IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT OPENED

Text of the Speech From the Throne--Leaders of the Opposition Indulge in Savage Criticism of the Government's Conduct of the War Being Waged in South Africa.

London, Jan. 30.—The Queen's speech at the re-assembling of parliament today was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"The peace which had recently been broken in South Africa, when last I addressed you, has unhappily not been restored, but otherwise my relations with other states are friendly.

"In resisting the invasion of my South African colonies by the South African republic and the Orange Free State, my people have responded with loyalty and enthusiam to the appeal which I have made to them, and the heroism of my soldiers in the field and my sailors and marines, who were landed to co-operate with them, has not fallen short of the noblest traditions of our military history.

"I am deeply grieved that so many valuable lives should have fallen a sacrifice but I have witnessed with the heartiest gratification the patriotic eagerness and spontaneous loyalty with which my subjects in all parts of my dominion have come forward to share in the common defense of their imperial interests. I am confident I shall not look to them in vain, when I expect to sustain and renew their exertions until they brought this struggle for the maintenance of the empire and the assertion of its supremacy in South Africa to a victorious conclusion.

"A treaty has ben concluded with the German empire for the adjustment of the rights claimed by the two countries in Samoa, Tonga and other islands in the Pacific. To a portion of these stipulations the government of the United States has also been a party.

"A bill will be introduced at an early date to give effect to the scheme of federation which has been adopted after careful consideration by five of my Australian colonies.

"I have wached with cordial satisfaction the gradual development of my greater colonies into self-governing communities.

"The brilliant courage and soldier-like qualities of the colonial forces engaged in South Africa has already earned high admiration, and patriotic offers of assistance, which it was not possible to accept, have come from many other colonies, with populations of various races. I have received from the ruling chiefs of the native states of India numerous offers to place their troos and the resources of their states at my disposal for service in South Africa. These proofs of their loyalty to myself and their devotion to the cause of my empire have afforded me much gratification.

"I regret that owing to insufficient rainfall in the autumn over a part of western and central India, the harvests and pasturage have failed to such an extent as to create a famine. Timely measures have been taken by my government and by the native states affected to relieve the suffering and prevent starvation.

"It appears that service in South Africa may have the effect of disfranchising those taking part in it, and you will be asked to sanction a measure by which this injustice will be prevented.

"I commend your deliberations at this anxious time to the blessing and guidance of Almighty God.

After the reading of the speech the House of Lords adjourned until 4 p.m., and the Commoners reurned to the House, which also suspended its sitting until 4 o'clock.

IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's Savage Attack on the Ministry.

Captain Pretyman, in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne, expressed the deepest sympathy, which, he said, was shared by both sides of the House, with the sufferers from the war and the sufferings in Natal. He further referred to the feeling of admiration for the gallantry of the troops which was felt by all parties, and remarked that additional common ground for pride was the gallantry and national spirit shown by both Great Britain and her colonies. He also expressed the hope that after the war all race antagonism in South Africa would be obliterated.

Continuing, Captain Pretyman, who is a retired captain of artillery, said an inquiry was necessary as to how the requirements of the war had been underestimated. The Captain then appealed for the union of all parties in support of the government in its efforts to satisfactorily conclude a just war.

Mr. Herbert P. Pike-Pease, Liberal-Unionist member for Darlington, seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The Liberal leader in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then rose to reply, amidst cheers from the opposition benches. Sir Henry, commenting on the Queen's speech, said he had seldom known so little to be said in such a large number of words. As, however, the war advanced, it became more difficult and more critical, and he was not surprised that the government had not proposed a formidable program of legislation, as affairs in South Africa, political and military, would undoubtedly engage the present parliament to a great extent. The war was uppermost in all minds when the members separated in October, and it was believed there were troops enough in South Africa to rapidly clear the Queen's dominions, but their expectations had been sobered. Week after week had seen checks, disappointments and deplorable loss of life. In every instance the advance of the British troops had been stayed by large bodies of the enemy. But the country had again and again gone through greaater trials with courage and composure, and would not now depart from its high traditions. The courage and fortitude of the British soldiers was never more conspicuous, and they must associate with this the sons of the colonies, who had shown extraordinary aptitude in the kind of warfare. He appreciated the gallantry and devotion which led their countrymen to volunteer, but he wished to know the reasons which necessitated this unusual method of reinforcing the army. He and his friends had resolved to support a vigorous prosecution of the war, that the integrity of the Queen's dominions be speedily vindicated, and he imagined there would be no difficulty in obtaining the additional supplies necessary

"Here my agreement with the government ceases," said Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman then proceeded with a bitter condemnation of the administration, and the tone and temper in which it had approached the whole South African problem, saying that the narrowness of the government's provision for military requirements necessitated hostilities and asserting that its policy made war probable. He believed this feeling was largely shared by the house and was glad of the opportunity promised to express his opinion. The speaker repudiated the idea that they should await the end of the war before discussing the matter. This was the very time, he declared, for effective criticism and those wishing to disclaim responsibility should do so now.

"The ministers tell us," Sir Henry Bannerman continued, "that this war was undertaken to secure equal rights for white men. I hope they will transfer this laudable doctrine to this country. Many instances might be applied where too little consideration has been shown under Mr. Chamberlain's administration to the loyal Dutch of Cape Colony. The Cape ministers, who are as much crown ministers as Mr. Chamberlain, treated them in a manner ill-calculated to allay doubts and fears.

"The recess brought many speeches on this subject and astonishment at their statements. They now declare that it was inevitable, which is obviously an ex post facto opinion, and if not, the ministers are hopelessly condemned and ought to be hurled from power."

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour after a vain attempt to draw Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman into an admission that he did not advocate pushing the war into Boer territory, reproached him with waiting until the country had become involved in military difficulties to bring a vote of censure on the colonial secretary, which might have been brought, Mr. Balfour declared, at any time since 1895. In a general defense of the colonial secretary and the government's policy Mr. Balfour said, at one time the government believed the war would be averted, but had subsequently become convinced that the Bor government never from the first intended to give these franchise concessions; the withholding of which meant war. He denied that General Buller had expressed the opinion that the forces sent out were inadequate. On the contrary, General Buller had the common military opinion that the forces sent were quite sufficient. If the government had asked parliament last August, he continued, to authorize the dispatch of a large army, it would have been not only extremely bad diplomacy but it would have been impossible to persaude parliament of its necessity. Replying to the direct question put by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "Did General Buller go to Natal purely in the exercise of his military discretion?" Mr. Balfour answered in the affirmative. He then proceeded to rebuke the opposition for criticizing the war office, declaring that it was solely due to the efforts of the government during the last three years that the army and armamnts were greatly improved. "The opposition," said Mr Balfour are apparently ready to take upon their own shoulders the government of the country and the conduct of the war. I wish them well through the task. The government has not disguised from itself the magnitude of the task and if parliament should think it advisable to change the government at the present juncture, I can only say that I would support any succeeding government in the steps necessary to prosecute the war to the conclusion we all desire. But the government will endeavor to discharge the great responsibility so long as it retains the confidence of parliament."

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice then moved the amendment to the address "and we humbly express our regret at the want of foresight and judgment displayd by Her Majesty's advisers, as shown alike in the conduct of African affairs since 1895 and in their preparation for the war now proceding."

Lord Fitzmaurice attackd Mr. Chamberlain's policy, especially his failure to punish the raiders and the retention of Mr. Cecil Rhodes as a member of the privy council, together with "irritating and reckless methods that plunged the country into war before any adequate preparations were possible."

The debate was then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of Salisbury Defends the Conduct of Affairs.

London, Jan. 30.—(4:45 p. m.)—On the resumption of business in the House of Lords, the galeries were thronged. Lords Northcote and Avebury (the latter was formerly Sir John Lubbock) took seats with the United States ambassador, Choate, in the diplomatic gallery.

The Duke of Somerset then eulogized the loyalty of the colonies, especially Canada, and strongly deprecated the adverse criticism of General Buller, his remarks in this connection being cheered. He said he had every confidence in General Buller and in Lord Roberts.

The Earl of Shaftsbury, Conservative, emphasized the debt of gratitude which Great Britain owed to her colonies, and expressed satisfaction at the settlement of the Samoan question.

The Liberal leader in the House of Lords, Earl of Kimberley, followed. He said he was glad to learn that Great Britain's relations with other states were friendly. He added that he believed the term could be justly applied to the relations with European governments and the United States, and deprecated undue attention to the attacks of the foreign press His Lordship congratuated Lord Salisbury on the conclusion of the agreement with Germany, but strongly disapproved of the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. In that connection, however, he paid a warm tribute to the conduct of the soldiers in the field and to the loyalty of the British colonies.

The Earl of Kimberley, continuing, said that although the moment was one of the deepest gravity, he would entirely abstain from criticism of the conduct of the Generals. It was the duty of the government to select men to conduct these operations, and it was their duty to support the government. It was, therefore, unwise to criticise the Generals in these operations. He did not mean to imply that the Generals were not doing their utmost to fulfill their arduour duties, but the government would be wise if it made every effort to prepare thorcughly for what might occur in the future. Continuing, Lord Kimberley said: "We might yet meet a period of disaster, and although our relations with the other powers are friendly, it would be well to consider the possibilities of the future, and it would be well if the government prepared for all eventualities and all dangers, and be ready with the means to surmount them. The government does not seem to have been aware of the scale of preparations of the South African republic." Lord Kimberley also urged that that government ought to have been aware of the importation of arms into the Transvaal, and ought to have informed the Transvaal that unless it desisted it must result in Great Britain sending a large force to South Africa. He could not believe the government was so ignorant of the preparations of the Transvaal, and they could not divest themselves of the responsibility.

Baron Balfour of Burleigh, said the Jameson raid had closed the mouth of the government and prevented it from protesting against the arming of the Transvaal. But he added, the government must have known armaments were accumulating to an extent unjustified by fears of another raid.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in his speech, said it was the duty of the government to communicate with the Boer government on increased armaments, but as the first step, it ought to severely punish the raiders. The country had not reached a pass that, if the government appealed to it, it would not have supported the government in any preparations it thought necessary. He would do nothing to prevent the government from carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to the Earl of Kimberley, asserted that there was nothing in the stipulations of the convention to limit and hinder the importation of arms and ammunition into the Transvaal through Lorenzo Marquez. Continuing, the premier said: "We must join together and exercise all our powers in extricating ourselves from a situation of humiliation and not free from danger. I'll say the danger may not have easily been exaggerated. My country has commenced war with difficulties of the kind we experienced. We have only to look at what the northern states of America went through at the beginning of their civil war to see how easy it would be to draw a mistaken inference from the reverses we have met at the outset. We have every ground to think that if we set ourselves heartily to work and exert all the undoubted instruments of the power we possess we shall bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. We have work which appeals to us as subjects of the Queen, and it must throw in the shade all thought of party expediency."

Lord Salisbury then said he regretted that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, in the House of Commons, was about to bring this great issue into party controversy, adding that the only place where his action would meet with sympathy was Pretoria.

"Our effort, the premier continued, "must be to retrieve ourselves from the present situation, which cannot be allowed to last. This empire is a valuable and splendid but responsible possession. We must concentrate our efforts. If we do not tame all the smaller passions into one great duty, we run the danger of convulsions, which will tarnish the Empire's lustre, and perhaps menace its integrity."

Continuing, the premier said: "What were we to know about the importation of arms ? I believe guns were introduced into the Transvaal in boilers, and munitions of war in piano cases. We had a small secret service fund. If you want much information you must give much money. Consider the enormous amounts spent by other governments, especially the Transvaal, which, I have heard on high diplomatic authority, spent £800,000 in a single year, and the small sums spent by England makes it impossible for us to have the omniscence attributed to us by Lord Kimberley. I am glad he has not pressed an immediate inquiry into the action of the military authorities at a time when our generals in the field and many of those who could give most valuable information, are unable to appear. We should defer an inquiry to a more convenient season."

Later the premier admitted the deficiencies of the existing system, remarking that the treasury had required a power which was not to the public benefit. He had not thought of looking into past history, or examining the amount of blame to be attached to this or that minister.

Lord Rosebery, who followed Lord Salisbury, spoke with great force and earnestness. He asked why the premier made it so difficult for the-man-in-the-street to support his policy. The past conduct of the government would come up for investigation, he hoped, adding: "We have the right to know if, before the crisis, the intelligence department supplied the government with sufficient information. If not, dismiss the department. If the government possessed the information their responsibility is heavy. I hope that when the time for investigation arrives, those who have served the Queen will be covered with such glory that the eyes of the investigators will be dazzled.

"I was appalled at the nature and style of Lord Salisbury's speech. We have now 120,000 men in South Africa, yet we are with difficulty holding our own. The attitude of foreign nations is described as friendly. But that does not strike me as being so amicable as the word would imply. I deem it necessary to know what the government is going to do. Lord Salisbury said the cause of our disasters was the smallness of the secret service fund and the British constitution. But what is the government's duty? Some form of compulsory service must be introduced to meet the growing exigencies of the Empire, and I am sure the nation will not shrink from either that or any other sacrifice to preserve the Empire's predominance. That we should shrink from sending away vast masses of troops situated as we are, in the center of a universe by no means friendly to us, without having a hint from the government of the military measures it proposes taking to face the disasters we have met and the sacrifices we have made, is one of the most extraordinary features of the British constitution. I agree with Lord Salisbury that the country can carry this thing through in spite of the impediments of men and methods that have shocked it in the past.

Comments of the Press.

London, Jan. 31.—The general tone of the morning papers' editorials is that the reopening of parliament has afforded little or nothing to give the country assurance or to relieve it of a heaay load of anxiety.

The Times says: "The country is offered nothing but one more specimen of the ancient game of ins and outs. The so-called reunion of the Irish party means little beyond the fact that nothing more is to be squeezed out of theradical party, and that the coffers of Ireland in America are empty." The Times notes the absence of Mr. Timothy Healey, one of the ablest men in the Irish party.

The Daoly Chronicle says: "The opposition ought to have abstained from a resolution of censure. They might in all conscience, be content with the fresh crop of self-revelations which ministers disclosed last night." The paper then proceeds to complain of Lord Salisbury's "cynical levity, and of "the amazing manner in which ministers contract one another." It congratulates the Irish party, but says: "While Dillon carps and Healy sulks, no mere resolution can bring unity to pass."

London, Jan. 30.—Lobby gossip at Westminster this evening attaches more than usual importance to the meeting of the Irish nationalists, inasmuch as the event formally ends the former alliance between the larger section of the Irish nationalists and the supporters of Gladstone. Today reunion is based upon the principle that the united party must be "absolutely independent of all British parties." One of the articles of the new agreement is that the first chairman is to be taken from the Parnellite section, and there are many things which indicate the selection of Mr. John Redmond. Of the 80 nationalists, 53 were present at today's meeting.

FROM THE BOER STANDPOINT.

Mr. Montague White Speaks of the Causes of the War.

New York, Jan. 30.—Montague White, who was consul general of the South African republic in London until the outbreak of the war, contributes an article to the February number of the North American Review, which may be regarded as a statement from the Boer point of view of the influences and forces which brought about hostilities between the South African Republic and Great Britain. The circumstances commonly held to be responsible for the present situation he merely glances at. Among these he points to the discontent of the British element in Johannesburg, the clumsy diplomacy of Mr. Chamberlain, the activity of Mr. Rhodes, who he describes as "a disappointed capitalist politician, who has ruined his career as statesman by an act of mad folly, and who was burning to be revenged on those whom he had bitterly wronged." There were three immensely powerful, but unavowed forces, namely, greed of gold, lust of empire and a thirst for revenge. Mr. White devotes very particular attention to one influence which has commonly been overlooked, namely, the growth of personal rule as embodied in the high commissioner of South Africa.

A BRUSH WITH THE BOERS.

General French Comes Into Conflict With Them When Reconnoitering.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Friday, Jan. 26.—General French reconnoitered yesterday beyond Bastard's Nek, with a force of Hussars, Inniskillings, four guns of the Royal Artillery, mounted infantry, the Yorkshires, Wiltshires and a portion of the Essex regiment. Turning to the northeast he approached the Boer position at Riefontein, nine miles beyond Colesberg, on the wagon road, which the enemy had been fortifying with a view of falling back when they evacuate Colesberg. Cautiously approaching, General French shelled the enemy, who replied with artillery and infantry fire. The British, who were well protected, suffered but little. An officer and 9 men were wounded, one of the latter of whom has since died and three men missing. As the Boers were found in great force, confirming the reported reinforcements, and in a strong position, General French discontinued the attack and returned to camp.

A HUGE ARSENAL.

Sir Alfred Milner's Description of the Transvaal Republic.

London, Jan. 31.—A blue book was issued yesterday relating to South Africa, and covering the period from March last to the present month. Its most interesting feature is a letter from Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, dated November 30th, in which he says: "I have always regarded a war with the republics as a very formidable war indeed, owing to the colossal armaments of the Transvaal. In view of these I could not but anticipate a terrible struggle. The last thing in th world to which I or any man could look forward to otherwise than with the gravest solicitude."

In the course of the same letter Sir Alfred Milner dscribes the Transvaal as 'A huge arsenal." It is also worthy of note that on August 27th, he wrote to Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, saying: "Like yourself, I do not expect war."

Fifty tons of matte were brought down from the Van Anda mine last week to be shipped to New Jersey for refining.

Buller's Hopes.

London, Jan. 31.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing yesterday, says: "General Buller yesterday (Monday) read the following message from the Queen to Sir Charles Warren's force: 'I must express my admiration of the troops during the past trying week, especially of those regiments you specify and of the accomplishment of your arduous march.' Buller then told the men that they ought not to think because they had retird from their position that all their work was of no avail. On the contrary, in his opinion they had gained the key of the road to Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week."

Importance of Spion Kop.

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Frere camp, dated Friday, Jan. 26, and describing the capture of Spion Kop, says: "It is impossible to exaggerate the strategic importance of the hill. It was held by the Boers in weakly fashion only because General Warren's attack during the last three days had been one on the extreme left, two miles away." The dispatch add but little to what has already been cabled.

A Boer Dispatch.

Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 29.—Monday.—Special dispatches from Pretoria dated Thursday, Jan. 25, report that a collision occurred at Crocodile Pool between Boer outposts and the British, who were in overwhelming force. The burghers drove the British from their positions. The Boers had two wounded.

Fighting in the Philippines.

Manila, Jan. 30.—A scouting party of the 25th mfantry, while operating near Subig, were ambushed by the insurgents, and a lieutenant and three privates were killed and two or three privates wounded. A company some distaice in the rear, hearing the firing, hurried to the scene and recovered the bodies. The local papers assert, although the statement is not confirmed, that the insurgents lost 40 killed and wounded.

A Steamer Damaged.

London, Jan. 30.—The British steamer Energia, Captain Chaplain, from Tacoma via Hiogo for Hong Kong, before reported, arrived at Nagasaki, after being ashore and has 65 plates and 70 frames damaged. Her repairs will take 45 days and cost £6,000.

Tornado in Newfoundland.

St. John's Nfld., Jan. 30.—During the tornado last night, an express train on the Newfoundland railroad was lifted off the track and deposited in a bog some distance away, only the engine holding to the rails. The baggage car was burned, with the whole colonial mail for Canada and the United States. Nobody was injured.

Dynamite Explosion.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30.—Five hundred pounds of dynamite exploded at the stone works of the Sibley Quarry company, near here today. Nelson Burbe, an employe, was killed by the explosion, and Mrs Thomas P. Fitzpatrick badly injured. A region of fully ten miles square was shaken by the shock.

Our Mothers, Wives and Daughters.

Thousands of Them Suffer From Nervousness and General Debility

Paine's Celery Compound Strengthens and Tones the System.

It Purifies the Blood and Gives Perfect Digestion

It Brightens the Eyes and Gives a Clear and Soft Complexion.

No medicine in the world has ever done such work for weak, nervous, debilitated and suffering women as Paine's Celery Compound.

Women of all ages, owing to their delicate and sensitive organisms, expend more nerve energy than men. Their organs require vigorous nerves to insure healthy action. It is a fact worthy of special notice that suffering from acute nervousness is caused by weak and inflamed nerves.

For such troubles, Paine's Celery Compound is the true medicine for nourishing and strengthening the nerve fibres.

Weak and rundown women find in Paine's Celery Compound a wondrous strength giver and flesh builder. Sleepless and irritable women who use Paine's Celery Compound obtain true rest and sweet, refreshing sleep, the eyes become lustrous and sparkling, and the complexion clear and bright. Every rundown and ailing woman should give Paine's Celery Compound an immediate trial; it never disappoints.

The news was made known on the arrival of the steamer Miowera here Thursday night of the death in England of her former purser, Mr. C. H. Humphrics.

NOT "SKINNY" FROM CHOICE.

But Shattered Nerves and Poor Digestion Pulled Her Down—South American Nervine Cures the Nerves and Gives Perfect Digestion.

A lady down East, in writing of South American Nervine and what it did for her, says: "I am naturally fleshy, but la grippe upset my nerves and my digestion, and I lost 40 pounds in about that many days. Friends said I was going into a decline, but I used two bottles of South American Nervine and my digestion is now perfect, and I am putting on flesh again. I mean to take six bottles before I quit it." Sold by Goodeve Bros.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Maggie and Violet mineral claims situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: About two miles south of Trail creek on Lake mountain, near the Southern Cross mineral claim.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for John Gloyn, free miner's certificate No. 35485 A), free miner's certificate No. 29146 B, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 10th day of January, A. D., 1900.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

Young & Burnet, Rossland, B. C. 1-25-10t

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Defiance No. 1 Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of Kootenay district.

Where located: On Trail creek in the city of Rossland, bounded on the west by the Spitzee Fractional and Fool Hen claims and on the south by the Fool Hen and Golden Horn claims and partly on the east by the Golden Horn claim.

Take notice that I, R. E. Young (acting as agent for Smith Curtis, free miner's certificate No. 34,039 A and J. E. Poupore, free miner's certificate No. 10,849 A), free miner's certificate No. 13,446 B, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1899.

1-4-10t R. E. YOUNG, P.L.S.

TAX NOTICE.

Rossland Assessment District.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all taxes levied under the Assessment Act, are now due for the year 1900. All of the above named taxes collectible within the Rossland Assessment District are payable at the Government Agent's office, Rossland. Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz:

If paid on or before the 30th June, 1900:—

Three-fifths of one per cent on real property.

Two and one-half per cent on assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars, the following rates, viz.: Upon such excess of income when the sum is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

If paid on or after the 1st July, 1900:—

Four-fifths of one per cent on real property.

Three per cent on the assessed value of wild land.

Three-fourths of one per cent on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars, the following rates, vis.: Upon such excess, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-quarters of one per cent.

Provincial Revenue Tax, $3 per capita.

J. KIRKUP.

Assessor and Collector.

Rossland, B. C., Jan. 18th, 1900.

"Companies' Act, 1897."

Notice is hereby given that Edwin Durant of Rossland, B. C., has been appointed the attorney in this province for the British America Corporation, Limited, in the place of the Hon. Charles Herbert Mackintosh, and that the address of said attorney is Rossland, B. C.

Dated this 2nd day of January, A. D. 1900.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. 4t

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton.

W. DeV. le Maistre.

Daly & Hamilton.

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.

Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal. Rossland, B. C.

A. C. GALT

Barrister, Etc., Rossland.

Postoffice Building. Telephone 47.

A. E. HALLETT A. C. SHAW

HALLETT & SHAW

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