MINISTERS ADDRESS VANCOUVER ELECTORS

Premier McBride and Minister of Finance Tatlow Deliver Stirring Speeches.

THE RECORD OF THE GOVERNMENT

Collapse of the Liberal Bubbles---Mr. Rufus Pope Speaks.

(From Friday's Daily.)

At Vancouver on Tuesday evening there was a large and enthusiastic gathering, including many ladies, in the larger O'Brien Hall, under the auspices of the Conservative club, for the purpose of hearing Hon. Richard McBride, premier, and Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance.

The entrance of the speakers was the signal for an outburst of applause, and Mr. Charles Wilson also received an ovation. Mr. C. M. Woodworth, president of the Conservative club, occupied the chair, and seated on the platform with him were the Hon. R. McBride, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, ex-Attorney-General Wilson, Mr. W. J. Bowser, M.P.P., Mr. T. E. Julian, Mr. Rufus Pope, ex-M.P., and Mr. J. T. Williams, president of the Young Conservative club, Mr. H. G. Ross, Mr. R. Mills, and Mr. Dick.

Mr. Woodworth announced the programme, and expressed the pleasure it gave the Conservative organizations to have such a meeting to welcome the two speakers, and they no doubt were equally glad to welcome such an audience. Every Conservative in that audience was a member of the government in one sense. The presidents of some of the wards were with him on the platform, and they represented four or five hundred workers in the city, who were all heart and soul with them in their support of the government of the country.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow

after expressing his pleasure at meeting such an audience, said that perhaps as a member for the city he might not have been present at then meetings as often as he should, but he was there in spirit, and all the interests he had were in the city of Vancouver. Perhaps he could show some reason for it, if they would allow him a little time. When they came into power in 1903 they found the affairs of the province in a bad condition, particularly in the treasury department. They had to face a liability of $800,000 with less than $100,000 in the treasury. A large sum of money was owing from the government of the Dominion from what was known as the Chinese head tax. For some reason it was kept back, and it was a long time before they were able to get it. This made matters worse, and the banks notified them that they could not expect consideration after exceeding in expenditure the money they had in hand. The government did what it could. It called together the managers of the four principal banks of the province, and asked them for a loan to tide them over. The latter politely regretted that they could not do it, but the government did at last succeed in negotiating a loan of a million dollars with an insurance company conditional on its first holding a general election, and showing that it had the confidence of the country. The consequence was that it had to bring on an election at once in order to get the loan. Its opponents said it was trying to get a snap vote, but in reality the election at that time was as much a surprise to the government as to anyone, since it was necessitated by the financial condition of the country.

At that election they were returned with a small majority, and the first thing they had to do was

To Get the Loan Settled

They had to negotiate for money at once to save them defaulting in the payment of their inscribed stock. They found themselves able to get the loan of a $1,000,000, but only on condition that they showed that they could not only pay interest, but principal as well. To do that they knew they would have to increase the taxation. They gave forty days' notice and called the house together in order to introduce some of the most disagreeable legislation that was ever cast upon any government in British Columbia. They raised taxes and exerted every means to obtain revenue in order that when the house rose they might be in a position to show the creditors that British Columbia was able to meet its liabilities and pay the interest coming due on its debt. They passed bills and went to work to finish the flotation of the loan. At that time Russia and Japan were on the eve of war and the money markets of Europe were in a very strained condition. They succeeded, however, in raising $1,000,000 repayable in ten years at 5 per cent interest, and though this loan had been very much criticised he had been informed by those who should know that they were very fortunate to be able to place such a loan at that time.

After that their immediate necessities were over, and they were able to meet their interest and carry on the affairs of the country, and at the end of the next fiscal year they were able to show a small balance to their credit of something like $25,000. For the first time in many years they were able to show that the credit of the province had been maintained and they were able to live within their means. (Applause.) The next year they were able to do a little better, and this year they had been able to do better still, and had a

Balance to Their Credit of $268,000

It was true that of this amount $225,000 came from their share of the Chinese head tax and could not be expected in future. Having that money, however, they thought it their duty to expend it liberally in public works, and in Vancouver they were providing for the commencement of a court house which, when erected, should be a credit to the city. They were trying to open up roads and build bridges in the country. Perhaps in their anxiety in this direction they might have been backward in other things, but they were anxious to devote all they could towards opening up the province of British Columbia.

This year also they had been able to commence the work of reduction of taxes. They had reduced the personal property tax by a small percentage, and there were also slight reductions in other directions. It might seem small, but it was the thin end of the wedge that would bring them back to their original taxation. They were also elaborating a policy by which in a few years they might get all the taxation they needed from the natural resources of the province. These matters all entailed labor and were among the reasons why he had not shown himself as often as he would have liked to among his constituents, but if they would reflect that he had been carrying out his duty to the best of his poor ability, he hoped they would take that as an excuse for not being among them oftener. (Applause.)

Hon. r. Tatlow then touched upon the

Columbia & Western Land Grant

giving a brief resume of the history of the question. He showed that the government had agreed to give a land grant to this railway for each section as each succeeding section was completed. Part of the land had been given, but it had been earned for section 3 by the completion of section 4 and had never been given. They had applied to the government of the day for the land, but in the meantime casting out their hands like other people they saw some richer coal and oil lands in South Kootenay, and they asked the government to give them these instead of the lands originally intended. The government offered to do so and the railway company proceeded to survey the lands, and the crown grants were being prepared when just at the last moment the government withdrew the offer and refused to let them have these lands. Time went and exchange of government followed, and then the railway company came to this government and asked for lands. It was true they had not been surveyed as the law required because they had surveyed other lands which the government had afterwards taken away from them, and surely it would have been repudiation had the government refused to give them the lands after they had been fairly earned. It would have meant a blow to the credit of the province, and all the efforts the government had made to build it up would have been shattered by such an act.

Speaking of the

Midway & Vernon Act

on which the government had been very much criticised, he said that the charter of that railway required that to earn their subsidy they should commence the actual work of construction in January, 1904. They put four men to work for a while and then came to the government and asked them for the subsidy. The government was not sure whether the railway company had carried out their bargain, but said they were willing to refer it to the courts, and had done so.

The chief justice, in giving judgment, said that the company having turned the sod had a right to the subsidy, though he added that it would have taken 760 years to complete the railway at the rate they had been working on it, and he thought the government justified in referring the matter to the courts. The government was now quite prepared to accept that verdict and would pay the subsidy.

They had heard a great deal of the

Kaien Island Transaction

but he wished to say that there had been no bargain entered into by the government of which he felt more satisfied with the result than this Kai-en Island deal. When he looked at Vancouver and saw the progress going on, and the tremendous influx of people, and considered that the government of they day had given all that land to the C.P.R., reserving only two five-acre blocks for school purposes, when he contrasted that bargain with the bargain made by this government with the G.T.P. he felt that they had made a very good bargain indeed for the people of British Columbia. Had the terminus been taken to other ports, such as Port Simpson, the province would not have made a cent out of it, but at Kai-en Island they were entitled to every fourth lot, and one-fourth of the waterfront, with the first choice at that. The $1 an acre given for that land was a mere bagatelle. It might have paid the government to give the land for nothing, considering the results to be attained. Their opponents had tried to insinuate many things in connection with this deal, but the government at any rate was clean in its dealings, having refused to deal with anyone but the accredited agent of the Grand Trunk company. They had been approached, but until Mr. Bodwell could show that he was empowered by Mr. Hays to act for the Grand Trunk Pacific they had refused to deal with him.

Among other measures of interest to the province that had been passed was the bill establishing

A University

in the province. It was a branch of McGill, it was true, but the bill was such that it placed no barrier in the way of the establishment of a provincial university when the time was ripe for it. In the meantime they had the valuable assistance of McGill.

Another matter dealt with was the exportation of timber. They had used every effort so to amend the timber laws that it would be almost impossible to take a single stick of timber out of the country unmanufactured in future, and he hoped the day was soon coming when they could apply such a law to every scrap of ra wmaterial in the province, so that they could build up their manufactures and keep the money here.

He referred to the fact that times had never been better in the history of the province than at present, and it was due at least to some extent to the government's efforts to place the country in firm financial standing and to encourage home industries. When they considered that with a population of not more than 100,000 adult workers the province had been able to produce so much—in fact in per capita production it would beat any other country in the world, they should see to it that they gave the country that government which only the Conservative party could give it and place it fully and firmly on its feet. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Woodworth said it was given to some men both to do some good and be approved by their fellows. In the opinion of the Conservatives Captain Tatlow had achieved both.

Mr. Grant was then called on for a song, which was loudly applauded.

The Chairman then called on

Mr. Rufus Pope

who, he said, needed no introduction.

Mr. Pope made a jocular speech, complimenting the Conservatives of Vancouver on their patience. It was only three weeks ago that they had listened to him for an hour and three-quarters. Since then he had been to Calgary and there on the prairies he had time to reflect and had come to the conclusion that any party backed with such patience as that was bound to win. He paid a compliment to the ladies present, saying that if he ever dropped dead, he was sure it would be in the arms of some lady. (Laughter.)

He was not going to go again over the same ground that he had covered three weeks ago. As he had listened to the manly and straightforward speech of the provincial treasurer it reminded him that it always seemed to be the mission of the Conservative party, when times were hard and things were bad, to be called in to set the house in order. When everything was prosperous, then was the proper time for the "Grits" to go in, because there was nothing to do, but when there was serious work the Tory party was called in, and the provincial treasurer had shown himself a serious-minded man and equal to the occasion, and he deserved the confidence of his party. They were also fortunate in their premier, who was one of the most charming personalities he had ever met. (Applause.) He reminded him of many of the qualifications of their great leader, Sir John A. Macdonald. He had been in Victoria during the recent session of the legislature, and had looked down at both sides from the gallery, and it struck him that the opposition were proper specimens of the "Grit" party. They never changed, whether they were French or English. As they said in Alberta, you could pick them out by the brand. (Laughter.)

A voice: "How about John Oliver?"

Mr. Pope said he had noticed him, too. John was a pretty big man and talked a good deal, and he generally noticed that he looked up at the gallery before he began, and if the galleries were empty he did not talk. He believed he had as much honesty as the average "Grit," and that the tailor could sew up in his very smallest pocket. (Laughter.) If John Oliver lived another 50 years, anyhow, he was likely to find Mr. McBride still premier.

He asked the audience to recognize that the government was doing its best for the country, and at the next election, instead of giving them a single majority, to give them a strong Conservative majority, with an absolute conservative policy, broad and strong, that must tend to the welfare of the province. (Loud applause.)

After a song by Mr. Breeze, accompanied by Mr. Taschereau, the chairman called upon

Premier McBride

On stepping forward, the premier received such an ovation that it was a moment or two before he could proceed. He said that his experience in public speaking, as necessitated by his office, showed him that when making an official statement in the house, there was an atmosphere of dulness; in caucus, more than dulness, and often on the platform the atmosphere was decidedly hostile and it was certainly a treat to receive such a kindly reception as that accorded him by the excellent audience before him that evening. It was some time since he had the privilege of speaking to the Conservatives of Vancouver on provincial affairs, and it would not be out of place to acknowledge the great debt of gratitude that was due to them for the great effort by which in 1903 they had succeeded in sending five Conservatives down to the legislature. They could be proud of their representatives. For brawn and brain he would challenge any part of the province to produce five men that could compare with them. They had not only been alive to the interests of Vancouver, but they had been broad enough to consider the interests of the province as a whole. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Tatlow had just given them a straightforward account of his stewardship. Few men had had a more difficult task to perform than he and

He Had Done His Duty

in a manner that was more than satisfactory. It did not require platform argument or newspaper talk to make that statement good. They would find it in the present financial standing of the province of British Columbia. They had shown that there was every justification for the attitude of the government when they asked the taxpayers to go deeper into their pockets than in days gone by, and in a great measure they owed the results to the provincial treasurer. Mr. Tatlow had apologised for not being with them as often as he would like, but if he had his own way, he would be in Vancouver all the time, and it had only been by constantly impressing upon him the fact that the affairs of the province demanded more attention than Vancouver, that he had been able to induce him to retain his post.

He was also delighted to see on the platform his old friend and colleague, Mr. Wilson. Two years ago they had journeyed together to Barkerville. They had occasion to stop off at various places on the way, and he then found that if any man in British Columbia was regarded with great respect it was his

Old and True Friend

Mr. Charles Wilson. He had now withdrawn from the executive council, but it was more than gratifying to find him as a Conservative still with them. "And may he long be spared to be with us!" added the premier, "a broad, useful, painstaking man, and a credit to this city."

The premier then complimented Mr. Bowser, whom he said they had all heard a great deal about, and whom the opposition often heard from in the house. He was always in his place in the house, and was one of its most useful members, and if there was in this province a pronounced type of the Hundred Thousand club, go-ahead citizen of Vancouver, it was Mr. Bowser. His only fault was that he seemed to think that Vancouver was everything, and forgot about New Westminster and Dewdney. Mr Garden, whom he styled "one of our noblemen," was unfortunately on the sick list, and could not be with them, but they knew him as ever most zealous in the interest of the city, and no man in the house watched more closely the legislation that affected Vancouver. Mr. Macgowan was probably detained by his business affairs from being present. He was a loyal and painstaking Conservative, and one inclined sometimes to be more than keen in his anxiety for the interests of the city, and altogether a capital representative.

Many a time when the division bell rang and he looked down the list he was

Thankful to Vancouver

not because they needed the majority so much, but because he found in that majority such stalwart representatives as those from Vancouver city.

He wished to correct Mr. Pope's statement about their stingy majority in the house. (He (the premier) had never admitted that in 1903 they came from the country with anything but a large majority. They had 5,000 votes more than the combined vote cast for the Liberal and Labor parties, but owing to the division of constituencies they did not have the showing in the house that they would have liked. There had never yet been a moment when the fate of the government was in doubt despite newspaper reports—and they had newspaper reports in Vancouver. (Laughter.)

The workers in the Conservative clubs in Vancouver also deserved praise. They were toiling not for anything that they ever got out of it, but to keep the government in office for the good of the country.

They had heard a great deal lately about the iniquities of the Conservative government, and from some of the newspaper reports he would imagine that the members of the government must be looked upon as monsters in this community. He would go too far if he condemned all the newspaper reports, for while some publications were unfit to command respect, they had good newspapers that gave faithful reports and kept them closely in touch with affairs at Victoria, so that there might be no misconception of what was going on there.

In connection with the Kai-en Island transaction, they had been told that it was the most monstrous bargain ever made in the country, and they had been asked to believe the minority report published in the press over the signature of Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, and his colleague, Mr. Paterson. In a very short time the whole of the evidence in this affair would be published, and then the ST

Public Could Judge

for themselves. The house had ordered it to be published, but there was no desire on the part of the Liberals that it should be published, because they wished to pull the wool over the eyes of the people of the country by picking out certain questions and answers here and there to serve their own purposes, but when the whole of the evidence was circulated he would challenge any fair-minded man to go through it from cover to cover and place his finger on what jot of evidence would justify the charges against the government made by "Grit" papers and "Grit" speakers in this province. (Applause.)

The government had consummated a bargain that made the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific possible at Kai-en Island, and there were never any other parties to that deal than the G. T. P. and the government of British Columbia. They had been anxious that all the evidence in connection with it should be brought out, and had gone so far as to have the deputy attorney general attend the committee to assist in bringing it out. But the "Grits" were so anxious to find something wrong that they found the leader of the opposition stepping down from his position, and sitting there like an owl day and night in his endeavor to find something wrong. After all he was sorry that the people were not present when the Liberal leader brought in his indictment against the government. It fell so flat that some of his followers hung their heads when he asked them to swallow that report, and some of them had admitted to him since that they were ashamed of it. He would only ask them to read the whole of the evidence, and then they would see how much there was in this attempt to tarnish the reputation of the government of the country.

Speaking of the Columbia & Western land grant, he said their opponents had used it to taunt them with being the creatures of the C. P. R. He wanted to say that there was no corporation in existence today that had the slightest influence on the government, but when they were asked to do what was right and decent they would do it no matter for whom it was done. They would not be scared from doing what was right because a lot of people liked to get up and shout "C. P. R.!" He knew the agitation that had been going on

About Freight Rates

in Vancouver, and he sympathized with the people here, but he considered that a very unfair attempt had been made by the Vancouver board of trade to drag this question into the Columbia & Western bill. They had tried to seek an adjustment of freight rates in an unfair way, but he had refused to do it, and he did not think the people would want them to do it. He had sometimes taken stands that were popular, and at other times had taken stands that were unpopular, but he believed that if you tried to do what was right and honest you would win in the end. (Applause.)

The premier then gave a sketch of the C. & W. transaction, showing that the railway company was justly entitled to the land. The government had acted honestly, and when it came to the test, was able to command a clean-cut majority of eight on this bill, and it was known in the house that the opposition was not united on this question, but the crack of the party whip was heard, and while they could not support the stand of the opposition, they did not care to vote against them and withdrew from the house.

The government was so far from being the creature of the C. P. R. that one of its first acts on coming into power was to increase taxation on its stock 500 per cent. In addition to that the government had done everything possible to hasten the completion of the Westminster bridge, which was the means of bringing a competitive railway into Vancouver in the shape of the Great Northern.

Turning to the Midway & Vernon question, he said he thought the government was right to defer a grant of $750,000 on the strength of the work done by two boys and two men, and to refer it to the courts. As the government they were the trustees of the people, and it was their duty to see that the money of the country was not given away without good cause. Now that they had the decision of the chief justice they would pay out the money.

Speaking of Railways Generally

he said that in the past, half the time of the house had been taken up with passing legislation for the construction of paper railways and scaring away legitimate enterprise. The present government had discouraged that policy, and the result was that they had more railway construction going on in the province today than they had had ever since the C. P. R. was built. The Great Northern was building on the old V. V. & E. charter, without a copper of money from the treasury, and the C. P. R. branch at Nicola was being built under the same conditions. They had not given an acre of land or a dollar of money and they had more railway construction than ever before, and that was a pretty good showing for the policy of the Conservative party.

The opposition, headed in this respect by Mr. Oliver and Mr. Munro, had accused the government of attempting to destroy the educational system of the country. They had never attempted to destroy the school system; statistics would show that the burden to be borne by the people of British Columbia as compared with sister provinces was infinitesimally small. The result of the act had been a greater awakening of local interest in the schools. School districts in the past had been created from a system of political expediency. In his own district that had not been the case, but the people had accepted the new system loyally. If the expenditure for schools kept on increasing for the next five years as it had for the past five years it would swallow the whole revenue of the country and there would be nothing left. The act had brought about an awakening of interest in the educational affairs in the country, and at the end of 1906 they would see results in education such as they had never seen before. (Applause.)

Speaking of

The Lumber Industry

the premier said the result of the government's policy, in preventing the exportation of logs, had been seen in the sawmills that were being erected all over the country. That was their policy, to build up the industries in Vancouver, New Westminster and every other part of the province; yet the Liberals accused the government of getting after the hand-logger. He had seen men in Victoria weeping over hand-loggers when they did not know a hand-logger from a side of sole leather. (Laughter.) The government had devised the best kind of policy to help the hand-logger by appointing official scalers who would see that they got fair measurement. It was the policy of the government to build up the industries of the country and see that justice was done to all parties.

In conclusion the premier said he had always a warm spot in his heart for Vancouver. He remembered as a boy he had often come over, and enjoyed many a happy hour in Gastown and Hastings, and as he grew up to manhood he came here and mingled with people of this great and growing city of Vancouver, and he knew that they were a warm people, a loyal people, a Canadian people, and equally, he believed, a Conservative people. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Charles Wilson moved a vote of thanks to the speakers. He said he had listened with pleasure and interest to their explanations, especially on the Midway & Vernon question, on which he had differed from his colleagues, and at some other time he would explain his own views on that question. At present he had much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks.

The vote was seconded by Mr. Bowser, and carried with a rousing cheer for the speakers, and after an encouraging word from the chairman the meeting adjourned.

THE HEAVENS IN APRIL

BY PROF. DOOLITTLE.

Astronomer of the University of Pennsylvania.

By far the most interesting part of the sky this month is the region toward the west. The brightest constellations are there all crowded together between the zenith and the ground, while the whole eastern half of the heavens is filled with the first of the faint summer groups. The milky way also adds to the great beauty of the western sky, stretching along just a little above the ground, all the way from the north to the south points of the horizon.

The Planets.

But the most interesting objects will doubtless be the planets, the bright "Wandering Stars," as the ancients called them, which may be seen moving rapidly among the stars of the brilliant winter constellation. By the end of the month three of them will have drawn close together, their meeting place being the most interesting part of the entire heavens. In one little region of the sky there may then be seen the beautiful Hyades, with the Pleiades a short distance above them, while the three bright planets will lie nearly midway between these two groups, stretching in a straight line from east to west. So brilliant a spectacle is quite unusual. The winter sky attains its greatest beauty just as it is leaving us.

First of all, there is the little, red, planet Mars, which has been with us for so many months. On April 1, it may be seen just below Aries, as shown in Figure 1, and as the weeks go by it will move rapidly eastward, reaching N. Fig. 1, by April 30th, and M by June 1. It is as if Mars were running away from the sun, to stay with us as long as possible. The sun is also moving toward the east, passing along the path S F among the stars, but it moves a little faster than Mars does. Thus Mars sets a little earlier each evening; on April 1 it sets at 8:45 p. m., and on April 30 at 8:40 p. m. The sun will not finally overtake and pass the planet until July 15.

Though Mars is thus nicely visible for an hour or two after sunset, it is each evening drawing further away from the

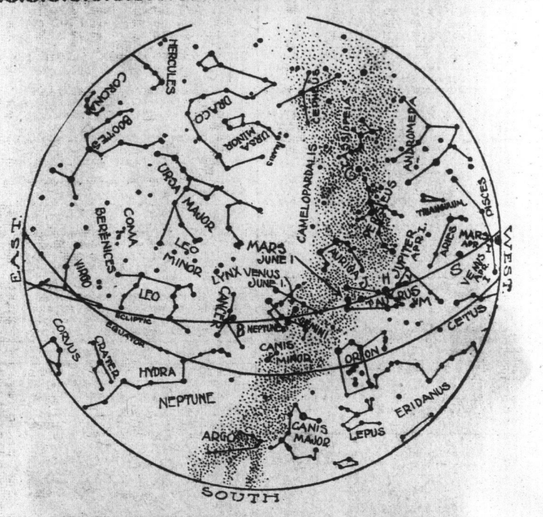


Fig. 1. The Constellations at 7 p. m., March 1.

Fig. 2. Mars, April 1.

earth, and is therefore growing fainter. If examined with a small telescope, it will appear very far from round, as in Figure 2. Possibly the bright little snow cap may be seen, and a few of the larger markings, but the planet is too far away for the fainter details to be visible. It will be remembered that Mars is more nearly like the earth than any of the other planets. Yet it is much smaller: its diameter is only about half that of the earth. On this account its attraction for bodies on its surface is much less. A man who weighs 100 pounds on the earth would only weigh 37 pounds on Mars; if he could jump feet high here, he could jump fourteen feet on this other earth.

The Planet Venus.

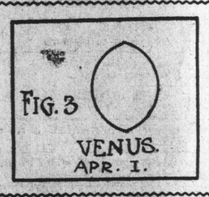
If the observer will turn toward the west soon after sunset, and look a little above the part of the horizon he has seen the sun go down, he will easily detect a most beautiful, silvery-white star. This is the planet Venus, which each evening will mount a little higher up in the sky, until finally it will become the most brilliant star of the heavens. From this month until next November, Venus will remain the evening star.

On April 1, the planet will be in the constellation Pisces, in the position shown in Figure 1. It will then set about one hour after sunset. On April 30, it will pass under the Pleiades at V, Figure 1, and by June 1 it will have moved entirely across the constellation Gemini. Venus will pass below Mars on May 5. The two planets will then look like a bright double star to the naked eye, while in a small telescope they may both be seen close together in the field. The sight will not only be a beautiful one, but it will afford a valuable opportunity to compare the lustres and colors of the two planets.

If examined with the telescope, the planet will look as in Figure 3, as the months go on, it will approach the crescent phase, becoming half full, as in Figure 4, on September 20 and a very narrow, brilliant crescent (Fig. 5), on October 24. It will then appear nearly six times as large as the present.

The cause of the remarkable changes in the apparent size and shape of Venus is shown by Fig. 6. At present Venus is at A, and to see it we must look past the sun, entirely across its orbit, a distance of 160,000,000 miles. On September 20, the planet will be at B, and on October 24 at C. It will then be only 26,000,000 miles away, and will therefore look six times as large as it looks now. Only the half of the planet which is turned toward the sun is illuminated. As the planet is now at A, we are looking on the illuminated half, and the planet looks nearly round. When the planet reaches C, its illuminated side will be almost entirely turned away from us; the planet will then appear to us a narrow crescent.

Venus is very nearly of the same size as the earth; its diameter is but 200 miles less, and its weight four-fifths as much. But we know practically nothing of the conditions on this planet. Certain dark markings which have been at times seen on the disc may possibly be continents and oceans, or they may be rifts in a heavy, dense atmosphere



which surrounds the planet. Or this it is impossible as yet to tecide.

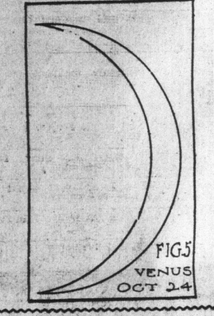
The Other Planets.

Jupiter is still in the constellation Taurus. Like Mars and Venus, it is moving eastward, but so slowly that both of these planets are rapidly overtaking it. The swiftly moving Venus will pass Jupiter on May 11, Jupiter being then one degree south of Venus; similarly, Mars will pass it on May 20, Jupiter being one degree, six minutes south of Mars. The interesting eastward motion of these three planets will well repay observation.

Neptune is in the constellation Gemini in the position shown in Figure 1. This body is also moving eastward among the stars, but as it occupies 165 years in making the journey around the celestial spheres, its position hardly changes appreciably during a single month.

The Constellations.

By 9 o'clock in the evening, the large summer group, Virgo, is entirely above the ground in the east, while the two brilliant stars of Libra, or the Balances, are just rising. Above Virgo, the group Bootes, or the Driver, stretches all the way from the equator to the Dragon; while beloow Bootes in the northeast the beautiful and delicate Northern Crown has now appeared. The Great Dinner is nearly overhead, and north of this the long, faint constellation of the Dragon is now in excellent position for tracing out. The observer should not fail to examine the little cluster of star called the Praesepe, at B, figure 1, nor the double cluster in Persens at C. Both of these clusters are beautiful objects in a small telescope.



THAT OVER WORKED, PLAYED OUT FEELING AMONG WOMEN

There are thousands of females all over our land who are broken down in health and dragging out a miserable existence, overburdened with diseases peculiar to their sex, apparently growing old while yet young. Often they have pale or sallow complexion, hollow, sunken eyes, with a lifeless look; the face has a pinched and haggard appearance; they are weak, weary and trembling, often extremely nervous, starting at every little noise. Many are low-spirited, and some are fretful. Some are apparently bloodless, with cold hands and feet, while others are flushed by an unequal circulation of the blood, dizziness, and sometimes dimness of vision, loss of memory, and often loss of appetite and sleep, and are wearied with terrible dreams.

Palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, smothering and sinking spells, shortness of breath and the sensation of pins and needles are all indications of a weakened condition of the heart or nervous system, and should any of them be present we would strongly advise the use of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They bring health to the broken down, energy to the weakened constitution, tone up the tired, overstrained nerves, and strengthen the weak heart.

Mrs. Edward Jackson, Hall's Bridge, Ont., writes: "For a year I was greatly troubled with nervousness and loss of appetite, and could neither sleep nor eat. After taking a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CANADA'S REVENUE.

Statement Indicates an Increase of $76,000,000 for Current Year.

The Dominion government revenue during March, 1906, was $7,255,187, as against $5,926,187 in March, 1905. For the nine months of the fiscal year ending March 21st last it was $57,015,562, as against $51,430,768 during the corresponding period last year. The revenue thus shows a fresh expansion, the returns for the month showing a betterment of $1,329,000, or 22 per cent, and those for the nine months of $5,584,000, or nearly 11 per cent. If the revenue for the remaining three months simply keeps at the same level with that of last year the revenue for the year should be between $75,000,000 and $76,000,000. If the increase keeps up at the rate so far maintained, the revenue will be $77,000,000, or $78,000,000.

During the month the ordinary expenditure was $4,543,672, as against $3,228,640 in March, 1905. For the nine months the expenditure on consolidated fund was $41,706,380, as against $38,720,365 in the corresponding period of 1904-5. The expenditure on capital account during March was $1,158,379, as against $1,599,674 in March, 1905. That for the nine months was $9,146,337, as against $8,595,029 in the corresponding period last year.

The Public Debt

The total net debt on March 31 stood at $259,104,631, a decrease of $1,553,134 from February 28 last. On March 31, 1905, it stood at $255,633,014, an increase of $3,471,617.

The sources of the revenue during March were:

Department.	March, '06	March, '05.
Customs	$4,381,122	$3,646,040
Excise	1,212,441	1,030,810
Postoffice	525,000	440,000
Public Works (railways)	748,562	623,382
Miscellaneous	388,061	185,953

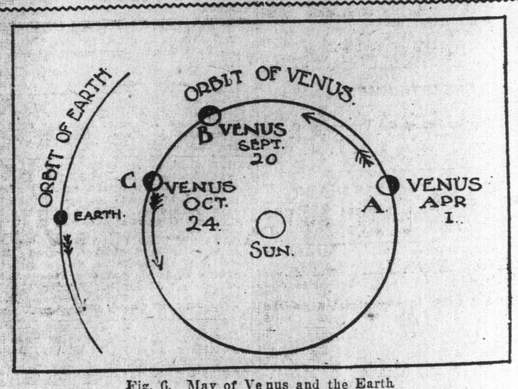


Fig. 6. May of Venus and the Earth