

POSTAL DETECTIVES.

How They Work to Keep the Mails Clear of Designing Frauds.

The maintenance of a large force of trained detectives, or "inspectors," as they are designated upon the rolls of the Post-office Department, has greatly purified this branch of the service in the particular mentioned.

Swindlers reach their intended victims by circulars and by advertisements in careless or characterless newspapers. The former method is preferred by sharpers, as being the least likely to come under the notice of the official spies of the department.

Countrymen who reply to any one of the hundreds of snap advertisements wonder how it is that hundreds of fascinating enterprises from one end of the country to the other obtain their addresses, and they feel, some way, that they must be persons of importance.

The art craze, which during the last few years has spread over the country like an epidemic, has developed a swindle that is very hard for the department to reach, and which affords a livelihood for a large number of enterprising and unscrupulous persons.

The Post-office Department spent months trying to break up the scheme of a man who contracted to send pianos and organs from his manufacturing in Maine and California to any part of the country on payment of two dollars or three dollars or four dollars to defray the cost of boxing the instruments.

The proprietor of a harmless cure for deafness reaped a harvest of thirty or forty dollars a day for a long time. His headquarters were in New York. The president of a bogus medical college did a prosperous business in selling spurious diplomas, but as the men who bit at his bait were confessedly as great swindlers as he was, the department was a long time getting at him.

An army of ruralists forwarded hard-earned dollars for a "mowing-machine knife-sharpener, simple, effective," and received in return sticks dipped in emery dust and pieces of iron.

The dogs are three in number, and are of the Husky breed. It is a breed wholly unknown to this country, it being bred by the Hudson Bay Fur Company for use in carrying the mails, etc., in their territory.

USEFUL CANINES.

A Dog Train from Hudson Bay on the Streets of St. Paul.

The dogs are three in number, and are of the Husky breed. It is a breed wholly unknown to this country, it being bred by the Hudson Bay Fur Company for use in carrying the mails, etc., in their territory. Every one of their stations is supplied with from one to a dozen of these trains. The dogs in the parade were "Blackie," a brown-colored animal; "Rover," black and tan; and "Jack," black. Two of them are five years old and one three. They are owned by W. H. Stoddard, of St. Paul, and were used not only in the Hudson Bay service but on John Ross' construction work on the Canadian Pacific railroad.

Some time ago—a year or two, perhaps—a certain young man of the borough was struck by a freight train and knocked an incredible distance. At one time it was thought that the accident would prove fatal, but he recovered, and seems to-day as well as ever, except in one particular—his sense of smell is gone, while the others are all intact.

This is the way the Doroxy reads in Chinese: Chun may chun sun man took lee gun. Day seeing doo goy chun may tah yun. Ling seon tien tai chun may tah ming. Chun may tien foo sing tjo sing hong.

WISE RULERS.

An Interesting Extract from One of George Washington's Copy Books.

One of George Washington's early copy-books contains a list of a hundred and ten "Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company and Conversation." Here are a few of them:

"Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present."

"When you meet with one of greater quality than yourself, stop and retire, especially if it be at a door or any strait place, to give way for him to pass."

"They that are in dignity or in office have in all places precedence; but whilst they are young, they ought to respect those that are their equals in birth and other qualities, though they have no public charge."

"Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty."

"Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of any."

"Take all admonitions thankfully, in what time or place soever given; but afterwards, not being culpable, take a time or place convenient to let him know it that gave them."

"Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly."

"Speak not evil of the absent, for it is unjust."

"Make no show of taking great delight in your victuals; feed not with greediness; cut your bread with a knife; lean not on the table; neither find fault with what you eat."

"Be not angry at table, whatever happens, and if you have reason to be so, show it not; put on a cheerful countenance, especially if there be strangers; for good humor makes one dish of meat a feast."

"Let your recreations be manful, not sinful."

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

"These are not unwise rules; they touch on things great and small. The difficulty with most boys would be to follow a hundred and ten of them. They serve, however, to show what was the standard of good manners and morals among those who had the training of George Washington."

—Horace E. Scudder, in St. Nicholas.

FREING A RASCAL.

Why the Duke of Ossone Freed an Incurable Criminal.

The Duke of Ossone is celebrated for the many quaint judgments and decisions delivered by him while Viceroy of Naples. Some of them seem actuated rather by a spirit of pleasantry than by one of justice. One day the Duke had to choose a galley slave who should be liberated in honor of some great festival. He went on board one of the galleys, and standing in front of the first bench of rowers, six in number, he began to question them all as to what had brought them there. The first one contented himself by calling God as a witness to his innocence and protesting that he was there for no reason at all. The second said his punishment and disgrace were the work of his enemies, and the third protested that a crying injustice had been done him by his being sent there without any trial. The fourth said that the lord of his village had become enamored of his wife and had caused him to be sent there out of the way. The fifth declared that he came from the hamlet of Somma, and that he had been implicated in a robbery there in which he really had had no part at all, and that all his neighbors would bear witness to his honesty. The sixth, who had observed that all these excuses and justifications did not seem to please the Duke, took a different tone. "Your Excellency," he said, "I came from Naples; and though the town is a large one, I do not believe that it contains a greater scoundrel than myself. They have been merciful to me in only sending me to the galleys." The Viceroy looked at the man keenly for some moments, and then, turning to those in attendance upon him, said: "Let this scoundrel be released from his chains; he will corrupt all those honest men." Then he presented him with some money to provide himself with clothing, and besought him to try to live a better life in the future.—Chambers' Journal.

SUNDAY SWINDLERS.

The Disreputable Class of Petty Frauds to be Found in Boston.

Of the five hundred citizens of Massachusetts who recently petitioned the Legislature for a law to punish those who cheat on Sunday, or refuse afterward to pay for articles purchased on that day, over one-half of them are undoubtedly bakers. The members of that trade in this city complain most bitterly of such actions on the part of a number of people. They say that such customers will rush into the shop in a hurry, call for warm bread, get it, and disappear, promising to drop in and pay for it next day. For some reason they rarely appear the next day, and finally, when their bill has been presented several times, the baker informs them that if it is not settled within a certain date legal proceedings will be begun. Then is the time when the customer seizes his opportunity. He laughs, and informs the baker that if he can collect a debt contracted on Sunday to go ahead, which he knows is utterly impossible under the present laws of the State. It is not the poorer class of people who do this, but the persons who usually have the money ready to pay their bills.—Boston Post.

"Mildred," said the high-school girl's mother, "hand me my cookery book. They are making a kind of preserve up the Kennebec river that I never heard of before, and I want to see if it is in." "What kind of preserve is it, mamma?" "They call it an ice jam, and I'd just like to know how it is made, because ice is cheaper now than in the summer."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

When Adelaide Neilson died she had in her possession a copy of every photograph of herself which has been published, and the total of these, cartes, cabinets, panels, etc., was six hundred and nine.

By the death of Mrs. Nancy Green, of San Francisco, the city of Belfast, Me., receives the thirty thousand dollars for a public library bequeathed in 1849 by her brother, Nathan Wilson, an officer in the navy and a resident of Belfast.

A Covington (Ga.) paper announces that "Miss Carrie Whitlock, the beautiful and vivacious belle" of dashing Marietta, is in the city, the guest of Miss Annie Pace, one of Covington's many spirituelle, fascinating young ladies."

Mrs. LeBau, the sister of William H. Vanderbilt, is the only member of the family to whom nothing is left by his will. She gave offense to the family by contesting the will of her father, the Commodore, and has since married a second time and lived abroad.—N. Y. Herald.

Pat Parker, the oldest colored landmark sacred to the memory of Washington, died at Dallas, Tex., recently, at the ripe old age of one hundred and twenty-six. He was a slave for a whole century, and is said to be the original "Old Black Joe."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is characteristic of General Grant that in the height of his fame and wealth he did not forget his old West Point riding master. Hearing that the latter was old and poor he sent him a comfortable check, in memory of the time when Cadet Grant was considered the boldest horseman and show rider of "the Point."—Boston Budget.

LUCKY CALIFORNIANS.

Numerous Winners in the Louisiana Lottery Drawing.

Not a few prizes fell to Californians in the February distribution of the Louisiana Lottery, whose wheel of fortune has revolved each month to the financial advantage of people in this State. Ten thousand dollars has already been received by residents of San Francisco, who held two of the five coupons bearing the number of 78,298, which won the second capital offering, \$25,000. Gottfried Anderson and A. G. Olson owned one of the tickets. They had worked together on the Sacramento River Steamer Onward, the former as deck hand and the latter as third cook, but Anderson is now tending bar at Lundberg's Hotel, 30 Pacific street, and Olson is stopping at Sverd Erickson's lodging-house, 425 East street. Anderson, who is a stalwart young Swede, stated to a Call reporter, after speaking of his good luck, that Olson had purchased the ticket from an old woman who peddles lottery coupons along the water front.

"He did not care much about taking it and neither did I," continued Anderson, "but out of pity for the poor woman we agreed to buy one ticket together. It has now been a profitable investment. Each of us now has 125 \$20 pieces in the bank, and we feel comparatively rich. It's a big lot of money for me." The lives of Anderson and Olson have down in almost the same channel, and this pleasant occurrence increases their similarity. Both are sons of Swedish farmers, are about the same age, and came to America about the same time. Each went to Tioga County, Pennsylvania, worked on a railroad there, came to San Francisco, and only met and got acquainted with each other on the steamer Onward. They had heretofore never known anything but hard work, and both have simultaneously been placed in a position to enjoy existence more comfortably.

The name of the party who held the other coupon inscribed with this lucky number, 78,298, could not be ascertained. The \$5,000 which it drew was collected by Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank of this city. Henry Wadsworth, manager of the bank, stated that its rules would not permit the disclosure of who the holder was. He added that the bank has had many drafts drawn upon the Louisiana Lottery Association, and that in every instance they have been promptly honored.

W. F. Rudolph, who resides at 1418 West street, in Oakland, was said to have been the holder of one-fifth of ticket 85,513, which won the \$10,000 prize. When inquiry was made Mr. Rudolph stated that although the money had been sent to him, he was merely acting as agent in the matter for a lady, whose identity he had promised not to divulge. The lady, who is the wife of a commercial traveler, knew nothing of the fortune that had fallen her until a week after the result of the drawing had been published. When she discovered it she almost went into ecstasies.

Another fifth of the same number was also held in the city across the bay. The \$2,000 was forwarded to W. M. Finucane, Oakland, who divided it with several participators in the purchase of the coupon. Mr. Finucane lives at 363 1/2 Twelfth street. He is very sorry now, according to his own admission to a Call reporter, that he did not hazard by himself the small sum which the ticket cost, and thus have obtained claim to the entire amount won. He said that hereafter when he bought lottery coupons he would make himself the sole owner of them.

Another coupon with number 85,513 was held by some one in San Francisco. The person who obtained \$2,000 on it is known only to Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, through which was collected this snug little return for the small investment made in the ticket. As before mentioned, the bank will not reveal the name.—San Francisco (Cal.) Call, March 14.

FASHION'S CRUELTY.

Greedy Hunters Who Slay Birds by the Thousand to Satisfy Vain Women.

"Where do all the birds that the ladies wear nowadays come from?" was asked of a taxidermist of the West Side.

"Most of the birds used in the trade by milliners come from New Jersey, but a good many also come from Long Island and some are received from the West and South, but a few are imported."

"Where do all the fancy birds that look like the winged inhabitants of a tropical zone come from?"

"That involves a trick of the trade. Nearly all these birds come from New Jersey and the State of New York. Let me illustrate. A blackbird is taken, the bill is cut and in its place a snipe's bill is inserted and by combining parts of the skins of other common birds a monstrosity is produced. But if the colors are well matched the result is attractive to the eye. And it may even surprise one who knows all about the appearance of birds. If you glance at the hats exhibited in the windows of the fashionable stores you will find sometimes half a dozen birds' heads projecting from one mass of feathers that might be the breast of a swan or turkey. Many of the wings that adorn hats bear no possible resemblance to wings. The whole business is a matter of taste. In mounting a bird for a hat certain portions of the skin are cut away, but by no means thrown away. All the offal is used up for wings by gluing the pieces on a model."

"How are the birds caught? Are they shot?"

"Oh, man, no; no shot is found in flaying the birds that are bought of regular customers. The hunters keep their mode of catching the birds a secret, because they are afraid of the interference of the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We have a man who brings us over a thousand birds a week during the warm weather. He lives in New Jersey, and has a partner, but no other help. One would think the woods would be depopulated, yet the supply is kept up from year to year. The man ought to be rich enough to retire from the business."

"How much do you pay for the birds?"

"The prices vary according to the demand, and the demand is controlled to a large extent by the prevailing fashions. Last year the milliners called especially for red wings and yellow birds, for which we paid from twenty-five to thirty-five cents apiece. At the rush of the season the price for that kind of birds ran up to forty-five and fifty cents apiece for a lot. At other times we could get all we wanted from eight to twenty cents each. It's really remarkable that the supply does not give out, in spite of all the slaughtering of the birds."

"What kind of birds are brought into the market?"

"All sorts, and very often quite common birds, orioles, red winged blackbirds, snipes, thrushes, yellow birds, reed birds, sparrows, turtle doves and mocking birds, almost any small birds can be used. The wings of the sparrows are dyed red, yellow, green and even blue, and the little feathered inhabitant of the northern zone is transformed into a magnificent tropical bird. How long will the fashion of wearing birds last? It is hard to tell, perhaps ten, fifteen years, for the fads of fashion are variable."—N. Y. Cor. Chicago Journal.

TAKING A CONTINENT.

How Germany Acquired Its Colonies in Eastern Africa.

The way in which the Germans acquire territory in Africa is related by Dr. Carl Peters, himself engaged in the business, and who upon his return from Eastern Africa delivered a lecture at Cologne upon the modus operandi of his company.

The expedition under command of myself, said he, started from Zanzibar, sailing along the eastern coast of Africa, and reached Usupaha in the course of eight days. Then he entered into friendly relations with its Sultan, drinking with him a few glasses of grog. These relations soon culminated in a session of the whole country, together with all personal and sovereign rights of the Sultan. "To be sure," said the lecturer, in a humorous way, "we had treated the gentleman in the most friendly manner. As he approached we began to sing in chorus: 'Was Kommt Dort von der Hoeh?' This put him in a very good humor. I assured him we could sing much better songs, which he doubted. I then presented him with the uniform of a hussar, and told him that those who stood nearest to our Emperor wore such uniforms. The Sultan now rose in the highest esteem of his people, and so deeply affected was he that he relinquished his whole country, and, after the treaty had been translated by an interpreter, he signed it before witnesses and had it also signed by the Crown-Prince, whereupon the German flag was raised, and our company proceeding upon a hill near by, in the name of our Emperor, took formal possession of the whole mountainous country. Three cheers were given for the Emperor, in which the blacks joined heartily.

"Fearing that the news of this act of annexation would reach the ears of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who might send troops against us, we proceeded with forced marches to the Unguru country, with offensive and defensive war forthwith concluded. From there we pushed forward toward our real point of destination, Usagara, which we reached four days later. A treaty was concluded with the Sultan Misama, and two days later we found the High Sultan of Usagara, a man of eighty years, who expressed his gratification at meeting a white man, and readily signed a treaty ceding the whole country of Usagara to our company."—Paris Journal.

A Boston barber says: "A perfect razor is a happy accident." How like women razors must be!

PITH AND POINT.

—There are eight million piano-players in this country. We have much to be thankful for, it might be ten million, or even more.—Danville Breeze.

—Assessor—This land seems to be very fertile? Farmer—Quite so. Even if the crops do fall, the taxes on it always grow.—Chicago Ledger.

—A woman may not be able to sharpen a pencil or throw a stone at a hen, but she can pack more articles in a trunk than a man can in a one-horse wagon.—Hot Springs News.

—"Have you read Whatshisname's poem?" "No, sir, I don't read poetry. I write it." "Well, I suppose that does prejudice you against verse somewhat; but I can assure you that some poetry is really worth reading."—Boston Transcript.

—A young man who held a loaded pistol to his head, and threatened to blow his brains out unless the girl who had refused him would consent to have him, was coolly told by the young lady he would have to blow some brains into his head first. He didn't blow.—N. Y. Independent.

—Nat Goodwin, the actor, once received a West Point cadetship from John Morrissey and remained at the institution about five weeks. Four weeks of that time, he says, he spent in the guard-house. Then he left.

Red Star Cough Cure. Absolutely Free from Opium, Emetics and Poison. SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts. THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

St. Jacobs Oil. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc. PRICE FIFTY CENTS. THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Dujardin's Life Essence. FOR CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES. NEVER fails to arrest Rapid Loss of Flesh and Strength, diminishes Cough, checks Exhaustive Night Sweats, no matter from what cause, cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Scrophula and Debility. DR. MARTIN, of New York, the eminent Specialist and Authority on Consumption, states in his Treatise on "The Cure of Consumption," that "he has found Dujardin's Life Essence invariably arrests the rapid loss of flesh, and invigorates the entire nervous system, and has recommended Dujardin's Life Essence to thousands of his patients with the most marvellous results."

Taking a Continent. How Germany Acquired Its Colonies in Eastern Africa. The way in which the Germans acquire territory in Africa is related by Dr. Carl Peters, himself engaged in the business, and who upon his return from Eastern Africa delivered a lecture at Cologne upon the modus operandi of his company.

I Cure Fits! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant you, remedy to cure the worst case. Because others have failed to reason for you now receiving a cure. Send a once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 140 Pearl St., New York.

Billiards. Over 100 of the finest and latest style Billiard and Pool Tables, with the celebrated improved steel plate Delany new patent cushions, warranted for 15 years; twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house on this Coast. No rent to pay, no drummers, and no commissions to pay. Received first prizes, Gold and Silver Medals, since 1829, in any competition with others. P. LIESENFELD, 945 Polson St., San Francisco.

Rupture. RADICALLY CURED BY DR. PIERO'S GREAT DISCOVERY. Thousands of patients cured at THREE DOLLARS. No Experiment! It does the Work. Price, FIFTEEN CENTS, 104 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.

Mexican Mustang Liniment. LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. OF HUMAN FLESH. OF ANIMALS. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Stitches, Contracted Muscles, Siff Joints, Backache, Eruptions, Frost Bites, Scatches, Sores and Galls, Spavin, Cracks, Screw Worm, Gub, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Lameness, Swings, Founders, Sprains, Strains, Sore Feet, Stiffness, and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard, it is THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS.

Liniments. A Boston barber says: "A perfect razor is a happy accident." How like women razors must be!

Royal Baking Powder. Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Wall Street, N. Y.

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Portland General Hospital. (Cor. 2d and Ash Sts., PORTLAND, OR.) Incorporated under the laws of Oregon. COMPETENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. EXPERIENCED NURSES. COMPLETELY EQUIPPED. CAREFULLY REGULATED DIET. And all appliances (including Electric and Medicated Baths) for their successful treatment. Also, under management of the Hospital Company, a complete system of TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS. Now recognized by the medical profession as very effective for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh and the many diseases resulting from Malarial poisoning. THOS. WOOD, Manager.

Asthma Cured! A German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Incurable, but safe; effects cure where all others fail. A complete cure of the most obstinate. Price 50 cents, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00, \$100.00. DR. E. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

Nervous Debilitated Men. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Apparatus, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality, and Stomach, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration of Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Dr. Touzeau's French Specific G. & G. Will cure (with care) the worst cases in five to seven days. Each box contains a practical treatise on special diseases, with full instruction for self-cure. (See pages) Price, 50. J. C. STEELE, Agent, 635 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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