# THE PEOPLE OF THE EARTH

## THEY ARE ALL TO BE NUMBERED IN ONE DAY.

**Gigantic Census-Taking Scheme Evolved—Prospects that it Will be Carried Ou Successfully.**

A gigantic scheme has been evolved for numbering the people of the earth. It is the intention to select a day in the year 1900, and have an army of census takers start out on that particular day in every quarter of the globe and count the heads of every person upon whom the sun rises. The reports are all to be sent in to a central establishment at Berne, and so the greatest census taking on record will be completed by the actual counting of the people of the world.

Some say that the scheme is not possible of accomplishment, but it will be done, and no effort will be left unmade and no expense spared to have the returns accurate.

To guide them in their task, the census-takers will have the estimated population made by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., of Edinburgh, who has figured out that in round numbers the population of the world is 1,440,650,000, divided as follows: Indo-Germanic or Aryan, 545,500,000; Mongolian or Turainain, 630,000,000; negro and Bantu, 150,000,000, Hottentot and Bush150,000; Malay and Polynesian, 35,000,000 and American Indian, 15,000,000.

To improve on this estimated population by actual counting of the various races is the work that the census-takers who start out from Berne will have.

### SET FOR THEM TO DO.

They expect that the most difficult part of their undertaking will be to count the millions of China and the vast hordes of savages in the interior of Africa. How they hope to prevail upon the fierce tribes of the Dark Continent to submit to the counting process, when those savages have resisted all previous efforts of the white man to make friends with them, the promoters of the census scheme do not say. Neither are they on record with any explanation of the means at their command for overcoming the scruples of the half-civilized races in the heart of the Chinese Empire, about allowing the prying curiosity of the white man to be gratified without a fight and the shedding of blood.

It is asked whether or not the census takers intend to make the complete subjugation of the savage tribes of Africa an incident of the census taking, how they propose to break into the seclusion of the Asiatic mountain tribesman's domains without an army at their backs, whether or not they will include explorers of repute among the men they will send to count the people of the unknown regions beyond the Himalayas or in the land of eternal ice that surrounds the North Pole. These difficulties are but a few of the many that suggest themselves to those who question the success of the attempt to

### NUMBER THE PEOPLE.

In answer to those who point out the difficulties to be looked for in counting the people of the Chinese Empire, those who favor the plan to take a census of the world's population point out that Li Hung Chang has been consulted and has given his enthusiastic indorsement, and promised to render any assistance in his power.

At present no friend has arisen in the heart of Africa to offer a safe passage through that land of mystery to the man who comes with pencil and pad to number the inhabitants. This, of all lands, it is important to include in the census taking, for the figures given of the numbers of its inhabitants change every time an explorer dives into the interior and after a lapse of time emerges to tell the world that he has discovered a new race of people numbering a few millions to be added to the known population of Africa.

West of India are the vast lands that Alexander over-run in his conquest—Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey in Asia. How many scores of millions or even hundreds of millions may they not contain? Many of the uplands of Persia are practically unknown to the civilized world, but they can support a great population. No one knows how many people Arabia contains.

Nobody knows how many Esquimaux there are dwelling in the lands of eternal ice that encircle the North Pole, many of the islands of the vast Pacific swarm with inhabitants living on the open bounty of nature, whose free and careless life has captivated the imagination of highly cultivated men like Robert Louis Stevenson; and when the census is completed, if it proves practicable, what will it probably show the population of the globe to be?

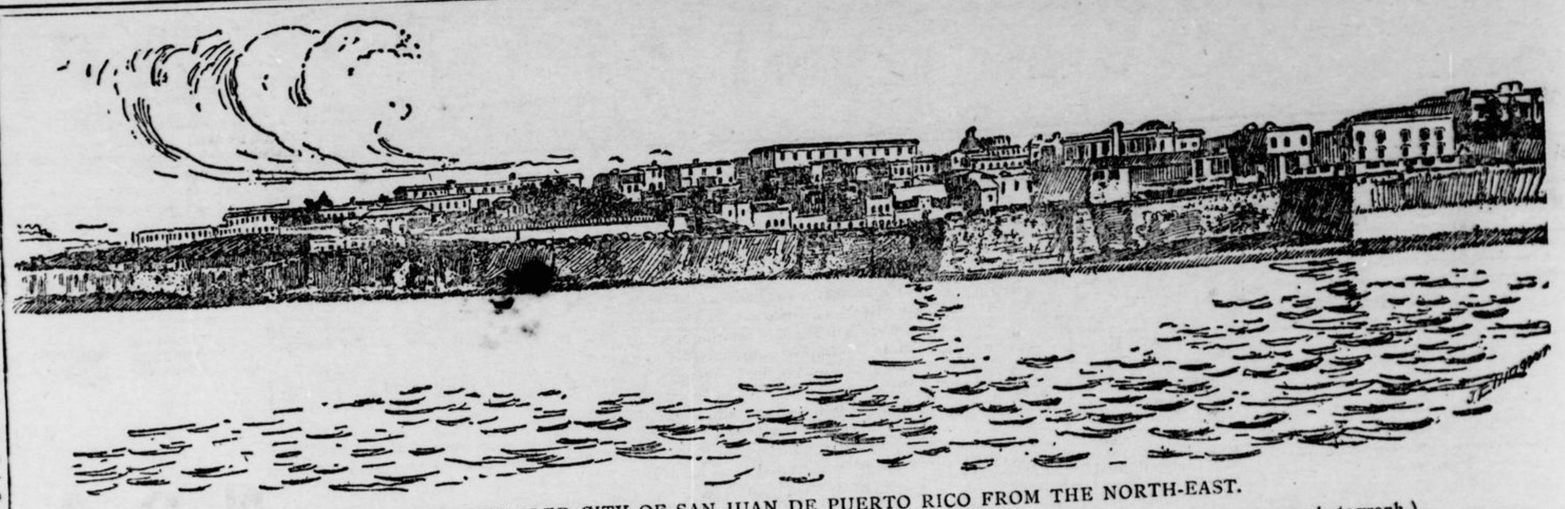
### THE WORLD'S WARS.

In times of war the armies of European nations can be raised to 9,366,000 men, and the daily expense will be nearly £4,000,000, to say nothing of the destruction of life and property. During the most peaceful years the world has 3,700,000 soldiers, whose pay, equipments, food and clothing cost the world's taxpayers nearly £1,500,000 a day. The cost of the world's wars since the Crimean War has been £2,653,000,000, or enough to give a couple of sovereigns to every man, woman and child on the globe. It is estimated that since the Christian era began over 4,000,000,000 human beings have perished in war.

### CAUSE AND EFFECT.

What's the matter between Slims and his wife? They only seem to speak when it is absolutely necessary.

O, she belongs to a cooking school, and every time she prepares a meal by way of experience he refuses to say grace.



VIEW OF THE WALLED CITY OF SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

(Part of these heavy defences has been torn away to permit the extension of the city limits on the eastern side.—From a recent photograph.)

# DAWSON CITY AS IT NOW IS

## A TYPICAL MINING TOWN EXCEPT FOR ITS ORDERLINESS.

**Crime is Swiftly Punished—No One Carries Deadly Weapons, and Personal Encounters are Very Rare—Only Three Drunks a Week, Possibly Because it is an Expensive Luxury, with Whiskey at $1 a Glass.**

I am writing at midnight without artificial light, says a Dawson City letter dated June 23. For the past month or six weeks there cannot be said to have been any night, and about as much work is done during the hours usually set apart elsewhere for sleep as during the day. The various sawmills work double shifts, boats are arriving hourly down stream, and the main street is thronged with people all night as well as all day.

The first boats to arrive here from up the river came on May 13. These had been built on some of the upper lakes and hauled on the ice to the foot of Lake Lebarge, where the river begins. As soon as the ice had gone out which was some weeks earlier than in the lakes, they dropped down with the current, scarcely needing any other propelling power. The journey from Le barge can be done in five or six days. The first boats to come all the way from Bennett began to arrive about June 5, and since that time every day and every hour of the twenty-four the river has presented the appearance of a struggling regatta. Boats scows, barges—every style of craft—even rafts; some carrying goods for sale, provisions, clothing, millinery, newspapers, some merely bringing their owners and what is supposed to be a year's outfit of "grub."

### FLOATING STORES.

The larger of these scows are brought with their "nozzles against the bank," and used as stores from which to dispose of the wares on board. These now form a sort of street.

The front avenue of Dawson along the river was intended by those who laid out the city to have houses on only one side, leaving a wide thoroughfare between them and the water. Some persons observed that at certain places this space was over the 66 feet usually allowed for a street and conceived the idea of getting a lease of the excess from the Government. They succeeded in procuring such a lease from a couple of local Dominion officials at a rental of $30,000 a year. The lessees have now sub-let this strip at prices varying from $6 to $12 per front foot per month, i.e., a space 10 feet wide pays a ground rent of $60 to $120 a month! These spaces in some cases do not exceed ten or twelve feet deep, and the sub-lessees are bound to accept a month's notice to quit. The consequence is that only tents or the most cheaply slapped together shacks have been run up, and, the general appearance is anything but imposing. Those who do business from their scows escape this exorbitant rent.

There is a sand bar in front of about one-third of the town which at low water is bare. On this quite a village is encamped in tents. These are also subject to eviction on very short notice by a sudden rise in the river.

The first man who brought in fresh eggs sold them quickly at $1.50 apiece! They can now be had at $3 a dozen. Oranges sell at 50 to 65 cents each lemons 25 cents. Ice can hardly be classed as an imported article, yet it sells at $1 a pound. Think of that for a subfrigid zone.

### NEWSPAPERS IN DEMAND.

Newspapers three to four weeks old bring from 50 cents to $1, each and are eagerly bought up. By the way, the news that Great Britain sympathizes with the United States has made our American fellow-townsmen more than friendly to the Union Jack, and the British lion's caudal appendage is now getting a long desired rest.

The "clean-up" of the immense dumps taken out last winter on the creeks is not in all cases proving as satisfactory as was expected. In fact, many owners are sorely disappointed, for after paying all expenses they will find themselves with very little left. Where the profits have proved small the Government is not exacting the royalty. The fact is wages have been too high. No mining camp in America has ever before paid men—ordinary unskilled laborers—$1.50 an hour, and none but the very rich claims can pay that rate. In 1895 and 1896 only $6 a day was paid and provisions were less expensive. Until, with improved transport facilities, the cost of living and the rate of wages are at least cut in two, comparatively few claims will pay for working.

### THE "GRUB" QUESTION.

The "grub" question thus promises to be even more serious than it was last year. An immense number of people are coming in from all directions, some without any provisions, some with what they think will last them a year. Those who have had several winters' experience here assure me that the usual estimate by the inexperienced is far too low. One thousand pounds of grub is generally thought sufficient for one man for a year, and doubtless it would be in a large camp and cooked in a careful way by a competent cook, but the ordinary man is not a careful cook, and there is a great deal of waste from various causes. I am assured that in practice it requires nearly a ton of provisions to the man. Many of the newcomers will therefore, if they remain, be obliged to buy food toward spring.

Another difficulty is the scarcity of fuel. It was found impossible to get men to cut much wood last winter, and the little that was cut will be exhausted the first trip of the boats, if they do get up. What are they to do then? Some of the new steamers have supplied themselves with coal and some with crude petroleum, but only to supplement the wood. But two full trips is the best to be hoped for under even favorable conditions. Now, there were last year, say 5,000 people to be fed. This winter, if even the bulk of those coming in remain, there will be 25,000 at different points along the Yukon possibly twice that number, including those in Alaska. Is there not serious ground for anxiety?

Personally, I have no anxiety as I do not intend to spend next winter here, but I fear for those who will remain.

### THE YEAR'S OUTPUT.

The output of the mines this year has, I know, been placed at $30,000,000. Even now, some with the facts before them still talk in this fashion. The more conservative have never counted on more than $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 and from all I can now hear of the clean-up I think the lower figure will be nearer the fact. The supply of water has been very short, delaying and in some cases putting an end, for this summer to cleaning up. On the other hand, some of the mines have come fully up to expectations. A Mr. Anderson showed me his Government receipt for $11,850 paid as royalty. That means he paid on $118,500, to which must be added the exemption of $2,500, making his total output $121,000; and he was not likely to exaggerate, since he had to pay 10 per cent. on it. He has invested all his net profit in the purchase of another mine.

There is not much stir in the sale of mining claims, as the moneyed men will not arrive till the steamers come up from St. Michaels, about July 20.

### AN ORDERLY TOWN.

Dawson is a very orderly town. Serious crimes against the person are almost unknown. No one carries a knife or gun around town, nor, I believe, out of it, unless when bringing down gold. No weapon has been ever drawn in any quarrel. There has never been an attempt at a "hold-up" or personal robbery, though tens of thousands of dollars in dust are daily coming down without escort from the mines. The promptness with which the police have dealt with criminals and the punishment meted out by the courts have had a salutary effect, and any order issued by authority is promptly obeyed. In a recent case of stealing gold dust from a miner's cabin a sentence of five years' imprisonment was imposed.

A few evenings ago seven debtors were intending to go out without settling up and had already bought their tickets by the May Queen for Seattle. Their gold sacks and baggage were on board, and the hour was at hand for bidding Dawson good-bye, when the Deputy Sheriff, armed with a sheaf of writs of attachment against their goods came aboard and suggested the prompt payment of the claims. Other intending absconders have got a lesson, and found it wiser to square up before going on board.

The largest church in Dawson, that of Father Judge, was accidentally burned down a couple of weeks ago, and the adjoining hospital, full of patients, was with difficulty saved.

### $2,000 SALOON LICENSE.

Heretofore liquor vendors paid no tax for the privilege. This spring Mr. Bulyea, of the Northwest Government arrived, and put in force a license system, with a fee of $2,000. This would seem pretty steep to an outsider, but here it was paid without a murmur. Whiskey sold last winter as high as $75 a gallon, though it now sells at $30. The retailers charge 50 cents to $1 a glass, and the saloons are doing a rushing trade.

Few drunken men are to be seen, however, and no noisy ones. You may pass the saloons night or day and never hear a sound of a quarrel or loud words The police do not bring in on an average more than three drunks a week. For a population of 8,000 or 9,000 that is a pretty good showing.

### THAT'S HOW.

**Mr. Cawker—But how do you know is it is a secret?**

**Mrs. Cawker—How do I know? Why, everybody knows that it's a secret.**

# Health Department.

### INDIGESTION.

America has the reputation, less deserved now, perhaps, than it was half a century ago, of being the land of the dyspeptic. When we consider the causes that were formerly at work to prevent healthy digestion, we cannot wonder that so many suffered from this malady.

The men were too busy to devote the necessary time to their meals, and bolted their food without the thorough mastication which ensures the proper beginning of the digestive process. The women had more time to eat, if they would have taken it, but they went out little, taking almost no exercise, and the amount of food eaten was almost always in excess of the needs of the body—a most favorable conjunction for the production of dyspepsia.

Finally, the food itself was of such a kind, and prepared in such a way, as to tax the digestive organs to the utmost. The frying-pan reigned supreme, and greasy, smoke and corned meats, with hot saleratus biscuits or heavy pancakes, led the assault at breakfast-time upon the sorely overworked stomach, hardly recovered after a night's rest from its herculean struggle with the hot bread, pie and doughnuts, of the preceding supper.

So much has been said and written on this subject that these causes are less active to-day, but they are still sufficiently so to bring misery to large numbers.

The familiar symptoms of dyspepsia are a coated tongue, a disagreeable breath and a bad taste in the mouth. The appetite may be poor, or it may be ravenous, there may be nausea and vomiting, a feeling of weight in the stomach and often of oppression in the chest. There will probably be much flatulence and heartburn, and more or less acute pain.

Palpitation of the heart, a sound of beating arteries in the head, and a very rapid or an unusually slow pulse are often present, and may lead the patient to believe that he has heart-disease.

A great danger to be avoided in dyspepsia is self-treatment. The patient watches himself, cuts off one article of diet after another which he has been led to believe, often without reason, to be injurious to him, until he nearly starves himself; or he swallows box after box of pills, or bottle after bottle of Doctor Somebody's anti-dyspepticum, until his powers of digestion are utterly ruined.

If an intelligent physician is ever needed by any one, it is by the sufferer from this distressing and complicated malady, which must be taken in hand early to be cured easily, or perhaps at all.

### HEMMORHAGE.

Since the "good old days" when bleeding was the panacea for all diseases, when it was thought that the summer could not be survived without a copious bleeding from the arm in the spring, and when bleeding, was employed even to stop bleeding, we have swung over to the other extreme.

A pretty copious nosebleed or a rather obstinate trickling from a cut finger often causes great alarm when it ought to be welcomed as a salutary depletion. Still there are times when hemorrhage is excessive, and life itself depends upon its prompt arrest.

In all classes of "first-aid" instruction, rules are given for arresting bleeding from an open wound by compression of the main artery of the limb. This is very well, and if the pupil can keep his head sufficiently to remember the anatomy of the part, and where and how to make the needed pressure, the instruction will not have been in vain. Unfortunately nature has omitted to mark on the skin the course of the arteries beneath, an omission which it has been proposed to supply artificially in the case of soldiers going to battle.

For those of us who lack such a map it is useful to remember that by strongly binding the joint above the bleeding part, if the wound is on one of the limbs, we can often so reduce the flow of blood in the artery that the hemorrhage will cease spontaneously. The same result may sometimes be reached by raising the wounded member, and so opposing the force of gravity to the blood current.

When the hemorrhage is from an internal organ, as the lungs or stomach, benefit may sometimes be obtain- bleeding part, if the wound is on one or more of the extremities so as to prevent the return of blood through the veins. In that way the volume of blood circulating in the body is reduced, and that which remains tends to clot at the part where bleeding is going on.

Dry heat, in the form of a hot-water bag or a hot brick, applied to the bleeding part, will be found efficient in many cases; on the other hand, ice-cold applications are often equally serviceable, while sometimes alternate hot and cold applications will stop bleeding where neither will succeed alone.

Among the so-called styptics which are useful to stop troublesome bleeding from a small cut, may be mentioned vinegar, lemon juice and other weak acids; creosote or carbolic acid; alum, tannin, sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron. The last is a powerful arrester of bleeding, but should be avoided, if possible, as its use often interferes with the subsequent healing of the wound.

### IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.

The care of the complexion is quite an art, but being easy to acquire, should be learned by every woman. That many minor defects may be remedied by proper treatment is a fact not as well known as it should be.

Freckles and tan are easily removed by applying a simple lotion made of equal parts of rose water and orange water to which a little borax is added. For a pimply skin avoid starchy food, exercise daily in the open air, and bathe the face every night before retiring in very warm borax water.

When the skin is coarse and red, thin oatmeal gruel will be found smoothing and improving if applied daily. Coarse, open pores will yield to treatment, but it must be both inward and outward.

Acidity of the stomach must be corrected by medicine and proper diet, and the skin bathed with a wash made of half a pint of cologne, half a pint of boiling water and ten tablespoonfuls of powdered borax.

The complexion may usually be kept in good condition by washing the face every night with hot water and a little pure soap, and then rinsing with cold water, and drying on a soft towel. A little almond oil or cold cream added to a few drops of rose water well rubbed in will aid in toning and softening the skin. In the morning wipe off with a soft cloth wet in tepid borax water.

An extremely delicate skin may be protected during the day by applying a little cold cream well rubbed in, and then dusting the face with fine powder.

It should be borne in mind that an improvement in the complexion will not follow irregular treatment as here suggested. Perseverance must be the guide that will lead to good results. Daily rules must be laid down, habits regular and healthful established, and the diet in conformance with the needs of the individual system.

When these suggestions are faithfully followed the benefits derived will more than compensate for the little trouble necessary in complying with them.

## REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

**Large Increase From the Corresponding Quarter of Last Year.**

For the quarter ending June 30, the revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was $129,527,205 compared with $127,079,300 in the corresponding quarter last year, showing a net increase of $2,447,905. Customs produced $25,769,265, a decrease of $680,320; excise, $36,572,745, increase, $287,115; estate &c., duties, $21,220,965, increase, $1,356,640; stamps, $950,000, decrease, $350,000; land tax, $50,000, decrease, $25,000; house duty, $2,400,000, increase, $175,000; property and income tax, $15,400,000, increase, $1,100,000, post office, $12,300,000, increase, $250,000; telegraph service, $8,875,000, increase, $200,000; Crown lands, $500,000, same as in corresponding quarter of last year; interest on Suez Canal shares, &c., $77,370, decrease, $30; miscellaneous, $2,511,860, increase, $134,500. Of the total revenue there was paid to local taxation accounts $9,087,975, and paid into the Exchequer $120,439,230, compared with 8,799,540 paid to local taxation accounts and $118,279,760 paid into Exchequer in corresponding period of last year. During the last quarter there was paid to local taxation accounts from customs $244,265, from excise $3,222,795, from estate, &c., duties $620,965. There was paid into the Exchequer from customs $25,025,000, from excise $33,350,000, and from estate, &c., duties $15,600,000.

## BY TOUCHING A BUTTON.

**The Part Played by Electricity in Modern Warfare—One Touch Does it all.**

The commander of the modern fighting ship manages his floating fortress almost wholly by electricity. Ensconced within the steel walls of the conning tower, any admiral in any forthcoming Hispano-American engagement will direct the steering of his vessel by moving an indicator on a dial. The dial is electrically connected with another dial close by the man at the helm, who in this way receives his orders. Notification that his order has been obeyed is instantly telegraphed back to the captain, who meanwhile, has his eye upon another dial that shows how the ship is moving. On this dial is also an indicator, which he sets at "half-speed," "back her," "go ahead," or "stop her," as he wishes, thus transmitting his commands to the engine room.

The present conflict on the sea may yet be marked by a number of tremendous duels between ships, in which victory will perch on the banner of the cooler headed and more intelligent captain. Never before in the history of warfare has so much depended upon the brains of the commander. He is literally the soul of his fighting machine—the only combatant on board who has any freedom of action. His officers and men are merely parts of the mechanism which he directs. He may be said, indeed, to point and shoot every gun. The electric range finder records in the conning tower the exact distance of the enemy in yards, so that he knows when the great cannon can be most effectively discharged, and how soon the rapid-fire guns of the secondary battery can advantageously deliver their showers of bursting shells.

The whole ship may be said to be operated and controlled by the touch of an electric button. She is illuminated throughout by electricity; electric fans force fresh air into her interior; her search-lights are electric; her turrets are turned, and her guns fired by electricity; if there is a fire or a leak anywhere, notification of the fact is given by an electric alarm. She has twenty or more telephones, connecting all parts of the vessel, with a fully equipped central station. Everything on board is done by electricity, except the cooking, and an effort is now being made to introduce electric galleys.

The electric spark, in fact, will play a most important part in the war. As an agent of destruction, direct and indirect, it will be conspicuous from the beginning to the end of the conflict.

### THE DEPENDABLE BOY.

The boy who is bright and witty,
The boy who longs for fame,
The brilliant boy, his teacher's joy
And the boy who leads each game
Right cordially I greet them
And wish them every joy,
But the warmest part of my boy-loving heart,
I give the dependable boy.

If he says he'll come at seven,
E'er the clock strikes he'll appear
At a fine, brisk pace, with a glowing face,
And a greeting good to hear;
If he says he'll mail your letter
It will be mailed don't doubt it;
He will not tuck it in some dark pocket
And then forget about it!

He may be bright and witty;
He may be brilliant, too;
He may lead in the race with his manly face
He may plan great things to do;
He may have all gifts and graces;
But naught can wake such joy
And pride in me as to know that he
Is a stanch dependable boy!

### TRIO IN SUICIDES.

Mr. Poppe, of Germany, with his wife and a friend, went to Monte Carlo recently to win a fortune on a sure system of betting, devised by the friend. They lost $2,000, and determined to commit suicide. The three sat on the beach at Antibes, then walked into the water up to their necks; each held a revolver, and at the word from Poppe held it to his head and fired. The Poppes were killed instantly, but the friend survived long enough to tell the story.

### LIFE.

A little work, a little play
To keep us going—and so
Good-day!

A little warmth, a little light
Of love's bestowing—and so
Good-night!

A little fun to match the sorrow
Of each day's journey—and so
Good-morrow!

A little trust, that when we die
We reap our sowing—and so
Good-by.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO