

## MINING.—Continued.

dividend, one of \$5 per share on 8,000 shares owned by the stockholders, having been paid April 10, 1871. Its bullion yielded up to 1881 was \$8,010,768. It lies between the Savage on the north, and the Chollar-Potosi on the south. It has been assessed to the aggregate amount of \$5,086,000 up to July 7, 1887, the date of the last assessment, since which time the property has been self supporting. There was in the treasury of the company on May 1, 1888, \$104,097 77, of which \$88,000 was in gold. So, after payment of dividend there will be left \$64,000 in the treasury—together with the bullion product that may accrue during the present month.—*The Financial and Mining Record.*

**A NEW CHLORIDE OF GOLD.**—Some years ago a new chloride of gold was discovered by Prof. Thomson, but as his results could not be obtained by other chemists, who did not follow his method of production in its entirety, it has been assumed to be a non-proved discovery. Lately, however, by improved methods, he has completely demonstrated the existence of the new chloride. The process is very simple, and the result beyond dispute. All that is required is gold in a fine state of division, and a supply of chlorine gas. He took fifty grammes of finely divided gold, obtained by precipitation of the trichloride with sulphurous acid, and thoroughly washed, and dried to the consistency of thick mud, was placed in a weighed glass tube, a rapid stream of the gas was passed under suitable conditions, and the gold end of the tube slightly heated. Being kept afterward covered with cotton wool, enough of heat was supplied by the process of decomposition to continue that initiated from external sources, and in half an hour the action was completed. The operation was repeated several times with identical results, thus establishing the fixed character of the new salt, whose formula is Au-2 Cl-4.—*Br. Jour. Photo.*

**CONDITION OF COPPER.**—At the present rate of exportation, it cannot be long before American manufacturers will be compelled to buy American copper from France, and the price will depend upon the good nature of the syndicate. But in England and France the competition of outside producers will, for obvious reasons, be more keenly felt than here, so that American copper manufacturers, living in one of the great copper producing countries in the world, will find themselves in the curious position of being obliged to pay the highest price in the world for copper. More than this, our Government, for the protection of American miners who are assumed to be unable to take care of themselves, now levies a duty of 2½ cents a pound upon all copper ores brought into the country, and four cents a pound upon all copper ingots. When, therefore, the syndicate gets into full operation the situation of affairs will be this: Copper will be mined in this country, exported to France, the profits of smelting a considerable portion of it will go to French labor, and then American manufacturers will have to pay four cents a pound for the privilege of importing it back. When that time comes, as it seems now almost certain it will, the last vestige of reason for keeping the tariff on copper must be considered destroyed. The Mills bill, which, if passed, would cut the ground from under many trusts and monopolies, proposes to put copper ores on the free list, and to reduce the duty on ingots two cents a pound. That would at least be more sensible than the existing law. But in view of the present state of affairs it would seem that the bill might well be amended so as to remove the tariff altogether from copper in all save its manufactured forms. Even then the syndicate could fix market prices to suit itself, since an international trust is beyond the reach of control through tariff rates. But to make copper free would at least relieve our manufacturers from the absurd burden of paying a tax for the privilege of paying a domestic commodity shipped back to us from a foreign port.—*Providence Journal.*

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AYLESFORD, N. S., May 5, 1888.

The President and Directors of the Mutual Relief Society of Nova Scotia:  
Gentlemen.—Your cheque for \$2000 was this day handed me by your agent, in full of claim for insurance by your Society on the life of my late husband, James B. Kirkpatrick. This receipt is given expecting that you will publish it, thereby making known to the public that just claims on your Society are promptly paid.  
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**GEORGE BICKNELL**, Editor Daily Telegraph, MELBOURNE, AUST. "In 1875 was prostrated with a sudden attack of liver trouble. From '75 to '81 I had twenty of these terrible attacks. On the way to Japan, Capt. Connor of the "Genka Maru" recommended me to use Warner's Safe Cure. After using 15 bottles, I had a sound, hearty appetite, thorough enjoyment of life, things to which I had been a stranger for six long years."

**DR. GUSTAV WEBBER**, of Dessau, Duchy of Anhalt, GERMANY, May 30 1887, writes:—"For several years I have suffered with inflammation of the kidneys. Rheumatic Pains, etc., for which I go every summer to Carlsbad, and find a little relief. To this suffering is added a Diabetes Mellitus (sugar diabetes), which appears alternately with Rheumatism. With the use of the 15th bottle of "Warner's Safe Cure I have completed my cure, for which I am greatly indebted to you. My general health has apparently been restored. I repeat with this my sincere gratitude."

**REV. HENRY PLUM**, M. A., Archdeacon, Townsville, NORTH QUEENSLAND, Oct. 15, 1887, writes:—"During my long bush tours I have come across many wonderful cures effected by Warner's Safe Cure. For fever, so prevalent in the bush, it seems to be a certain cure. From what I have seen on my late trip, I should never start on a journey without my pack being furnished with a bottle."

**GEORGE THORNE**, Ex-Premier, QUEENSLAND, at Ipswich, Sept. 2, 1887, writes:—"I have recommended Warner's Safe Cure to many people who have suffered from different complaints, and in every case a cure has been effected. Personally, I have used the medicine and derived the greatest benefit from it."

H. H. Warner & Co. point with pride to the World-Round Fame of Warner's Safe Cure. They offer the above as genuine in all respects and true, so far as they know, with \$3,000 for proof to the contrary. Ask your friends and neighbors about

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**CAPT. CONNOR**, of the Steamer "Genka Maru," JAPAN. "Suffered from congestion of the kidneys and liver, losing four stone in weight, determined to give up his steamship, almost contemplated suicide. One day an American passenger recommended him to use Warner's Safe Cure. In two months use he recovered his lost strength, and was the personification of health and strength. "God bless the day I took Warner's Safe Cure," he says.

**GEN. W. F. NUTHALL**, of 10 Edith Terrace, Brompton, S. W., LONDON, ENGL., who contracted Kidney and Liver Disease in India, March 10th, 1887, wrote that he "was at times prostrated with the most agonizing attacks" from passage of travel. I was firmly of the opinion that I should never recover my health, as the long residence in India had caused so much disease of the Liver and Kidneys that I was beyond permanent help. In this desperate condition I began Warner's Safe Cure, and in eight months I fully recovered my health, and to-day am in its full and perfect enjoyment, never having had a particle of trouble since my remarkable recovery. As this was five years ago, I can safely say that the wonderful cure was permanent, and is all to be attributed to Warner's Safe Cure. —Author of "Staff Corps Guide."

**DR. WM. EDWARD ROBSON**, Late Royal Navy ENGLAND, writes April 12, 1887, from New Echam, Stains, Eng.: "My attention was first called to Warner's Safe Cure about a year ago, when a patient of mine suffering from Bright's Disease was cured by its use. Since that time I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases, with the most gratifying results, and I am willing to acknowledge and commend the value of this great remedy."

**WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY**, J. C., Privy Counsellor of the Queen, Sydney, NEW SOUTH WALES, writes February 21, 1888: "I can bear witness to the very great improvement in my health consequent on the persistent use of Warner's Safe Cure."

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