RICHEST AMERICANS.

Enormous Fortunes Piled Up by Some Lucky and Shrewd Men.

Four Men Who Control More Money Than Any Other Four

Throughout the Entire World --Strange Facts About Wealth.

Daily Incomes of Rockefeller, Astor, Vanderbilt and Gould.

New York Letter.

There are at least four men in America richer than the richest man in Europe. They are John D. Rockefeller, the president of the Standard Oil trust; William Waldorf Astor, who has just succeeded to the fortune of John Jacob Astor, his father; Cornelius Vanderbilt, the head of the Vanderbilt system of railroads, and Jay Gould, the speculator and railroad magnate. The aggregate wealth of the Rothchilds reaches nearly $1,000,000,000, but no individual Rothchild is worth over $75,000,000. Here is an estimate, obtained from the most reliable sources, of the fortunes of the Americans named:

TOTAL FORTUNES.

John D. Rockefeller	$125,000,000
William Waldorf Astor	125,000,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	110,000,000
Jay Gould	90,000,000

It has been supposed that the late John Jacob Astor was the richest man in the world, and so he was for a time after the division of the wealth of William H. Vanderbilt, who, at the time of his death, was worth $200,000,000. John D. Rockefeller has made money faster in the past few years than any other mortal ever made it. He is so rich that he cannot count his own millions. He said under oath in a legal proceeding not long ago that he could not estimate his fortune within $10,000,000 or $12,000,000. The estimate of $125,000,000 is not considered excessive. If anything, it is under the actual amount.

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Rockefeller was once a newspaper reporter, and less than two decades ago was a business man of only moderate means in Cleveland, O. His attention was attracted to the opportunity of making money in the handling and refining of the product of the Pennsylvania oil fields. He started a comparatively small refinery, and from that grew the most powerful monopoly on earth—the Standard Oil trust. How rapidly the Standard has grown is shown by the fact that in 1880 its capital was only $3,000,000, whereas it is now $90,000,000. The par value of the stock is $100 a share, but it is quoted at $170. It pays dividends amounting to ten per cent per annum. Rockefeller owns more than a majority of the stock, so something like $100,000,000 of his fortune is represented in the trust. He also has extensive natural gas interests in Ohio, and in addition is a large owner of government bonds and the securities of railroads and other corporations.

It has been said, and it is probably a fact, that the Standard Oil trust is the best managed corporation in the world. John D. Rockefeller is the directing spirit. He looks and acts more like a preacher than a schemer. He is, in fact, a deacon in a Baptist church. He has stooping shoulders, drooping eyelids, and a face that is almost sepulchral. He lives in a handsome house in West Fifty-fourth street, just around the corner from Fifth avenue. It is in this neighborhood where the Vanderbilt mansions, the finest in New York, cluster. His diversions are few. Little is heard of him and less is seen of him.

* * *

He is inaccessible at all times. He wields the enormous power of the Standard Oil trust from behind portals. And this power is proved by the irresistible way in which opposition to the Standard in all forms has been crushed out. There is, however, one thing to be said of the Standard. If an opposition pipe line or refinery is started, and assumes proportions sufficient to make it formidable, an offer, and a fair one at that, is made for its purchase. If the offer is refused the Standard puts down prices, interferes with facilities and makes its competitor's business unprofitable. The competitor in the end gives up. The Standard never was a producer in Pennsylvania, but when the Ohio field was discovered it proceeded to secure all the productive territory, and now controls the situation there absolutely.

* * *

William Waldorf Astor's wealth is principally in real estate. The original John Jacob Astor bought farm after farm along the King's highway, the old post road, extending from the Battery in New York to Albany. The King's highway is now known as Broadway. His heirs followed his example, and thus it is that the Astors have at one time or another owned the best part of Broadway. People who desired to put up residences or business structures would obtain ground leases from the Astors, and on corn fields and potato patches reared buildings which, at the expiration of the leases, reverted to the Astors. As a rule these leases ran for twenty-one years. The Astors have never been speculators, and as a consequence their fortunes have never been impaired by the mutations of Wall street. They have never been obtrusive and the only one of the family who has ever aspired to political honors is William Waldorf, who served in congress and was also minister to Italy. He is not likely to figure in politics again. He made something of a name as a novel writer, but his literary, as well as his political aspirations, seem to have recently subsided. He is under forty, tall, well-built, and agreeable in manner. He wears eye-glasses and dresses very quietly.

His home is a double brown-stone house in East Thirty-third street, three doors from Fifth avenue. He will soon take possession of his father's mansion on Fifth avenue, a large and substantial, but rather old-fashioned house. The Astor property is easy to manage, for it involves merely the collection of rents, with the occasional sale or purchase of a building or lot. Probably no individual fortune of any magnitude, either in America or Europe, is so secure as William Waldorf Astor's. Only an earthquake devastating Manhattan island could wipe it out.

* *

Cornelius Vanderbilt inherited $80,000,000 from William H. Vanderbilt. He was previously the possessor of about $5,000,000. Interest and appreciation in the value of the bonds and stocks left him by his father make up the balance of the $110,000,000 with which he is credited. His fortune is very sagaciously invested. It is principally in stocks and bonds, but of a class that in Wall street are known as "gilt-edged." Even a panic in the stock market would not be apt to diminish the value of his fortune over 10 per cent, and this impairment would not be permanent. He was the favorite grandson of old Commodore Vanderbilt, whose name he bears, and he was likewise the favorite son of his father. He is an excellent business man. He methods are conservative.

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Vanderbilt is unassuming. He has never sought political preferment, nor for that matter, has any member of the Vanderbilt family. He is an ardent churchman, and his contributions for church work are large. He attends the fashionable St. Bartholomew's church on Madison avenue, and may be seen any Sunday afternoon on his way from service with his prayer book and hymnal in hand. He is never heard as a public speaker, except the at the meetings of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian association, which he provided with a very handsome building. He and Chauncey M. Depew lunch together every day that they both meet at the general offices of the Vanderbilt roads, on Forty-second street. He depends on Mr. Depew for counsel, as his father did before him, and he is as fond of Mr. Depew's clever sayings as an assemblage of banqueters.

* * *

The estimate of Jay Gould's fortune is made up on the "market value." In one way it is a precarious fortune. It is composed almost entirely of the securities of the corporations controlled by him, and these are speculative in the extreme. A panic in Wall street might reduce his fortune one-half. Gould has practically retired. His health is not good, and he has put the active management of his properties into the hands of his two eldest sons, George and Edwin. He has contracted, rather than extended, his interests during the past three or four years, until now his holdings of stock are not great outside of the Western Union Telegraph company, the Missouri Pacific railroad and the elevated railroads in New York. His sight has failed to such an extent recently that he wears gold - bowed spectacles almost constantly. He has grown rather tired of his yacht, but in the summer finds it convenient in going between New York and his country place at Irvington-on the-Hudson. Rockefeller and Gould have made their fortunes in a single generation. Astor's fortune represents the accumulation of four generations, and Vanderbilt's of three generations.

* * *

Rockefeller's fortune probably yields, at its estimated value, 5 per cent. Vanderbilt's yields about the same. Astor's fortune is calculated to yield 6 per cent. Inasmuch as many of the stocks and bonds owned by Gould pay no interest at all, it is not probable that he derives over 3 per cent on his total wealth. Taking these figures the annual and daily income of the four men, compounding the interest semi-annually to allow for reinvestment, are as follows:

YEARLY AND DAILY INCOMES.

Name.	Yearly. Income.	Daily Income
John D. Rockefeller	$6,831,000	$18,715
William Waldorf Astor	8,612,500	23,593
Cornelius Vanderbilt	5,556,000	15,249
Jay Gould	2,718,000	7,446

If the rule of natural increase were followed, the four great fortunes would be as follows at the end of the periods named, counting the interest at the rates named above and compounding it semi-annually:

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.	
One year	$141,831,000
Five years	172,800,000
Twenty-five years	463,779,000
WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR.	
One year	$133,612,500
Five years	167,987,500
Twenty-five years	547,950,000
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.	
One year	$115,566,000
Five years	140,800,000
Twenty-five years	377,894,000
JAY GOULD.	
One year	$92,708,000
Five years	104,445,000
Twenty-five years	189,458,000

The foregoing figures show how fast fortunes mount up even at ordinary rates of interest. Every one of the four greatest fortunes in America is likely to be augmented beyond its natural increase by advantageous investments. If Rockefeller keeps on piling up money as he has in the past, and there is reason to believe he will, he can count his wealth at $200,00 in two or three years. If he lives twenty-five years, as every one of the four great millionaires is likely to do, and his success keeps up, there is no telling how rich he will be. He may be a billionaire.

TO GET A BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

How to Get Rid of Black Specks on the Face.

THE plainest features become pretty when clothed with a fresh, velvety skin. It is in the power of every woman to have a soft, fine skin, thus adding much to her charms, if she will devote a little time and care to her toilet. It should be a duty as well as a pleasure to every woman to enhance the powers of attractiveness. First of all, one must keep the face free from those unsightly blackheads or grubbs. Bathe the parts in hot water; rub on a little oil, and then take an old-fashioned watchkey and pry out all the large ones. Afterward rub on cream or any soothing ointment. In the morning there will be no trace of redness.

To have a clear skin it is essential to keep the digestive organs in good order and sleep as much as possible. Sleep will do more to preserve the freshness of youth than any other one thing. At night wash the face in warm water—never use hot—using soap freely to remove the dust of the day. Then take a pint of cold water to which a tablespoonful of bay rum has been added, and bathe the face for five minutes. Dry the face on a coarse towel, rubbing gently to get up a pleasant friction. Lastly, spread a little cream lightly on the face and neck. Use only the finest cream and the purest soap in the market.

In the morning remove the grease with plenty of warm water and soap—followed by a cold bath as at night. Then apply a little powder with a soft linen rag to remove the shine. Powder is an essential adjunct to a lady's toilet—let men say what they will to the contrary—but never use a cheap powder. The best will be found harmless. Avoid all face lotions, as their use is sure to ruin the skin. By following the above directions you will find, in a short time, that those horrid little specks that give the skin such a coarse look will disappear, and the skin become as soft as a rose petal.

Woman's Sphere.

They talk about a woman's sphere
As though it had a limit;
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whisper, yes or no,
There's not a life, or death, or birth,
That has a feather's weight of worth,
Without a woman in it.
—Kate Field's Washington.

STEEL-EMBROIDERED SHOES.

"Madge" Discovers That They Make the Feet Immense.

"Madge," in London Truth.

WE WENT to the last of the Prince's Cinderellas on Thursday, and were glad to hear that the series had once again been a financial success, and had contributed a comfortable sum toward the resources of the hospital. We derived some enjoyment from watching the varieties of posture and gesture in which the dancers indulge, and the solemnity of a few of the countenances sleeves" also excited my censure. Graceful as these are in repose, they fly round like crazy windmills in the valse, and when the wearer takes a low seat her sleeves lie along the floor beside her with a sort of suggestion of long, broken arms.

delighted us as being so complete a contrast with the diversions they were pursuing. Never wear steel-embroidered shoes, Amy. They make the feet seem immense, and at a little distance look as if mud had dried upon them. I have a pair which I shall give away, after having seen the effect of this decoration upon the flying feet of a dancer at the "Cinder." A pair of floating "wing

THE LOVE OF PASTRY.

It Is Just as Strong With Many Men as With Women.

THE proprietor of a lunch shop says: Men like sweet things as well as women do, and don't seem to feel any bashfulness about gratifying their taste. I know plenty of old fellows who always frown down sweets at home for economy's sake, perhaps, or for the good of their wives' and childrens' stomachs, who come in here every day and gobble 50 cents worth of flaky pie crust as quick as it can melt in their mouths.

I have known men, too, who abstain from pastry for weeks together for their stomach's sake, until the craving becomes too strong for them, and then they come in and gorge themselves with the richest things they can find on the bill of fare, and go away beaming with contentment and defiance of the indigestion they know will speedily follow. Women in business eat as much solid food as men now, I believe.

SACHET POWDERS.

More of Violet Sold than All the Others Put Together.

The most famous French sachet powders are those made by Coudray. There is more violet powder sold than all other sachet powders put together. Heliotrope is next to violet in popularity, after that comes white rose and jockey club. In the original packages Coudrad's powders come in no smaller size than a quarter of a pound. Violet powder is not a lasting perfume, but may be improved in fragrance and made more lasting by adding to it one-half its bulk of orrisroot powder. This is an excellent sachet for the linen closet, and is considerably less expensive than pure violet powder. Le Grand, of Paris, is putting up solidified perfumes in pencil form, which are enclosed in metal cases, and in the form of sachets for the linen or for the bodice. By rubbing this solidified odor across any object it may be easily perfumed without dampening it. In this way lace, ribbons, gloves and stationery may quickly take the fragrance of flowers.

AS TO BRIDESMAIDS.

Six Not Unusual, and Sometimes There Are Eight.

THE number of bridesmaids at a wedding is sometimes an indication of how many intimate girl friends the bride has. Six is not an unusual number, and even eight are sometimes seen. But a fashionable girl who has a very large circle of friends often finds it very difficult to make a selection without creating a certain amount of dissension or injuring the feelings of her intimates. They have now found a way of gracefully settling the dilemma, by having only a maid of honor to attend them, usually a sister or other relative.

This season bridemaids' dresses have been simply fashioned. In accordance with the latest designs they are made with slight trains. The bride dictates the color and general style of the dresses, and they are usually all prepared by one dressmaker. It is entirely a matter of taste whether the young ladies shall wear hats or not.

ORNAMENTED WAISTS.

How Trimming Is Resorted to to Conceal Corrections of the Figure.

Few dress waists are considered finished without ornamentation of some sort. A defect in the shoulder is remedied by the use of epaulettes; a layer of padding may be necessary to raise a sunken chest, and the same treatment is used to correct a hollow back, flat hips or protruding shoulder-blades. That these corrections may not be apparent trimmings are resorted to, and just now the most popular is the flat braid in passementerie or stitched work. Hand-wrought, the expense of braiding in parallel lines the basque and skirt adds from $10 to $20 to the cost of a street dress, an outlay that is not always convenient or desirable, but in lieu of which the manufacturer has many things to suggest.

NEW GOODS.

Fabrics for Spring That Do Not Cost Very Much.

Japanese serge is a 10-cent goods, with dark peach leaves struck over grounds of delicate color, such as peach-blossom pink. It is pretty and odd, and has the Japanese flavor.

English cheviots are among the prettiest of the cotton goods. They show the wool cheviot checks and stripes in dainty summer colors, and have a linen finish which they claim to retain when washed. Their width is thirty-two inches; price, 25 cents. Nothing could be sweeter for children or more serviceable, as they are of solid, substantial texture.

Another pretty line of cottons for children is called "cashmere fancies;" it is canton flannel with a heavy body and a light nap. Colored stripes strike through the cream ground, baby blue, maroon, etc., on which are anchors or polka dots or smaller spots, or a plain cream will be dotted all over in blue or other bright color; from 12½ to 15 cents.

Several varieties of cottons produce the wool surface by a nap on the outside in the manner made familiar by the outing cloth. In style and color of stripes the outing cloth is much like the new wash surahs, though there is no similarity in the textures.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Black Straw Is the Foundation of It in Most Cases.

WHILE most millinery is composed of black straw, trimmed with color, there are some charming little toques—for all bonnets are toques, short at the ears, with strings from the back—which are made of dark blue and brown lace straw, trimmed with blossoms in harmonizing colors and coronet effect. Still other bonnets are in black velvet and white straw, and are made with a brim of rough-and-ready braid, the hollow crown of the bonnet crossed by velvet ties, and partly veiled by the clusters of loops of velvet ribbon that trims the brim.

WHY MEN MARRY.

Some Wed to Cherish Their Wives, and Some to Get Good Eating.

A true man wants a wife to cherish and love all the days of his life, but the true men who marry wives for those reasons are few and far between. The reasons for marrying are many and diverse. A woman is a good cook and the man who marries her feels sure he will always have a good table, and that he will never be ashamed to bring a friend home to dinner or supper with him.

Some men marry their wives because they are fine looking and stylish, and will make a good appearance in society or preside nicely at their table.

Others are tired of boarding, and long for a home, and, knowing that a housekeeper and hired girl are expensive luxuries, they marry a woman who is thoroughly domestic, regardless of everything else.

Old men marry young wives to take care of them in their old age, and often pay dear for their folly.

Some marry wives for their fine voices, because they are passionately fond of music; others marry girls who are fine dancers, and still others are careful to find out that the girls are fine seamstresses that they marry, so that they will be able to do their own sewing—for sewing in this day and age is an expensive luxury if you hire it done.

Being Well Dressed.

Well-dressed people do not necessarily have many or costly clothes, but a few well-chosen clothes, kept in perfect repair, and worn by a person who is careful about all the minor points of the toilet, with well-cared-for and becomingly arranged hair, well-preserved complexion, nicely kept hands and a bright and cheerful disposition—all these go a great way toward helping any one win the envied reputation of "being well dressed."

MENUS FOR THE WEEK.

Good Things to Eat for Every Day.

The ladies welcome anything that will help to lighten the small worries of house keeping, and are warm in their praise of the menus given in every SUNDAY GLOBE, and below are given some hints that may help them in the seasonable menus, carefully prepared and arranged by Table Talk. They are so made up that what is left over from one meal is utilized as a tasty dish for the next. They combine palatableness and variety with economy, and many families find themselves relieved of much anxiety and perplexity by following these menus, either intact or in part:

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit
Hominy Sugar and Cream
Broiled Salt Mackerel
Parsley Sauce
Fried Potatoes
Corn Bread Coffee

LUNCH.

This Slices Cold Roast Beef
Cress
Fried Celery
Baked Apples Cream
Cocoa

DINNER.

Turkish Soup
Croquettes of Cold Beef
Peas
Stuffed Potatoes
Buttered Beets
Shrimp Salad
Wafers Neufchatel
Cream Sponge
Coffee

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit
Wheat Granules
Sugar and Cream
Breaded Chops
Tomato Sauce
Fried Potatoes
Rice Muffins Coffee

LUNCH.

Rice Croquettes
Cream Sauce
Salad of Oyster Crabs
Wafers Cream Cheese
Chocolate

DINNER.

Cream of Pea Soup
Braised Sheep's Tongues
Brown Sauce
Potato Croquettes
String Beans
Pickled Carrots
Corn Salad, French Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Peach Food
Sponge Cake Coffee

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit
Oatmeal, Sugar and Cream
Broiled Boston Salmon
Shirred Eggs
Adirondack Corn Bread
Coffee

LUNCH.

Ham and Potato Croquettes
Tomato Sauce
Evaporated Apricots Wafers
Racahout, with Whipped Cream

DINNER.

Ox-Tail Soup
Roast Chicken Giblet Sauce
Boiled Rice
Baked Tomatoes
Peas
Lettuce Salad
Mayonnaise Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Newport Pudding
Coffee

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Hamburg Steaks (broiled)
Fried Potatoes
Parsley Omelet
Flannel Cakes Coffee

LUNCH.

Cecils from Cold Chicken
Bechemel Sauce
Scalloped Potatoes
Apple Fritters
Powdered Sugar
Tea

DINNER.

Normandy Soup
Broiled Sirloin
Sauce Bearnaise
Hashed Potatoes
Broiled Tomatoes
Peas in Ambush
Corn Salad, French Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Cream Cake Pie
Coffee

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Fried Perch, Sauce Tartar
Stewed Potatoes
Southern Rice Bread
Coffee

LUNCH.

Cusk a la Creme
Duchess Potatoes
Mushroom Patties
Cheese Souffle
Preserves Wafers
Tea

DINNER.

Cream of Halibut Soup
Boiled Salmon Celery Sauce
Sliced Cucumbers
Plain Boiled Potatoes
Buttered Beets
Tomato Salad
Wafers Cheese
Velvet Cream
Coffee

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Stewed Kidney
Saratoga Chips
Bengal Omelet
Cream Shortcakes
Coffee

LUNCH.

Broiled Bacon
Lyonnaise Potatoes
Sliced Tomatoes
Preserves Wafers
Cocoa

DINNER.

Duchess Soup
Roast Goose Apple Sauce
Mashed Potatoes
Stewed Turnips
Cold Slaw
Lettuce Salad
French Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Sweet Potato Pudding
Foamy Sauce
Coffee

SUNDAY, MARCH 23.

BREAKFAST.

Fruit
Oatmeal Sugar and Cream
Broiled Sweetbreads
Stewed Potatoes
Plain Omelet
Corn Dodgers Coffee

DINNER.

Consomme, with Croutons
Boiled Leg of Mutton
Caper Sauce
Boiled Rice Fried Celery
Peas
Tomato Salad
Wafers Cheese
Orange Cream
Coffee

SUPPER.

Eggs a la Bechamel
Quick Biscuits
Cheese
Preserves Cake
Tea

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Bowls at 60c, 75c, $1 per dozen.
Unhandled Tea Cups and Saucers, 25c set of 6.
Handled Tea Cups and Saucers, 30c set of 6.

Side Dishes—5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 15c each.
3-in. 4-in. 5-in. 6-in. 7-in. 8-in. 10-in.
60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 90c, 1.05, 1.50 per dozen.

Bakers—7c, 8c, 9c, 10c each.
4-in. 5-in. 6-in. 7-in.
75c, 85c, $1, $1.20 per dozen.

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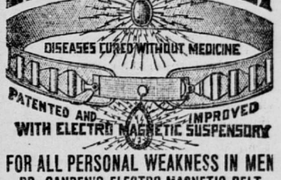

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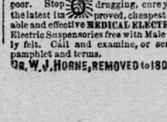

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