

THE SUMMER GIRL AND THE ONE-A-WEEKER

By GEORGE ADE. Copyrighted 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

Once upon a Time there was a Summer Hotel that was all right until you saw it. The hot and tired Denizen of the crowded City would look at the half-tens...

On the Table could be found everything that the City Market had afforded three days previously. Each Patron, upon answering the Bell, came into the Dining Room and confronted a Leaf of Lettuce...

The Princess who waited on the Table had put her Pride in her Pocket so as to get the best of the world. She had agreed to bring Food from the Kitchen, but she had not agreed to meet any of the Guests...

She would approach the Table with a certain sweet Gravity and hand each Person a Cut of Beef, just large enough for a Half Side. Then she would bring a set of semi-circular Individual Dishes across the Table-Cloth...

The Manager had arranged for the Mosquitoes to be kept away, but the Mosquitoes broke the Contract. Still, the Hotel was not altogether Shiny. The Stationery was Great. For Six Days in the Week the Social Gatherings at Grand View were very much the same...

Among the Men who came out on the Saturday Special was a Bachelor named Albert. Albert knew two Girls at the Hotel. He had a Cool Head for Business and in his calmer Moments he would decide to spend a Hundred Thousand. But when he was up at Grand View and found himself in a secluded corner of the Veranda...

Susie and Grace were not alike in any particular. Susie was ever so Athletic. She went around bare-headed all Summer so as to be baked to the Color of an Indian. Grace was a dandy Whip and she had won a Cup over an 18-hole Course. When she ordered up a Saddle Horse she wanted one that would break the neck...

Grace was quite the Antithesis. She was a respectable business woman. The Sun and wore filmy white Materials. She usually had herself squigged up to about 21 inches, with the Straight Line in front of the same as the back. Her Fashion Plate, she wore French Dress all Summer, and whenever she saw a Cow she squealed and caught hold of the nearest man...

U. S. CENSUS. Further Particulars of the Population of the Republic—Extensive Frauds. The first half of the final report on the population of the United States, issued by the census bureau at Washington, contains statistics showing that the total population of the United States, the population of States and Territories, the population of the Hawaiian Islands, and the population of the States and Territories by minor civil divisions, the population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the percentage of increase of population in such cities, and the population of incorporated cities, towns, villages and boroughs in the year 1900.

The other section of the report on population will be issued, it is expected, some time in September, which will show the entire population, which in less than one year since the enumeration began and four years earlier than has been done by any previous census. For the purpose of enumeration the country was divided into 300 superior districts, subdivided into 52,871 enumeration districts. The census was completed as being June 1st, and was completed in two weeks in places of 8,000 or more inhabitants at the census of 1890, and in one month in rural districts.

The first returns from the enumerators were received by the bureau on June 15, 1900. The announcement of the population of the United States, which was needed in connection with the Re-appointment bill, was made by the bureau on November 27, 1900, which included also an estimate of 14,400 persons in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad, and for which no returns had been received. Since that time there have been but few changes in the estimated population, and these principally of a minor character, and necessitated chiefly by corrections due to failures by the enumerators.

The report gives the total population of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, the Indian Territory and Indian Reservations, as 75,903,387, against 68,765,000 in 1890. Included in this aggregate are 129,518 Indians not taxed. No provision was made by the census act for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the island of Porto Rico, but a census for that island, under the direction of the census bureau, was taken in 1899, the result of which is given in the report, showing a total population of 953,243. A similar enumeration of the island of Cuba, under the direction of the census bureau, showed the population of that island, October 16, 1899, to be 1,572,797. No census of the Philippine Islands or of the island of Porto Rico, however, has been taken since they have been in the possession of the United States, but a partial census of the Philippines is now being taken under direction of the War Department.

The report says that owing to faulty enumeration in the Southern States in 1870, not only was an exaggerated rate of increase shown in that section, but the rate of increase of the entire country was affected. On a basis of the corrected population of 1870 the increase for the decade from 1870 to 1880 was 46 per cent., or practically the same rate as that shown in the census reports. From 1880 to 1890 the increase was not quite 25 per cent., and from 1890 to 1900 nearly 21 per cent.

states and territories, the percentage of increase in that territory being 407.6 per cent. The next largest percentage of increase was found in Indian Territory, with 117.0 per cent. The increase in the population of Idaho was 82.7 per cent.; Montana, 70.3 per cent.; North Dakota, 67.1 per cent.; and Washington 45 per cent. Nevada was the only state which showed an actual increase in its population since 1890. The population of Kansas showed an increase of only 3 per cent.; Vermont 3.4 per cent., and Maine 5 per cent.

The smallest percentage of increase was shown by Nebraska, with one-half per cent. In connection with the United States census, there have been extensive frauds unearthed in Maryland. It is the United States district court, a witness after another testified to the presence on lists sent in of names of dead persons, fictitious persons, non-residents, and the duplication of names of persons actually residing in the district. Whole families living outside the county, some members of which had never been in it; a Washington family, most of them dead, the only male member of which left to tell the tale was a negro boy 10 years old, were among the cases which came to the attention of the court.

One man was counted wrongfully three times, and some women not living in the district were enumerated, both by their maiden and their married names.

POULTRY RAISING IN THIS PROVINCE

A. G. Gilbert, Dominion Government Expert Considers Outlook Good.

A. G. Gilbert, manager of the poultry branch of the Dominion Agricultural Department, who paid an official visit to British Columbia, last autumn, has returned as a result of his observations in this province, in his evidence before the select standing committee on agriculture, and colonization, as follows: During the month of October and November I was instructed to attend a series of meetings at different points in the province of British Columbia, and on my return home, in Manitoba, the meetings were arranged by the deputy ministers of agriculture of the respective provinces.

The first meeting in British Columbia was held on October 13 in the neighborhood of Vancouver city. That and subsequent meetings were fairly well attended. In British Columbia poultry keeping is comparatively a new industry. During the month of October and November I was instructed to attend a series of meetings at different points in the province of British Columbia, and on my return home, in Manitoba, the meetings were arranged by the deputy ministers of agriculture of the respective provinces.

It is this pessimism, then, the Scriptural lesson, "Sufficient unto the day be the evil thereof," conveys the highest degree of worldly wisdom. There are, however, a number of things which the Chinese are waking up from their lethargy, that I summed up the situation tersely by the expression: Fermentation! This expresses exactly the condition prevailing among the Chinese at the open ports, and among the great, who are wakened to the fact that they will not be left behind in the material improvements, they will benefit only the survivors; but those whose moral of rice, only sufficient to prevent actual starvation, is taken roughly, do not stop to think of the advantages which their posterity may enjoy.

It is beyond the power of imagination of Canadians to picture to what extent poverty in the horse unless they have visited China's large cities. I have seen there, inhabited by families, open to the eccentricities of a changeable climate, and in every respect worse than any pig sty in the United States. Yet, their occupants were by no means the poorest. When a famine or flood decimates a province, the Chinese are not slow to take advantage of the situation, and they will benefit only the survivors; but those whose moral of rice, only sufficient to prevent actual starvation, is taken roughly, do not stop to think of the advantages which their posterity may enjoy.

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What Be China's Fate

Like a Newly Wakened Monster It Begins to Rouse Itself.

The Question is in What Direction Will Its Steps be Turned.

Shanghai, June 16, 1901. Correspondence of van Bergen's News Bureau.

Fermentation! This expresses exactly the condition prevailing among the Chinese at the open ports, and among the great, who are wakened to the fact that they will not be left behind in the material improvements, they will benefit only the survivors; but those whose moral of rice, only sufficient to prevent actual starvation, is taken roughly, do not stop to think of the advantages which their posterity may enjoy.

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INFORMATION FOR FARMERS

(Communications to be addressed to "Agricultural" Columnist.)

OKANAGAN FRUIT CROP.

The fruit crop of the Okanagan valley this season is good all round, and the output will exceed that of any previous year. The season is on a par with the winter and the summer crops, but being scattered at all points of growth in the limbs and bodies in a watery condition, numerous small and light colored spots are very noticeable on the young branches of the birch and wild black cherry. There are numerous and necessary on all kinds of deciduous trees, but are not as easily seen generally as on the two kinds of trees named above. They are small, yellowish in the bark, called lenticels, through which surplus aqueous vapor is discharged from the inter-cellular spaces in trees, and through them the carbonic acid and other gases are absorbed from the atmosphere, to assist in promoting growth. The lenticels are closed during the ripening process in the fall, but open again when new leaves begin to assimilate plant food during the following spring.

POWDER FOR FARMERS.

It will be remembered that the provincial government recently perfected an arrangement under which British Columbia farmers are enabled to purchase fertilizer at a reduced price. The fertilizer is low priced through the medium of Farmers' Institutes in the various districts of the province.

Now, through the agency of Mr. R. M. Palmer, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have agreed to carry powder shipped over their system under the same conditions as fertilizer. This has been usually changed on powder shipments. It is understood that the half-rate will apply on carload lots of powder leaving terminal points at the coast, or on the matter during the line of railway in the quantities required by farmers in the different districts. This concession will materially assist the government in its endeavor to cheapen the cost of clearing land, and will be a boon to farmers living along the line of the C. P. R.

THE RIPENING OF TREES.

Keep the trees growing from the time they start in the spring until they are generally considered a good recipe for obtaining well ripened wood. This involves well drained soils which with proper irrigation, and a sufficient amount of water throughout the dry season for continued growth. On this North Pacific Slope there is a tendency for late growth, and immature wood is produced. Proper growing conditions throughout the summer are certainly essentials and the physiological process of the tree growth, to give a better understanding of the matter, the following is quoted from the "Wood Pile,"—North West Horticulturist.

SUGGESTED REMEDY.

The principal difference between a hardy and a tender tree is that the former ripens early, before the frosts, while the latter does not. Better cultivation, more stable manure and more crops of buckwheat and red clover would increase the amount of water and dissolved crude plant food materials in our orchards, and as these are the principal requisites for hastening the ripening of deciduous trees in cold winters. When we reflect upon what is the matter during the winter, and why it is done, we cannot doubt the truth of the expression, "The fool said in his heart that there is no God."

SURVIVORS OF COMMUNE.

Few of the Leaders of That Dreadful Time Survive. The first months of the new century have been very fatal to the dwindling body of the leaders of the Paris Commune of 1871, says the London Leader of May 22, and soon they will be but a memory. Last week the death was announced of M. Gustave Lefrancais, a schoolmaster, who was a member of the first assembly of the Commune, when its name was decided on. He died poor, having maintained his existence as a writer for the advance of the week before died. Mme. Paula Minot, one of the women of the Commune, and in January an even more famous figure, died in London. She was a French woman who had escaped to Switzerland in 1871, and after the amnesty returned to France, where she was wine grower, journalist, and a member of the Commune.

TILLAGE, MOISTURE AND TEMPERATURE AFFECTS GROWTH.

In practice, tillage has not been properly tillage for many years, the solution of potato, etc., are not strong enough to supply the wants of growing trees or ordinary farm crops; but most of our soil contains a large amount of mineral food materials (called humus) which are not available to the plants. The mineral food materials (called humus) pass downward from the leaves through other long fibres of the inner bark, and are not available to the plants. The mineral food materials (called humus) pass downward from the leaves through other long fibres of the inner bark, and are not available to the plants.

THE RIPENING PROCESS.

When the trees are ready to complete a summer's growth they withdraw all the surplus food materials from their leaves and other parts when growth is going on and store them for future use. The ripening of trees is a process of changeable climate can be determined more accurately by the different conditions or stages of ripeness after their leaves have been killed in the fall by frost than by any other thing else. When trees are thoroughly ripe, all of the carbohydrates (sugar, starch, etc.) which they contain will be concentrated in granular form in their piths and cambium layers. In a ripe tree the pith terminates in a comparatively large and well defined cone of lignified starch grains for the formation of a terminal bud, and a much smaller one of lignified starch can be found below each lateral bud. The lignin is used to prevent access of water to the granulated starch during warm days which occur early in the spring freshets. It is permeable, but water passes through it more slowly than through ungranulated starch, and sap wood. Growth cannot begin in trees until the rains of spring are dissolved, but as they are well protected in trees by lignin growth cannot begin during the short spells of warm days and nights which occur frequently in March and early in April.

HOW LENTICELS OPEN AND CLOSE.

During the ripening process all of the albuminous matter in the tree are stored in the buds in concentrated form where they are protected by bud scales and in its sieve tubes. Vegetable physiologists tell us that during the ripening process the perforated points on the sieve tubes are closed to prevent water from coming in contact with the reserve albuminoids.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE.

A sure direct to the disease. Heals the urethra, cleans the bladder, and permanently cures Catarrh of the Urinary Tract, Bladder, Prostate, and Seminal Vesicles. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c per bottle. Wholesale price, \$1.00 per dozen. Address: Dr. A. W. Chase, 1111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FOUR POLITICAL MARRIAGES

Lord Pauncefoot's Marriage. Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador in London, has just been married to a representative of the "I am having" party. The marriage took place in London, July 10th. The bride is a daughter of the late Lord Pauncefoot, and is a member of the aristocracy. The groom is a young man of fortune, and is a member of the "I am having" party.

Marquis of Linton's Marriage. The Marquis of Linton, a member of the aristocracy, has just been married to a representative of the "I am having" party. The marriage took place in London, July 10th. The bride is a daughter of the late Marquis of Linton, and is a member of the aristocracy. The groom is a young man of fortune, and is a member of the "I am having" party.

Viscountess de Grey's Marriage. The Viscountess de Grey, a member of the aristocracy, has just been married to a representative of the "I am having" party. The marriage took place in London, July 10th. The bride is a daughter of the late Viscountess de Grey, and is a member of the aristocracy. The groom is a young man of fortune, and is a member of the "I am having" party.

Countess of Warwick's Marriage. The Countess of Warwick, a member of the aristocracy, has just been married to a representative of the "I am having" party. The marriage took place in London, July 10th. The bride is a daughter of the late Countess of Warwick, and is a member of the aristocracy. The groom is a young man of fortune, and is a member of the "I am having" party.

Baroness de Maltby's Marriage. The Baroness de Maltby, a member of the aristocracy, has just been married to a representative of the "I am having" party. The marriage took place in London, July 10th. The bride is a daughter of the late Baroness de Maltby, and is a member of the aristocracy. The groom is a young man of fortune, and is a member of the "I am having" party.

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Baroness de Maltby's Marriage. The Baroness de Maltby, a member of the aristocracy, has just been married to a representative of the "I am having" party. The marriage took place in London, July 10th. The bride is a daughter of the late Baroness de Maltby, and is a member of the aristocracy. The groom is a young man of fortune, and is a member of the "I am having" party.