

Jay Gould as a Philanthropist.

[Galveston News.]
Leaving the grand and glorious work of educating and christianizing the few who might attend high schools and colleges and study for the ministry, to the good men who already occupied public attention in that regard, he entered a broader arena and scattered his gold to the poor and the rich alike. Twenty millions for the telegraphic property of the Union turned loose that the amount of money that was before employed in stock gambling, and made him the almoner of a hundred thousand employers and three times as many dependents. A hundred millions in railroad building give work to a hundred thousand laborers and bread to a million of dependents. His gold is converted into iron bars and stretched across the continent, opening new countries to settlement, developing material resources, creating fields of labor for the beneficiaries of the Peabody and Seney gifts, giving facilities to agriculture, commerce, establishing manufacturing industries, building school-houses, college buildings, public edifices, villages, towns and cities, and enriching the whole country. These iron rails are down to stay, and as long as the country is inhabited they will be "gold-bearing-bonds," imperishable in themselves and yielding a continuous and eternal flow of wealth for man's comfort, happiness and prosperity. Is Mr. Gould a philanthropist? Fire cannot destroy his gifts, thieves cannot carry them away, revolutions cannot annihilate their value, governments can not deprive the people of their benefits. Mr. Gould himself can not revoke the title deeds—he may use but not abuse his own bounty. Is he a philanthropist? Where in all history can a parallel be found? He is the first to attempt the achievement of developing the mental, moral and material brains of an empire, and the grand successes that have already crowned his efforts, entitle him to the sobriquet of the "Industrial Napoleon of America."

Rights of Prisoners to Mail.

[Washington Post.]
Mr. J. H. Hyde, postmaster of Lewistown, Fulton county, Ill., a few days ago wrote a letter to the Postmaster-General asking for instructions in reference to the delivery of letters to Thomas Alsbury, committed to jail for assault with intent to commit murder. The sheriff demanded that Alsbury's letters be delivered to him, and Alsbury wrote a letter to the postmaster, demanding that his mail be delivered to one that did not bring a written order from him as prisoner. The decision of the Postmaster-General is as follows: Letters addressed to a convict during a term of imprisonment should be delivered to the warden or other officer in charge of the prisoner. Letters addressed to a person imprisoned to await trial upon indictment or pending indictment, should be delivered according to the order of the person addressed at any time before conviction and sentence. If such a person is released on bail, no question would arise, as the law presumes every person to be innocent until convicted by a jury, and inability to give bail ought not to deprive a man of the correspondence addressed to him through the mail. Until sentence, therefore, letters must be subject to the order of the person imprisoned, unless upon judicial proceedings authorizing seizure of the letters in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Young man, read the following item carefully and then go act upon the suggestions therein contained. It is good advice: "My profession," says a physician, "has thrown me among women of all classes, and experience teaches me that God never gave man a greater proof of his love than to place woman here with him. My advice is: Go and propose to the most sensible girl that you know of. If she says yes, tell her how much your income is, from what source derived, and tell her how you will divide the last dollar with her, and love her with all your heart in the bargain; then keep your promise. My word for it, she will live within your income, and to your last hour you will regret you did not marry sooner. Gentlemen do not worry about feminine untruth. Just you be true to her, love her sincerely and tell her of it frequently, and a more fond, faithful, foolish slave you will never meet anywhere. You won't deserve her I know, but she will never see it. Now, throw aside pride and selfishness, and see what will come of it."—[Exchange.]

An aristocratic papa, on being requested by a rich and vulgar fellow for permission to marry "one of his girls," gave this rather crushing reply: "Certainly, which one would you prefer—the waiter or the cook?"

Dressy Women at Saratoga.

[Correspondence Chicago Times.]
The lady at Congress Hall with the one hundred and thirty-nine dresses is still astonishing the natives and the strangers two or three times a day, and finds her path a pleasant one. There is one prodigy here in the person of a dame who has not repeated a toilet once in three weeks, although arraying herself in two or three different dresses daily, and yet announces to her admiring satellites that she has no maid; that she would not trust one of them.
The tales of her sixteen trunks and one room full of wardrobes and racks of her finery are not half so astonishing as the fact of her having no neat-handed Phyllis to sort out and care for the innumerable bonnets and boots, gloves, fans, flowers and furbelows that match with and accompany each toilet. It must be that my lady lies awake nights to plan the spectacle of the coming day and toils when others rest that she may surpass the rivals in her chosen cuit.
A Mrs. Greenway, of Baltimore, now regius as the "diamond princess" of the season, setting herself ablaze from crown to girdle with her dazzling jewels, and making all the other diamond wearers in a ball room pale and green with their lax admiration. Mrs. Astor's regalia is the only famous one that surpasses this Baltimore collection, and it would seem as if the lady had been in Simbad's cave or in a shower of diamonds, so thickly do they cover her neck, arms, and little finger.
Besides all this glitter of precious stones the gossips credit her with possessing 365 dresses, a fact that is intensely mournful and heartrending when it is remembered that a watering place season lasts only sixty days, and that three dresses a day for all the time will leave ninety-five gowns not worn.

Compelled to Lick a Girl's Shoes.

[Kansas City Times.]
An incident illustrating the gallantry of frontiersmen toward women is related of William Porter, better known as Comanche Bill, Gen. Terry's favorite scout. It happened in Wichita a few weeks since. Bill rode into town dressed in a complete suit of buckskin and with a gang of honest rangers at his back. As he went along he saw a "counter-jumper," as he was pleased to call him, roughly catch a little girl about 18 years old (Bill's idea of a "little girl") by the shoulder and solicit her attention. The girl withdrew her arm angrily, and just then the scene fell under Bill's personal inspection.
"She was a poor girl," says Bill and plainly clad in an old dress, but I wasn't going to see her insulted by any damned counter-hopper, under my mountain eyes. I just jumped down from my horse, and I called for that fellow to stop. He didn't seem to want to, but I made him stop. I took up the little girl in my arms and sat her down on a box. I took off her shoes and said to the counter-jumper: "Now I want you to get down and lick the dust off that poor girl's feet whom you have insulted."
"And I made him do it. He looked down in the muzzle of a 45-calibre Colt's for about half a minute, and then he came to his milk like a little lamb."
And I made him lick that girl's feet, though a big crowd gathered around, but I had all my men with me, and did not care whether they liked it or not.

Tight Questions.

Can you tell why young men who can not pay small bills can always find money to buy liquor and treat when among friends?
Can any one tell how young men who are always behind with their landlords can play billiards, night and day, and always be ready for a game of cards when money is at stake?
Can any one tell how men live and support their families, who have no income and no work, when others who are industrious, are half starved?
Can any one tell why four-fifths of the young ladies prefer a brainless fop, under a plug hat, with tight pants and a short coat, to a man with brains?
Can any one tell why it is that some mothers are always ready to sew for the distant heathens when their own children are ragged and dirty?
Can any one tell why a man who is always complaining that he cannot afford to subscribe for the local newspaper, and every week borrows it from his neighbor, can afford to attend every traveling show that comes into town?—[Ex.]

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