet Vinegar
Will you kindly repeat the formula for boro glycerine jelly? Also print a prescription for a good inexpensive toilet vinegar, to be used every day after the toilet.

ANXIOUS.

I am repeating the formula for boro glycerine jelly, also giving you one for a good toilet vinegar.

Boro Glycerine Cream Jelly.
Tragacanth, whole, 50 grains; water, 13 ounces; glycerine, 2 ounces; alcohol, 1 ounce; boric acid, 80 grains.

Macerate the gum in the water until perfectly soft, strain by expression through muslin. Dissolve the acid in the glycerine by the aid of heat, add to the mucilage, then incorporate the alcohol, perfume to suit, and add, if necessary, enough water to make 18 ounces.

Lavender Toilet Vinegar.
Lavender flowers, 7 ounces; alcohol, 8 fluid ounces; diluted acetic acid, 58 fluid ounces.

Mix, macerate for eight days, agitating frequently, express in a straining cloth, heat the colature nearly to boiling place for several days in a cool place, then filter and bottle, keeping in a dark place.

How This Proverb Originated
"Money makes the mare go"—a proverb familiar to all Americans—originated in England.

It was in the first place a line in a humorous song and was worded "Money will make the mare to go," meaning the sort of man who drives his horse as he drives a bargain, so ahead of him.

The song ran as follows:

"Will you lend me your mare to go a mile?"
"No, she is lame leaping over a stile."
"But if you will her to me spare
You shall have a hundred pound mare."
"Money will make the mare go."

A HOMEMADE MAGIC LANTERN

YOU boys and girls all know what a magic lantern looks like, so you will be able to follow the directions for a homemade one that will give you hours of fun to pay you for your trouble.

This plan comes from the Scientific American originally, but as described here is somewhat simplified so as to be practicable for you.

Take an ordinary packing box made of wood, about the size of the box part of the usual magic lantern, a kerosene oil lamp with an Argand burner (or a Welshbach burner and rubber tube for attachment to the nearest gas connection), a small fish globe and a burning magnifying glass (common double or plano-convex lens).

Cut a round hole in one end of the box, large enough to admit a part of the globe (which you must suspend on the inside from the top of the box). Close behind the globe set the kerosene lamp.

Next make a strong solution of common table salt, and with it moisten a piece of common window glass. Stand the glass up vertically in front of the box exactly on a level with the globe partially protruding through the hole in the box.

Turn the light from your burner on it to see if it is properly focused on the glass by the globe.

Now set up a screen or curtain upon which you wish to cast pictures. Between it and the piece of window glass place your reading glass in such position that the rays of light are focused through it upon the screen.

When everything is in correct position you will find the salt solution in the window glass crystallizing each group of crystals taking beautiful forms, which will appear on the screen in the shape of beautiful fernlike trees.

By dropping different colors into the water with which the globe should be filled, you can cause the pictures on the screen to take different colors.

You can keep the panorama going on indefinitely by renewing the application of salt solution to the glass.

THANKFUL READER.—I have never published a formula for tar water. Tar has properties that are very beneficial to the hair, and I know of many cases where beneficial results have been secured by using a good tar soap for shampooing. Have not heard of a curline such as you describe.

To Stop Hair From Falling
Having been a reader of your column I would like to ask you a few questions. My hair has been falling out all winter. Now, I want to know if it would do any good to have it shaved several times, and

To Whiten the Neck
PRINCESS.—The following treatment should bring about the results you desire: First wash the face and neck with warm water, to remove all dirt and dust. Then rub well with equal parts of cream and lemon juice. The cream feeds the skin, and the lemon juice whitens it.

To Bleach Skin
I have been reading your valuable beauty hints and come to you for advice. Could you tell me of a perfectly harmless face bleach? My skin is smooth, but needs a bleach, badly. Would also like to have something to whiten my hands.

Peroxide of hydrogen is a harmless face bleach. In making the application care should be taken not to get any on

Despondent About Skin
As you have helped other people before, I thought I would write and see if you could help me. My nose and cheeks are full of freckles, and have been troubled with blackheads. I can squeeze a white matter out of them that looks like worms. Can you tell me of something to cure them? I will very much appreciate it.

DESPONDENT.

To improve the condition you describe use a little borax in the water and apply the following lotion as directed:

Lotion for the Skin.
Boric acid, 2 drams; alcohol, 2 ounces; rosewater, 4 ounces.

Use with friction twice a day on skin affected.

Annoying Freckles.
I have seen so much good advice you have given to others you thought I would lay my case before you if you can spare me a little of your time. I am a young man, 18 years of age, and have been troubled with freckles ever since I was 10 years old, and I would like to know of some remedy that

Our
Discount Sale
Continues Until
Tuesday
July
31.

20 per cent. Dis-
count off

All Dry Goods, Gent's Fur-
nishings, Boots and Shoes, etc.

25 per cent. Dis-
count off

All Men's, Youth's and Boys'
Clothing.

Don't neglect this opportunity
to buy good goods at greatly
reduced prices.

Kelowna Outfitting Store
The Store of the Stylish Shoe
W. B. M. Calder
PROPRIETOR.

NEWBY & Co.

GENERAL MACHINISTS

Bicycle Repairing and
Bicycle Supplies.

Agent For

**Canada Cycle &
Motor Co., Gas-
oline Engines.**

Batteries etc. in stock.
Myers well pumps in
stock.

D. W. Crowley & Co

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHERS

AND

Cattle Dealers

KELOWNA.

LUMBER

Rough or Dressed.

Shingles, Lath, Sash,
Doors, Mouldings, Etc.

Kelowna Saw Mill Co'y.

M. J. HENRY'S

Nurseries and Seedhouse.

Large stock of HOME-GROWN
Fruit and Ornamental Trees now
matured for the fall trade.

No expense, loss or delay of fumiga-
tion or inspection.

Headquarters for Pacific Coast grown
Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds in
season.

BEE SUPPLIES, Spray Pumps,
Whale Oil Soap, Greenhouse Plants,
Cut Flowers, Bulbs for Fall planting.

We do business on our own grounds—
no rent to pay and are prepared to
meet all competition.

Let me price your list before placing
your order.

Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY,

3010 Westminster Rd., Vancouver, B.C.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Council met on Monday
with all members present except
Ald. Fletcher.

After reading and approval of
the minutes of preceding meet-
ing, several letters were read and
dealt with. Mr. Hankey request-
ed that interest be paid on the
debentures bought by him from
time of acceptance of his offer,
in view of the fact that the money
was lying idle in the bank while
the Council had not yet issued
the debentures. The Council
agreed to accede to his request.
The Vernon News Pubg. Co.
submitted samples of debentures,
and it was decided to have
the five sold to Mr. Hankey
printed by them.

Two tenders were received for
building the fire-hall, and on the
motion of Aids. Sutherland and
Willits, that of Mr. M. J. Curts,
amounting to \$785.00, was accept-
ed.

Specifications for road work
on Bernard Ave. and Pendozi St.
were submitted by Mr. Chas.
Harvey, C. E. He proposed to
grade Bernard Ave. 30 ft. wide
from ditch to ditch, the centre of
the street being taken, and 12
feet in the centre to be gravelled
at the rate of one cubic yard of
gravel to each 5 lineal feet of road.
On Pendozi St., the proposed
grade is to be 25 ft. wide from
ditch to ditch, with the same
graveling as on Bernard Ave.
The proposals did not meet with
the entire approval of the Council,
as it was felt the gravelled strip
was unnecessarily wide, and a
motion was passed instructing
the board of works to meet Mr.
Harvey and go over the work, in
order to modify the plans. It
was also resolved to advertise for
tenders for the work, separate
estimates being required for each
street also for the grading and
graveling.

It was agreed to empower the
board of works to select sites for
the gasoline lamps lately pur-
chased and to erect them.

Some discussion took place as
to the assessment of the district
added to the school district, but
outside of the municipal bounds.
It was felt it was unfair to tax
property-owners in the new ad-
dition as heavily as those within
the city limits, but the difficulty
of the situation prevented any
steps being taken in the direc-
tion of relief.

On the motion of Aids. Suther-
land and Willits, it was resolved:

That Mr. J. F. Burne be re-
commended to the Government
for appointment as Police Magis-
trate, at a salary of \$250 per
annum.

In discussing the matter, the
Mayor took exception to a state-
ment in last week's Courier that
a drunken Indian had to be turn-
ed loose because there was no
magistrate to try him. He stated
on the other hand, that he had
tried the Indian and discharged
him, because there were white
Siwash much more to blame
than he. (We understood that,
failing to secure a hearing for
the man during 24 hours after
his arrest, Constable Brent had
to let him go, in accordance with
the Criminal Code, and if he was
re-arrested and subsequently
tried, the circumstance in no way
invalidated the statement that
the dearth of local magistrates
prevented prompt hearing. Be-
sides the police magistrate, there
should be at least two justices of
the peace resident in the city.—
Ed.)

The following accounts were
referred to the finance committee,
passed and ordered to be paid:

Kelowna Courier, adver-
tising by-laws and prin-
ting \$71.25

Election expenses re by-
laws.....10.00
D. Leckie, hardware 5.00
Kelowna Saw Mill Co.,
lumber 5.26

On motion of Aids. Suther-
land and Willits, it was agreed to
pay to Mr. T. W. Stirling, on
execution of agreement of sale,
\$100, being the first instalment
of the purchase price of \$300 for
Lot 10, Block 10, the site for the
new fire-hall.

Council then adjourned, the
hour being after 10 p.m.

REX vs. LYE.

A case of much interest to the
community, as it had arisen over
water rights, was decided by
Messrs. Hobson and Pridham
yesterday, when Mr. Alfred Lye
was charged with pointing a
revolver at Messrs. C. S. Smith
and H. Swinton. The case was
tried in Raymer's Hall, and nearly
100 persons were in attendance.

Mr. J. F. Burne appeared for
the prosecution, and Mr. Billings,
of Vernon, for the defence.

On the information being read
to the accused, he pled guilty.
Mr. Burne said Mr. Smith went
to remove a dam in the creek
which was obstructing the flow
of water into his ditch, accom-
panied by Messrs. Swinton and
Samson. Lye appeared with a
pistol, and ordered them to des-
ist, threatening to shoot Smith
and Swinton. They closed with
him, and after a struggle, took
the pistol, which was loaded,
away from him. Mr. Billings
made a statement on behalf of
the defendant. He said Smith
had no right to destroy the head-
gate belonging to Lye, while he
had the option of getting an in-
junction against Lye in the
courts. He had taken the law
into his own hands, and had given
Lye great provocation by so do-
ing, still Lye had no right to
point a pistol at him, and should
also have used the courts, where,
if he had right on his side, he
would have got relief. He pled
for leniency to the accused in
view of the damage done to his
property.

The justices retired for twenty
minutes to consider their decision,
and on their return Mr. Hobson
called up Lye and said he had
pleaded guilty to a very serious
charge, which, if it had not been
for the leniency of the prosecu-
tion, would have been still more
serious, and he might have had
to suffer a term of penal serv-
itude, or, had the pistol been dis-
charged in the struggle, face a
charge of manslaughter. He
considered accused had acted
like a dangerous fool or lunatic,
and the bench would therefore
impose the maximum penalty of
\$100 and costs.

Immediately following disposal
of the case against Mr. Lye, a
charge was heard against Mrs.
Lye of assaulting Mr. Swinton.
Accused pled not guilty, and,
after evidence had been led at
length, the charge was dismissed.
Exigencies of publication
forbid us giving a fuller report
in this issue, but we will publish
the evidence next week.

LOCAL NEWS.—Continued.

There will be a debate on Sun-
day evening in the Methodist
Church under the auspices of the
Kelowna Y. P. C. U. The sub-
ject will be, "Are popular amuse-
ments a help or a hindrance to
true development?"

The first copy has come to
hand of the Penticton Press, the
new paper started at Penticton
by Mr. W. J. Clement, formerly
of Kelowna. The Press is a
5-col. folio sheet, neatly printed
and containing a satisfactory

The **PEOPLE'S STORE**

**MONSTER
Summer Sale**

We are at present receiving large consignments of
Fall Goods, and in order to make room for same
we are offering some great bargains for the next
twenty days.

One Third off

All fancy Muslins, Gingham, Waists, etc., etc.

One Third off

All hats, caps and ladies' straws. Come in and see
our monster bargain counter of men's summer shirts

20 per cent off

All men's and boys' suits, these goods are all new
and up-to-date, prices marked in plain figures.
This is a genuine clearing sale.

Thomas Lawson.

Headquarters for the Economical Buyer

STIRLING & PITCAIRN

We offer three cents per lb. for Peach Plums.

We offer four cents per lb. for Alexander Peaches.

We offer one and a half cents per lb. for
Yellow Transparent Apples.

We offer one and three-quarter cents per lb. for
Red Astrachan and other early summer apples.

NOTE:—Our notice last week should read one and a half cents for
Yellow Transparent Apples. The mistake was a clerical error.

**Kelowna
Cafe**

Stop here for a nice cup
of tea.

Nice Home-Made Bread.
Always on hand a choice
supply of Pastry, Fancy
Biscuits, Short-Bread,
Cakes and Sponge Cakes,
Home-Made Candies,
Wedding Cakes a speci-
alty.

H. E. HITCHCOCK.

FOR SALE

Fresh milk cows.

Conkling & Hall,
47-4t Scotty Creek, Kelowna.

FOR SALE

A Karn Organ, with 12 stops and knee swells.
Is in use in the Church of St. Michael and All
Angels, is in good order and is being displaced
only for a larger organ. Will be sold cheap, and
immediate delivery given. Apply to the Rector,
Rev. Thos. Greene, or to Mr. J. J. Stubbs, Kelowna.
49-4t.

TENDERS

Will be received by the Council of the City of
Kelowna up till 7 p.m. on Monday, July 30th, for
grading and graveling Bernard Avenue and
Pendozi Street.

Separate tenders for grading and for graveling
each Street required.

By order of the Council, R. MORRISON.
51-1t

amount of advertising patronage.
The proprietor has made a wise
start in dispensing with ready-
print, and we would be glad to
see the popular taste educated to
do without what is so often a re-
hash of twice-told tales and
American pseudo-science, and to
have the permission of our read-
ers to discard it. In politics Mr.
Clement is to endeavour to pursue
an independent course, but he
will find it difficult, we think, to
avoid taking sides, if he wishes
to retain continued interest in
his editorial columns when politi-
cal battles are being fought. We
wish the new paper every suc-
cess.

H. Lysons

KELOWNA, B. C.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS

Batteries and Engine repairs
kept in stock.
Gasoline Engines put in re-
pair. Rowing boats for hire.

J. S. REEKIE,

Real Estate, Money to
Loan, Fire Insurance,
Life Insurance, Acci-
dent and Sickness In-
surance, Plate Glass
Insurance, Notary
Public.

Coal Oil Engines

Superior to Gasoline.
Safe, reliable and economical.
No electric sparking devices to get
out of order.

Stationary engines for pumping and
all power purposes.
Marine engines for launches and
boats of all kinds.
Go to the Courier Office on Thurs-
days and see our 2 h.p. in operation.

Write us for prices and particulars.

Rochussen & Collis,

7 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Kelowna Brick Works

LARGE STOCK OF

A. 1. BRICKS

Are on the market. Builders
and contractors who have already
used the brick pronounce the ma-
terial first class. We are in a
position to supply orders from all
points. Estimates for buildings
cheerfully given. Samples of the
brick may be seen at the stores in
town.

HARVEY & COMPANY.