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# The Penticton Press

VOL. 3. No. 4. PENTICTON, B.C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908. $1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager

Paid-up Capital, $10,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 5,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of $1 and upwards are received and interest allowed at current rates. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of the number or by the survivor. 114

Penticton Branch - - J. J. HUNTER, Manager.

Main's Pharmacy

Main Street, Penticton.

ONE WORD REGARDING STATIONERY:

We have always carried a full line of Stationery, and always intend to. And we can give you a better assortment and better values than any one else in town.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PRESCRIPTION WORK

WE want the Cash Trade, and to secure it will give one Photo Coupon on our famous Cosmos Studios for every 25c. purchase (with the exception of our Weekly Bargains) 150 coupons will entitle bearer to 12 Photos of himself, and 1 Enlargement free.

E. S. LAKE & Co.

MAIN STREET CASH GROCERS.

Weekly Bargains

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lyles Golden Syrup | 31c. and 17c. per tin | | CASH |
| Smoked Beef | 35 cents per tin | | " |
| Lunch Tongue | 35 | " " | " |
| Corn Meal | 35 | " bag | " |
| Graham Flour | 35 | " " | " |
| Rolled Oats | 35 | " " | " |
| Maple Sugar | 20 | " pound | " |

JUST RECEIVED

A large consignment of

Single and Double
Light and Heavy HARNESS
Express and Driving

KENT & SON

COMMERCIAL

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

DIGNAN and WEEKS, Proprietors.

If you want a Stylish Outfit, this is the place to come. You can always get teams just when you want them. We make a specialty of keeping good horses, safe rigs, carrful drivers and also saddle and pack horses. We are also putting in Hay and Grain for sale, and as we buy for cash we get the best rates and our patrons get the benefit.

Special Attention To The Wants Of Commercial Men.

Penticton Stage and Livery Stables.

Stage Connects with Steamer "Okanagan" at Penticton, with Great Northern Railway at Keremeos, and with stage to Hedley and Princeton. Leaves at 6 a.m

Pianos and Furniture moved to all points, and a general Draying Business transacted.

Saddle and Pack Horses.

Top Buggies, Four-horse Rigs for Commercial Men.

W. E. Welby, Prop. Penticton.

Penticton Store

Alfred H. Wade, Prop.

Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and General Merchandize of all Sorts

Agent for GIANT POWDER CO.
OKANAGAN FLOUR MILLS CO.

Goods delivered through the town. Prompt attention to orders.

PENTICTON, - - B.C.

## FERNIE IN ASHES

### Michel Scorched and other Smaller Places Burned.

The worst disaster since the earthquake at San Francisco, and the worst in the history of British Columbia overtook Fernie last Sarurday, Aug. 1 when practically the entire city was wiped out by fire, and over five thousand people rendered homeless. Bush fires had been raging on the opposite side of the Elk River for some time, and wher the mills of the Elk Lumber Co. and the Cedar Valley Lumber Co. took fire the embers blew across the stream. In a short time the place with the exception of a few buildings was in flames. The loss of life cannot be accurately ascertained as yet, but undoubtedly early reports were exaggerated. The fatalities, it is now believed, will amount to something over forty. The loss of property will amount to between six and eight millions, and the insurance companies will lose two and one-half millions. Besides millions of dollars worth of timber have been ruined.

First reports indicated that Coal Creek, Hosmer, Sparwood and Michel had also been destroyed, but later despatches state that Michel is still safe, its loss being confined to the buildings on the first flat near the Great Northern depot and a half-dozen cars in the Canadian Pacific yard. In Hosmer the residences were burned but the tipple and mine buildings erected by the C. P. R. are safe.

Relief work was prompt, assistance in the way of money, provisions and clothing coming in from every hand, the cash donations already totalling over $30,000. The councils of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Winnipeg, and numerous smaller places promptly voted sums for the relief of the sufferers, and private subscription lists have also been opened. To Spokane belongs the credit for running the first relief train into Fernie.

Every dollar that can be contributed to the relief fund will be needed. Every resident of Penticton doubtless feels that he should do something.

### Water Carnival.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church held a very successful Water Carnival at Okanagan Lake beach on Thursday afternoon and night. There was a good attendance, all the local denominations being represented. The lake was calm and the weather was otherwise ideal. The rowboats, decorated with Chinese lanterns looked very pretty dotted over the water. Refreshments were sold at J. S. McDonald's boathouse, and the proceeds from the booth and the hire of boats amounted to over sixty-two dollars. Music was furnished by one of Jos. A. Nesbitt's excellent phonographs kindly loaned for the occasion.

The warmest day in Penticton this summer was 95½ F. by the government meteorlogical record. Penticton has fared much better than most places in the province, and there has been practically no oppressive weather. It is well understood that a high temperature in the interior of this province is much less oppressive than ten degrees lower in the east where the air is heavier. Besides the cool nights of British Columbia have a decidedly refreshing effect. During the month of July there were from ten to forty-five degrees difference between the day and night temperatures.

## Local and Personal

S. L. Smith, of the Daley Reduction Co., at Hedley, was in Penticton on Sunday.

Get your photo taken at E. S. LAKE'S studio.

Miss Sutherland and Miss Amy Brown, of Summerland, are visiting at Rest Haven Camp, Penticton.

Wm. Haug, of Kelowna, and E. A. Eagel, of Summerland, spent Wednesday night in Penticton.

A. E. Thomas returned on Monday from a bicycle tour through the Similkameen extending as far as Princeton.

There will be a tennis tournament, Summerland vs. Penticton, at the tennis court, Fairview Ave., on Saturday.

Capt. Bostwick, formerly of Nova Scotia, who has been living at Penticton for over a year, left for the east on Wednesday.

Jas. A. Schubert, of Hedley, arrived in Penticton on Monday from Armstrong where he had been attending the funeral of his father.

C. P. R. Engineer Carry has moved his railway survey camp to Summers Creek on the route from Nicola to Penticton.—Similkameen Star.

As a result of the rifle shoot last Saturday, the gold button will be worn by C. L. Carless for the next two weeks, and the silver by L. A. Rathvon.

Geo. French, of the Gazette, Hedley, wife and child, passed through on Wednesday evening, Mr. French being on his return from a short vacation at Vernon.

Died—At Winnipeg, Man., August 1st, Kenneth Basil, the only beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Bryce Chalmers, aged 6 months 11 days. Friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

The next committee meeting of the ladies, relative to the entertainment of the irrigation delegates, will be held on Saturday afternoon, 8th inst., at the home of Mrs. J. R. Mitchell, 3 p. m.

J. D. Kearns, of Vernon, spent the past weeks with his parents in Penticton. Mr. Kearns has recently been on a trip embracing a number of the eastern provinces and eastern and central states.

L. A. DeWolfe and wife arrived on Friday of last week from Truro, N. S., to reside on their fruit lot. They are well pleased with the place, and will begin the erection of a substantial house at once.

J. C. Robson, formerly principal of the Vernon public school, spent last Sunday in Penticton, guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Latimer. Mr. Robson has accepted the position of principal in the Summerland school.

In last issue we stated that J. S. Heales had disposed of 800 cans of tomatoes in Vernon. This was a misprint, and should have read 800 cases. As each case contains twenty-four cans the total would be 19,200, or over half the amount which the canning company expect to turn out this season. This removes all doubts as to a market.

We have been requested to draw the attention of the public to the fact that any person undressing on the beach or going into the water without a bathing suit is liable to prosecution. The water is free to everybody, but the rights of all must be respected, and people will be expected to conform to the simple rules of modesty in places that are recognized as public resorts.

### Basham--Hawkins.

The wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Neal on Friday evening, July 31, between J. Basham, of Penticton, and Miss Ethel E. Hawkins, eldest daughter of Mr. Nelson Hawkins, of Brentwood, Essex, England. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. S. Baker. Mr. W. T. Corbishley acted as best man and Miss Alma Neal as bridesmaid. Miss Hawkins had just arrived from England.

### Fire Meeting.

The number who turned out to the meeting on Tuesday night to discuss fire protection for the town was a marked indication of the interest taken in the subject. The meeting was opened shortly after eight with John Power in the chalr. After a short address by the chairman, W. F. H. Swinton gave a very satisfactory report of the committee appointed to arrange conveyance for the ladders and buckets, and for the storage of same. The work of organization was then taken up, and a motion by Messrs. Swinton and Greer that a committee of six, one of whom should be a member of the executive of the Board of Trade, be appointed to have the management of the department was carried. The committee named were J. C. Fleming, J. Dignan, J. W. Edmonds, W. F. H. Swinton, and John Power, with W. J. Clement from the Board of Trade.

The election of chief was next discussed, whereupon Messrs. Swinton and Dignan moved that a roll for volunteers to the brigade be taken and that the members then elect their own chief. The motion was carried. The roll was immediately opened, whereupon twenty-two present immediately subscribed their names. J. Dignan, J. W. Edmonds and E. J. Finch were nominated for the position. A ballot was taken and the decision was in favor of Mr. Dignan. It was decided to leave the remainder of the organization to the chief.

The meeting then adjourned.

Before dispersing the committee held a short session to talk over sundry matters and Jno. Power was made chairman and J. W. Edmonds secretary of this, the executive body of the first Penticton Fire Department.

### Kelowna Amateur Regatta.

Next Wednesday and Thursday Kelowna will hold an amateur regatta. The programmes are now out with thirty-six events listed. They include almost every conceivable form of water sport. Besides these there will be a baseball match on the second day between Kelowna and Summerland, a night attack and bombardment of Alexandria and open air dancing at night. If the programme is fully carried out the two days should prove very interesting. This will be a good opportunity for visitors from Penticton to ascertain whether water sports alone can prove a source of interest to spectators. Much information of value to Penticton in the future may be obtained and it is hoped a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing a really good regatta.

WANTED

A good milch cow, not over 5 years old, quiet. Apply BOX 42, Penticton, B.C.

TRAINED NURSE.

MRS. BELL, fully trained Hospital Nurse. Address—
Near Methodist Church, Ellis Street.
4-1

## LANDS AND WORKS

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT AND SIMILKAMEEN DIVISION OF YALE DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given that the boundaries of the Nelson, Revelstoke and Slocan Land Recording Divisions of West Kootenay District, and the Similkameen Land Recording Division of Yale District, have been altered, and that on and after September the 1st, 1908, the boundaries of the said Land Recording Divisions will be as follows:—

NELSON LAND RECORDING DIVISION.

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary where it is intersected by the western boundary of Section 2, Township 10A, Kootenay District, being also the western boundary of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Land Grant; thence due north about 8½ miles to southern boundary of Lot 5,816, Group 1, Kootenay; thence due west to the eastern boundary of the right-of way of the Columbia & Western Railway, which forms the boundary of Lot 2,698 Group 1, Osoyoos Division of Yale District (now Similkameen); thence easterly and northerly, following said eastern boundary of said right-of-way, to the north-east corner of Lot 2,698; thence due west along the northern boundary of Lot 2,698 to the divide between the waters running into the Columbia River and Arrow Lakes from those flowing to the west; thence northerly, following the summit of the mountains to a point 56 miles due north of the International Boundary, which is also the north-east corner of the Similkameen Division of Yale District; thence due east to a point due south of the south-west corner of Township 69, Kootenay; thence due north to the north-east corner of Township 65, Osoyoos Division of Yale; thence north-westerly to the summit of the divide separating the waters flowing into the Columbia River and Arrow Lakes from the waters flowing to the west; thence following the summit of the mountains, in a northerly direction, to a point due west of the north-west corner of Lot 398, Group 1, Kootenay, which point is the north-west corner of the Nelson Land Recording Division; thence due east to the summit of the water-shed dividing the waters flowing into the Arrow Lakes from the waters flowing into Slocan Lake, which is the north-east corner of Nelson Land Recording Division; thence southerly along the divide between the waters flowing into the Arrow Lakes and the waters flowing into Slocan River and Slocan Lake to a point near the headwaters of Pass Creek; thence following the height of land to the mouth of Little Slocan River; thence crossing the Slocan River and following the divide separating the waters flowing into the Slocan River and Kootenay Lake from the waters flowing into Kootenay River and West Arm of Kootenay Lake to the north-west corner of Lot 7,623, Group 1, Kootenay; thence due east along the north boundaries of Lots 7,623 and 4,961, to the west shore of Kootenay Lake; thence southerly and easterly to Pilot Point; thence northerly to the north-west corner of Lot 1,489, Group 1, Kootenay; thence easterly, following the height of land separating the waters flowing into Crawford creek from the waters flowing into Grey's creek, to the eastern boundary of West Kootenay District, near the headwaters of Baker creek; thence southerly, following the divide separating the waters flowing into Kootenay Lake and Kootenay River from the waters flowing into St. Mary's creek and the Moyie River, to the International Boundary; thence westerly along the International Boundary to the point of commencement.

REVELSTOKE LAND RECORDING DIVISION.

Commencing at the north-west corner of the Nelson Land Recording Division; thence northerly, following the summit of the mountains dividing the waters flowing into the Columbia River from those flowing to the west, to the height of land between Foster creek and Kelley creek, to the intersection of Canoe River; thence southerly down the centre of Canoe River to the Columbia River; thence in a south-easterly direction to the dividing ridge of the Selkirk range of mountains; thence following the said dividing ridge in a south-easterly direction to the summit of Rogers Pass; thence in a south-easterly direction, following the water-shed nearest the Upper Columbia River, to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Dominion Railway Belt; thence south-westerly, following the southern boundary of the Railway Belt, to its intersection with the divide between the waters flowing into Duncan River and Fish River, near the headwaters of Teetzel Creek; thence southerly following the height of land dividing the waters flowing into Duncan River from the waters flowing into Arrow Lake and Trout Lake, to a point opposite the north end of Howzer Lake; thence westerly, following the southern water-shed of Lake Creek, to a point on the Lardo River opposite the height of land between Cascade Creek and Poplar Creek; thence following that height of land and the water-shed dividing the waters of Wilson Creek from the waters flowing into Lardo River and Kooskanax Creek to the north-east corner of the Nelson Land Recording Division, being the south-east corner of the Revelstoke Land Recording Division; thence following the northern boundary of the Nelson Land Recording Division due west to the point of commencement.

SLOCAN LAND RECORDING DIVISION.

Commencing at the north-east corner of the Nelson Land Recording Division, which is also the south-east corner of the Revelstoke Land Recording Division; thence following the eastern boundary of the Revelstoke Land Recording Division, in a general easterly and northerly direction, to its intersection with the south boundary of the Dominion Railway Belt; thence northerly and easterly following the Dominion Railway Belt, to its intersection with the eastern boundary of West Kootenay District; thence in a south-easterly direction, following the water-shed nearest the Upper Columbia River, to the 50th parallel of north latitude; thence in a southerly direction, following the divide separating the waters flowing into Kootenay Lake from the waters flowing into St. Mary's Creek, to its intersection with the easterly boundary of the Nelson Land Recording Division at the headwaters of Grey's Creek; thence following the easterly bonndary of the Nelson Land Recording Division to the point of commencement.

SIMILKAMEEN LAND RECORDING DIVISION OF YALE DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary where it is intersected by Payaston Creek, which is also the south-east corner of Yale Land Recording District; thence following northerly along the said creek and the South Fork of the Similkameen River to its junction with the Tulameen River; thence westerly along the Tulameen River to the mouth of China Creek; thence northerly along China Creek to its intersection with the south boundary of Lot 969, Group 1, Kamloops Division of Yale District; thence due east to the eastern bank of Okanagan River; thence in a northerly direction, following the eastern shore of Okanagan River and Okanagan Lake, to a point distant 56 miles due north of the International Boundary; thence due east to the western boundary of the Nelson Land Recording Division of Kootenay District; thence southerly, following the said western boundary of Kootenay District, to the 49th parallel; thence west along the 49th parallel to the place of commencement.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commiss'n'r of Lands & Works
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., June 30th, 1908.

It Pays to Advertise

## THE PENTICTON PRESS

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY AT PENTICTON, B.C. BY

W. J. CLEMENT.

Subscription $1.00 Per Year in Advance. Foreign, $1.50.


### Advertising Rates:

**Transient Advertisements**—Not exceeding one inch, one insertion, 50c.; for each additional insertion, 25c.

**Lodge Notices, Professional Cards, &c.** $1.00 per inch, per month.

**Land and Timber Notices**—30 days, $5; 60 days, $7.

**Legal Advertising**—First insertion, 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5c. per line.

**Reading Notices in Local News Column** 15c. per line, first insertion; 10c. per line, each subsequent insertion.

**Contract Advertisements**—Rates arranged according to space taken.

All changes in contract advertisements must be in the hands of the printer by Tuesday evening to ensure publication in the next issue.

### Fruit Crop and Prices

From all quarters come reports of an exceptionally large fruit crop. This is true not merely of all sections of British Columbia but of the Pacific states as well. So great has been the surplus among the early fruits of Washington, Oregon and California that the Northwestern provinces and British Columbia itself are being made a dumping ground, as is so often the result of an over production in any article on the American side of the International Boundary. In consequence, prices of peaches, for instance, have fallen far below those obtained in previous years.

The fruit growers of British Columbia, therefore, find themselves up against a proposition never before experienced. Thousands of people after paying large prices for their land and then waiting four or five years before realizing upon their outlay, in the assurance that a ready market at a good figure awaited all the fruit they could produce, now find themselves face to face with a phase of the question of which they had never dreamed. The question as it stands is this, are the dozens of fertile valleys in the province, which are being so rapidly peopled by fruit growers, to again lapse into a wilderness through competition from the western states of the union. This is not a true competition, for we believe that under similar conditions British Columbia can produce fruit as cheaply as Washington or Oregon, but in those states the industry is well established, while in British Columbia it is in its infancy. A large crop results in a surplus, and this the growers are glad to dispose of at any price, for it means just so much in addition to their income. British Columbia and the Northwest are convenient places in which to deposit this surplus. The American growers could not make fruit growing pay at the prices obtained for this surplus, but they are willing to take what they can get rather than let it go to waste. The market in British Columbia and the Northwest is, as yet, comparatively small, and the result is disasterous to our growers. If the peaches of Oregon and British Columbia ripened at the same time, this province would be on an equal footing, but the season in British Columbia being somewhat later our early fruit comes into market two or three weeks after that of the States, or when the American markets have been fully supplied at good prices. The balance is dumped into Canada in competition with our early fruit. It may be seen that the industry could not exist in British Columbia under such circumstances.

What then is to be done? Just one of two things, let us buy our fruit from the United States and go out of the business, or let us protect our own growers by making it impossible for outsiders to compete unfairly with them. If we follow the former course it means a reduction of the industries of this province to mining, lumbering and a little fishing. If we follow the latter it means the establishment of hundreds of thousands of prosperous homes where would otherwise be little more than an unproductive wilderness.

There is at present a small duty upon the importation of fresh fruits. This must be increased sufficiently to make dumping impracticable. It has been estimated that within five years there will be thirty thousand acres of bearing orchard in the Okanagan alone. The produce of this will be enormous, and the amount of wealth to the province will be proportionately great, provided our own markets are conserved to ourselves. An increased duty is, therefore, imperative, and unanimous action should be taken at once to impress upon the government the necessity for the advance. No more opportune season could exist than the present. A Dominion election is approaching, and the pledge of every condidate to give his support to an increased duty should be insisted upon irrespective of party affiliations.

### Forestry Work.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior deals only with forestry work on lands belonging to the Dominion Government, and hence its work is confined to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the "railway belt in British Columbia.

This branch is at present working chiefly along three lines, viz.: (1) the protection of existing forests from fire; (2) the survey of the forest reserves, including the estimation of the timber on these reserves, both as regards the timber actually standing on the reserves and the future growth; (3) the free distribution of seedling trees and cuttings to farmers in the prairie provinces.

The system of fire protection on Dominion lands is similar to that in use in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in that rangers are employed to patrol the forests, put out incipient fires and employ assistance when the fire is too large for them to handle alone. They also post fire notices and instruct the settlers as to the danger from fires, the care necessary in guarding fires, and similiar points, and endeavor to secure their assistance and co-operation. This last is not the least important part of their duties. On timber lands under license, one-half the cost of ranging is paid by the government and half by the lessee; on lands not under license the Government pays the whole expense.

The Dominion forest reserves were set aside by act of parliament in 1906, and cover an aggregate area of 5,400 square miles in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The forest survey work on these is now in its fourth season, having begun in 1905. Such surveys of the Turtle Mountain (Man.) and Moose Mountain (Sask.) reserves have been completed. That of the Riding Mountain (Man.) reserve is now in its third season, but as the reserve covers an area of over 1,500 square miles, the work is one of considerable magnitude. Another party is at work this season in "The Pines" reserve, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert, Sask.

The scheme of free distribution of trees to farmers operated by the Forestry Branch is the best known part of its work. Since its inception in 1901 there has been distributed a total of eleven million trees—more than enough to plant a double row of trees, four feet apart each way, along each side of the C. P. R. track from Fort William, Ont., to Vancouver, B.C. The average sent out each spring for the past five years is two million. The trees are taised at the branch's nursery at Indian Head, Sask.


# Midsummer Sale!

## Gloves, Hosiery, Wash Belts, Summer Dress Goods, Blouse Lengths.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White and Black Silk Platted Gloves, ¾ length | regular $1.25 | for $1.00 |
| " " Pure Silk " " | " 1.00 | " 75 |
| " " " " " | " 75 | " 60 |
| White, Black, Fawn and Grey Lisle Gloves | " 75 | " 60 |
| " Platted " | " 50 | " 40 |
| " " " | " 35 | " 30 |
| Ladies' White Cotton Hose | " 25 | " 20 |
| " " Lisle " | " 50 | " 40 |
| Misses' White One and One Rib Cotton Hose | " 30 | " 25 |
| Boys' Black Rock Rib and Buster Brown Stockings Nothing can beat these for wear—all sizes. | " 30 | " 25 |
| Ladies' White Wash Belts, Pearl and Brass Buckles, Embroidered and Eyelet Worked | regular 25 to 50 | for 20 to 40 |
| Summer Dress Muslins, Dress Lengths | 60c. per yard, | for 40c |
| " " " " | 40c. " | " 30c |
| " " " " | 35c. " | " 25c |
| " " " " | 25c. " | " 20c |

White and Brown Canvas, and Tan Leather Shoes will be closed out at about cost.

## W. R. KING & CO.

'Phone 25. Ellis Street.



## HOTEL PENTICTON.

First-Class Accommodation For Tourists or Commercial Men.

RATES $2.50 PER DAY

A. Barnes - - Prop.

PENTICTON, B.C.


### STAGES

Stage leaves for Keremeos at 6 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returns on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Stage leaves for Princeton every Tuesday at 7 a. m.

Stage leaves for Fairview and Oroville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m. Returns on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.

### POST OFFICE.

Hours 9 a. m. to 6. p. m.

Registered Letter and Money Order wicket closes 5 p. m.

Wicket opened for half an hour after mail is distributed.

Arrivals—Per Str. Okanagan: Daily except Sunday 6 p. m.; Per stage from Hedley, Keremeos, Olalla, Green Mountain, Oroville, Fairview, and White Lake: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.

Closing—For boat and Stages: 9 p. m. daily except Saturday. For Monday's boat and stages: 8.45 p. m. Sundays.

### C. P. R. TIME TABLE

SHUSWAP & OKANAGAN BRANCH

Daily both ways except Sunday.

| SOUTH BOUND | STATION | NORTH BOUND |
|---|---|---|
| 7.30 a. m | Sicamous | 6.00 p.m. |
| 6.27 " | Enderby | 4.48 " |
| 8.52 " | Armstrong | 4.08 " |
| 8.30 " | ....ar.....Vernon.....lv | 3.30 " |
| 9.30 " | ....lv.....Vernon.....ar | 2.30 " |
| 9.45 " | ....ar...Ok. Landing ...lv | 2.15 " |
| 10.00 p. m | ....lv...Ok. Landing . .ar | 11.00 a.m. |
| 11.10 " | Kelowna | 8.20 " |
| 3.00 " | Peachland | 7.25 " |
| 4.45 " | Summerland | 6.30 " |
| 6.00 " | Penticton | 6.00 " |

### CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve, notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette, dated February 21st, 1907, respecting a parcel of land reserved for Cemetery purposes and comprising ten acres adjoining Lots 2,821 and 277, Osoyoos Division of Yale, has been cancelled so far as it relates to land lying to the south of the northern boundary of Lot 1,004 (S.) Similkameen Division of Yale District.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1908. 44-3m

### LANDS AND WORKS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for School-house," will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner up to noon of Thursday, the 20th August, 1908, for the erection and completion of a two-room frame school-house at Summerland, Okanagan Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 4th day of August, 1908, at the offices of the Government Agent, Vernon; of J. L. Logie, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, Summerland; and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE
Public Works Engineer.
Land and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 29th July, 1908.


## HENRY'S NURSERIES

Now growing in our Nurseries for the fall trade:—

90,000 Peach, Apricot, Nectarines, Cherry, Plum, Prune, Pear and Apple—in all leading varieties.

100,000 Small Fruits.

10,000 Ornamental Trees in all leading varieties for B. C.

Strictly home grown and not subject to damage from fumigation.

Stock of Bulbs to arrive in August from Japan, France and Holland.

Bee Supplies, Spray Pumps, Seeds, Etc.

140 page Catalogue Free.

Office, Greenhouses and Seedhouse:-- 3010 Westminster Road,

VANCOUVER, - B. C.



THE

## Penticton Dairy

Daily delivery of Fresh Milk to all parts of the Town.

12 Quarts for $1.00.

Special prices for quantities given on application.

Butter, Fresh Cream, Buttermilk, Skimmed Milk, to order.

H. M. McNeill, . Prop.



## CLEARING SALE

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT COST

H. OLIVER



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**Three One-Half Acre Lots** commanding beautiful view of Okanagan Lake; good soil; available water supply; 93⅓ x 280 ft. in dimension; planted in peach trees this spring. Close to town. Price, corner lots, $600; inside lot, $500. Three, if taken together, $1,500. This would include dwelling.

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LIMITED,

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We are now ready for Fall orders in Nursery Stock, especial advantages offered to local customers.

Improve and enhance the value of your property by planting from our selection of ornamental trees, shrubs, and climbing vines.

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One bay mare; weight about 1,100 lbs.; little mane; brand K on right shoulder; $10.00 reward.

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Choice fruit lots, improved and unimproved.

FIRE INSURANCE—The Sun of London, Eng., and Queen. Why not insure in the best; they cost no more.

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On to my premises, on or about June 1, a two-year-old Jersey bull, dark color; small slit in left ear; no brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away.

H. NcNEILL,
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160 acres in Southern Alberta. Improved; 7 miles for elevator, Will exchange for Penticton property. Apply

JOHN PARTRIDGE,
2-4 Penticton, B. C.

155

# A Rock In the Baltic

By ROBERT BARR,

*Author of*

"The Triumphs of Eugene Valmont," "Tekla," "In the Midst of Alarms," "Speculations of John Steele," "The Victors," Etc.

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Alan's first blow had missed clean, but his second did not. Following up his right hand blow with all a trained boxer's swift dexterity, he sent a straight left hander flush on the angle of the light bearer's jaw. The man dropped his lantern and collapsed into a senseless heap on the floor, while Alan, with no further delay, rushed toward the jailer.

The fall of the lantern extinguished the light. The cell was again plunged in dense blackness, through which could be heard the panting and scuffling of the prince and the jailer.

Barely a second of time had elapsed since first Jack had seized the man, but that second had sufficed for the

*Alan's first blow had missed clean, but his second did not.*

latter to summon his great brute strength and shake off his less gigantic opponent and to draw his pistol.

"Quick, Alan!" gasped Jack. "He's got away from me. He'll"—

Drummond, guided by his friend's voice, darted forward through the darkness, caught his foot against the sprawling body of the lantern bearer and fell heavily, his arms thrown out in an instinctive gesture of self preservation. Even as he lost his balance he heard a sharp click directly in front of him. The jailer had pulled the trigger, and his pistol—contract made and out of order, like many of the weapons of common soldiers in Russia's frontier posts—had missed fire.

To that luckiest of mishaps, the failure of a defective cartridge to explode, the friends owed their momentary safety.

As Alan pitched forward one of his outflung arms struck against an obstacle It was a human figure, and from the feel of the leather straps which his fingers touched in the impact he knew it was the jailer and not Lamont.

Old football tactics coming to memory, Alan clung to the man his arm had chanced upon and bore him along to the ground, Jack, who had pressed forward in the darkness, being carried down as well by the other's fall.

Jailer, prince and Englishman thus struggled on the stone floor in one indistinguishable heap. It was no ordinary combat of two to one, for neither of the prisoners could say which was the jailer and which his friend. The jailer, troubled by no such doubts, laid about him lustily and was only prevented from crying out by the fact that his heavy fur cap had in the fall become jammed down over his face as far as the chin and could not for the moment be dislodged.

He reached for and drew the sword bayonet that hung at his side, for his second pistol had become lost in the scrimmage, and thrust blindly about him. Once, twice his blade met resistance and struck into flesh.

"Jack," panted Alan, "the beast's stabbing. Get yourself loose and find the electric light."

As he spoke Alan's hand found the jailer's throat. He knew it was not Jack's from the rough beard that covered it. The jailer, maddened by the pressure, stabbed with fresh fury, most of his blows fortunately going wild in the darkness.

Alan's free hand reached for and located the arm that was wielding the bayonet, and for a moment the two wrestled desperately for its possession.

Then a key clicked and the room was flooded with incandescent light, just as Alan, releasing his grip on the Russian's throat, dealt him a short arm blow on the chin with all the power of his practiced muscles. The jailer relaxed his tense limbs and lay still, while Alan, bleeding and exhausted, struggled to his feet.

"Hot work, eh?" he panted. "Hard position to land a knockout from. But I caught him just right. He'll trouble us no more for a few minutes, I fancy. You're bleeding! Did he wound you?"

"Only a scratch along my cheek. And you?"

"A cut on the wrist and another on the shoulder, I think. Neither of them bad, thanks to the lack of aim in the dark. Close call, that! Now to tie them up. Not a movement from either yet."

"You must have come close to killing them with those sledge hammer blows of yours!"

"It doesn't much matter," said the imperturbable pugilist, "they'll be all right in half an hour. It's knowing where to hit. If there are only four men downstairs, we don't need to wear the clothes of these beasts. Let us take only the bunch of keys and the revolvers."

Securing these the two stepped out into the passage, locked and bolted the door; then Jack, who knew his way, proceeded along the passage to the stairway, leaped nimbly up the steps, bolted the door leading to the military quarters, then descended and bolted the bottom door.

"Now for the clerk, and then for the governor."

The clerk's room connected with the armory, which was reached by passing through the apartment that held turbine and dynamo, which they found purring away merrily.

Covering the frightened clerk with four revolvers, Jack told him in Russian that if he made a sound it would be his last. They took him, opened cell No. 3, which was empty, and thrust him in.

Jangling the keys, the two entered the governor's room. The ancient man looked up, but not a muscle of his face changed. Even his fishy eyes showed no signs of emotion or surprise.

"Governor," said Jack, with deference, "although you are under the muzzles of a quartet of revolvers no harm is intended you. However, you must not leave your place until you accompany us down to the boat, when I shall hand the keys over to you, and in cell No. 1 you will find jailer and lantern man a little worse for wear perhaps, but still in the ring, I hope. In No. 3 your clerk is awaiting you. I go now to release your prisoners. All communication between yourself and the military is barred. I leave my friend on guard until I return from the cells. You must not attempt to summon assistance or cry out or move from your chair. My friend does not understand either Russian or German, so there is no use in making any appeal to him, and, much as I like you personally and admire your assiduity in science, our case is so desperate that if you make any motion whatever he will be compelled to shoot you dead."

The governor bowed.

"May I continue my writing?" he asked.

Jack laughed heartily.

"Certainly!" And with that he departed to the cells, which he unlocked one by one, only to find them all empty.

Returning, he said to the governor:

"Why did you not tell me that we were your only prisoners?"

"I feared," replied the governor mildly, "that you might not believe me."

"After all, I don't know that I should," said Jack, holding out his hand, which the other shook rather unresponsively.

"I want to thank you," the governor said slowly, "for all you have told me about electricity. That knowledge I expect to put to many useful purposes in the future, and the exercise of it will also make the hours drag less slowly than they did before you came."

"Oh, that's all right!" cried Jack, with enthusiasm. "I am sure you are very welcome to what teaching I have been able to give you, and no teacher could have wished a more apt pupil."

"It pleases me to hear you say that, highness, although I fear I have been lax in my duties, and perhaps the knowledge of this place which you have got through my negligence has assisted you in making an escape which I had not thought possible."

Jack laughed good naturedly.

"All's fair in love and war," he said. "Imprisonment is a section of war. I must admit that electricity has been a powerful aid to us, but you cannot blame yourself, governor, for you always took every precaution, and the jailer was eternally at my heels. You can never pretend that you trusted me, you know."

"I tried to do my duty," said the old man mournfully, "and if electricity has been your helper it has not been with my sanction. However, there is one point about electricity which you impressed upon me, which is that, although it goes quickly, there is always a return current."

"What do you mean by that, governor?"

"Is it not so? It goes by a wire and returns through the earth. I thought you told me that."

"Yes, but I don't quite see why you mention that feature of the case at this particular moment."

"I wanted to be sure what I have stated is true. You see, when you are gone there will be nobody I can ask."

All this time the aged governor was holding Jack's hand rather limply. Drummond showed signs of impatience.

"Jack," he cried at last, "that conversation may be very interesting, but it's like smoking on a powder mine. One never knows what may happen. I shan't feel safe until we're well out at sea, and not even then. Get through with your farewells as soon as possible and let us be off."

"Right you are, Alan, my boy. Well, governor, I'm reluctantly compelled to bid you a final goodby, but here's wishing you all sorts of luck."

The old man seemed reluctant to part with him and still clung to his hand.

"I wanted to tell you," he said, "of another incident almost as startling as your coming into this room a while

*The ancient man looked up.*

since that happened six or eight months ago. As perhaps you know, we keep a Finland fishing boat down in the cove below."

"Yes, yes," said Jack impatiently, drawing away his hand.

"Well, six or eight months ago that boat disappeared and has never been heard of since. None of our prisoners was missing, none of the garrison was missing, my three assistants were still here, yet in the night the boat was taken away."

"Really? How interesting! Never learned the secret, did you?"

"Never, but I took precautions when we got the next boat that it should be better guarded, so I have had two men remain upon it night and day."

"Are your two men armed, governor?"

"Yes, they are."

"Then they must surrender or we will be compelled to shoot them. Come down with us and advise them to surrender quietly; otherwise, from safe cover on the stairway, we can pot them in an open boat."

"I will go down with you," said the governor, "and do what I can."

"Of course they will obey you."

"Yes, they will obey me—if they hear me. I was going to add that only yesterday did I arrange the electric bell down at the landing, with instructions to those men to take a telegram which I had written in case of emergencies to the mainland at any moment, night or day, when that bell rang. Your highness, the bell rang more than half an hour ago. I have not been allowed out to see the result."

The placid old man put his hand on the prince's shoulder, as if bestowing a benediction upon him. Drummond, who did not understand the lingo, was amazed to see Jack fling off the governor's grasp and with what he took to be a crushing oath in Russian spring to the door, which he threw open. He mounted the stone bench, which gave him a view of the sea. A boat, with two sails spread, speeding to the southwest across the strong westerly wind was two miles or more away.

"Marooned, by heaven!" cried the prince, swinging around and presenting his pistol at the head of the governor, who stood there like a statue of dejection and made no sign.

## CHAPTER XX.

BEFORE Jack could fire, as perhaps he had intended to do, Drummond struck down his arm.

"None of that, Jack," he said. "The Russian in you has evidently been scratched, and the Tartar has come uppermost. The governor gave a signal, I suppose?"

"Yes, he did, and those two have got away while I stood babbling here, feeling a sympathy for the old villain. That's his return current, eh?"

"He's not to blame," said Drummond. "It's our own fault entirely. The first thing to have done was to secure that boat."

"And everything worked so beautifully," moaned Jack, "up to this point, and one mistake ruins it. We are doomed, Alan."

"It isn't so bad as that, Jack," said the Englishman calmly. "Should those men reach the coast safely, as no doubt they will, it may cost Russia a bit of trouble to dislodge us."

"Why, hang it all," cried Jack, "they don't need to dislodge us! All they've got to do is to stand off and starve us out. They are not compelled to fire a gun or land a man."

"They'll have to starve their own men first. It's not likely we're going to go hungry and feed our prisoners."

"Oh, we don't mind a little thing like that, we Russians. They may send help or they may not. Probably a cruiser will come within hailing distance and try to find out what the trouble is. Then it will lie off and wait till everybody's dead and after that put in a new governor and another garrison."

"You take too pessimistic a view, Jack. This isn't the season of the year for a cruiser to lie off in the Baltic. Winter is coming on. Most of the harbors in Finland will be ice closed in a month, and there's no shelter hereabouts in a storm. They'll attack, probably open shell fire on us for awhile, then attempt to land a storming party. That will be fun for us if you've got good rifles and plenty of ammunition."

Jack raised his head.

"Oh, we're well equipped," he said, "if we only have enough to eat."

Springing to his feet, all dejection gone, he said to the governor:

"Now, my friend, we're compelled to put you into a cell. I'm sorry to do this, but there is no other course open. Where is your larder, and what quantity of provisions have you in stock?"

A gloomy smile added to the dejection of the old man's countenance.

"You must find that out for yourself," he said.

"Are the soldiers upstairs well supplied with food?"

"I will not answer any of your questions."

"Oh, very well. I see you are determined to go hungry yourself. Until I am satisfied that there is more than sufficient for my friend and me no prisoner in my charge gets anything to eat. That's the sort of jailer I am. The stubborn old beast," he cried in English, turning to Drummond, "won't answer my questions."

"What were you asking him?"

"I want to know about the stock of provisions."

"It's quite unnecessary to ask about the grub. There's sure to be ample."

"Why?"

"Why? Because we have reached the beginning of winter, as I said before. There must be months when no boat can land at this rock. It's bound to be provisioned for several months ahead at the very lowest calculation Now, the first thing to do is to put this ancient Johnny in his little cell. Then I'll tell you where our chief danger lies."

The governor made neither protest nor complaint, but walked into No. 9 and was locked up.

"Now, Johnny, my boy," said Drummond, "our anxiety is the soldiers. The moment they find they are locked in they will blow those two doors open in just about half a jiffy. We can, of course, by sitting in front of the lower door night and day pick off the first four or five who come down, but if the rest make a rush we are bound to be overpowered. They have presumably plenty of powder, probably some live shells, petards and whatnot that will make short work even of those oaken doors. What do you propose to do?"

"I propose," said Jack, "to fill their crooked stairway with cement. There are bags and bags of it in the armory."

The necessity for this was prevented by an odd circumstance. The two young men were seated in the governor's room when at his table a telephone bell rang. Jack had not noticed this instrument and now took up the receiver.

"Hello, governor!" said a voice. "Your fool of a jailer has bolted the stairway door, and we can't open it."

"Oh, I beg pardon," replied Jack in whatever imitation of the governor's voice he could assume. "I'll see to it at once myself."

He hung up the receiver and told his comrade what had happened.

"One or both of these officers are coming down. If we get the officers safely into a cell, there will be nobody to command the men, and it is more than likely that the officers carry the keys of the powder room. I'll turn out the electric lamps in the hall and light the lantern. You be ready at the foot of the stairway to fire if they make the slightest resistance."

The two officers came down the circular stairway, grumbling at the delay to which they had been put. Lermontoff took advantage of the clamping of their heavy boots in the echoing stairway to shove in the bolts once more and then followed them, himself followed by Drummond, into the governor's room. Switching on the electric light, he said:

"Gentlemen, I am Prince Lermontoff, in temporary charge of this prison. The governor is under arrest, and I regret that I must demand your swords, although I have every reason to believe that they will be handed back to you within a very few days after I have completed my investigations."

The officers were too much accustomed to sudden changes in command to see anything odd in this turn of affairs. Lermontoff spoke with a quiet dignity that was very convincing, and the language he used was that of the nobility. The two officers handed him their swords without a word of protest.

"I must ask you whether you have yet received your winter supply of food."

"Oh, yes," said the senior officer, "we had that nearly a month ago."

"Is it stored in the military portion of the rock or below here?"

"Our rations are packed away in a room upstairs."

"I am sorry, gentlemen, that I must put you into cells until my mission is accomplished. If you will write a requisition for such rations as you are accustomed to receive, I shall see that you are supplied Meanwhile write also an order to whomsoever you entrust in command of the men during your absence to grant no one leave to come downstairs and ask him to take care that each soldier is rigidly restricted to the minimum quantity of vodka."

The senior officer sat down at the table and wrote the two orders. The men were then placed in adjoining cells without the thought of resistance even occurring to them. They supposed there had been some changes at headquarters and were rather relieved to have the assurance of the prince that their arrest would prove temporary. Further investigation showed that there would be no danger of starvation for six months at least.

Next day Jack, at great risk of his neck, scaled to the apex of the island, as he had thought of flying, if possible, a signal of distress that might attract some passing vessel. But even though he reached the sharp ridge, he saw at once that no pole could be erected there, not even if he possessed one. The wind aloft was terrific, and he gazed around him at an empty sea.

When four days had passed they began to look for the Russian relief boat, which they knew would set out the moment the governor's telegram reached St. Petersburg.

On the fifth day Jack shouted down to Drummond, who was standing by the door:

"The Russian is coming! Heading direct for us! She's in a hurry, too—crowding on all steam and eating up the distance like a torpedo boat destroyer. I think it's a cruiser. It's not the old tub I came on anyway."

"Come down, then," answered Alan, "and we"—

A cry from above interrupted him. Jack, having at first glance spied the vessel whose description he had shouted to Drummond, had now turned his eyes eastward and stood staring aghast toward the sunrise.

"What's the matter?" asked Alan.

"Matter?" echoed Jack. "They must be sending the whole Russian navy here in detachments to capture our unworthy selves. There's a second boat coming from the east, nearer by two miles than the yacht. If I hadn't been all taken up with the other from the moment I climbed here, I'd have seen her before."

"Is she a yacht too?"

"No; looks like a passenger tramp. Dirty and"—

"Merchantman maybe."

"No; she's got guns on her"—

"Merchantman fitted out for privateersman probably. That's the sort of craft Russia would be likeliest to send to a secret prison like this. What flag does"—

"No flag at all—neither of them. They're both making for the rock full steam and from opposite sides. Neither can see the other, I suppose. I"—

"From opposite sides? That doesn't look like a joint expedition. One of those ships isn't Russian. But which?"

Jack had clambered down and stood by Alan's side.

"We must make ready for defense in either case," he said. "In a few minutes we'll be able to see them both from the platform below."

"One of those boats means to blow us out of existence if she can," mused Jack. "The other cannot know of our existence. And yet, if she doesn't, what is she doing here headed for the rock?"

With that Jack scrambled, slid and jumped down. Drummond was very quiet and serious. Repeating rifles stood in a row on the opposite wall, easy to get at, but as far off as might be from the effects of a possible shell The two young men now mounted the stone bench by the door, which allowed them to look over the ledge at the eastern sea. Presently the craft appeared round the end of the island, pure white, floating like a swan on the water and making great headway.

"By Jove," said Jack, "she's a fine one! Looks like the czar's yacht, but no Russian vessel I know of can make that speed."

"She's got the earmarks of Thornycroft build about her," commented Drummond. "By Jove, Jack, what luck if she should prove to be English! No flag flying, though."

"She's heading for us," said Jack, "and apparently she knows which side the cannon is on. If she's Russian, they've taken it for granted we've captured the whole place and are in command of the guns. There, she's turning."

"Jove, I wish I'd a pair of good glasses," said Drummond. "They're lowering a boat."

Jack showed more highland excitement than Russian stolidity as he watched the oncoming of a small boat, beautifully riding the waves and masterfully rowed by sailors who understood the art. Drummond stood imperturbable as a statue.

"The sweep of those oars is English, Jack, my boy."

As the boat came nearer and nearer Jack became more and more agitated.

"I say, Alan, focus your eyes on that man at the rudder. I think my sight's failing me. Look closely. Did you ever see him before?"

"I think I have, but am not quite sure."

"Why, he looks to me like my jovial and venerable father-in-law, Captain Kempt, of Bar Harbor. Perfectly absurd, of course. It can't be."

"He does resemble the captain, but I only saw him once or twice."

"Hooray, Captain Kempt! How are you?" shouted Jack across the waters.

The captain raised his right hand and waved it, but made no attempt to cover the distance with his voice. Jack ran pellmell down the steps, and Drummond followed in more leisurely fashion. The boat swung around to the landing, and Captain Kempt cried cordially:

"Hello, prince! How are you? And that's Lieutenant Drummond, isn't it? Last time I had the pleasure of seeing you, Drummond, was that night of the ball."

"Yes," said Drummond "I was very glad to see you then but a hundred times happier to see you today."

"I was just cruising around these waters in my yacht, and I thought I'd take a look at this rock you tried to obliterate. I don't see any perceptible damage done, but what can you expect from British marksmanship?"

"I struck the rock on the other side, captain. I think your remark is unkind, especially as I've just been praising the watermanship of your men."

"Now, are you boys tired of this summer resort?" asked Captain Kempt.

(To be continued.)

## NOTICE

Small bay horse; T brand on right shoulder; white spot on forehead and white hind feet; about nine years old. Formerly owned by white man, but strayed away with wild band four years ago. Recently recaptured. If not claimed by owner within thirty days, I will claim property. If owner claims, he must pay expenses.

2-4 ANDREW CHARLEY.

Dated at Penticton Aug. 8, 1908.

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.
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Dr. C. A. JACKSON
DENTIST
S. O. Land Company's Block
PENTICTON, B. C.
'Phone 11.

CHAS. WERE
Accountant & Auditor,
Notary Public
PENTICTON, B. C.

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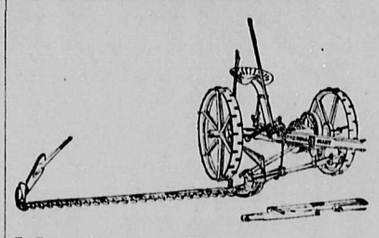
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## PEACHLAND.

Mrs. and Miss Buchanan, of Winnipeg, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ferguson for the past two weeks, left Monday morning via the Crow's Nest Pass for their home.

Mr. Burgess enjoyed a short visit last week from his cousin, Chas. Burgess, a jeweler of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Heales, of Penticton, spent Monday here. Mr. Heales is largely interested in the new cannery company of that town.

Dr. Smith, of Summerland, was called Thursday of last week to attend Mrs. Garraway, who is, we are sorry to report, very ill. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Little Alexandra Keating, who hurt her arm badly a week ago, is doing as well as can be expected. She is under the care of Dr. Nash.

Rev. A. T. Robinson, of Summerland, was a guest over Sunday at Mrs. Bulyea's home.

Rev. Jas. Lang occupied the Presbyterian pulpit on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Johnson and daughters returned to their home in Kansas after spending since early spring in our midst.

Mr. D. Gibson, while going for a day's sport at fishing, was bucked off that steed of his and badly shaken up. However he was able to walk home, and is not any the worse of his experience.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan have moved into their pretty and commodious cottage on the second bench.

Messrs. Wilson & Beverage of Alta., are building a cottage on their newly purchased five-acre lot overlooking the lake.

The work in the cannery and packing house is in full swing now, with Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Hardie as managers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lipsett, on their return from Manitoba, stopped off a day here to visit their many friends, and went on to their Naramata home Wednesday evening.

## Additional Locals

Local news items are always acceptable at the PRESS office.

The Great Northern Railway will probably be running into Hedley by December.

Lost—Lawrence fountain pen between Hardware and Rev. Mr. Baker's. Kindly leave at PRESS Office.

Further subscriptions to the delegates' entertainment fund are solicited. J. W. Edmonds, secretary.

A. E. Thomas left on Thursday in his row boat for a trip of a week or two up the lake. He will camp at various points en route.

A service, supplementary to the morning union service, will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday evening next. People are urged to attend the morning services.

Mrs. A. Greenslade's little girl came very near being drowned on Friday of last week having fallen from the wharf. W. H. Oliver happened along with his gasoline launch just in time to effect a rescue.

Miss P. Samson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Mitchell, for a number of weeks, left Tuesday morning for Victoria where she will spend a couple of weeks prior to returning to her home in Winnipeg.

John Mahoney and Thomas Hudon visited Keremeos last Friday, returning home on Sunday. They brought back some fine samples of fruit, and wheat and oat heads, from the farm of Francois Surprise, three miles this side of Keremeos. The grain, which was grown without irrigation, is large in head and well filled, the oat heads measuring from twelve to sixteen inches in length. Mr. Surprise has a fine orchard containing every kind of fruit adapted to our climate.

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E. S. Lake can take a piece of paper worth two cents and make a photograph worth $5.00 out of it.— That is Art.

E. O. Delong can take a piece of iron worth thirty cents and make a plow worth $30.00.— That is Skill.

Norman Hill can buy three yards of cheese cloth at one cent a yard and sell it for fifteen cents.— That is Business.

Penticton gets a grant to dredge the river.—That is Pull.

W. T. Shatford can take a piece of paper and sign his name to it and it is worth $100,000.— That is Capital.

Most of us can take a bank cheque and fill it in for a million dollars and it isn't worth a cent. That is Tough.

Some nurseries say they can supply home grown nursery stock, and give the same satisfaction as we can.—That is Bluff.

Okanagan Nursery Co., Ltd.
Penticton, B.C.

### Havana Cigar Syndicate.

P. A. Samon, representing the Havana Cigar Syndicate of Winnipeg, Man., was in Penticton on Tuesday in the interests of the branch factory recently opened at Kelowna. Mr. Samon was exhibiting cigars, the product of native grown tobacco, in an endeavor to interest people in this vicinity in the growing of the leaf.

The Kelowna factory was opened on the 19th of July and six cigar makers and about the same number of other employees are engaged, turning out 3,000 cigars daily. Larger premises have been leased and the staff is to be increased at once so that 10,000 cigars daily may be manufactured. It is the intention to move the entire factory from Winnipeg to Kelowna, so enthusiastic are the company of the superior quality of Okanagan grown tobacco for cigar purposes.

In order to supply the factory, it will be necessary to induce other places than Kelowna to go into tobacco culture, and Mr. Samon assures the growers that the syndicate will guarantee to buy all the leaf they can produce, and a little more. The price will average about ten cents per pound, and at this figure Mr. Samon claims two hundred dollars worth of tobacco per acre may be grown between the fruit trees without interfering in any way with them. Tobacco can be grown successfully on any kind of ground.

One thing that has much interfered with the industry hitherto has been the fact that growers believed they would have to erect large sheds for drying purposes. Mr. Samon says that this is unnecessary as the plants may be dried equally well in the open air. After they are dried the company store them in their own sheds where they are cured. This should greatly simplify matters, and prove a great inducement for growers to take up the business.

If sufficient notice be given, the syndicate will supply growers with whatever plants they may require. This would not only prove a convenience, but the growing of the proper varieties would be assured. Any further information may be obtained by applying direct to the syndicate at Kelowna.

### Westward Ho!

The August number of Westward Ho! commences the third volume and is replete with many good stories and articles, which give it a standing equal to many of the older monthlies.

In his department 'Men I Have Met' the editor has a capital pen sketch of Sir Wilfred Laurier. Bonnycastle Dale, the well-known natural history writer, contributes an illustrated study on 'Birds in Flight.' J. C. Harris, of New Denver, tells of "Exploring a B. C. Glacier," and Frank Burnett continues his series of interesting articles on the "Ruined Cities of Ceylon." The regular departments are well maintained and not the least uninteresting of the numerous articles is that on "The Alaska Youkon Pacific Exposition" by Frank L. Merrick. Agnes Lockhart Hughes, the well-known poet of Seattle, has some very pretty verse.

Mr. Godenrath, the publisher, announces that he has interested Calgary and Victoria capital in the magazine, and a company is now being incorporated to take hold of the property. Mr. Godenrath will be managing director, and Major Charles McMillan, of Victoria, will be secretary-treasurer. The phenomenal growth of the publication has necessitated a greatly increased staff, and plans are under way for putting in a modern magazine publishing printery.


# The Southern Okanagan Land Company, Limited

## LANDS

Our Irrigation system having been completed for the Lake Skaha benches we are now offering under this water system some 300 acres in five and ten acre tracts, at $100.00 to $150.00 per acre.

On the Penticton benches we still have for sale irrigated about 160 acres, at from $100.00 to $125.00 per acre. All our bench lands are admirably adapted for fruit.

On the Penticton flats we have open clean meadow suitable for small fruits, vegetable and hay, at $150.00 per acre.

Uncleared land suitable for fruit (but stoney and wooded) $50.00 to $100.00 per acre.

Uncleared land quite free of stone, suitable for hay or garden stuff, $100.00 per acre.

Terms on all the above one quarter down, one quarter each year with interest at 6 per cent. on deferred payments.

## ACRE LOTS

In Penticton and on Okanagan Lake Beach $300.00 to $450.00. On Lake Skaha Beach $400.00.

## TOWN LOTS

We have a great many excellent buys in town property (business and residential). Anything we show you will advance in value 50 per cent. within a year. Get in now, you can make money and take no chances by purchasing our lands.



## FRUIT GROWERS ATTENTION!

### The Fraser Valley Nurseries
LIMITED
BURNABY LAKE

**Comprising 52 Acres. Capital $100,000.**

We have all kinds of Fruit Trees for sale as follows:
2 Year Old: 5,500 Cherries; 1,700 Apricots; 3,500 Plums; 5,850 Peaches; 800 Crabs; 7,825 Apples; 950 Pears.
1 Year Old:—1,600 Crabs; 112,000 Apples; 2,550 Pears. 100,000 Small Fruits of all kinds.

We invite inspection We never substitute.
Home-Grown Stock. No more danger of trees being destroyed at Port of Entry. Prices quoted on application. All trees planted in the Fall which die are replaced free, and in Spring at half price.

J. J. JONES, President. G. E. CLAYTON, Director.
C. F. SPROTT, Vice-President. L. C. HILL, "
F. E. JONES, Secretary-Treasurer. F. J. HART, "

**Local Agent:** JOHN STEUART
P. O. Box 33, Summerland, B. C.



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## Golden West Soap and Golden West Washing Powder

FIFTY CENTS' WORTH OF SILVERWARE FREE
WITH EVERY FIFTY CENT PURCHASE OF GOLDEN WEST SOAP AND GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER.

To obtain this Silverware, all you have to do is to purchase 50c. worth of Golden West Soap (2 cartons) or Washing Powder; or 25c. worth of each, AND ASK YOUR GROCER for a Silver Plated Teaspoon FREE (which is worth at least 25c.), then cut out the coupon off the two cartons and send them to the Manufacturers including 2c. for postage, and obtain another Silver Plated Teaspoon FREE.

In this way your

**Golden West Soap and Golden West Washing Powder costs you Nothing.**

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Standard Soap Company, Limited,
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***Painter, Paperhanger and Sign Writer***

**Picture Framing a Specialty.**
**WALL PAPER Carried in Stock.**
***Box 196. Main St.***



### FOR SALE

Several choice specimens of pure-bred S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, from imported stock at 2-4
KENT'S LAKEVIEW POULTRY YARD



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Large assortment of high grade

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To suit the purse.
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