ANOTHER SCANDAL HUSHED.

Inside History of the Nicolaus-Gould $40,000 Cheque.

A New York despatch has announced that what was known as the Nicolaus-Gould $40,000 cheque affair had been settled out of court, by George Gould paying $5,000 to the claimant, which payment, it is reported, ended the matter.

Another despatch stated that George Gould's lawyers are now in Chicago taking depositions which they intend to use in the trial of Zella Nicolaus' suit against George Gould for the recovery of a cheque which she alleges he took from her by fraud. The doings of these lawyers, who are preparing for the Supreme court session at Jersey City next month, have revived the talk about the affair. And now the truth is out. Several Chicago mansions were hired and furnished by rich New Yorkers during the Fair. These houses were occupied for a stated period by each of the subscribers in turn. One of the heirs to Jay Gould's fortune was a member of one of these clubs. He had the right to a certain very handsome house for two months, beginning with the middle of May, 1893. While he was living there in splendor he met Zella Nicolaus. The joint heir of Jay Gould got on exceedingly well with Zella, and by the 1st of July they were on exceedingly good friends. In the first week of July he received a cheque for $40,000 from New York. It represented his share of interest on Missouri Pacific bonds for six months of 1893. Miss Nicolaus tried in vain to get the cheque cashed at Chicago. She decided to go to George Gould and came to New York. Mr. Gould saw her. He glanced at the name in the line that begins "Pay to the order of" and then turned the check over. He recognized the genuineness of the indorsing signature. He understood instantly what had happened and instantly prepared to meet the emergency. His main idea was to avoid unpleasant talk that Zella could cause and at the same time to avoid paying over $40,000. "I have not so much money here," he said, laying the cheque down on the desk in a matter-of-course fashion. "I'll just have this sent over to the bank. I see you have indorsed it, and it will be paid to-morrow. Meanwhile, no doubt, you are under some expense," and there he touched a bell on his desk, wrote a few words on a slip of paper and handed it to a boy who had appeared. The boy presently came back with $500. This money George Gould handed over to Zella. She was captured completely. She thanked him, smiled sweetly and promised to call the next day. The cheque remained with George Gould. Zella tried, as is known, to see George Gould afterward, but he was never in. She commenced to bombard him with notes, and when Gould grew weary he went to Superintendent Byrnes. George Gould told Byrnes the whole story. Byrnes admired George's management of the case, except the giving of the $500 on account. "That was bad, very bad," said Byrnes. Still he agreed to do the best he could. He sent for Zella and proceeded to "throw scare into her," as they used to call those underground proceedings in the good old days in Mulberry street. The scare was most effective, and Zella went abroad in a tremor. By the advice of friends she returned and brought the suit against Gould.

William A. Pinkerton, head of the detective agency that bears his name, says: "I don't think Nicolaus will ever allow the case to get into the courts. If she does, she is not the sense-endowed woman I take her to be, or she is being badly advised. Without knowing anything of the case, I should say that Mr. Gould was never taken in by the woman. He is too bright a man to allow this childadventuress to enmesh him."

Gravel and Kidney Diseases Quickly Cured—Relief can be Obtained Within Six Hours

I have been troubled with gravel and kidney disease for eight years, during which time I have tried numerous remedies and different doctors without any permanent benefit. At times the pain in the left kidney was so severe that I could not lay down or remain in one position any length of time. Seeing your advertisement of South American Kidney Cure in The Enterprise, I procured a bottle from A. S. Goodeve, druggist, and taking it according to directions got immediate relief and feel better now than at any time since first noticing the disease. The soreness and weakness have all left me. I recommend all who are afflicted with this dangerous trouble to give South American Kidney Cure a trial. Signed, Michael McMullen, Chesley, Ont. Sold by Griffiths & Co., and the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.

THOROUGHLY APPRECIATED.

At Comox a few evenings ago Rev. W. W. Baer, pastor of the Princess street Methodist church of this city, took part in the entertainment in Grace Methodist church, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The News of that place in speaking of the lecture, said: The reader of the evening was entrusted to Mr. Baer with his dissolving views. Couldn't have been in better hands. The instrument was a powerful one presenting a picture upon the canvass of great size and beauty. The selections well made. Starting at Esquimalt the audience was taken around to Victoria, whose scenic beauties were displayed with charming effect. Then a jump was taken to Nanaimo, and from there to Port Simpson in the far north. In a twinkling the audience were taken to Vancouver. The horrors of the great Fraser valley flood were seen, and then a move made to Kamloops and Cariboo (and the mining interests were portrayed), and then down into the Kootenay section the lime lights flashed. The most gorgeous and bewildering scenes were exhibited along the line of the C. P. R., the Selkirk and Rocky mountains standing out from the canvass in all their sublimity and grandeur. The lecturer described the various views presented, in a humorous way, interfusing his remarks with witty anecdotes, inimitably told, keeping the audience in the best of humor, and at times convulsing them with laughter. But when the majestic Rockies were reached, the manner and language of the lecturer changed into unison with the sublimity and awful grandeur of the towering and frowning heights. Once past these, the smoothness of his language and the mellow cadence of his voice brought down the audience from its ecstacy of excitement to the calmness and restfulness of the plains—the great ocean of the prairies. This was the close of the entertainment proper, but to please the boys, as he said, for keeping such good order, he presented on canvass the laughable chase of Messrs. Long and Short by the Bengal tiger. It was intensely amusing.

THE CHICKEN DID IT ALL.

If the lively little rooster left in the care of the officers at the police court only had some human saves, so as to know the important role it played in a purely Chinese case that was to have come off in Magistrate Russell's Small Debts' Court department on Saturday morning, it would now crow as it has never crowed before, particularly since if it had not been so important it would not now be living to crow any more. It seems this case arose altogether over a question of veracity between the principal litigants. It was quite evident that there would have been some tall swearing on one side or the other had the case gone on in the usual course, as a positive claim on one side was met by an equally positive denial on the other. It was whispered round that in lieu of, or in addition to, the white man's oath, one more in keeping with Confucius' ideas would be taken, and it was in this connection the rooster was to play its tragic part— the oath not being complete without the chicken's neck being severed over it. This oath has somewhat the nature of a challenge, and in this case it was thrown out with more than its usual confidence and vehemence. As the hour of trial drew near speculation ran high over the fate of Mr. Rooster. It was a question of To be or not to be, for the little fellow. All uncertainty came to an end, however, by the counsel for the plaintiff appearing to announce that the case had been settled and to his client's satisfaction—in other words, the challenge with the rooster in it proved too much for the defendant. Upon the plaintiffs' counsel announcing the turn the case had taken, the magistrate jocularly remarked, as he nodded in the direction of the learned counsel, "That is, 'this' chicken didn't do it this time!" "No," urbane Mr. Christie said, "Not 'this' chicken this time!"

FORESHORE PRIVILEGES.

A special meeting of the City council was held this morning to meet Capt. Gaudin, agent of the Department of Marine, in reference to applications made for foreshore rights. Capt. Gaudin explained to the council that the following points had been applied for and submitted plans of the same: Lots 1 to 11 and 14, block 25, 200 a, opposite Bute street; lot 23, block 14, 195, opposite Dupont street; lot 7, block 54, 185, on Coal harbor, near corner of Bedwell and Georgia streets; lots 2 and 11, block 1, 183, on False creek; lots 24 to 36, block 23, 186, on False Creek, west of the Westminster avenue bridge; lot 24, block 2, 200 a, on False creek, near Westminster avenue; lots 23, 34 and 35, block 3, 200 a, opposite Front street; lots 1 and 2 block 3, at north end of Westminster avenue bridge; lot 5, block 53, 185, on English bay near the corner of Nicola street and Beach avenue; lots 4, 12, 13 and 14, block 2, on False creek near Front street; blocks 58, 68, 98 and 99, 264 a, on False creek. Most of the aldermen were in favor of opposing the grant. Many of the points applied for were such as the city would require for its own use. Those on the upper part of False creek covered ground already covered by an application from the city. The mayor asked who had made the applications and Capt. Gaudin replied that he had been all made by Oppenheimer Bros., Co., (Ltd.) On motion a committee comprising Ald. Shaw, Gallagher, Brown, Clandening, McDonald, the City Solicitor and City Engineer was appointed to consider the applications, prepare a plan of the city showing their location and also a memorial to the Government dealing with the whole question. This committee is to meet on Thursday. Capt. Tatlow called the council's attention to the fact that permission had not been got for putting the water-works mains on piles across Coal harbor. The committee will deal with that question also.

CAMBRIDGE WANTS A GRANT.

Parliament, after all, will be asked to vote a special allowance, or pension, for the Duke of Cambridge, in recognition of his long and valuable services as Commander-in-Chief of the British army, says a London cablegram. Most people were of the opinion that the Duke has been sufficiently rewarded by the liberal pay and allowances enjoyed by him for nearly 40 years, aggregating over $4,000,000, but it is understood that he has not managed to save much, and that the regulation pension will be two small to enable him to live in the dignity befitting a member of the Royal family. The extreme Radicals will be certain to oppose the grant, but it is as certain that the House of Commons will vote it, for it is known that the Queen is personally interested in the matter, and, anyhow, the present Government is strong enough to do anything. Curiously enough, when the proposal, or plot, as the old man called it, was made to retire him from command, the Liberal Minister of War hinted that he would be treated generously in the matter of retiring allowances, but the Duke scornfully declared that he would take nothing which he was not entitled to by the army regulations. Evidently he has since arrived at the conclusion that it is unwise to harbor such virtuous compunctions.

A WELL DESERVED PROMOTION.

The many friends of Capt. W. A. MacHaffie, of Winnipeg, in this city and elsewhere throughout the Province will be pleased to learn of his promotion to the position of manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada at Brandon as successor to Mr. Phillips, who has been transferred to the St. John, N. B., branch. Capt. MacHaffie, who is the eldest son of Wm. MacHaffie, of The World office, has been a resident of Winnipeg for many years and is still a Capt. in the 90th battalion. He served in the rebellion of 1885 in the Queen's Own of Toronto, and had the honor of keeping a guard over the celebrated Chief Pound Maker. For some time past Capt. MacHaffie has acted as accountant and assistant manager in Winnipeg, relieving, occasionally, Mr. Phillips at Brandon. For a young man, he not being yet out of his 30th year, his promotion has been rapid, a fact which affords his relatives and friends considerable satisfaction.

WANTS NEW STEAMSHIPS

A special cable from London to the Toronto Telegram reads as follows: Manager Huddart, of the Canadian fast line, is stoutly opposed to any scheme that will not embrace the construction of entirely new steamships, built with a view to speed, comfort and general utility and superior to anything that can be offered from the many lines now afloat. The idea of making Plymouth the English terminus of the Canadian fast line has received an impetus from the fact of the Hamburg steamship Fuerst Bismarck having landed her mails there instead of Southampton as formerly, with the result that five hours were saved in the transit to London.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

MONTHLY RETURNS.

The ollowinz are the returns for Vancouver Inland Revenue Division for Novemer:

Spirits	$3238.77
Toabcco	2649.50
Malt	578.29
Cigars	518.90
Petroleum Imp.	53.60
Total	$9037.06

The report for November of the Vancouver custom house is as follows:

Imports free	$15,415
Imports dutiable	53,240
Total	$68,664
Duty collected	$21,699.66
Other revenue	3,456.04
Total	$25,155.70
Exports	$64,432

THE MEDICINE FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

NINE ON A BICYCLE.

Wonderful Wheel Which a Young Californian is Constructing.

When the tandem was built a number of years ago, it was looked upon as an extraordinary development of the bicycle, and the two riders skimming along over the road attracted much attention. The triplet, with seats for three riders, but only two wheels, next made its appearance and astonished the cycling world by its speed. Both the tandem and the triplet were used for pacing riders in contests against time, and some expert finally suggested that a quadruplet or a two-wheeled machine for four sturdy cyclists would set a faster pace than ever been seen on the track. Many persons did not believe the frame could be made strong enough to support four heavy wheelmen, but the machine was constructed and proved a great success as a pacemaking device. It made its mile on a straight-away course in 1 min. and 35 secs., a better performance by half a second than Salvator's world-famous mile on the straight track at Monmouth Park, N. J., Aug., 28th., 1890. It was now quite generally believed that the "quad" was the longest bicycle that could be built and operated successfully, but P. J. Berlo very recently demonstrated that the opinion was not well founded. He constructed a quintuplet which carried five riders, but had only the usual number of wheels. It proved a valuable addition to the pacemaking apparatus, and encouraged by its success a California inventor is building what he calls a nonaplet, which he expects will carry nine men and display unprecedented speed on a straightaway course. The inventor's name is Albert Thompson, and he is a resident of San Francisco. This machine will be a world beater. Nothing can pace it, and even the lightning must hustle or be distanced. The phenomenon will have two 30-inch wheels, weigh 180 lbs., and its gear will be 225. Think of the speed a gear of 225 will make when a 90 gear rolls a mile in 1 min., and 35 secs., or about 45 1-2 ft. per second. What will be the pace of the "nonaplet" with nine crackerjacks whirling the big rear sprocket almost four times the diameter of that on any ordinary wheel? They won't do anything to that 1 min. and 35 secs., record! After the Delmas-Smith-Jones-Davis "quad" team made their best time, half a second better than the fast hors, they could not stop their machine. At the awful speed they dared not attempt to back pedal for fear of being hurled from the seat and dashed to pieces, and the machine ran several miles along the straight, level road. When the riders alighted from their perilous positions, their faces were blanched with the hue of death, so great had been the nervous strain and the fear of an accident—always imminent—which would pitch them to destruction. All four of the strong, skillful wheelmen were so prostrated that they did not attempt to ride for weeks. At least this is what truthful California reporters say. The mind grows weary trying to conceive of the physical endurance of the nine who will pump that 225 gear machine ahead and dizzy "getting on to" the conception of the rifle shell velocity of that racer aluminum. Steel will not be in it with this nine of a kind. Several experts estimate the "nonaplet" to be capable of a mile in 20 seconds—or in 10 seconds providing the riders can get out a reasonable life insurance or accident policy or if respiration is possible during such a speed through the air. Possibly the cyclist yet to come will be geared to his wheel in every particular and the atmospheric as well as the other conditions overcome.

A VOICE FROM VANCOUVER.

Luke R. Haun writing the Hamilton Spectator from this city refers to the "moral boom" and says: I see you have a moral reform wave in Hamilton, something like we have here. It is splendid for a change, but it makes things rather dull. I don't know how you find it in your city, but here there is a ground swell of discontent at the effects it is producing. I don't think the people are worse than in other places. In fact, our city is just as good as many places that make many pretensions to morality, or, in fact, godliness. A man, if he chooses and looks for it, can get into rough company. He can do it in the most sanctimonious way in the Dominion; but if he wants to keep in good company, he can do it here or in most places I have ever been in. But there are a lot of sucking Parkhursts around, and it is fashionable to use rather strong language, and, perhaps—mind, I only say perhaps—some of the holy men may enjoy going around seeing what they may see. I know it is little short of heresy to even think that they would, but you knew the heart of man is very deceitful. Though they think they are only actuated by the best and purest motives, who knows but there may be a sneaking desire to see what the wickedness of this world is like. But be that as it may, the moral wave that is sweeping the country has reached here, and the town is dull indeed, so dull that a good many are asking themselves the question, Does it pay to be good? and sighing for the good old time when the town was wicked and money was plentiful. You in Ontario will scarcely understand our situation, so I will try to explain. We have a goodly number of sailors here off and on, and they like to spend their money in their own fashion. Now, I have observed that sailors are, as a rule, not very fond of a close Sabbath observance; in fact, when in port they are fond of having a good time on Sunday, if they possibly can. I can't say I blame them very much. Last week two ships left here, one for Liverpool, the other for London. Now, it will be the best part of six months before they are on shore again, and they take it hard not to have had a good time before leaving, and won't care to come back to much a dead and alive place again, besides having to carry away their money with them and not having the chance to spend it. But another thing that our business men don't like is this moral reform, for it affects the fishermen. We are only a few miles from the Fraser fisheries, and, naturally, we looked for a share of the spendings of those when the season was over; but by some means they did not appreciate the advantages held out to them by a moral town, and went to places that were not quite so pious, but where there was more fun. Now, the miners are serving us in the same way, going off to Spokane, Seattle or any place where they can get a good time. And are we much better? I can see very little difference. There are not many more in church. The usual Monday morning brigade lines up before the police magistrate. The same old story is repeated: "Make us Christians by legal enactment. Go back to the time of the blue laws in New England and the commonwealth in England." Who says the world moves? Nonsense! It may to some, but with others, no. Well, well, it is a good old world; but there are a mighty lot of fools in it.

THE FASTEST WARSHIPS.

The pennant for extreme speed among gun-carrying ships, excluding the nominally armed torpedo boats and their destroyers must be transferred from the U. S. S. Minneapolis to the Buenos Aires, a cruiser built on the Tyne for the Argentine Government by Armstrong, Mitchell & Co. The speed of the Buenos Aires has been produced, moreover, by two screws, instead of three, as in the Minneapolis. She is a sheathed steel-built boat, 396 feet between perpendiculars, 424 feet over all, 47 feet 2 inches deep, 47 feet 2 inches broad, and displacing 4,740 tons. Estimating her beam as 1, her length is 8.39. The Minneapolis' figure corresponding to this is 7.08, as she has a beam of 58 feet 2 inches, and a displacement of 7,300 tons. The Buenos Aires carries two 8-inch guns, four 6-inch guns, twelve 4.7-inch guns, and 24 smaller guns. Her conning tower is 6 inches thick. Her protecting deck is 3 inches thick over the machinery. She has five torpedo tubes, and her bow is a ram. Her estimated horse power was 17,000. The highest speed attained on her six-mile runs was 23.529, and for a six-hour trial the figure was 23.202. The air pressure during the trial never exceeded four-tenths of an inch, and occasionally the stokeholes were open. The boiler pressure was 155 lbs. to the square inch, and the mean revolutions of both engines averaged 151 per minute. Only natural draught was used, and the indicated horse power was approximately but 14,000. Great Britain leads in this procession.

BITS ABOUT ROYALTY.

The suicide of the Marquis of Waterford, due to continued pain, recalls some other cases. Among the most notable suicides in the English peerage within the memory of the present generation are those of the Duke of Bedford—probably the richest peer of the British realm—the Marquis of Londonderry, who cut his throat from ear to ear after having been driven to desperation by blackmailers, Lord Congleton, the head of the house of Parnell, likewise took his own life, and so did the Earl of Delaware, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Cloncurry, Viscount Forth, whose son, Lord Drummond, died in New York as a porter, and the Earl of Munster, an illegitimate son of King William IV. There are others to whom the coroner's jury gave the benefit of the doubt in ascribing their death to accident, such as Lord Drumlanrig, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensberry, the late Earl of Lonsdale and the Duke of Hamilton, who is pretty generally known to have blown out his brains while crazed with pain from gout, during a visit to Algiers, and Lord Beaumont, who had brought suit for divorce a few days before his violent death, from Violet, Lady Beaumont, who gave birth to a daughter two weeks afterward.

In honor of the visit of King Carlos of Portugal to Queen Victoria at her highland home, Balmoral, Her Majesty caused a large bonfire to be lighted on the top of Craigowen, an honor heretofore saved for her immediate family. The queen also ordered a torchlight procession of Highlanders, who passed in front of Balmoral castle and afterward executed Highland dances in the presence of Her Majesty and King Carlos.

Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, is engaged to marry a prince of the House of Denmark. Maud is 26 past, or as we say, in square root, 26-|-. Maud's hubby can call Maud's mamma "Antie," as well as "Mother"; for the Princess of Wales is sister to the Prince's father. Queen Victoria will soon have to commence marrying off her great-granddaughters, as Maud is the last or second last grandfather she has left.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough were the great attraction at the New York horse show. When they retired the band played "God Save the Queen," and the chances are that those who were not engaged in rolling up their trousers took off their hats to show their loyalty to Her Majesty. And yet New York has the gall to ask for an American convention.

BEARING GOOD FRUIT.

A delegation of British tenant farmers visited Canada in 1893, and visited the different Provinces of the Dominion. They reported very favorably on Canada as a field for immigration, and one of their number—William Weeks, of Cleverton, Chippenham, Wiltshire, England, was so impressed with the possibilities of Manitoba and the Northwest that he interested himself in locating a number of young men with farmers on the prairies. Mr. Weeks' efforts in this direction were so successful that he is seeking to locate another batch of young men next spring. Of the results of his past endeavors and hopes of future success he writes under recent date to Sir Charles Tupper: "I think it will interest you to know I have placed over 50 young men this summer on farms west of Winnipeg. I have corresponded with several and have seen letters that others have written home to their friends; they nearly all say they have to work hard, but most of them like to do that at home, and as they enjoy excellent health they don't mind the work. It is very gratifying to me that—with the exception of one boy, who did not go to his situation—no word of complaint has reached me either from the boys or their employers. All the boys like the country, and say they receive kind treatment. Will you kindly have a notice sent to the press of Manitoba and the Northwest, that I want good homes for 50 young men next spring. A few have had no farm experience, and are willing to work the first year for their board, but the majority of them are farmers' sons who can milk, plough and do any kind of farm work, and I would like the Canadian farmers who want experienced hands to say what wages they will pay. The sooner farmers apply the better, so that there will be ample time for correspondence, and it would be a great help to me if they would tell me the size of their farms, if grain growing, ranching or mixed farming, and would explain what kind of a boy or man they want. I am convinced that if the right sort of boys are selected, and they are properly placed it will be good for the boys and good for the Dominion."

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

A VICTORIA POLICEMAN SKIPS.

T. Kavanaugh, of the Victoria police force, having been suspended, has deserted his wife and child and gone, no one knows where. Trouble has been brewing between Kavanaugh and his wife for a couple of weeks; in fact, some of the former actions make it appear as though they never got along very well together. When he first came to America he left his wife in Ireland. Last spring a letter was received by the chief of police, of this city, asking if Kavanaugh was on the force here. The reply was sent back that there was no man of that name on the Vancouver force, but that he was on the Victoria force. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Kavanaugh and her child reached Victoria. After she had been there a few days she went to the police station and gave her husband a little surprise. He had been living with his mother, and upon the arrival of his wife they all went to live together. As far as outward appearances went, everything seemed to be going on smoothly until a couple of weeks ago, when Mrs. Kavanaugh complained to the chief of police and commissioners of her husband. It is believed that it was this that led to his suspension.

DON'T TOBACCO SPIT OR SMOKE YOUR LIFE AWAY.

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by H. McDowell & Co., under guarantee to cure, or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, 374 St. Paul street, Montreal. 343-1yeow

THE CYANIDE PROCESS.

Simple But Very Effective—How the System Works.

One hears a good deal now about the cyanide process of extracting gold and some may be interested in hearing about it. It is not generally known, even in British Columbia, that millions of dollars in glittering gold are annually taken from rude heaps of base-looking quartz by the gentle flowing of crystal water over huge piles of broken rocks that contain the precious metal, but such is the fact. "The process of robbing the earth of its gold has now been reduced to such a fine point," said Prof. Price a few days ago, "that the gentle flowing of water over the ore gleans it of its golden treasures, and this works well in cases where the old chloride and other methods are not so useful." But the water of which Prof. Price spoke is not so pure as it looks, though the eye could never distinguish it from that which is dipped by the old oaken bucket from the well in the deep tangled wildwood. The water used by miners in bringing gold from piles of mineral bearing quartz is charged with a simple chemical which has the potency to dissolve gold and hold it in solution. In truth the sparkling liquid which flows over hundreds of tons of quartz trickles through the mines and seeks its level, laden with gold, is charged with a deadly poison, cyanide of potassium, a drug which ferrets out the minutest particles of the yellow metal, dissolves them and brings the precious burden to the vats for conversion into refined gold again. The cyanide process is as simple as it is conforming to the laws of gravitation, doing its work as quietly as "majestic dance of the hour," unhindered by darkness or weather, by disasters of flood or hail. It is interesting that its results are nothing less than marvelous. This method of extracting both gold and silver from ores is based on the fact that even a very weak solution of cyanide of potassium dissolved gold and silver, forming respectively "auro-potassic cyanide" and "argento-potassic cyanide," in the language of the chemists. This interesting process consists of treating the ores with a weak solution of potassium cyanide, usually by allowing the solution to percolate through the ore, or by agitating a mixture of the ore and solution. When this part of the operation is completed the solution is separated from the solid material, and the gold and silver are precipitated in metallic form. The process is modern in its application, though it has long been known that cyanide of potassium would "eat gold."

In the last year or so Mr. Pellew Harvey has been working the cyanide process in Vancouver and it is also in favor in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. One of the most advantageous features of the cyanide method is that it can be applied to many gold and silver ores generally called "refractory." The rebellious ore is placed in a vat for percolation, and the solution is run preferably from the bottom, by a pipe, rising slowly through the ore. The solution containing gold is carried through precipitating appliances into the final reservoir, where, robbed of its wealth of metal, it may be repumped into ore vats and again used for scorching out the coveted metal. Precipitation is effected by the use of thin pieces of zinc, so arranged that the fine gold clusters in rich deposits over the zinc, for which it has an affinity. Gold which thus deserts the waters of cyanide deposits itself in the form of fine dust on the plates of zinc. The percentage of gold extracted by this process is very large. A large parcel of fine sulphurets from the Utica mines yielded an average of 93.18 per cent. of the gold value under the cyanide treatment, and similar results have been experienced elsewhere in the State. The cyanide plants are being extended and the noiseless process is everywhere becoming popular.

THE BRITISH BENCH

Many of the Old Land Judges are Very Aged.

A subject that is attracting some attention in England is the tenacity with which judges cling to the emoluments of office long after their age and infirmities render them almost unfit for the work. The Saturday Review points out that, beginning with the Court of Appeal, Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, is 80; Lord Justice Kay is 73, Lord Justice Lindley is 67 and Lord Justice Lopes is 63. Of the judges of the Court of Appeal in Ordinary, Lord Morris is 68, Lords Watson and Shand are 67. Coming to the High Court of Justice, Mr. Justice Hawkins is 73, Mr. Baron Pollock is 72, Mr. Justice Day is 69, Mr. Justice Chitty and Mr. Justice Wills are 67, and Mr. Justice North and Mr. Justice Mathew are 66. Sir Richard Couch and Lord Hobhouse of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are 78 and 76 respectively. It is pointed out that in the army a full colonel is compelled to retire at 57, a major-general at 62, and a lieutenant-general at 67. In the civil service the general age for compulsory retirement is 60. The judges are exempt from these rules of retirement, yet, as the Review says, surely their duties are as important as those of the classes mentioned. A man is considered unfit after the age of 57 to shout, "Shoulder arms, prepare for bayonet exercise, march!" But he is apparently considered quite fit at the age of 78 or 80 to dispose of the lives, the properties and the liberties of his fellow subjects. The Review proceeds to unburthen its mind with astonishing candor. "If a judge makes a mistake," the writer continues, "millions may be lost or an innocent man may be hanged. Will anyone maintain that this sort of work should be entrusted to a man at an age when he should be busying with his grandchildren, or preparing for his exit from the world? Does anyone seriously pretend that both the public and the legal profession would not be benefited by the immediate retirement of Lord Esher, Mr. Justice Hawkins, Mr. Baron Pollock Mr. Justice Day? Old judges are like other old men, neither better nor worse; that is to say, they are peevish, capricious, callous of the interests and feelings of other men, and shirkers of their work. They are not responsible for these defects, which are due to their physical condition, and they do not be human if they did not show them. Lord Esher's irritability in the Court of Appeal when he has a strange or stupid counsel before him is painful to witness."

SAID BY SAGES.

I never listen to calumnies, because, if they are untrue, I run the risk of being deceived, and if they are true, of hating persons not worth thinking about.—Montesquiet.

Let's take the instant by the forward top for we are old, and on our quickest decrees the inaudible and noiseless foot of time steals are we can effect them.—Shakespeare.

Hail, social life! Into thy spacious bounds I come to pay the common stock, my share of service, and, in glad return, to taste thy comforts, thy protected joys.—Thomson.

Think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, what people think of you, and then to you nothing will be pure.—C. Kingsley.

He is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of life is to supply wants. An immense mass of life, a hundred to one, creates more wants than it supplies.—Anon.

Poverty is terrible, and sometimes kills the very soul within us; but it is the north wind that lashes men into Vikings; it is the soft, luscious south wind which lulls them to lotus dreams.—Ouida.

What is strength without a double share of wisdom? Vast, unwieldy, burthensome, proudly secure, yet liable to fall by weakest assaults; strength's not made to rule, but to subserve, where wisdom bears command.—Milton.

It may, indeed, be said that sympathy exists in all minds, as Faraday has discovered that magnetism exists in all metals; but a certain temperature is required to develop the hidden property, whether in the metal or in the mind.—Bulwer.

Each man in his sphere, however narrow or extended, will find that his fellow-men weigh his character and his abilities often, and unconsciously stamp him with their estimate, and that the average resultant of these frequent averages is just.—E. Pierrepoint.

One day when D'Alembert and Condoroet were dining with Voltaire, they proposed to converse on atheism; but Voltaire stopped them at once. "Wait," said he, "till my servants have withdrawn; I do not wish to have my throat cut to-night."—G. B. Cheever.

FROM OTHER LANDS.

The Duchess of Somerset was thrown from her horse while hunting recently and very seriously hurt.

Mr. Asquith, late English Home Secretary, has broken with all precedents by appearing as counsel in a law case.

Blenheim Park's lake is to be cleared of weeds before the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough return to England.

German women have have been appealed to by the International Woman's League for Peace in Paris to help them in bringing about a general disarmament.

They had a prize fight in Sydney, New South Wales, recently, where a man of six foot eleven punished one of six foot six so severely that he had to be sent to the hospital.

At Rochester lately, in cleaning up the loft of the Guildhall, a number of documents, records, and books of Queen Elizabeth's time were found. The ancient whipping post of the town.

A German Antarctic expedition has been decided upon and 950,000 marks allotted to it. It will consist of two vessels, will last three years, and will start south from Kerguelen Island.

Robinson Crusoe's musket is offered for sale in a collection of curiosities in Edinburgh that includes 120 instruments of torture, chiefly Spanish, and relics of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

THE BEST MEDIUM.

You may talk about your posters and your ads upon the fence,
But they ain't the kind o' mediums that appeal to common sense;
You may talk about your dodgers and your circulars and such,
But I calculate they don't assist an advertiser much;
And especially in winter when the snow is on the ground,
I wonder where your posters and your dodgers can be found?
But within the cozy homestead, when the parlor stove's aglow,
The newspapers is read aloud to everyone we know.

The farmer sees the painted sign upon his farm and grins;
Five dollars yearly for the space he usually wins,
And there his interest in the ad. begins and there it ends,
And the same is true of nearly all his neighbors and his friends;
But they read the local paper every day, or every week,
And in its welcome columns all their information seek,
And you may be quite certain that the adds therein displayed
Are also read with interest and are sure to make some trade.

It stands to reason, anyhow, that what a fellow buys,
He's going to read and get his money's worth, if he is wise;
The father, mother, uncle, aunt, the daughter and the son,
Are going to read the newspapers, and so is everyone.
So it also stands to reason that a local merchants' ad.
Will there attract attention, be it either good or bad,
And the newspaper as a medium leads all other kinds with ease,
For that is where the multitude the advertisement sees.

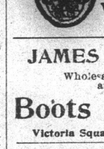
If you must draw the line at ~~lard~~ and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

USE COTTOLENE

instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.



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MUNICIPALITY OF RICHMOND.

NOTICE

Taxes for 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time within which rebate on payment of above taxes will be allowed has been extended up to and including the 21st day of December next.

R. H. McCLENTON,
C. M. C.
Dated 30th Nov., 1895. 54-1-376-1

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Pears, Plums, Prunes and Peaches, Ornamental Trees for lawns and grass plots, trees for street planting, small fruits, shrubs and evergreens. A large consignment of Gooseberries just received direct from England.

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Stage taken here for all points south in B. C. and Oro and Loomis, Washington. 222

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