

JAY GOULD'S SONS.

Two Young Lieutenants Who Are Bused With Enterprises of Great Pith and Moment.

It may easily be that the son of a famous man in New York has a bleak time of it, says the Sun of that city. He is apt to be overshadowed by his father's prominence. Jay Gould believes this.

Anybody who talks to Mr. Gould can not but be impressed with his marked philosophic temperament. It has been said that he loses his composure about once in every six years. On these occasions some of his closest friends believe that he is imprudent to be reckless. The rest of the time he is a keen and calm observer of everything and everybody around him.

George Gould is now practically a veteran. Pages have been written about this young man of 30, who for a number of years has been his father's right hand man in the management of the Western Union, Missouri Pacific, and other great corporations. George Gould is practically in command of the Western Union building. His father seldom visits the building. He has a wire from it to his home on Fifth avenue and in Irvington, and his eldest son is a proficient pounder of the key he is in direct and confidential communication with his father.

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This young man is 23 years old. He was born in the old home of the Goulds in Union square. He has a fortune and a vote in the management of \$500,000,000 of railroad, telegraph, and cable capital. He is at the Western Union building with his brother George every day. He is a director in the Western Union Telegraph company and its cable companies and the Manhattan Elevated, secretary and a member of the executive committee of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad company, president of the coal companies of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, and president of the Pacific railroad of Nebraska.

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FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Profitable Farm Help.

The amount and value of farm help that can be profitably employed depends on many circumstances. It is probably true that the great majority of farmers do not hire enough, and equally true that they hire more than they can make pay. We are used to considering the low prices of farm products as the chief factor in determining what farmers can do.

It should be the farmer's aim to make his land and system of cropping good enough to warrant the largest possible expenditure of labor. If he is a good worker himself he can get more work out of hired help than most other farmers can.

Improving the productive capacity of soil in any way is generally so directly profitable that the man who is steadily doing it can well afford to hire more help than can one whose land is all the time growing poorer.

Market gardeners work small areas of land and employ more help on two or three acres, often on less than one acre than many farmers do on farms of 100 or 200 acres.

The chief reason why farmers cannot afford to hire more help is because their land is just rich enough to pay them a poor living for working in, but not good enough to allow anything for extra labor.

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Starch and Fat as Food.

A Florida correspondent of the Ohio Farmer has taken to lecturing the tiller of the soil on his familiar habit of sending the best of all his products to market, reserving for himself and family only those that had been thoroughly culled over.

The bright and fair go to market, the shriveled and gnarled go on his table. As a result the farmer and his family generally show an anemic condition of the blood. Their ears are nearly the color of amber and are translucent.

Instead of feeding his children with the best part of his wheat, he has all his flour bolted, and requires them to eat that which is almost pure starch, and gives the bran and shorts to his live stock.

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once if they are taken immediately and held over a pail while boiling water is poured upon them.

If so unfortunate as to scorch the bosom of a shirt while ironing it, hang in the sun, and it will be drawn out in a few hours.

Carpets will look much brighter after sweeping if wiped off with a damp cloth.

Oleoths should never be washed in hot soapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk.

A few drops of ammonia in a cup of warm rain water, carefully applied with a wet sponge, will remove the spots from paintings and chromos.

An Acrostic.

Great source Divine! Thou Kings of Kings! Eternal Father! Mighty One! Our God! To Thee Columbia brings Respectful thanks for Washington!

Shield us, O Lord, the nation shield! Hold over this land Thy scepter strong! Incline us to Thy ways to yield. Nor suffer us to foster wrong.

Grant us, O God, a fond desire To live in peace and unity! Oh! May we as a nation fear No power but Thine, no King but Thee! —Chas. M. Catechou.

Protecting Trees from Rabbits.

A nurseryman recommends the following remedies: A teaspoonful of tincture of asafetida in half a bucketful of liquid clay, mud or muck of any kind, applied with a brush to the stem and branches of young trees will preserve them from the attacks of rabbits without injury to the trees.

It often does young grain good to harrow it if a heavy rain has fallen, packing the surface soil before the seed has sprouted. The harrow breaks the crust, lets in warm air, and thus keeps the soil moist, and it otherwise would be all the season.

A careless corn planter may easily damage the crop ten times the amount of his wages, either by putting in too little or too much seed, or dropping it one side the right mark, so it will be sure to be cut out by the cultivator.

It is perhaps an indication of the depreciated character of much northern farm help that mules are coming into such favor for doing farm work.

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AN ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS

A Courageous Act at the Time of the Cheyenne War.

In 1874 the Cheyenne Indian resident in the Indian Territory became restive and undertook predatory expeditions, which aroused a like blood-thirsty feeling in other tribes. A general Indian war resulted, one of the incidents of which, set down in Uncle Sam's "Medal of Honor," speaks nobly for the personal heroism of our soldiers.

It was a hero's opportunity, and the hero was there. A scout named Chapman laid aside his rifle, sprang out of the wallow, and, running to Smith, tried to lift him. He thus tells his own story of what followed: "Smith was not a very large man, but I declare he seemed to weigh a ton. Finally I lay down, and got his chest across my back and his arms around my neck. It was as much as I could do to stagger under him, for he couldn't help himself one bit.

I got Smith up again and made for the wallow, but before I could reach it another gang came for me. I had only one or two shots in my pistol, so I didn't fight, but ran for it. When I was within about 20 yards of the wallow a little old scoundrel rode almost onto me and fired. I fell, with Smith on top of me, but as I didn't feel any pain I thought I had stepped in a hole. The Indians couldn't stay around there long, for the boys made it red-hot, so I jumped up, picked up Smith and got safe into the wallow. "Anos," said one, "you're badly hurt." "No, I am not," said I. "Why, look at your leg!" he said.

"Sure enough, the leg was shot off just above the ankle joint. I had been walking on the bone, dragging the foot behind me, and in the excitement I never knew it." —Philadelphia Press.

An Interesting Suggestion.

An aeronaut now in this city makes an interesting suggestion. "Has anybody," he says, "ever used the balloon in the exploration of Central Africa, or proved that it would not be serviceable? Look at Stanley, struggling for years amid forests, swamps, and savage tribes, yet unable to make his way into the interior, but would it not be possible for a skillful aeronaut to take him in a balloon from the eastern coast of Africa, proceed in the direction of Ujiji, and from there toward the sources of the Nile, surveying the country as he went along? They would sweep across the continent at the rate of 400 or 500 miles a day, so that but a short time would be needed for the long journey, and they would meet with no obstruction from swamps, forests, or savages.

The balloon would easily carry all the provisions and water required by the party during their trip, and the aeronauts might travel only during the day, descending for rest at night. Years ago Prof. Wise repeatedly made voyages of 1,500 miles in his balloon, and competent sky-fliers might now be found to solve the African problem through a voyage in an air ship. It is the only way to do it, and I shall tell Stanley so when he gets back here to lecture." It is to be understood that the aeronaut who made the foregoing remarks is an enthusiast on his favorite subject. —New York Herald.

A Singular Mistake.

A Hartford lady tells this true relation concerning her ancestor, who was a direct descendant of John Elliot, the great missionary and scholar. This lady lived in New Haven and had occasion to send to Boston for a number of kegs of nails. New Haven at that time (about 1765) not producing these necessities. In due time the kegs arrived, and on opening them it was discovered that one was filled with Spanish dollars. The family wrote to the Boston merchant telling him that one of the kegs held something more valuable than nails. He replied that he had bought them for nails and his responsibility therewith ended. Well, they were kept among the family treasures for many years untouched and unclaimed, until the death of the head of the house, who in her will ordered that they be melted and cast into a communion service for the New Haven church, which was done, and it is still probably in use. —Hartford Courant.

A Jail Court.

The seventeen persons awaiting trial in the Somerset county jail, Pennsylvania, have adopted a code of laws of their own, and elected Lewis, chief of the McClellandtown gang, as their judge. A few days ago two men prisoners were caught stealing tobacco. Judge Lewis sentenced them to be bumped against the prison wall, which was done so vigorously that the watchman thought a wholesale outbreak was being attempted. He was on the point of alarming the town, when the situation was explained.

The Telephone.

The Electrical Review figures out that if all the telephone wires in this country were stretched in a continuous line they would reach seven times around the earth, and that if the messages transmitted every day were sent through one set of instruments it would, allowing two minutes for each message, require nearly ten years to transmit them all.

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