

Two Generations of a Representative American Family; The Children and Grandchildren of a Self Made Capitalist



In a plain ten story red brick building at 195 Broadway, New York city, there may be found during business hours on almost any working day four men, the oldest still short of middle age, who are known colloquially to the 2,000 employees assembled under the same roof as George, Edwin, Howard and Frank. There is nothing distinctive about their appearance. They seem to be free from mannerisms, and they assume no air of exclusiveness. Any one may address them if he chooses, and if he should succeed in interesting them he would go his way with the impression that he had been fairly dealt with. If he had failed in his attempt, he would have no reason to complain of their ineluctability. They are gentlemen, and well can they afford to be.

These men, still young and in the prime of physical condition, who sit at desks and keep office hours and seem busier than most of their army of clerks, are Goulds of the second generation since the name became a power in the financial world. George Jay, the senior and leader of the quartet, was still two months short of twenty-nine when his father died, a dozen years ago, and he is probably the youngest man who ever assumed the active management of such a stupendous business enterprise as was bequeathed to him. Since that time he has been the central figure in the further development of the most extensive family aggregation of railroad and telegraph interests in existence.

Men, both wise and shrewd, shook their heads and made predictions as to the time when disaster would befall the vast wealth producing material which had been accumulated by the elder Gould. These pessimistic oracles, long since discredited, have fallen by the wayside, but the Gould millions continue to expand. George Jay has proved himself a fit successor to his aggressive father. Under his keen supervision the family fortunes have swollen enormously. The Western Union cables and land wires have stretched out more than 300,000 miles, and the Gould railroads have been extended hundreds of miles both eastward and west. Still the junior of the great American railroad kings, should he live to be past eighty, as did Commodore Vanderbilt, George Gould will have more years in the future than entered into his energetic father's entire railroad career. Jay Gould rose in his twenties when he made a modest purchase of the stock of the Little Rock and Washington railroad, and he was only fifty-seven when his career was brought to a close.

Although George Gould is the dominant power in the united family enterprises, each of his brothers is required to assume a share of the responsibility. Edwin, the second brother, is president of the St. Louis and Southwestern railroad; Howard is a member of important directorates, and Frank, the youngest, holds various vice presidencies. Edwin and Frank are college bred men, the former being an alumnus of Columbia, class of '88, and the latter having pursued an elective course at the University of New York.

George Gould did not go to college. At the age of sixteen he had completed the preparatory studies necessary to enter the freshman year at Columbia, but at that stage he announced his intention of becoming a business man. His father had planned otherwise, but he did not combat the young man's resolution. Instead, he proceeded without further discussion to take charge of his son's business education, securing an opening for him in his own broker's office as a preliminary, where the duties of a minor clerk were assigned to him. Thence he was in due season promoted to a desk in the Manhattan railroad office. Here he made such rapid progress and showed himself so capable that his father took him into his own private office. Thus he began to do a man's work for his father before reaching his majority, and when he had arrived at the age of twenty-three he had won the place of confidential adviser to the shrewdest financier of his day. There is abundant

evidence to prove that the elder Gould felt more confidence in the judgment of his bright young son than in that of any one of the shrewdest of his multi-farious enterprises. The plenary nature of the authority delegated to the young man by his careful parent was made public during legal proceedings which arose at the time of the settlement of the estate. By the terms of his father's will George was given a special fee of \$1,000,000 for expert services. It was maintained by the authorities that so young a man was hardly capable of earning so large a sum as a

geography of the country through which the lines and their extensions would eventually pass and obtained a working idea of the resources, developed and dormant, of every region traversed. In the course of time he arrived at such an intelligent understanding of everything that related to the system as to secure the respect of every man employed in the scheme.

In the dozen years that George Gould, as trustee, has managed the undivided interests of the estate he has added greatly to its millions. The Gould railroads now aggregate 16,498.83 miles,

a manner as to put the estate in jeopardy, and the promise has been kept scrupulously. That has not prevented him, however, from the exercise of a little diversion in the street now and then, and there is no record to show that his rather infrequent appearances in that locality have been met by disaster.

Unlike the families of most Americans who have come into colossal wealth so quickly that the transforming process has not been able to keep pace with the golden inflow, the Goulds have never shown a feverish desire to accept society at its own valuation. The boys have always found life too well provided with actual possibilities to waste much time over the social game. To their great credit they have not been tempted to ascend the social ladder by means of matri-

monial boosting. Miss Helen Gould, the elder of the two sisters, who was her father's sole companion during the latter days of his life, has by sheer nobility of character and a devotion to philanthropy for its own sake that does her infinite credit brought society to her feet as a suppliant, she refusing to accept what was once withheld. She is the liberal almoner of a charity that never flags, but she is by no means an indiscriminate giver. She has inherited enough of her father's shrewdness to steer clear of all fictitious claims upon her benevolence. Only one of the family, Anna, countess of Castellane, has been so far from the Goulds, having for social eminence and, having the price therefore, purchased it, and the consequent expatriation. Two of the sons married actresses—George the charming and estimable Miss Edith

Kingdon, and Howard Miss Viola Katherine Clemmons. Edwin, the second son, married Sarah Cantine Shady, the daughter of an eminent New York physician and writer. Frank, the baby of the family, married Miss Helen Kelly. There are an even dozen children in the third generation. The George Goulds furnish six of the twelve—Kingdon, aged seventeen; Jay, fifteen; Marjorie, thirteen; Helen Vivien, eleven; George J., Jr., eight; and Edith Catherine, four. The Edwin Goulds have two boys, as have the Castellanes. The Frank Goulds have two daughters. Each of Jay Gould's sons and daughters is provided with a home in New York city. Edwin has a second residence up the Hudson river, and so has Helen, at Tarrytown. Howard's Castle Gould, on Long Island, has become famous. Each of them, except

every winter and Mrs. Gould and the children sometimes visit it for a day or two, especially in the opera season. Mr. Gould makes a point of spending a fortnight of each year at his North Carolina hunting lodge. The park contains about 10,000 acres, and the shooting is excellent. The Catskill mountain place has an area of 4,000 acres and is principally forest, well stocked with game.

The George Goulds live most of the year at Georgian Court. It is at a convenient distance from New York and combines the healthful charm of rural existence with the advantages to be derived from city life. Mr. Gould is able to go daily to and from business, and the children may, if they like, attend school in the city. Until recently, however, it has been the policy of the Goulds to have their children taught at home by tutors and governesses. Kingdon, the eldest son, is the only one of the group who has been graduated from the family school at Georgian Court. He matriculated at

also to look after the Gould polo field. Polo is really a very serious and dignified feature at Georgian Court. There are three fields, each 1000 to 1500 feet in area. These are kept in the most favorable condition for the players, and the accommodations for spectators are very complete and luxurious. Not a moment of the season is lost. They are in charge of a high school stud groom, and in the height of the polo season he is assisted by a dozen assistants. Each year, large numbers of four of the best trained polo players in the game, the stud groom, and a staff of these intelligent little animals. Properly speaking, they are not polo players, but they are very good at it. Besides these animals, there are several real ponies for the children to use. The stables contain a few choice horses for occasional use. When a tenant of Georgian Court wishes to speed rapidly over the road to the vicinity of New York, he may use a motor car, which they may choose from several in their possession. The one most in favor is a Buick, a four-cylinder, with a chauffeur reported along with it.

Another of the features of this princely domain is called the "cave." It is a large, imposing, and very comfortable structure standing in the midst of the gardens not far from the house. It is really a combination of a summer residence and a place for the entertainment of guests, of whom there are always plenty in this beautiful landscape. The building contains a billiard room, a riding room, and a large dining room. It is a big and handsomely furnished building, and a modern kitchen and a modern bathroom are also included. The building is supplemented by a Turkish bath and a gymnasium. And all this is only a small portion of the luxurious living quarters within the opportunity of an American multimillionaire.

GORDON RABLER.

SWALLOWING EXTRAORDINARY.
A little snake was recently presented to the Paris Museum of Natural History whose extraordinary feat of swallowing was the wonder of all who saw it.

This snake is only about the thickness of a man's finger and was caught in the act of swallowing a duck's egg. The question is, how does it manage to get down its throat such a thing as a duck's egg, not only so much larger than itself, but hard and perfectly smooth?

A probable explanation is that a couple of unobtrusive fads and have been discovered, one on each side of the mouth, lay hold upon the egg like cupping glasses and thus work it into the throat. But after the egg is passed through the diaphragm, it would seem as if its bulk and weight when lodged in a comparatively elastic portion of the digestive tract whose juices were made to dash the shell would prove fatal to the animal.

This snake has no teeth, but its gular teeth are present, being small tips of the long inferior jaw. The first eight of these various points are used to get down its throat such a thing as a duck's egg, not only so much larger than itself, but hard and perfectly smooth.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.

In the culinary school of Berlin, Prussia, the use of the "thermo-coker," or "cooking box," is strongly recommended. The apparatus consists simply of a wooden box, thickly lined with felt and fitted with a light cover. Six are made in the lining, who are containing food, that is, food is placed, tightly covered, and is heated by heat. The food is only cooked, with better results in fact, than when it is cooked by fire. The thermo-coker does not answer for cold meats, chops or roasts which require a quick, hot fire, but it is excellent for soups and vegetables.



GEORGE GOULD AND HIS DAUGHTER, VIVIEN



\$40,000 FOUNTAIN AT GEORGIAN COURT



KINGDON GOULD

JAY GOULD



MRS. GEORGE GOULD AND HER \$5,000 BULLDOG

for actual service rendered and that the money must be regarded as a legacy and subject to the inheritance tax. To controvert this ruling George Gould was able to show that he had been in the habit of engineering deals involving millions without the active co-operation of his father and that they had resulted satisfactorily. His father had been so pleased with his son's success that he had agreed verbally to pay him \$500,000 a year for ten years as joint manager of the estate.

Few young men employed nowadays in the Gould railroad and telegraph offices have to work as hard as did George Gould during the years of his practical business education. It must be admitted, however, that his opportunities were excellent and that his tutor was the greatest living master of the art. At the outset he was required to make himself so perfect in telegraphy that he could at any time act as substitute at any point within the Gould administration. It was not long before the acute parent realized that the development of the great railroad system which he had mapped out and was bending all his energies to bring to fruition would fall to his eldest son. So he determined to have George learn railroading from the bottom up.

Then young Gould began the study of practical railroading precisely as though he never expected to follow any other vocation. He learned all that could be made apparent concerning locomotives, cars, roadbeds, rails and ties. He mastered the effects of gradients and curves on the tractive power of locomotives. He made himself wise as to bridges and tunnels. After he had satisfied himself on these points he entered upon the study of traffic, particularly that phase which related to the Gould system. He studied the

They are still, as they were at the death of their creator, the Wabash, the International and Great Northern, the Missouri Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western, but they have lengthened at least 5,000 miles since George Gould was left in full charge. The expansion of the Western Union system has been equally satisfactory. Its miles of wire have been increased from about 700,000 to over 1,500,000 and its miles of line, from about 150,000 to 200,000.

Estimated as a system, the Gould roads aggregate 5,000 miles more than the Vanderbilt roads proper, and they are all practically controlled by the executive head of the family. The estate holds an actual majority of the stock of each. Of two of them it owns every share. Of the others only comparatively small blocks are in the hands of others. Jay Gould accumulated his \$100,000,000 at the rate of about \$3,000,000 a year during his active money-making period, but it is believed that his eldest son has harvested far more profitably. Conservative estimates place the value of the family holdings at \$150,000,000, and it is well known that few estates either in this or any other country have increased with such amazing speed.

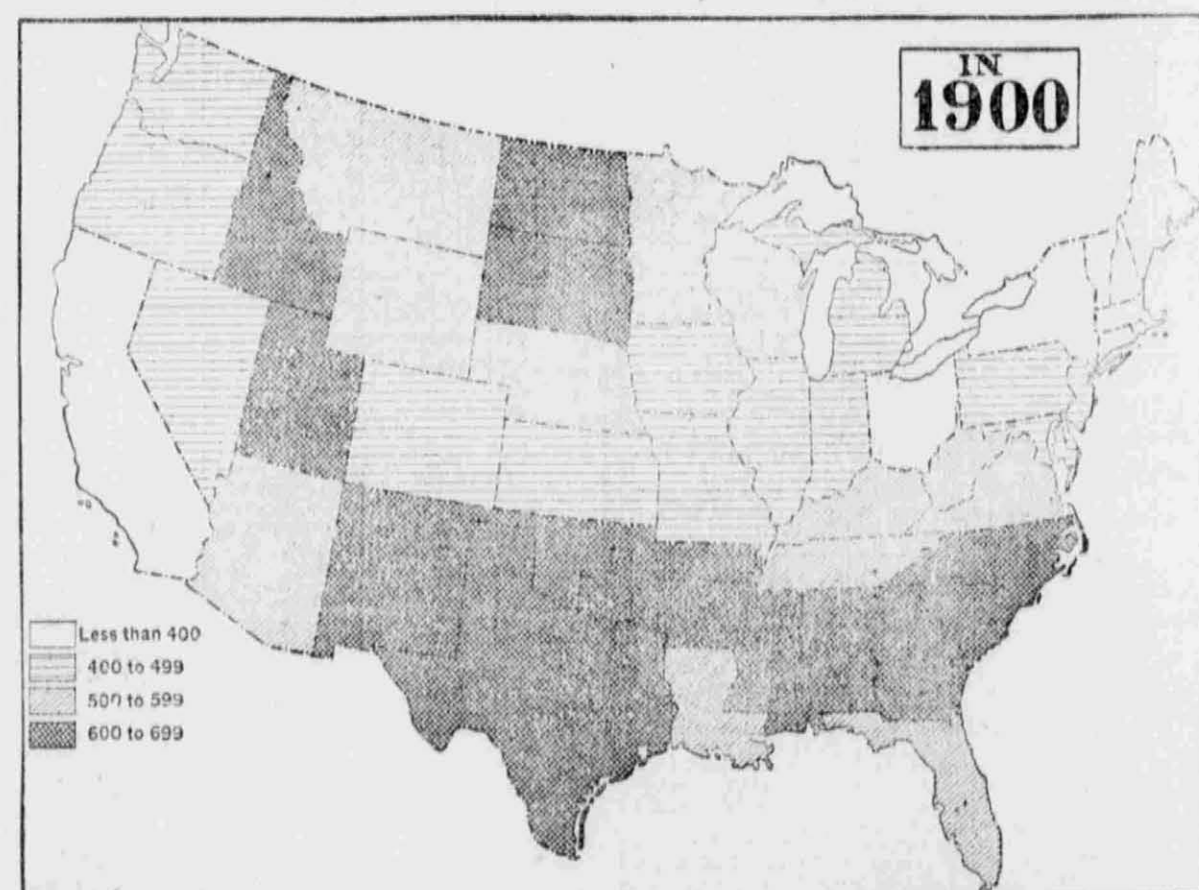
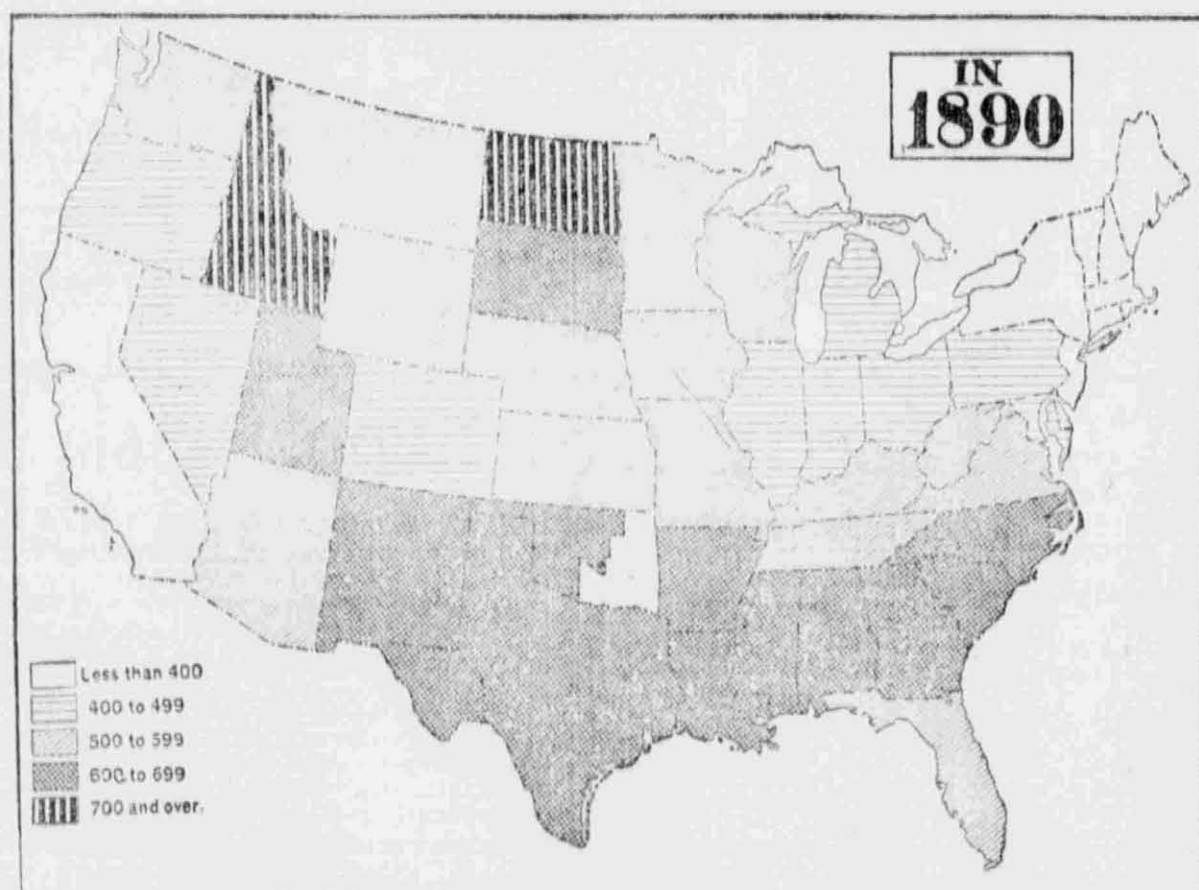
Besides this common inheritance, each member of the family has a private fortune of greater or less magnitude. With the \$5,000,000 which he received for special services rendered his father as a nest egg, George must have carried many a nimble sumpster. It has been stated repeatedly that the dying financier made his son promise never to speculate. According to a person well informed in Gould history, the promise exacted by the prudent father of his eldest son was to the effect that he would never speculate in such

monial boosting. Miss Helen Gould, the elder of the two sisters, who was her father's sole companion during the latter days of his life, has by sheer nobility of character and a devotion to philanthropy for its own sake that does her infinite credit brought society to her feet as a suppliant, she refusing to accept what was once withheld. She is the liberal almoner of a charity that never flags, but she is by no means an indiscriminate giver. She has inherited enough of her father's shrewdness to steer clear of all fictitious claims upon her benevolence. Only one of the family, Anna, countess of Castellane, has been so far from the Goulds, having for social eminence and, having the price therefore, purchased it, and the consequent expatriation. Two of the sons married actresses—George the charming and estimable Miss Edith

George, is the owner of a steam yacht. Howard's Niagara is reputed to be the most sumptuous private craft afloat. Edwin's Alleen and Frank's Helenia are quite as handsome in their way.

George Gould, as helms the head of such a clan of capitalists, has no less than four residences reserved for the use of himself and his family. Like the other members of the house of Gould, he has a commodious New York city home. Furlough Lodge, in the Catskills, is a beautiful mountain retreat which is seldom occupied. On the Gould property near High Point, in North Carolina, the rich man's kennels are located. The famous Georgian Court at Lakewood, N. J., is the fourth and most sumptuous of all. It is years since the George Goulds have spent much time at their city home. It is kept open

Maps Showing Variation In Birth Rate For Two Decades; The Marked Decrease Between the Years 1890 and 1900



THE maps herewith presented are designed to show the variation in the increase of population in the United States within two census periods, 1890 and 1900. These drawings were prepared by the experts of the department of commerce and labor and may be relied on as absolutely correct. The basis of

comparison in both maps is furnished by the number of children under five years of age to every thousand females fifteen to forty-nine years of age. It will be observed that in the map for 1900 the smallest proportion of children born within the decade is in the northeastern states—all of New England and New York—Ohio, the District

of Columbia and California. In all of these localities the proportion is less than 400 to 1,000. The states having between 400 and 500 include all the other northeastern states as far south as the Potomac, several states of the upper Mississippi valley and Washington, Oregon and Nevada. The states having between 500 and 600 children to

the thousand include most of the border states and several in the northwest. Those with over 600 include most of the states of the far south in which the negro population is most numerous, certain rapidly growing agricultural states, the Dakotas and Oklahoma, and the two states dominated by the Mormon church, Utah and Idaho.

On examining the map for 1890 it appears that comparatively little variation in the proportions occurred during the decade. New Jersey made a perceptible increase and Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Washington, Nevada, North Dakota and Louisiana a decrease. In the four earlier censuses—1850 to 1880 inclusive—the uniformly low proportion

of children in New England and the high proportion in certain western states are the most striking features. The decrease in the proportion which occurred between 1890 and 1900 did not extend to a single state of the north Atlantic division. There were also seven other states and territories in which the proportions of

children were somewhat greater than in 1890. In six states—Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Kentucky—the proportions decreased. Beyond each of the five decades 1890 and 1900 in the country as a whole was mainly the controlling influence of changes west of the Alleghenies.