VANDERBILT WEALTH.

er sincle Family in the World In so Enormously Rich. \$10 \$274,000,000, and the esticome from it per annum is 400. No other single family in d is so rich. If kept intact the rtune will at the end of twenty-ars almost reach \$1,000,000,000, is result will be attained by the arithmetical progression of cominterest. The rapid increase of nderbilt millions clearly shows

oney begets money. a combined Vanderbilt wealth il in one-dollar bills the area of would be just equal to the t of white paper required to 4182,558 copies of the eightworld. If the bills were joined end they would stretch out 31,321 or, in other words, would go a pore than once and a quarter the globe at its greatest cir-

reful estimation of the wealth ridual members of the Vanderamily makes the following ex-

as Vanderbilt 85,002,000 EV Vanderbilt 85,002,000 at W Vanderbilt 15,006,000 w V Vanderbilt 12,000,000 and F Shepard 12,000,000 multin B. Sloane 12,000,000 autitor Meis. Twombly 12,000,000 f Seward Webb. 12,000,000 

William H. Vanderbilt has no pe in her own name, contrary to neral belief. She has an annuity

en William H. Vanderbilt died trafertune, in round numbers, of 000,000. It is remarkable how it iscreased in the three years that elapsed since his death. Old Comre Vanderbilt left his grandson grandsons \$2,000,000 each. Will-K operated extensively in the market five years ago and, it was rally understood at the time, lost ed to \$5,000,000. He was reporthave received an allowance of 00 a year from his father for his and expenses thereafter and until eath of the latter. About the time shortly before the termination of ism K.'s disastrous experience in street, Cornelius began speculaand was reported to have lost \$3,000,000 of his fortune, which however, grown to \$8,000,000. fortunes of Frederick and George derbilt had also appreciated in e though not to the same extent sothers. Frederick had been sucfalinstock speculations and George made highly remunerative investts under the direction of his father. other, there was in the family, de of William H. Vanderbilt's perd fortune, \$12,000,000. Deducting amount the wealth of William H. schilt has increased \$62,000,000 whis death.- N. Y. World.

## AN EMIGRANT'S LUCK.

n Castle Garden to Malden Lane in Less Than Seven Years.

peculiar circumstances attending beria. debut of a-young man into Maiden

whereabouts of our housekeeper's cussedness.' er, who had arrived the day previinterested me at Castle Garden. was employed at a butcher's stand esituation as chambermaid.

ed me to translate for him what was short sentence for Siberia. iten on one side of a small package

tcher received a handsome reward. -Leipsie Cor. N. Y. Sun. ver before to his knowledge had he en adiamond, and when the spack-

the rentured into the field as an has now universal praise for its directporter. He is prosperous and re-ness and simple purity of style. sed and all is due to the accidental play of gems in the Union Square Pig."-Jewelers' Weekly.

#### EUSSIAN STUDENTS.

There Are Spies at Their Elbows Even While They Are Studying Abroad.

All Russian students at the German universities are carefully watched by the spies of the Czar. These spies recelve liberal salaries from the Russian Government in order that they may not be debarred by lack of money from associating with young Russian noblemen. They mingle as much as possible with all foreign university students. They register generally, as do the majorlty of their countrymen, in the Department of Law. They attend all the drinking bouts to which they can get invitations, and note with care what their countrymen say about politics and the government of the Czar. They play billiards and drink coffee in the same cafes with the other Russian students. They make many acquaintances in the university, as they spend their Government funds liberally and their real mission is unsuspected by their fellow students.

They have considerable difficulty, however, in gaining admission to the exclusive social circle of their countrymen. The Russian spy is usually a man of humble birth and name. Most of the other Russians at his university are noblemen of the most stiff-necked and conservative type. As they all are wealthy and free with their money, they are not so accessible to a display of wealth as the ordinary continental nobleman. Therefore only in exceptional cases is the spy able to buy his way into this noble circle.

Usually he picks up his information as to the politics and political connections of his fellow-countrymen from unwitting German go-betweens. And even these crumbs of hearsay are secured only with considerable pains, for all Russian students at German universities know there is a spy among them, though his identity is unknown. They often say, even when such abstract political subjects as constitutional liberty are broached to them in public places: "N-a-a-a, my friend, but the walls have ears."

But, like most jolly good students at German universities, the Russians often take a drop too much in public beer-cellars, and then the spy gets a chance to earn his wages. In a social way the young Russian nobleman is an uncompromising aristocrat. In politics, especially after he has passed a year or two abroad, he is full of radicalism. This latent radicalism. is just what is apt to get him into peck of trouble when he becomes garrulous over his wine. The omnipresent spy overhears the young nobleman's expression of radical political prejudice, reports it to headquarters at St. Petersburg, whence it is communicated to officials on the Russe-German border, and when the ir:prudent young nobleman starts home with his brand new Ph. D. and foreign airs he is snapped up on the border by Government officers, who escort him to St. Petersburg. His fate then depends, of course, upon the enormity of his crime. If he called the Czar a "meal-sack" he is liable to a dose of Siberia. Smaller During the half century of my busi- offenses. Ilke complaints of the absocareer no incident of greater in- lutism of the Petersburg court, are est has come to my knowledge than punished with a year or two in Si-

Of course the one important remark se a few years ago who is now a in question is not always the excuse minent and successful importer of for this punishment. The spy can generally get together a good lot of It was a warm afternoon in July, more or less relevant evidence at his years ago, that I had occasion to university to prove that the young the office of Superintendent Jack- Russian nobleman was not a loyal at Castle Garden, to inquire after Russian or was guilty of "general

In 1881 young Herr Micalowski, of and had suddenly disappeared. Moscow, studied jurisprudence in ile standing in the crowded rotunds Leipsic. One evening in the Boersenattention was attracted to a strap- keller restaurant he and his friends gyoung German of the blonde type discussed the last financial crisis had lost his sweetheart and was through which the Russian Governmeted at not being able to find her. ment had passed. Young Micalowski A few weeks later I was in Wash-ton Market with my wife, and f or Russian Government) would go to the second time saw the young man devil shortly if the financial methods weren't reformed." Eighteen months later, as he crossed the Russian ssing beef. I addressed him in border on his way home, an man and asked him if he had found official arrested him. When Micalowski girl. Yes, he had, and she had got demurred, the official quoted to him the above derogatory remark con-Early in the following fall at cerning the Russian Government, addenty-third street and Broadway, as ing: "You said it in the Leipsic Boeras returning from the theater, the sen-keller on November 19, 1881." me man crossed my path again. Ae Young Micalowski eventually got a

Less than three years ago a Russian so he said he had picked up in the spy got very drunk at a students' kneipe in Jena and confessed his busiminent jeweler in Union Square and ness. He was thrown out of the room mew at a glance that the package by the students and two days later was tained diamonds. I kept it and driven out of the town. Generally, ring him my number asked him to however, the spics do their work llon me the following morning. It quietly and unsuspected, and a Russian reed out that a careless clerk had student of liberal political tendencies the package the previous after must keep his mouth pretty tight shut on The diamonds were worth sev-al thousands of dollars and the

-It is a notable fact that great gems were scattered over a velvet soldiers are usually successful when red table, the sight almost took his they lay aside the sword for a pen Casar and Xenophon described their From that moment he has possessed own campaigns better than any hission for diamonds. He sought torian who ever attempted the task. debtained a menial position with a Napoleon's letters will stand as models sadway retailer, and soon acquired of style for all time. Cardinal Newknowledge of the English language. man considers Wellington's dispatches als spare time was devoted to the the best specimens of compact English My of precious stones, and six years in existence. General Grant's book

-Wife (revisiting the scene of her er's office. Probably no self-made betrothal) - "I remember, Algernor, an in the trade has acquired in so so well when you proposed to me how ert a time an easy air of refinement painfully embarrassed you were." Alblined with business shrewdness. gernon-Yes, dear; and I remember elives in Brooklyn, is happily mar- so well how kind and encouraging you ed and is the father of several little were and how easy you made it for me, after all "-Life.

THE CLEVER DETECTIVE.

Although of Wood He Was Worth a A Remarkable Pair of Optics Once Seen Dozen of the Ordinary Kind. by an English Trave.er. "Who is the new man on the

There was no answer. None of the the idol is not deliberately manufactand introduced him as Sergeant ateness of such a name for a detective had strack them at once, but the new him to the station alone, despite the fact that the prisoner was a burly, powerful fellow nearly twice the size of his captor.

Every day since his accession to the force he had signalized himself by pected Anarchist whose attic was full listened impassively to the encomiums and a watch was put upon his actions. He had no difficulty in evading them in the performance of his duties, but they made the discovery that he was closeted with the inspector for about five minutes every Monday morning. The most diligent effort failed to discover the object of these conferences, if such they were, for no conversation between the chief and the new detective ever reached the ears of the listeners on the outside.

One Monday morning, immediately after one of these secret interviews, Sergeant Fetchem was seen to leave the office and board an outward-bound train. He was not seen again during the week. Monday morning came again and he had not yet turned up. The inspector was visibly uneasy.

"It he is not here in less than an hour all is lost!" he muttered, as he glanced at his watch and went to the door to look up and down the street. It was snowing furiously.

Seized with a sudden impulse, he hailed a passing cab and was driven urbs, reaching it just in time to get aboard a train coming into the city. As he entered the forward door of a car he saw a man rapidly go out train, and disappear in the blinding

With a cry of dismay the inspector rushed down the aisle. When hatfway through the car he stopped suddenly. In one of the seats was the motionless figure of Sergeant Fetchem. It was in a half erect position, with one arm extended. The eyes were gazing into vacancy with a lack luster expression.

"Too late!" exciaimed the inspector, bitterly. "Fifty thousand dollars gone! That man who left the car a moment ago was Tascott!"

The passengers crowded around. They explained that the sergeant a few minutes before had made a sudden but apparently weak effort to fasten himself with a chain to the prisoner, but that the latter had quickly risen and grappled with him. The sergeant had nearly succeeded in his design when suddenly he seemed to stiffen. His grasp relaxed, his arm remained stretched out, a glassy look came lato his eyes, and his whole frame became motionless. The prisoner broke away from him and was out of the car before the spectators had recovered from their surprise.

Such was the story they told the in-

"What is the matter with the officer? Is he dead?" they inquired.
"He has run down!" groaned the inspector. "Fool! Idiot that I was not to have met him one station beyond here! This detective," he explained, was a cunning piece of machinery. It took Edison a year to manufacture him, and I paid him ten thousand dollars. He warned me that if I ever failed to wind him up at the regular hour he would be ruined. Sergeant Fetchem was a seven-day detective. 1 wound him up as usual last Monday morning and sent him out to search for Tascott. I might have known. he added, bitterly, "that if he hadn't caught him he would have reported on time. This failure is all owing to my blind neglect. Tascott's gone again now and he'll stay gone!"

The inspector looked long and mourn fully at the wonderful and costly piece of machinery, now ruined forever.

"He was a wooden detective," he said at last, "but he was worth a dozen of the ordinary kind."-Chicago Trib-

## An Immense Church Organ.

A correspondent of La Science en Famille says that in the Protestant church at Libau (Russia) there is an of the church, about 60 feet, and which has 131 registers, 8,000 pipes and 14 awlbeliows of large size. It has 4 harp- and sichords and I pedal. The largest up pipe is formed of planks 3 inches thick and 31 feet in length and has a section of 7 square inches and weighs 1,540 pounds. Besides the 131 registers, there are 21 accessory stops that permit of combining various parts of the instrument without having direct re- bi course to the registers. By special pneumatic combination the organist can couple the four harpsickerds and obtain surprising results.

"THE EVIL EYE."

The original source of most super-

stitions, and of all idolatries in which

officers assembled at headquarters ured by human hands, is now recogknew any thing concerning him ex- nized to be the sense of surprise, of not suck your fingers or attempt to cept that the inspector had brought sudden fear, or admiration, felt by the swallow, you can do nothing but wait. him in quietly a few evenings before "untutered mind." as the Lichfield The last ten calves I have raised I school would have called it, for any have left with the cows for three days, Fetchem. The strange inappropri- thing unusual. It may be a remarkable tree, or a rock with a defined to teach them to drink. Usually they form, or an oddly-shaped stone, or a man had gone to work without a word shell with its convolutions reversed, or as if thoroughly familiar with his du- a curious fruit like the exc-de-mer; ties, and his first job had been the ar- but it strikes the savage imagination rest of a burglar whom he had caught and is thenceforward surrounded by the calves from the mother before in the act and overpowered, bringing some of the instinctive awe feit for the they had been physicked sufficiently by supernatural. A regular worship, as the "coldstrum," and developed a Sir Alfred Lyall has shown, often healthy appetite, I think there is grows up round such a curiosity, or it more loss, if not more cruelty, from becomes, as in the case of the shall- the treatment calves get after they are gram, sacred over a great tract of the world and among entire races of man- them to teach them to drink. some unheard-of exploit. He had dis- kind. Now, nothing is more frecovered a nest of counterfeiters, ar- quently unusual, or, so to speak, surrested and put in jail a hitherto unsus- prising, than the human eye, which and unthrifty, from irregular feeding, va ies, in occasional cases, from the giving the food in varying quantities, of dynamite bombs, and located a bank | normal type to a degree that has never | now too much and then too little; someembezzier who had eluded the police yet been quite satisfactorily ex- times warm, and again cold; sometimes for two whole years. All this he had plained. Why is one eye fishy, while rich and again mere gruel. done as a matter of course, and had another flashes fire? There are eyes which do literally "beam." passed upon his singular skill and and they so common as to have droitness. The other members of the given rise to a separate description detective corps began to grow jealous, in most languages; there are eyes which in anger seem to emit light have bran or ground oats regularly from within-Mr. Gladstone's do there are eyes, generally steel gray in Europe, but often black in Asia, which until it eats a quart at a feed, never cease to menace, even when the face is gentle or at ease, and there are old, if all changes in diet are made eyes into which a look of almost intolerable scrutiny can be thrown, eyes, as Lord Beaconsfield described them, "which would daunt a galley slave The writer saw a remarkable pair of very soon ruin the calf. You can dethem once. He was waiting with a crowd of passengers on the French frontier of Italy, all under order to pass through a barrier in single file. and disinfected, and the calf put on The Emperor Napoleon had been warned about some projected attempt two. I have never known this to fatl by carbonari, and a special agent had of a cure. If you teach the calf to eat been dispatched from Paris to examine every passenger by the train. The eyes of this agent were absolutely different from those of any human being the writer ever saw, and the Italians, as they passed under their fire, visibly quailed, every third man, perhaps, throwing out his fingers to counteract the malefic effect of their influence. rapidly to a railway station in the sub- Even the English, who had nothing to fear, did not like the eyes, which this writer will remember at the Judgment Day; and one, presumably an actor, said audibly: "My God, that through the rear door, jump off the is Mephistopheles alive!"-Spectator. years the demand may die out. Don't

#### TABLE ETIQUETTE.

A Few of the Things Every Self-Re-

Table etiquette is almost a science nowadays, and it is necessary to conform to its laws. A good rule is to use the tork almost constantly, and put only a little upon it at a time. In this way the food is conveyed to the mouth-never with the knife-although in some countries the knife is still used, even amongst royalty. If you have strawberries and cream, soup, melons, stewed fruit, preserved fruit, preserves and jellies, eat them with a spoon. These things, because of their julciness, can not be eaten with a fork. Fish should be eaten with a knife and fork, and every wellregulated house, when it serves oysters on the half shell, will place a small, silver fork beside each guest's plate. When the hostess serves strawberries with the green stems, then they are invariably to be taken up in the fingers (by the stem) and eaten one at a time. Fruit like pears and apples is first peeled, then quartered, and then taken up in the fingers and eaten. With salads, the knife and fork are used, if the salad has not been cut up before being served. No hostess who understands table etiquette, nor a walter who has been well trained, will ever think of offering you more than a ladleful of soup, and if you are at a private or fashionable dinner (anywhere except a hotel), and the dinner is too hot, or you do not happen to like a certain dish after it has been served, pretend to eat it, and this consideration on your part will make you the everlasting friend of the host and hostess. Don't stop short and sit back in your chair. That is the most embarrassing kind of embarrassment for both yourself, your host and your associates. These are a tew of the things every body should know.-Farm and Fireside.

## The Cure of Shyness.

A shy disposition is a misfortune to its possessor. It causes him to shrink from meeting others, and when he can not help meeting them it makes him stiff in manner and awkward in speech. Archbishop Whateley was very shy in his early lift. His friends counseled him to imitate the example of polite men. He tried, but the effort made him think so much of himself that he became more shy than even. After a organ which occupies the whole width time he said to himself: "I am, and perhaps I must continue to be, as

HOW TO FEED CALVES.

Teach Them to Eat Early and Supply a Variety of Good Food. I have often had a calf that it was actually impossible to make drink until it had gone some twenty-four hours or more without food. If a calf will and I have not had a particle of trouble put their noses in the pail and drink the first time the milk is offered them. and I have concluded that all my former trouble was occasioned by taking taught to drink, than from starving

A large per cent. of the culves raised by hand are long-haired, pot-bellied and Thursday.

Mails for Mabel close at 7 a. M. Monday and
Thursday. and neglecting to furnish coarse food early enough. A winter calf wiil begin to eat hay regularly at four weeks old, and will grow and thrive much better for having it. It should after it is a month old, beginning with a tablespoonful, and increasing gradwhich it can safely do at three months gradually.

It is sudden changes in diet and overfeeding that produces scours, and. unless checked at once, scours will tect this trouble by the smell as soon as you enter the stable. The stall should at once be thoroughly cleaned half rations of new milk for a day or early, and furnish it a variety of wholesome food, its milk may be reduced to one gallon a day at three months old, and the calf kept thrifty and growing .- Cor. Michigan Home

#### CHOOSING A TRADE.

Select What You Can and What You Have a Taste For.

First of all make sure of what you will be best fitted for in the long run. Remember that some kind of work may be in demand now and in a few choose a trade of this sort if you can help it. You may spend years learning to make something by hand, and as soon as you have learned, a machine may be invented that will make it better, and thus throw you out of employment, unless you have learned a great deal about the whole business

connected with your work. Agrin, think of where you want to begin. Don't learn a trade that is overrun with workmen in your own State, unless you are willing to go to another State to work. In New York State there is a machinist to every 300 of population; while in Texas, Georgia SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM and Alabama there is only one machinist to every 2,000 people. Iowa has 12,000 carpenters and joiners; while Georgia has less than 5,000.

Choose what you can and what you have a taste for. If you are a weak ling, don't try to be a blacksmith; don't try to be a painter if you are color blind. If you are fond of reading that is a good reason to become a printer, provided there is no other good reason against it. If you have a natural mechanical turn and inventive genius, you may make a good machinist. Resolve to make yourself a thorough master of your trade and all the machinery used in and about it. Then don't be afraid of learning too much. You will be a better painter for being able to handle the saw; a better joiner for being able to use a brush; a better machinist by acquiring the use of the pencil.

Be willing to plod and work hard for a time, for the sake of learning your business thoroughly. If you start as a carpenter have in mind to become a builder; if you start as a machinist, expect to become a manufacturer; if you begin as a type-setter aim at be- BOOTS AND SHOES! coming a printer and publisher. Or. if you are willing to be always a workman employed by some one else, make up your mind to become so very expert in your line as to command a high price. -Interior.

-Economy with the corn crop means that the fodder should be stored under cover and not left standing in the fields, as is often practiced. Good fedder is valuable, and is highly relished by all classes of stock, but it can be injured by exposure as easily as bay. No matter how much care is taken the shocks will fall over in winter, by which means a large share of the fodder is ruined by being on the ground If cattle are turned in on it they will trample a portion also. The barn is the proper place for it.

# F. M. WILKINS.

# actical Druggist & Chemist

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

ishes, Paints, Glass, Oils, Leads

TOILET ARTICLES, Etc

sicians' Prescriptions Compounded

#### SOCIETIES.

EUGENE LODGE AG. H. A. F. AND A. at Meets first and third Wednesdays in each

SPENCER BUTTL LODGE NO. 2 L O. O. F.

WIMAWHALA ENCAMPMENT NO. C. Meets on the second and fourth Wodnesdays in each month

EUGENE LODGE NO. IS A. O. U. W. Meets at Masonic Hall the second and fourth Fridays in each month. M. W.

J. M. GEARY POST NO. 40 G. A. R. MRETS at Masonic fall the first and third Fri-days of each month. By order. COMMANDER.

BUTTE LODGE NO. 367, L. O. G. T. MEETS every Saturday night in Odd Fellows W. C. T. L at the C. P. Church every Sunday after-noon at 3:30. Visitors made welcome.

#### O. & C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Mail Train corth, 4:45 a. M. Mail train south, 9:35 P. M. Eugene Local - Leave north 9:00 a. M. Eugene Local - Arrive 2:40 P. M.

#### OFFICE HOURS, EUGENE CITY POSTOFFICE.

General Delivery, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., Money Order, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Register, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mails or north close at 830 P. M. Mails for south close at 830 P. M. Mails for Franklin close at 7 A. M. Mondad and Thursday.

#### Eugene City Business Directory.

BETTMAN, G.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner, Willamette and Eighth streets

CRAIN BROS.—Dealers in jeweiry, watches, clocks and musical instruments, Willametta street, between Seventh and Eighth. FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods, cloth-ing and general merchandise, Willamette ing and general merchandise, street, between Eighth and Ninth,

GILL, J. P.—Physician and surgeon, Willam ette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

HODES, C.—Keeps on hand fine wines, liquors, cigars and a pool and billiard table. Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth, HORN, CHAS, M.—Gunsmith, rifles and shotguns, breech and muzzie loaders, for sale, Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Shop on Ninth street,

LUCKEY, J. 8.—Watchmaker and jeweler, keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willam-ette street, in Ellsworth's drug store. McCLAREN, JAMES-Choice wines, liquors and cigara, Willamette street, between Eighth

RHINEHART, J. B.—House, sign and carciage painter. Work guaranteed first-class. Stock sold at lower rates than by anyone in Kugane

#### DR. L. F. JONES, Physician and Surgeon.

WILL ATTEND TO PROFESSIONAL OFFICE - Up stairs in Titus' brick; or can be found at E. H. Luckey & Co's drug store. Office hours: 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

#### DR. J. C. GRAY, DENTIST.

OFFICE OVER GRANGE STORK. ALL Laughing gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

GEO. W. KINSEY,

## Justice of the Peace.

REALESTATE FOR SALE-TOWN LOTS and farms, Collections promptly attended to.

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DEALERS IN CUNS, RIFLES, Fishing Tackle and Materials

Sewing Machines and Needles of All Kinds For Sale Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted.
Guns Loaned and Ammunition Furnished

## Boot and Shoe Store. A. HUNT, Proprietor.

Shop on Willamette Street.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes!

BUTTON BOOTS. Slippers, White and Black, Sandals, FINE KID SHOES, MEN'S AND BOY'S

And in fact everything in the Hoot and Shoe line, to which I intend to devote my especial attention.

MY GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASSI And guaranteed as represented, and wil-be sold for the lowest prices that a good article can be afforded

A. Hunt.

# Central Market.



PROPRIETORS.

keep constantly on hand a full supply of

# BEEF.

MUTTON, PORK AND VEAL,

Which they will sell at the lowest market prices A fair share of the public patronage solicited

## TO THE PARMERS:

We will pay the highest market price for fall cattle, hope and sheep. Shop on Willamette Street,

TUCEME CITY, ORECON. Ments Laiveres & any part of the city from