

## Footed by a Fakir.

Walked Off With a Hatful of the Crowd's Money.

His Performance Had So Paralyzed the Spectators That They Failed to Protest.

One of the slickest articles that ever struck this town held forth last night at the corner of Broad and Pine streets, says the Nevada City Herald. He had a team from one of the local livery stables and the usual gasoline lamp and valves. With a voice of a highway ruffian "speaking," he began by announcing that he was an honest man, and would rather throw his money in the street than to take a dollar that did not belong to him. Instead of leaving in disgust at hearing this statement, the crowd, however, crowded nearer, anxious to have a look at such a freak. They drew still nearer—they were in a tight and blocked the street, and they were his.

He offered some trumpery for sale, and then all the small change he received into the street for the boys to scramble for. It took. They liked it, and he offered for more. He sold some trifling "galvanic batteries" at a dollar apiece, and then gave the purchaser back his dollar.

The crowd grew quite enthusiastic, and the fakir grew bolder. His next move was to loudly ask who would give him a dollar outright, to throw away, get drunk, or spend as he pleased. A couple of men timidly pushed their way forward and actually offered him a dollar each. He took the silver and chuckled with glee. Then pretending to repent having begged anything, he called the donors up and returned each man's dollar, and gave them dollar besides as a reward of merit.

The crowd began to cheer, and were disappointed when the fakir again offered the "electric belts" for sale. But it was only for a few minutes, and then he again asked who would give him a dollar outright, and expect absolutely nothing for it. The crowd fell over each other in their haste to reach the fellow's baggy and make their contributions. He would take a dollar from some one, add a few dollars to it, and then wrap the whole in a greenback, making nice little rolls, which he put into his hat. They came so thick that he was obliged to ask the people to wait until he could get their Christmas presents wrapped up. When the dollars finally ceased pouring in the hat was full.

He placed the tin where all could see it, and began a song and dance about what good people they were and how much he appreciated getting into such a liberal town. He would not be outdone in generosity. He would make each one of them a present of his famous galvanic belts. Yes, he would, by golly!

He talked so rapidly that few could catch the drift of his proposition, but they all stepped up and took the packages he offered them, thus accepting value for their money. Then they fell back and waited until the gentleman threw the hatful of money out into the crowd.

But he did not do it? No. Instead, he said: "Now, suppose you were in my place, what would you do with all this money?"

Someone on the edge of the crowd answered "Keep it." "That's a good suggestion," said Mr. Fakir, and in a trice he had dumped the hatful of money into his valise and snapped the lock.

He paused a moment, and coolly lit a cigar in the light of his torch, and the crowd hesitated, paralyzed at his nerve. In that moment of hesitation they were lost (or their money was), for the fakir suddenly seized the reins and drove swiftly around the corner.

He did not leave town, though, and apparently had no fears for his personal safety. While he was skinning this town a confederate did the same thing in Grass Valley, and the two went away together on the early train this morning, several hundred dollars richer for their visit to the mountains.

## Where Women Have Suffrage.

Notes Gleaned From Over the World—Usage in Some States.

The countries of the world where women already have some suffrage have an area of over 18,000,000 square miles, and their population is over 850,000,000.

In Great Britain women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament.

In France the women teachers elect women members on all boards of education.

In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords.

In Norway they have school suffrage.

In Ireland the women vote for the harbor boards, poor law guardians, and in Belfast for municipal officers.

In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters.

In Finland they vote for all elective officers.

In Austria-Hungary they vote, by proxy, for all elective officers.

In Croatia and Dalmatia they have

the privilege of doing so in local elections in person.

In Italy widows vote for members of Parliament.

In all the countries of Russian Asia they can do so wherever a Russian colony settles. The Russians are colonizing the whole of their vast Asian possessions, and carrying with them everywhere the "mit," or self-governing village, wherein women who are heads of households are permitted to vote.

Women have municipal suffrage in Cape Colony, which rules 1,000,000 square miles.

Municipal woman suffrage rules in New Zealand.

In the North Atlantic, the Isle of Man (between England and Ireland), and Pitcairn Island, in the South Pacific, have full woman suffrage.

In the Dominion of Canada women have municipal suffrage in every Province, and also in the Northwest Territories. In Ontario they vote for all elective officers, except in the election of members of the Legislature and Parliament.

In the United States 28 States and Territories have given women some form of suffrage.

School suffrage in various degrees is granted to women in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

In Arkansas and Missouri women vote by petition, on liquor license in many cases.

In Delaware suffrage is exercised by women in several municipalities.

In Kansas they have equal suffrage with men at all municipal elections.

About 50,000 women voted in 1890. In Montana they vote on all local taxation.

In New York they can and do vote at school elections. The question of the constitutionality of the law is undecided. They vote also in many places in this State on local improvements, such as gas and water lighting, paving, sewerage and municipal bonds.

In Utah women vote until disfranchised by the "Edmunds Law," when they promptly organized to demand its repeal.

In Pennsylvania a law was passed in 1839 under which women vote on local improvements by signing or refusing to sign petitions therefor.

In Wyoming women have voted on the same terms with men since 1870. The constitution of 1890 to the State constitution, and the latter inserted a provision securing them full suffrage.

This constitution was ratified by about three-fourths the majority, Congress refused to require the disfranchisement of women, and admitted the State on July 10, 1890.

**WILL YOU LIVE TO BE OLD?**

Some of the Signs of Longevity Noted by Physicians and Savants.

Medical Record.

Everyone is interested in the question of long life as applied to himself, and all facts bearing on it are noted with becoming feelings of self-congratulation or otherwise. It is the staying power that is in demand, backed by an inherited and reserved vitality of resistance against the usual evils to which all flesh and other perishable things are subject.

The law of heredity, which our life insurance companies understand so well, is at the bottom of all calculations as to whether a particular man or woman is wound up for 70 years or will run down at 40 or 50.

Aside from this testimony, there are certain physical qualities which have great weight in determining the result of the struggle against a conspiring environment. An oak has one configuration, and a cedar, pine or mullein stalk another. It is the proper recognition of such distinctions that aids physicians in their prognosis, and turns the balance against apparently desperate chances.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, War. F. W. Warner, in speaking upon the subject of biometry, offered some very interesting data, which are in the main true.

"Every person," said he, "carries about with him the physical indications of his longevity. A long-lived person may be distinguished from a short-lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die.

"In the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, each life takes its characteristics from the life from which it sprung. Among these inherited characteristics we find the capacity for continuing its life for a given length of time. This capacity for living we call the inherent or potential longevity.

"Under favorable conditions and environment the individual should live out the potential longevity. With unfavorable conditions this longevity may be greatly decreased, but with a favorable environment the longevity of the person, the family, or the race may be increased."

Herein are presented the two leading considerations, always present and always interdependent—the inherited potentiality and the reactionary influence of environment.

"The primary conditions of longevity," he continues, "are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs, as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large, the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the office of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eyes, showing an intermission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open and free indicate large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs."

These are general points of distinction from those of short-lived tendencies, but, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions. Still, it is well acknowledged that the characteristics noted are expressions of inherent potentiality, which have been proven on the basis of abundant statistical evidence.

Again he says truly: "In the case of persons who have short-lived parentage on one side and long-lived on the other side, the question becomes more involved. It is shown in grafting and hybridizing that nature makes a supreme effort to pass the period of the shorter longevity and extend the life to the greater longevity. Anyone who understands this weak and dangerous periods of life is forewarned and forearmed. It has been observed that the children of long-lived parents mature much later and are usually backward in their studies."

A cup of muddy coffee is not wholesome, neither is a bottle of muddy medicine. One way to know a reliable and skillfully-prepared blood purifier is by its freedom from sediment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is always bright and sparkling because it is an extract and not a decoction.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
ALWAYS CURE

AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING

Two Box Cure

MILWAUKEE, WIS. JULY, 1896.

Gentlemen,—For the last ten years I had been troubled with kidney disease, being so bad at intervals that I could not lie in bed at night nor stoop to the ground. I had tried all the remedies I could find without effect, but heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and procured a box.

I am most happy to say I for my own sake as well as for others that I am perfectly cured after using four boxes.

JOHN BILLEY.

## A Great Discovery.

By Electricity the Deaf Are Made to Hear Music.

Vibrations Carried to a Tank of Water in Which Hands Are Placed.

By means of an invention of Dr. Thos. McKendrick, of Glasgow, Scotland, it is possible for the deaf to hear music. To accomplish it the deaf person must dip his hands into a tub of water. A photograph is used for supplying the music.

The sound waves are directed into a regular telephone transmitter. The transmitter connects with a series of batteries, and the electric current is carried to the hands through the hands.

The principle on which Dr. McKendrick based his idea is one which is but little understood. Water is one of the best conductors of electricity known. Dr. William Harvey King, who has studied Dr. McKendrick's discovery, said to a scientist a few days ago that the great difficulty which had always baffled experimenters in this line was that the electric current did not produce the perfect rhythmic vibrations necessary.

"We have made this experiment with the Faraday disk," said Dr. King, "but, to speak technically for a moment, the long period of cessation between the 'make' and the 'break' destroys the rhythm and consequently the sensation is not transmitted. The device we have prepared is a special battery, the secret of which he still retains."

"If you have ever been aboard a small steam vessel which was being propelled at a high rate of speed by machinery of high horse power," said Dr. King, "you have no doubt felt the unbroken, or rhythmic, vibrations going through the body of the craft. Now, a deaf person, under the condition cited, hears these vibrations as well as one whose auditory nerves are perfect."

While the sensation of listening to the music is accomplished on the same general principle as I have just described, the effect on the deaf would be much more striking and agreeable.

"Take, for instance, a person who has been deaf from birth. He immerses his hands in the prepared water connected with the phonograph. The rhythmic vibrations are conducted by the nerves locally affected to the fissure Rolandi in the brain, and the sensation on more pleasure."

"Greater still is the pleasure experienced by one who has at one time had normal hearing, but who has become deaf from some cause or another. If the tune selected is one with which the subject has been familiar, he can usually follow the varying changes of the music, and by the aid of his imagination, which in the deaf is usually keen, he can thus enjoy the oddly conducted concert almost as thoroughly as if his hearing was normal."

While the new system of making the deaf hear is yet in its infancy, Dr. King says that he believes that the world are working untiringly with the electrical agent, and are sanguine of even greater results than have already been attained.—New York Herald.

## MEANING OF "THE PORTE."

It Is Derived From the Lofly Gate at Constantinople.

The Porte is the short name of the Sublime Porte, which is the official way of speaking of the Turkish Government. In the east, judicial business is transacted at the city or palace gates. One story says that the Sultan of Bagdad put in the portal of his palace a piece of sacred black stone of Mecca, thus making his gate the Porte. Another says that Sultan Orkhan built a gorgeous gate to his palace in Broussa.

Both of these stories are probably untrue, so far as they purport to explain the name as applied to the Turkish Government. Just as the British court is called the Court of St. James, and the late French court that of the Tuilleries, because their headquarters were in the Palaces of St. James and the Tuilleries respectively, so the Turkish court of the name Sublime Porte because its headquarters were in the Palace of Bab-ul-Humayun or the Lofly Gate, in Constantinople. The name has been attached to the building in that city which shelters the four principal departments of the Government.

## How Big Is a Cow?

Chambers's Journal.

In the American report of the Commissioner of Education for 1893, published at Washington last year, there is a most thoroughgoing report on "Child Study," as it is sometimes called, "Paiology."

Of about seven pages, in books and articles, shows how much attention has been bestowed on the subject in the United States. Dr. Stanley Hill, president of a society for this study, tells us that in 1878 four kindergarten "centers" in Boston took some children aside and endeavored to find out the contents of their heads. The result was published in the Princeton Review for 1880.

Dr. Stanley Hill says: "Thirty-three per cent of these children on entering school had never seen a live chicken; 33 per cent had never seen a robin; 75 per cent had never seen a growing strawberry; 71 per cent of the Boston children had never seen growing beans even in Boston. Our school text-books are based on country life, and the city child knows nothing, in the large cities, of real country life."

Here is one instance: A large percentage of these children, upon being asked how large a cow was, showed that they had little idea. One thought a cow was as large as a cat's tail. Another thought that a cow was as big as her thumb nail. One would like to know if these young folks had never seen the picture of a cow?

## "I HAD NO FAITH."

But My Wife Persuaded Me to Try the Great South American Rheumatism Cure and My Aching Pain Was Gone in 12 Hours, and Gave for Good.

J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years—confined to my bed for months at a time; unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many physicians without any benefit. I had no faith in rheumatic cures. I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatism Cure. From that time I was in Owen Sound. At that time I was agonizing with pain. Inside of 12 hours after I had taken the first dose the pain had all left me. I continued until I had used three bottles, and I now consider myself completely cured."

An epidemic of scarlatina, attended with great mortality, is raging throughout Southern Russia.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

## BORAX MINING IN DEATH VALLEY.

There, the Longest Teams in the World Are Employed.

The deadliest occupation for men or horses is teaming in the borax fields of Death Valley of the great American desert. There the longest teams in the world are employed. Scientists declare that the fierce heat in this narrow rent in the cracked surface of the earth is not equaled elsewhere in the world. Where the thermometer often registers 114 degrees of heat, unrelieved by even a breath of air; where men sleep at night in hollow ditches, filled with water in order to avoid dying from collapse, the necessity for the longest teams of mules and horses ever harnessed to draw the great borax-laden wagons is apparent, says the Detroit Free Press.

The desert team is the longest in the world, and the percentage of deaths among the horses is greater than that of domestic animals used in any other calling. Forty to sixty horses are often hitched to one of the lumbering vehicles in which the borax is slowly dragged across the sun-baked alkali plains. The average life of even the sturdiest horses used in this work is six months, for in this length of time they either become broken-winded, consumptive from inhaling the deadly dust of the desert, or are driven crazy by the frightful heat.

A man there, though protected by the wagon awnings from the sun's rays, cannot go an hour without water without danger of death. When a team breaks down and the water supply becomes depleted, the men ride on at top speed for the nearest source of supply, and often when they return they find that the remaining horses, made mad from thirst, have broken from the harness and dashed off, only to find death.

The borax wagons weigh 5,000 pounds and carry 20,000 pounds at a load. Behind each wagon is a tank containing hundreds of gallons of water. The horses are harnessed in pairs, the trained ones in the lead, and the next in intelligence, just ahead of the tongue, while the unruly and the youngsters are hitched between. The fleetly moving team, which the men lead from the left jaw shorter than the other, and from the bridle runs a heavy rope, which the driver, perched on the wagon seat, holds in his right hand.

The rope is called the jerk-line, and is a little longer than the team which stretches out several hundred feet in front of the wagon. During the busy season the borax wagons make a most continuous train, and the horses if placed in single file, would make a line on more than 100 miles.

Besides a little food and water, the poor animal gets no care. The curvy themselves by rolling in the burning sand. After a few months of the killing labor the poor creature becomes unfit for service. A kindly rifle ball then ends their agony and their emaciated carcasses are left alongside the trail to furnish scant picking for the scavenging vultures.

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has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is purely natural—always uniform—always contains the perfect *Neurine*, *Calcium*, *Oil* and *Hypophosphite*. Insist on Scott's Emulsion, with trade-mark of man and fish.

There is ease for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease. There is cure for those not far gone.

There is prevention for those who are threatened.

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