Neither Does Mr. Gould Smoke but He is Very Fond of Coffee.

OF SILENCE AND THOUGHT.

Giovanni P. Morosini, His Confidential Aid, Describes Him-He Enjoys Fun-His First and Only Cigar.

Jay Gould has accumulated a greater fortune than any other person of the century who started in life without a dollar. No one knows more about him than Mr. Giovani P. Morosini, who was for eighteen years his confidential associate. Mr. Morosini sand to a New York Sun reporter the other day:

"More has been written about Jay Gould individually than about any other living American. With all that has been written, comparatively little is known of him. Most of the stories, printed or otherwise, about him have been imaginative or so distorted as to lose all resemblance to the facts. The lack of knowledge is due to Mr. Gould's ways. There never was a man with less obtrusiveness in his personal character. He prefers to keep out of sight. Like Napoleon, he is a man of silence and thought. He would be out of his element in a crowd.

"Mr. Gould's external appearance affords a fair notion of his mental makeup. His face always wears a contemplative expression. It is a fact that he is thinking incessantly. His interests are so vast and his schemes so complicated that his mind must be bent upon them all the time. Mr. Gould's eyes are seldom turned upon the face of a person with whom he is talking. He will now and then cast a glance at his questioner but generally he is looking in some other direction. This peculiarity of Mr. Gould's is not because he is unable to look anybody in the face, but because he is meditating while he is conversing. He never lets his gaze rest on any object more than a moment. If he did it would distract his thoughts. His hardest thinking is done when his eyes are wandering off into space.
"Mr. Gould is a man of few words. To

every inquiry he responds in the briefest manner. If 'yes' or 'no' is a sufficient answer only the one word escapes him. It is remarkable how much he can say in one or two of his terse sentences. He speaks in a low and rather soft voice, without inflection or gestures. Unless he is the questioner he does not talk even for the sake of enlivening a dragging conversation. When seated Mr. Gould invariably throws one leg over the other and leans back in the chair. When standing he likes to rest his hand upon something. When at the, ticker reading the quotations of the stock market, which the machine prints on a paper tape, he generally sits on the arm of a chair. As a rule he has something in his hand, either a letter, a scrap of paper, or a pencil, which he twiris almost incessently, though not nervously. He seems to be lost unless his hand is occupied in this way. It is an unconscious occupation, and merely represents the force of habit.

'In all his ways Mr. Gould is exceedingly plain and quiet. Bluster, show, or an exhibition of importance is wholly foreign to his nature. Perhaps one reason for his great success is that people has dealt have not ac corded him the measure of his ability, and in consequence he has got the best of transactions. The old saying applies to Mr. Gould. He is smarter than a steel trap, and a steel trap is supposed to lie low and say nothing. Notwith-standing the dominating quality of money-making there are the same elements in his composition as in other people who have not fortunes to guard and

"First of all Mr. Gould has a keen sense of humor, the gratification of which, however, is seldom indicated by more than the quietest smile. If he were an orator he would be another Chauncey Depew, through drier in his humor. Mr. Gould cannot make a speech, so Mr. Depew need not fear him as a rival in the oratorical field. Mr. Gould has made three speeches in his life, and the longest contained perhaps fifty words. He is not at his ease when posing before a public assemblage.
"Mr. Gould likes to read the newspa-

pers and extracts a great deal of quiet fun from them. He reads them carefully, and points which another reader might hurry over he will find signific ant, ridiculous or humorous. He spends all his spare time reading. There are few more devoted book worms. The books which he reads are of a substantial and instructive character. He is thoroughly acquainted with history, ancient and modern, and is well versed in scientific progress.

"Mr. Gould has few pastimes outside

of his reading. He used to drive a great deal, but nowadays he limits himself to a ride in the afternoon in Central park with his daughters. He occasionally plays cards with his younger children, but more for their amusement than his own. Once in a while he goes to the theater. He is rarely seen at the opera. As a matter of fact he has no ear for music. His evenings are usually spent at home, and are partly if not altogether, occupied in looking over the reports of the railroads and other corporations in which he is interested.

Although he has a fine mansion on fifth avenue for a city residenceand magnificent place at Irvington on the Hudson, for a country residence, and a yacht almost as large as an ocean-going steamship, he is, nevertheless, very plain in his ways of living. He dresses in the quietest style. He eats of simplest food, and very little of it. He is regular as a clock in his habits. His meals are taken at exactly the same hour each day. He is in bed about 10 o, clock every night, and is up by 5:30 or 6 in the summer and by 7 in the winter. Mr Gould has tired somewhat of his yacht, It takes fiftytwo men to make up the crew, and the principal use to which it has been put has been to carry him between New York and Irvington. He could have made the trip quicker, though not with so much comfort perhaps, by rail. No doubt he would accept a reasonable offer for the craft, which is one of the best appointed

private vessels affoat, "Mr. Gould's mail is enormous. Threefourths of it is composed of begging let-ters, and the better part of the remaining one-fourth is from cranks and people who ought to know better. On an average Mr. Gould receives three letters a week in which the writers threaten to take his life. He never pays any atten-tion to the threatening letters because he knows that any one who intended to kill him would not tell him beforehand. Very few letters that come to Mr. Gould answered. Whatever letters Mr. Gould has to write he pens with his own hand. He does not employ a stenographer. His letters are exceedingly brief and no

copies of them are ever kept.
"It is a great mistake to suppose that

THE WIZARD NEVER SWEARS Mr. Gould is in constant fear and tremto think of that he has no time to think of danger. He goes about wholly unattended, und the story that he has a detective constantly at his heels to protect him is untrue. It would not be a difficult thing for anybody actu-ally bent on taking Mr. Gould's life to accomplish his purpose. Mr. Gould has the knack, however, of passing right be-fore the eyes of a person on the lookout for him without being observed. How he does it is something not easily de-scribed. Before one knows it he has come and gone like a flash. He is very quick in his movements and seems to glide rather than walk. He very selom uses the elevators in the Western Union building, where he has his private offices. They are not quick enough for him. He can run up and down stairs with more alacrity. Mr. Gould is abso-

lutely tircless.
"Mr. Gould has some difficulty in keeping out of the way of the cranks, dangerous and not dangerous, who hang about his office door. They come for all pur-poses, from slaying him to interesting him in flying machines and other enterprises. One day a crank wrote to warn him that he would be shot if he did not put up the stock market before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This crank's letter had scarcely been read before another was received, warning him that he would be shot if he did not put down the arket before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Whichever way the market went he was bound to be killed, and the dilemma amused Mr. Gould more than anything

that had occurred in a long tima. "One day a man presented himself at Mr. Gould's office and demanded to see the millionaire. Somebody else offered to transact any business that he might have. The man was very dignified, and said he would treat with nobody except Mr. Gould. Mr. Gould happened to overhear his remark and stepping to the door asked him the nature of his busi-The man reached into an inside yocket and quickly drew out a long brass cylinder. The natural conclusion was that the man was a dynamiter and that the instrument which he held in his hand was a bomb. The door was slammed shut and everybody in the office made a wild rush for a place of safety. No explosion followed, and after a time one of the clerks reconnoitered

The man still stood where he was left with the cylinder in his hand. He succeeded in convincing the clerk that there was no danger, and Mr. Gould re-turned to the door. The man said he had the greatest invention of the age, in which he wanted Mr. Gould to invest a few millions. It looked like a squirt gun, but the man said it was a pocket hurn which would make it possible to have fresh butter at each meal. All that was necessary to do was to put some cream in the churn, stick the churn in the pocket and in an idle moment agitate the paddle.
"Mr. Gould never gets violently

angry. When he is provoked he denotes the fact by shaking the forefinger of his right hand and saying, "That was wrong, or That should not have been He was never known to utter an oath or to use an opprobrious epithet. He never gets excited. Under all curcomstances he is the same unperturbed, self-possessed, calculating man. His demonstrations of pleasure, although not boisterous, are much more marked than those of anger. During the yellow fever scourge in Memphis he sent \$10,000 to the sufferers. One of the Wall street newspapers, which was inimical to Russell Sage, announced that Mr. Sage would sing the 'Star-Spangled Banner' on the steps of the sto k exchange for the benefit of the suffer ers. The proposition struck Mr. Gould as being so ex-tremely absurd that he leaned back in his chair and laughed more heartily than anybody had ever heard him be-fore. The publication was intended as a satire on Mr. Sage's prudeuce in money

"A bout the same time a lady came to to Mr. Gould's office and said that she would contribute \$10,000 and go to Memphis to care for the sick if Mr. Gould would give her an additional \$10,000 to be expended in her work. Mr. Gould replied that his great regard for her personal welfare was his only objection to promptly handing over the money to her. She was perfectly willing to risk her life, but Mr. Gould insisted that he

could not listen to such a thing.
"Mr. Gould's car was attached to a train on which was a number of plumbers and other mechanics on their way to San Francisco to work on the Palace When the train pulled up at Laramie a towering frontiersman was swaggering up and down the platform of the station with a half dozen revolvers stuck in his belt and his pockets bulging with cartridges. One of the plumbers jumped off the train to get a drink, and his uncertain steps caused him to collide with the wild and woolly

'Do you know who I am?' growled the walking arsenal, in the voice of a grizzly bear. 'I am a bad man from Bloody Canon, and I don't allow no tenderfoot to look at me.'

" 'I am a bad man from Newark, N J.," said the plumber, and with that he brought his fist up under the other bad man's left ear, and the terror from Bloody Canon was stretched out senseless on the platform.

"Mr. Gould heard the row and stuck his head out of a window of his car and asked what the matter was. He was told that a man had just been put to sleep. He did not understand at first, but soon found out the nature of the rumpus and had a quiet laugh over it. "When Mr. Gould was in control of

of the Union Pacific railroad he went out west to look over a proposed line to Leadville. At the mouth of the canon, quartered in a little shanty, he found a young engineer, whom he employed to make some surveys and maps. Mr. Gould asked him if he did not find it pretty lonesome out there in the wilder-The young man replied that if he had \$5,000 he would consider himself one of the most favored mortals, with such magnificent surroundings as he essed. When he returned to New York Mr. Gould sent the engineer a check for \$5,000.

"Mr. Gould is the most liberal man to his friends and employes that Wall street ever knew. Many times he has made investments in stocks for people and handed them the profits. They have taken the money and tried to add to it by speculations. Not understand-ing the devious ways of the stock market, they lost all, and promptly ac-cused Mr. Gould of setting traps to catch them. Men who made fortunes through association with Mr. Gould and lost them after breaking off their relations with him have found excuses for their misfortune by charging it to his machinations. Mr. Gould has often said that it was impossible to succeed in Wall street without large capital and without being a member of the combi-

nations made up to manipulate values. "Mr. Gould has no superstitions and no prejudices. He looks at everything in a hard, matter-of-fact way, and deals with conditions instead of theories. He uses neither tobacco nor liquor. He never smoked but once. That was soon after he started in the stock brokerage business in Wall street many years ago. He went to a dinner attended by a num-ber of brokers and at its conclusion was prevailed upon to try a cigar with his coffee. His experience was the same as

that of the average small boy who is learning to smoke. The room turned upside down, and there were all the other customary symptoms of the first cigar. If it can be said that M. Gould has a habit, it is the habit of drinking coffee. He is inordinately fond of black coffee, and often drinks three or four

cups at a meal.
"Mr. Gould learned a valuable lesson in the brokerage business from Jim Fisk. Mr. Gould asked him how he con-

ducted his business.
"'Our business,' replied Mr. Fisk, 'is conducted on a simple plan. When a customer puts up margins we immediately divide them among the members of the firm. We never had to refund out once. An old man left \$10,000 with us as a margin, but he died before he could give us an order and we had to pay the money to the administrators,' "Your plan is simple,' said Mr.

Gould quietly, but also understandingly. "No man ever had a happier home than Mr. Gould. He is absolutely devoted to his children and they in turn fairly worship him.'

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

FORESTS OF LILLIPUT.

How the Japanese Gardeners Make

Their Dwarf Trees. one who remembers the centennial exhibition will recall the charming little Japanese garden, with its miniature landscapes and its tiny evergreens, that yet looked so old and gnarled that they might have come from a primoval forest in Lilliput, says the Phriadelphia Times. Some of these miniature trees are preserved in horticultural hall in the West park, but they are generally overlooked in the multitude of marvel-ous things that fill this public treasure county, near the banks of the Meramec, house of beauty. The dwarfing of plants to admit of any large collection of plants or of much rockery or laying out. To be the more readily reached. This will meet to some extent this deficiency, the make St. Louis the onyx mart of the horticulturists have invented a method of forcing the trees to take shapes which will correspond with the close compass they have to be fitted in, while the potter and brass worker have fashioned wonderful pans and vases to hold these strangely twisted shrubs. The Japanese love to gather in their homes and in the smallest space and most artistic way a variety of dwarf trees to form an artificial landscape—a lake with its fish, angler and boatman, winding paths, mountains in the distance, huts for the cranes, without forgetting the bamboo hedge-all disposed on a slab or tray, easily placed on a table.

The way that these phenomenal plants are obtained was explained last year at the Paris exhibition. First, a system of semi-starvation has to be followed. A seedling or cutting is put on a bit of stone, in a shallow pan or a high but narrow vase, which is filled with a soil light or heavy, but never rich, the object being to prevent an abundant flow of sap; so that, while the young tree is kept alive, vegetation does not go on with its natural activity. The plant is also spar-ingly provided with water; hence it grows slowly. Trees thus reared will scarcely grow more than half a yard high, while their natural height might have been, perhaps, from forty feet to fifty feet, like the thuja in the picture, a tree thirty years old, with its roots springing seven inches upward above the rim of the vase, and the retinospora, quite one hundred and fifty years old, whose roots project at least six inches. This unusual direction of the roots is carefully prepared from the beginning, and the peculiar shape of the trunk and twisting of the branches are the result care and perseverance and o the aversion of the gardener for straight lines, which do not answer the object aimed at. As soon as the trunk is sufficiently strong it is bent almost in two parts by dint of incessant propping and The tree develops itself in this position, but remains crooked, and this operation must be repeated many times, although occasionally the top of the tree is allowed to grow straight up. Leading shoots are pinched off and their branches are bent and twisted to describe S's, spirals or made to bend over the pot, as they are apt to do over a

old pine, twenty-four inches high, and the crinking of its branches is beautifully illustrated in the cut. Much clipping of useless branches is required, and even the buds growing at the extremity of the shoots are also nippee off to avoid any further lengthening, while those growing at the sides are retained. Some of these cramped plants are produced by ingenious grafting; thus a stem the size of a man's wrist is placed in a vase and cut down to rise nearly four inches above the pot, and on each side is grafted a small shoot of procarpus macrephylla, with fern-like branches and exceedingly pretty cluter of pyramid-lik blossoms A very picturesque way of growing different pines to form attractive groups is by planting them either on a piece of pumice stone or on the trunk of the aristopylla, an arborescent fern of south Japan. It produces in time a leafy and graceful landscape, Several fruit trees are also stunted, but the hardy kind for this treatment are usually confera, which can easily be trained to take the bizzare yet always artistic shapes given them by the gardener.

The quaint coiling of the trunk of an

precipice.

Dr. Birncy cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

I heard a story the other day about the former assistant rector of one of the largest Episcopal churches of the city, says a gossiper in the Brooklyn Life. The gentleman in question is now the president of a college so far away that he can not mind if I relate the incident. He was a jolly good fellow when he lived in a boarding house here, and in his off hours was accustomed to join in with the other good fellows of the house at a friendly game of whist or a smoke. One evening when he was out at a service two of the wags of the establishment remembered that it was his invariable habit upon returning home to doff his roundabout vest and elerical coat, put on an old smoking jacket and incase his feet in a pair of morocco slippers, which latter always occupied the same position on his bedroom floor, pre-

paratory to his coming.

Accordingly, they firmly nailed these slippers to the floor and awaited results in the next room. Presently the domi-nie returned. They heard him moving about; they heard the thud of his shoes as they were taken off and thrown down and then all was silence. They peeked cautiously in and there beheld the young clergymaa standing in his slippers, his face as white as a sheet and a look of horror upon it, his eyes staring straight

The sight was too much for them, but they managed to suppress their laughter and ask in a tone of amazement what the matter was. "Matter," he gasped, "there is matter enough, boys; I'm paralyzed and can't move hand or foot. For mercy's sake, help me." The man did actually, such is the force of imagination, believe he was paralyzed for a moment or two. but he finally set 'em up in a manner appropriate to his calling by buying cigars for the crowd.

AN ONYX MINE IN MISSOURI. Discovery of Inexhaustible Deposits in

Crawford County.

Last June a company of Chicago and eastern capitalists was organized, with a capital of \$1,500,000, to purchase the then only known only a quarries of the habitable globe—those in the stase of Puebla, Mexico, which, since the failure of the quarries at Oberstein, Germany, supplied the world sixth the least of the desired and the world sixth the second sixth of the world sixth. plied the world with this beautiful dec orative material, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Some centuries ago the quarries in Arabia, from which King Solomon drew his supply of onyx for the decoration of the interior of his temple. and where ancient Rome and Greece pro cured their stone for the adornment of their palaces and the homes of the patricians, had become exhausted, and with the tworking out of the veins at Oberstein, Germany, it was supposed that Mexico possessed the only quarries of this rich and rare stone. Recent explorations in the Ozark mountains show that such was not the case, as two caverns have been found literally filled from floor to dome with the beautiful material, as well as a hillside deposit from which the walls and roof of the cavern have

tion of the elements. The credit of this discovery lies with Mr. Horace E. Rood of this city, who owns the entire tract, embracing 300 acres, who became embued with the idea that the Ozark range, so rich in mineral, also contained onyx, if it could but be unearthed. Acting upon this belief Mr. Rood, since early in the summer, has had mineralogists and assist ants at work in Crawford county to verify his theory if possible. That the re sult of their search was eminently county, near the banks of the Meramec. and within seventy miles of St. Louis, s a favorite pursuit with Japanese and vast and practically inchaustible de Chinese gardeners. Their peculiar posits of onyx have been found. The growth has not been suggested by a find is easy to work and within six miles freak of fashion, but apparently by the very wants of a nation. The Japanese are fond of bright surroundings, but their houses and gardens are too small across the Meramec that the stone may world, and the headquarters of the syndicate will be located here.

been gradually washed away by the ac-

The importance of this discovery will be appreciated when it is stated that onyx sells at from \$3 to \$15 dollars per cubic foot, and even then has to be purchased on speculation, as there are no surface indications to show whether a block is without a flaw or not. The onyx in the first cavern discovered

is of a superior grade, beautifully col-ored, striped or banded, and is highly translucent. It is found mostly in the form of couches or wide, thick layers and can be easily quarried. It takes on a glass-like polish, and in beauty of coloring and wave lines is in many respects superior to that found in Mexico. This cave is easy of access, the entrance large, and the stone can be placed on the market at a slight cost. The deposits found in the second cave are much larger in extent than are those found in the first cave, and of even a higher grade. It is unquestionably the largest and finest deposit of onex ever discovered. It is found chiefly in huge blocks or benches on and against the walls of the beautiful grotto, extending outward and upward along the walls for many feet, This cavern, in addition to the benches aforesaid, is also studded with stalac tites and stalagmites of solid onyx, from a few inches in diameter to that of many feet. The stone here runs in color from a clear translucent white to a deep, rich chocolate. The cavern has been ex-plored for fully a mile without reaching its limit, and is a solid mass of onyx of variegated hue its entire length.

About a quarter of a mile from the en-

trance to this cavern a second and smaller cave branches off westwardly for a distance of half a mile. This, too, is filled with blocks of onyx of a superior quality. These are in ledges, is many places 6 feet thick, 10 in width and about 50 in length. The rear part of this small cave or chamber is filled from floor to roof with translucent blocks of this beautiful decorative material, and how much farther it extends into the hill has not yet been determined nor can it be until the onvx in sight has been removed, which will require the work of The floors of these two caves seemed to be composed of the same ma-terial as the walls and roof. But little development work has been done here, only enough to show the quality of the stone. It is proposed, however, to com-mence quarrying early in the spring.

In the second cavern hundreds of thousands of tons of onyx are in sight, in some places towering up in gigantic masses not unlike the bluffs on river These columns or bluffs range banks. from 50 to 100 feet in length. The onxy in this cavern alone is amply sufficient to supply the markets of the world for a

The third, or hillside deposit, is a peculiar formation, and has been devel-oped enough to show that here, too, the supply is practically inexhaustible, five men having taken therefrom in one week 140 tons of superior grade onyx, varying in size from that of a man's head to blocks eight and ten feet long, while many larger pieces were uncovered. The quality of the deposits here of a superior grade, equal to the choicest discoveries in either of the caverns above mentioned. The process of erosion or crumbling away can be plainly seen here at all points, showing that one time this vast deposit was also enclosed in a cavern from which the walls and roof have been washed away by the action of the elements, thus opening up nature's storehouse.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg Motive Power of the World.

Four-fifths of the engines now working in the world have been constructed during the last twenty-five years. France own 47,500 stationary engines, 7,000 locomotives and 1.850 steamboat engines. Germany has 10,000 locomotives of all kinds, 59,000 stationary engines and boilers and 1,700 ship and steamboat en-gines. Austria has 12,000 stationary engines and 2,800 locomotives. The force equivalent to the working power steam engines represent: In the United States, 7,500,000 horse power; in England, 7,000,000 horse power; in France, 3,000,000 horse power; in Austria, 1,500,-000 horse power, and in Germany, 4,500,000 horse power. In these figures the motive power of locomotive engines is not included, whose number in all the world at the beginning of 1890 was 105,-000, representing a total of between 5,000,000,000 and 7,000,000 horse power, for the sake of convenience we will say 6,000,000 horse power, which, added to the other powers enumerated above, gives us a total of 49,000,000 horse power for the world. A steam "horse power" is equal to three actual horses' power, and a living horse's strength is equal to that of seven men. Therefore the steam engines of the world represent, approxi-mately the working power of 1,000,000. 000 of men, or more than double the working population of the world, the total population of which is usually estiat 1,455,923,000 inhabitants. mated Steam has accordingly enabled man to treble his working power, making it possible for him to economize his physical strength while attending to his intellectual development.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

DIAMONDS.

Our stock of Fine Diamond Jewelry is too large and must be reduced. \$100,000 is too much money to have invested in one line only-Diamonds. If low prices will do it, we expect to reduce this immense stock many thousands of dollars by Dec. 1st. We will now sell you Diamonds for less than other dealers pay for them. If you do not think we mean it, just read these prices:

DIAMOND RINGS-Which were \$20, \$25 and \$30, now choice, \$17.50. Rings formerly sold at \$35, \$40 and \$50, reduced to \$25 and \$30. Rings worth \$60 to \$75, now go for \$50.

Large Fine Solitaire and Marquis Diamond Rings, wor to \$100 to \$500 each, reduced 25 to 33 1/3 per cent. A great loss to us but a corresponding gain to our customers. We have about 50 small diamond rings and offer them at \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$5 \$3, and (would you believe it?) a few as low as \$2 each, being about one half regular prices.

DIAMOND EARRINGS, 250 pairs, all sizes and styles, at \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,000, \$750, \$600, \$500, \$400, \$300, \$250, \$200, \$175, \$150, \$125, \$100, \$90, \$85, \$75, \$65, \$60, \$50, \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5.

An endless variety of Diamond Lace Pins, Scarf Pins and Broaches, from \$3 up to \$1000 each.

Diamond Studs from \$5 to \$1,000. Diamond Collar Buttons, \$3 to \$100. Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$5 to \$125. Diamond Lockets, \$10 up to \$200. Diamond Bracelets, \$10 up to \$1,500.

Diamond Necklaces \$150 to \$5,000. Diamond Pendants and Hair Ornaments at

All of these Diamonds are first class and are set in Fine Solid Gold Mountings of our own manufacture.

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Removes Moth and Liver Spots. Prevents Sunburn and Tan.
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Skin Refiner and Pimple Remover. Will refine a COARSE, ROUGH, POROUS SKIN. positive cure for FIMPLES, cruptions, and entirely removes that disagreeable REDNESS with which so many are afflicted. Per jar, \$1.50.

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