

# The GOULDS As BENEDICTS

TWO OF THEM HAVE BEEN  
FORTUNATE IN THE ROLE.  
BUT THE OTHERS HAVE NOT  
BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL



Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould

JAY GOULD left four sons, two daughters, a hundred million dollars and a peculiar will. The first great "wizard" of Wall street wanted to keep all his money in the family. He also wanted to keep peace in the family. Accordingly he willed all his wealth to his children and stipulated that no child should marry without the consent and approval of the others. A forfeiture of half the child's share in the estate was to be the penalty for a marriage without this approval. This meant on the average a matter of about \$5,000,000 which any Gould son might be called upon to pay for choosing to go "low" street way against the will of the testamentary advisory board—his brothers and sisters.

George Jay Gould, the eldest son, was married already. He became a benedict in 1886. This provision of the will, consequently, did not apply to him. By the implied if not actually expressed wish of his father he was left the head of the family, a sort of father to his three brothers and his one younger sister, Anna.

The eldest child, Miss Helen Miller Gould, has remained single. She is known widely by her good words. All the others have married, with varying results. The divorcing of her husband by Countess de Castellane, Anna Gould, is still fresh in public memory. Now comes Mrs. Howard Gould praying for a separation from her husband, or for what is called in New York state a limited divorce. Also now comes Frank Jay Gould, the youngest son of the wizard, with a public statement that his married relations are happy except for too much mother-in-law. All of which serves to keep the Gould family before the public and to recall the extraordinary will of Jay Gould and its working out in real life.

#### Trained to Business.

The four Gould boys were brought up to business. Jay Gould himself shaped the loadings of the three elder ones, while the youngest no doubt inherited his father's bent. He lived with his sister Helen until he grew up, loved, wedded and settled down to business.

In the case of all the Goulds the term business means the managing and multiplication of money, largely in railroad lines, but also in banking and other channels.

All the Goulds are still young men. George is forty-three. Next comes Edwin, then Howard and lastly Frank, the Gould baby, who is about twenty-eight. George and Howard married actresses, Edwin and Frank married young girls of good family who had not been in the limelight or before the footlights.

Jay Gould was decidedly opposed to his son George's choice of a wife. When the eldest son made it known that he was going to marry the beautiful Miss Edith Kingdon, a member of Augustin Daly's company and a talented actress, the founder of the family protested vigorously. George Gould won the day. Afterward Jay Gould became extremely fond of his daughter-in-law and her interesting children. He was quite reconciled to the match after it was consummated. The Goulds have been married twenty-one years, and their union appears to be one that might have been made in heaven. Their son Jay, now about grown, is a noted tennis champion, while their eldest daughter is just being introduced to society. In this instance, however, society does not mean the rapid set known as the Four Hundred of New York and Newport. It is an interesting fact that not one of the Gould wives, nor either of the two daughters of Jay Gould, has cared for the society of the Four Hundred.

The George Goulds have lived at Lakewood, N. J., the noted winter resort in the pines, during nearly all of their married life. They have there a beautiful home, where the Gould children enjoy the benefits of bracing air and outdoor sports. Mrs. Gould is popular at home and wherever she may go.

As to the Howard Goulds there is a different story. Howard, like George, seemed to have a predilection for actresses. When quite a young man he had an affair with Miss Odette Tyler, an actress considerably his senior. It was reported that young Gould was engaged to marry Miss Tyler. Then came the ghost of Jay Gould in the form of that advisory committee named in his will. George Gould and other members of the family objected to the proposed marriage.

Howard Gould went abroad, where he met another actress, Miss Katherine Clemmons, a California beauty. He fell madly in love with her. Once more the advisory committee held a sitting—several sittings, it is under-

stood. The change from one actress to another was not satisfactory. The protest carried with it the threat to divert \$5,000,000 of Howard's patrimony, according to the will. Howard Gould is said to have been quite willing to let the \$5,000,000 go and keep Miss Clemmons. He still had \$5,000,000 and was causing it to grow rapidly. At any rate, he married the actress on the 12th of October, 1888. The advisory committee relented and let him keep all his inheritance.

The Howard Goulds went on a long cruise aboard their yacht, the Niagara, and while in foreign waters Emperor William of Germany visited them and spent a whole blessed hour aboard the vessel. This would have been an

epochal triumph for any woman of the Four Hundred or a passport for any woman trying to get into the Four Hundred. Mrs. Howard Gould took no such advantage of it, however. She did not care for that sort of thing.

#### The Builders of Castle Gould.

Some years ago the Goulds began the construction of a wonderful house at Sands Point, Long Island, about eighteen miles from the business end of New York city. It was modeled after certain Irish castles and became known as Castle Gould. In this fortress-like mansion the Goulds lived for a few years. Mrs. Gould became noted as a social hostess. She presented to her and was used accordingly. Architects, shopkeepers and others were the plaintiffs.

Some months ago Mrs. Howard Gould departed from Castle Gould and went to live in a New York hotel. Howard Gould took up his lodgings in another hotel, a mile away. Now Mrs. Gould has entered suit for a legal separation. There are tales to the effect that both sides have had the other

"shadowed" by detectives in order to get evidence upon which to base a suit. Mrs. Gould avers that she does not want to obtain an absolute divorce. All she wants, she says, is vindication. Mr. Gould is saying nothing for publication. In the meantime Castle Gould and the splendid yacht are unoccupied save by caretakers, and it is to be inferred that the advisory committee feels some justification in having opposed the marriage of Howard Gould and Miss Clemmons.

#### A Happy Marriage.

Edwin Gould, the second son, has been happily married for nearly fifteen years. His wife was Miss Sarah Canine Shady, a stepdaughter of the noted Dr. George F. Shady of New York. Miss Shady was a beautiful and accomplished girl, not wealthy and not closely identified with the "swell" set. The advisory committee approved Edwin Gould's choice. This action of the Gould family is said to have largely increased his patrimony. He inherited about \$12,000,000 and was said to be worth \$20,000,000 eight years after his father's death. For five years he served in one of the regiments of New York militia, becoming a captain. He rose from the ranks and was quite popular with rank and file.

#### Too Much Mother-in-law.

Frank Jay Gould, whose domestic difficulties alleged to be due altogether to "too much mother-in-law" have just been aired in public, was married Oct. 7, 1902, to Miss Helen Margaret Kelly of New York. This was a Montague-Capulet match. Mr. Gould being the Romeo and Miss Kelly the Juliet. The grandfather of the bride, the late Eugene Kelly, was for years Jay Gould's greatest business enemy. These two financiers were forever in litigation over the disposition of vast funds. When the elder Kelly and the elder Gould died they bequeathed some of the unsettled suits to their children. Captain Edward Kelly, father of the present Mrs. Frank Gould, fell heir to this litigation on his side of the house. He died suddenly, leaving a widow and two daughters, Miss Helen being the

elder. Captain Kelly's wedding was kept secret for several years, and when rumors finally became persistent his friends in the clubs approached him on the subject.

"Is it true that you are a married man, captain?" he was asked.

"Why, certainly," was his reply. "I have been married for years."

"But you've never mentioned it to us," he was told.

"No, and I've never denied it, either, have I?" suavely rejoined the benedict.

The bride thus uniquely acknowledged is the mother-in-law in the present instance. She is still comparatively young. Her daughter, Mrs. Gould, was married at seventeen and has two children.

"There is no trouble between my wife and me," Frank Gould says. "There has never been any talk of separation or divorce. There is too much mother-in-law, and I am tired of it. My wife is little more than a child. She is only twenty-two, and we have been married five years. The strain of this continual interference on the part of her mother is telling upon her, and it must be stopped. I have simply decided that Frank Gould will do the running of this household."

#### Her Side of the Story.

Mrs. Kelly, it is understood, heard a statement to the effect that her son-in-law had said that he had barred her from his household. She then gave out an interview in which she stated:

"I don't believe Frank Gould ever said such a thing. If he did, he shall account for it to me. I intend to get at the bottom of it right away. I am not an interfering mother-in-law. I have never interfered between my daughter and her husband. Naturally I am deeply interested in my grandchildren, and I feel that I should be allowed to see them as often as I like. Mr. Gould is at liberty to manage his own household as he sees fit."

CHESTER ALLEN.

## Annie Besant to Be Leader of the Theosophists; The Present Condition of This Remarkable Cult

AN election of a president for the theosophical cult is now in progress. Colonel Henry Steele Olcott, who succeeded the famous Mme. Blavatsky as head of the system of philosophy, died last February, and A. P. Sinnett of London has been acting president since that time. There is really only one candidate for the position—Mrs. Annie Besant, who is well known in America, to which she has paid several visits in the interests of theosophy.

The voting began about a month ago in forty-two countries. Although there are only about 12,000 persons who are entitled to cast a vote, the result of the election will not be known definitely until some time in the late summer. Theosophists vote leisurely. It appears, and even though there is no special excitement in a campaign which includes but one candidate they do not intend to dispense with any of the regular order of business.

Colonel Olcott helped Mme. Blavatsky to found the theosophists thirty odd years ago, and he remained at the head of the organization until his death. On his deathbed he named Mrs. Besant as his successor, and there has been no rival claim to the distinction. Although it requires a three-fourths majority vote to elect, it is reasonable to expect that Mrs. Besant will be successful.

#### The Cult in America.

There are at least 2,500 professed theosophists in America, and every one of them has been furnished with a Besant ballot by Alexander Fullerton of New York city, the general secretary of the American section of theosophy. Originally New York was the center of the cult. Since Mme. Blavatsky's death, however, there has been considerable confusion in the American section, and at the present time the members of the cult are divided into three camps, and there are grave differences which must be adjusted before anything like real unity can prevail. It remains to be seen whether or not Mrs. Besant will be able to unite all the factions in the orthodox parent organization.

Mrs. Besant was a pupil of Mme. Blavatsky, and the two women were on terms of the most intimate agreement and fellowship. If Colonel Olcott had not been one of the original founders of the society it is probable that the secession would have fallen directly to Mrs. Besant, but although the colonel did not profess to be the possessor of any considerable amount of occult power he was not believed

to be disqualified for leadership on that account. It was understood in the organization that Mrs. Besant was far more proficient in the philosophy that lies at the root of the cult, but Colonel Olcott had been designated by the revered Mme. Blavatsky, and that was sufficient.

#### A Modern Thaumaturgus.

Although the wonderful Russian woman did not fulfill precisely the conditions required of a real mahatma—she died at the age of sixty, for instance, an absurd thing for a mahatma to do—she was the possessor of a power that enabled her to do things that seemed to qualify her for the distinction. Her followers declare that she could walk through a pelting rainstorm with no umbrella and remain perfectly dry. It seemed to be the easiest thing in the world for her to create handkerchiefs, beads and even bunches of grapes out of nothing. Merely by thinking of a musical note she could make it sound in the air without the employment of her vocal chords.

This was indeed marvelous, but there is more to come. The madame did not stop with these juvenile evidences of thaumaturgy. She could also produce at will anything from a collar button to a thousand dollar note from her inner consciousness and then vanish from the sight of the bystanders with a graceful wave of her hand. She could convert flowers into diamonds and other valuable assets with such apparent ease that it is impossible to understand how she managed to resist the temptation to profit from the transmutation. More than once in her varied career the possession of such a resource must have relieved her of considerable anxiety. The truth of all these wonderful powers was vouched for by no less an authority than the late Colonel Olcott. Little wonder that he was best qualified to step right into the leadership at the departure of the new cult's high priestess.

#### An American Miracle.

Even while she was a resident of New York Mme. Blavatsky acquired a reputation as a wonder worker that equaled that of any professional mysticist ever seen in America. One day she sent the colonel out for a piece of white satin. When it was brought she placed it between two sheets of paper. Then she laid her hand on the top sheet and kept it there for an hour. At the expiration of that time she raised her hand and a wonderful painting appeared on the face of the satin. Artists were called in to examine the

picture, but they could make nothing of it, as the pigments were different from any with which they were acquainted.

The madame declared positively that there was nothing at all miraculous about this proceeding and explained that she had merely condensed from

the atmosphere the particles that make a picture and had precipitated them. Mentally, of course, on to the satin. Science, affirmed Mme. Blavatsky, not miracle. She always professed to have acquired her remarkable powers from her monastic teachers in the Tibetan sanctuaries. One of these masters

was named Morya, and he was a mahatma of the highest rank. He had lived in the world from time immemorial, and if he ever leaves it, it will be because he is tired of it. Mme. Blavatsky lived in the house of this master three years, and he taught her much that is unknown to ordinary mortals.



MRS. ANNIE BESANT, THEOSOPHIST.

Theosophists believe that Colonel Olcott was able to meet these Tibetan masters and that he was able to materialize or "precipitate" themselves sufficiently for them to talk to him. It is stated gravely as a matter of fact that before Olcott began to organize the Theosophical society in New York city Morya appeared to him and left his hat as a sign of the interview.

#### A Student of the Occult.

Mrs. Besant also, it is held, has met some of these masters of occultism on the astral plane and has been instructed by them. Thus only that she is looked upon as the most advanced English speaking theosophist in the world. Theosophy of today, however, is pursuing a more subdued and academic course than it did in the exciting lifetime of Mme. Blavatsky. It seems to have been occupied recently in reviving a knowledge of Sanskrit, Pali, Zend and other ancient literatures and trying to form a nucleus of what it terms the "universal brotherhood of humanity." For that reason it is not attracting so much attention to itself as it did during the lifetime of its founders.

The headquarters of the cult are now at Adyar, a suburb of Madras, India, where it was incorporated two years ago. There the theosophists own a charming park of about twenty-seven acres in which they have built numerous halls and libraries. Each alternate year a convention is held at this spot and matters relating to the welfare of the cult are discussed. New York city, the former headquarters, has always been lacking in adepts and enthusiasm, and it has declined down into one of the 799 branch societies radiating from the central light at Adyar.

#### Her Remarkable Career.

Mrs. Besant has had a varied and decidedly interesting career. She was taken from her home in early life and educated by Miss Maryat, daughter of the famous novelist. The girl was always deeply religious and wanted to be a nun. Instead, however, she became the wife of a young clergyman, Rev. Frank Besant, brother of Sir Walter. It was an unfortunate marriage in every way. The two disagreed on practically all subjects, and the woman rebelled finally and went her way. About that time she became interested in Charles Bradlaugh, the noted English atheist and social reformer. For awhile she lectured in support of his doctrines and achieved a popular success as a public speaker. In 1880 Mrs. Besant became a convert to

theosophy and since that time has lived mostly in India, where she has obtained a large following. She lived at Benares for several years and went about in the habit of a Buddhist nun engaged in teaching and in works of mercy. She is a woman of marked intellectual power, a fluent and plausible speaker, and those who know her are impressed by her evident sincerity.

GEORGE H. PICARD.

#### FINNY QUICK CHANGE ARTISTS.

The way fishes sleep is a study which few people have taken up, but which is, nevertheless, very interesting. They sleep very light sleepers and frequently assume singular positions, but the most remarkable thing is the change of color which the majority of them undergo while asleep. Usually their spots and stripes become darker and more distinct when they have successfully sought temporary oblivion.

Sometimes the pattern of their coloring is entirely changed. The ordinary porgy, for instance, presents in the day time beautifully iridescent hues playing over its silvery sides, but at night, on falling asleep, it takes on a dull bronze tint, and six conspicuous black bands make their appearance on its sides.

If it is suddenly awakened by the turning up of the gas in the aquarium, it immediately resumes the silvery color that it shows by daylight.

Naturalists ascribe these changes to the principle of "protective coloration" and point out that the appearance of black bands and the deepening of the red serve to conceal the fish from their enemies when lying under the seaweeds.

#### THE JAPANESE WAY.

The dainty little ladies of Japan sometimes find it difficult to obtain for themselves life partners and have to resort to the advertisement columns of the newspapers. Here is such an announcement from the Anazawa Shimbun Journal:

"I am a handsome girl, with hair that is abundant and as wavy as the scudding cloud; my face has the brilliance and satin-like gloss of flowers, and my waist is as supple as a willow tree. I am endowed with wealth sufficient to sustain through life with some loved one, whose hand will be forever clasped in mine. Were I to meet a gracious lord, kindly, well educated and of good taste and manners I will unite myself to him for life and later will share with him the pleasure of being laid to rest eternal in a tomb of rose colored marble."

#### CURRENT BITS.

For many years W. Redmond, one of the leaders of the Irish party, was the "baby" of the house of commons. He was only twenty-two years old when he was returned from Westford in 1882.

The emperor of China rises at 4 o'clock in the morning to study English and Manchu before breakfast, which meal is at 5. He makes up for this output of energy, however, by retiring at sunset.

Walter Graham Blackie of Blackie & Sons, the Scottish publishers, died re-

cently at the age of ninety-one. Besides Latin and Greek, he read German, French, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Norse and Dutch.

Rev. Thomas W. Bucknell of Providence, R. I., is known as the "champion monument raiser," having started more monument funds and assisted at more monument dedications than any other man in the country.

Having supported himself as a peddler for seventy-five years, James O'Dwyer of Kilmihil, Ireland, who is

now 102 years old, has for the first time in his life been compelled to ask for relief from the Kilmihil board of guardians.

Bertha L. Fowler, a twelve-year-old girl of Lewiston, Me., has been astonishing patrons of the fair grounds there by driving a big Hambletonian pacer in something under 2:30 on a half mile track. She began handling the reins when she was half her present age.

A meteorologist has undertaken the laborious task of measuring the dimensions of raindrops. He finds that the largest are about one-sixth of an inch

and the smallest one seven hundredth of an inch in diameter. They are larger in summer than in winter and larger in hot than in cold climates. The size of the drop when it reaches the earth depends on the height from which it has fallen.

Is the earth made up of three concentric spheres? A physicist says that such is the case. The solid nucleus he supposes to be between 3,000 and 7,000 miles in diameter and this is surrounded by a liquid substratum, outside of which is the crust, variously estimated at 70 to 200 miles in thickness. More

than two centuries ago a similar theory, including the slow rotation of the inner solid sphere on a different axis from that of the entire globe was held by Dr. Edmund Halley to account for the changes in the earth's magnetism. The axis of the nucleus was thought to have been originally that of the entire globe and to the change of its course was attributed the deluge. The earth's internal heat, it is now pointed out, may be accounted for by the friction of the differently rotating bodies.

Insanity is infrequent in India, according to a bluebook. In Bengal in

1904 the ratio of insane was 2.92 per 1,000 population, against 3.71 in England.

The authorities of Clacton, a leading British seaside resort, grant licenses for donkey riding only on the stipulation that the owners do not beat the donkeys nor use bad language.

A camel begins work at four years old and frequently continues in use for over half a century. It will carry 1,000 pounds on its back, while few horses can carry more than 250 pounds.

When Lord Curzon was appointed viceroy of India, the post recently va-

cated, he completed one of the dreams of his school days. From the time he first knew that Government House, Calcutta, was a facsimile of his ancestral home, Kedleston Hall, near Derby, he desired to occupy it as governor general of India.

A pulpit that has been consecrated by the British bishop of Carlisle for use in St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, runs on wheels. It is brought in and taken out of the church by means of a trolley and over the feet in height, the pulpit cost \$1,000.