

BIG CROP LIKELY IN CANADIAN WEST

Weather Has Been All That Could Be Desired and Things Look Fine.

Ottawa, June 20.—Reports from the agents of the department of the interior in the western provinces, to the superintendent of immigration are of interest now.

The early season of the year, which opened so auspiciously, still continues promising for a great and increased harvest. The spring was backward and somewhat dry, but falls of snow, of incalculable value to the prairie provinces, have since provided moisture and invigorated the roots of the crops to a remarkable degree. This good weather was followed by rising temperatures and warm showers of rain in all districts, and thus the early summer opens under most encouraging conditions, with rapid growth and the promise of a heavy yield.

Some Late Frosts.

From all parts of the country west of Winnipeg the crops are pronounced safe, with the exception of a few localities where late frosts have delayed the growth of winter wheat, and the seed of rain in some places causes a little anxiety. These cases are so few, however, that they are of no particular significance, and do not interfere with the general and pronounced optimism felt in all parts as to the forthcoming harvest.

During seeding time and harvest, and particularly at the present season of the year, when the farmers of the western provinces look forward to ways and means of securing help, the agents of the department are reminding them to keep closely in touch with the demand for farm help and also the supply of men available in each district. Upon reports thus received the department issues a schedule, giving the names of places and the condition of the labor market in the western provinces, and also the wages offered. The publication of this schedule is an opportunity because of widely exaggerated statements published in some newspapers, which it was feared would be misleading and cause a scarcity of men in some districts and an over-supply of laborers in other places. The result has been quite satisfactory.

The tenor of the latest reports received does not show that the labor market is disturbed at the present time. In some districts, particularly in Manitoba and Alberta, there is a demand for farm help, but nothing above the normal. In other places it is noted that the supply of farm laborers this year is pretty well furnished by the phenomenal influx of immigrants. During the month of April and May this stream of immigration reached nearly 50,000 for each month. The numbers who came in April of this year equaled the entire immigration into the Dominion of the year 1909.

From this source the immediate wants of the settlers for farm help has been drawn. At Lloydminster, in Saskatchewan, the settlers have drawn their supply direct from Great Britain by influencing their friends to come out to this country and settle in that district.

MIGHTY IMMIGRATION

One and a Half Million Entered Canada in Ten Years.

Ottawa, June 18.—During the past ten years over one and a half million immigrants have entered Canada, of whom nearly 600,000 have come from Great Britain and a little over half a million from the United States. Immigration from non-English-speaking countries has totalled a little over 400,000.

The immigration department has in compilation a new pamphlet giving the facts and figures respecting the immigration of the past decade up to the close of the last fiscal year. The records show that of the total immigration from Great Britain since 1900 England and Wales sent over 400,000; Scotland about 115,000; and Ireland about 35,000.

During the past fiscal year the total immigration was 508,734, distributed as follows: From England, 411,444; from Scotland, 147,061; from Ireland, 3,940; from other continental countries, 45,206; from Japan, 271.

Deportations during the year totalled 734, and since 1902 the total has been 3,832. Of the total deportations over 2,000 have been English immigrants. During the past fiscal year 3,897 persons received admission to Canada from the United States were debared as undesirable.

The names of at least eight of the American States will soon become familiar to the inhabitants of the Levant for an American merchant has purchased that number of steamers from a Turkish company and has changed the Turkish names to those of American States.

A company has been formed in Cincinnati to erect a great mausoleum. This is to be a large building, where bodies may be taken by survivors who own no burial plot and who have no desire to buy one. There will be compartments in the building, arranged like shelves in a library, and on these the bodies are to be placed. By an evaporating process they will be reduced to dust.

No kissing ever occurs in Japan even between a mother and child.

TROUBLE WITH THE STOMACH

That Can Only Be Cured When Liver and Kidneys Are Set Right by DR. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY and LIVER PILLS.

It is customary to put all the responsibility on the stomach for indigestion and its accompanying discomforts.

This is all wrong, for almost always the liver and kidneys are to blame and you find among the symptoms constipation, backache, biliousness, and headache.

You will be surprised how quickly Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills will regulate the liver, kidneys and bowels and get the digestive system into good working order.

If you are in earnest about a cure, don't bother any more with mere aids to digestion, but rid the whole system of poisonous impurities by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, and you will know once again the pleasure of living.

This medicine gets at the cause of trouble and makes the cure complete. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or send for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

MAN PAID \$100,000 FOR BEING HONEST

U. S. Government Handomely Remunerated Clerk Who Exposed Frauds.

Washington, June 18.—Richard Parr, the customs department deputy at New York, who assisted the Government in recovering over \$2,000,000 in the sugar underweighting frauds, is to receive a reward of \$100,000.

This is in addition to the promotion of the department given some time ago, at a salary increased from \$3,000 to \$3,500 a year.

Parr, a native of Albany, N. Y., was a sample of sugar on the piers about New York in 1904 at a salary of \$1,000 a year, a comfortable salary for a young man, but Parr had to support his mother and his sister also.

While serving in this capacity he discovered that the Government was being cheated by the sugar trust by a system of false weights. Parr happened to know Mr. Loeb, Jun., who at that time was secretary to President Roosevelt. Parr went to Washington and told Loeb of his discovery. Loeb carried the matter to Roosevelt, and this resulted in Parr's appointment as special agent of the treasury department.

Roosevelt sent the young man out to penetrate the evil of the Havemeyer Trust. Loeb was so impressed by his work the Government now knows that the sugar trust has stolen some \$2,000,000 of stolen money from the Government treasury. Henry D. Havemeyer died of fear of prosecution, several subordinate officers are now under indictment, and jail and disgrace has cast black shadows over half a dozen rich and influential heads of the trust.

It was Parr who discovered that the trust's clerks were weighing on the Brooklyn docks used a false weight system, and by cheating the Government out of \$180 per ton raw sugar duty, and some idea of the enormity of the fraud may be gained from the fact that during six years the trust passed more than 75,000,000 pounds of sugar over the docks on which not a cent of duty was paid.

It came to the knowledge of the heads of the trust that Parr had this information, and immediately an attempt was made to reach him. In a roundabout way Parr was informed that if he would protect the trust he could have \$100,000 in cash and the trust would pay his expenses on a trip to Europe. Parr indignantly put the attempt at bribery behind him and informed Roosevelt of the occurrence. He says he got instructions to continue his efforts with increased zeal, and he did. At the time the bribe was offered Parr was receiving from the Government a salary of only \$3,500 per year.

Later he was offered a second bribe of \$25,000 cash if he would give up a little steel spring that Parr had taken from one of the trust's scales, the scales from which the full measure of sugar. He replied by having the fellow who offered the bribe arrested, but the evidence was incomplete and this trust's tool got through the law's net.

Later Parr heard of threats against his life. He laughed at these. The fact that a bribe had been offered to Parr's office in the customs house and succeeded in making away with some of the evidence the young agent had left in his desk.

Parr lives with his family at 414 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, New York City.

THE ROYAL BOIL

Physicians Say Kaiser's Trouble Takes Favorable Turn.

Potsdam, June 20.—The Emperor's physicians, Drs. Elliberger and Elinde, issued a statement today with reference to the affection of the knee from which the Kaiser is suffering. They state that the inflammation is taking a most favorable course, and that the discharge has now almost ceased. They deny absolutely the story published in the "Telegraph," declaring that the trouble is not furuncular in character, and that no operation was performed yesterday, adding that Dr. Bier, who was said by the paper to be visiting the operating surgeon, did not visit the palace.

The whole story is denied by the physicians as an invention, and a comprehensive denial has been made to set the alarm of the public at rest.

SUFFRAGETTES AWAKE

Hold Monster Parade in Old London and Promise More Trouble.

London, June 20.—Weary of inactivity, the militant suffragettes reopened their campaign Saturday evening with a musical pageant. Ten thousand women, with banners flying, and forty bands, paraded through the streets from Charing Cross to Albert Hall. There a great meeting was held in support of the movement, and it was opened with the singing of the "Marseillaise."

The two-mile column was wonderfully representative of all classes. A striking feature was a contingent of six hundred women, who had undergone imprisonment for the cause, each bearing a silver wand tipped with a big, broad arrow—the insignia of the prison.

Mrs. Drummond was chief marshal of the procession. She was constantly greeted with cheers as she moved up and down the line of march astride a charger, followed by two aides, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield and Miss Vera Holme, both of whom also rode astride.

The meeting at Albert Hall was presided over by Mrs. Pankhurst, and was most enthusiastic. Mrs. Pankhurst, Frederick Pethick, Lawrence, joint editor of votes for women, and Earl Lytton were among the speakers.

The leaders of the movement promise the Government a lively time from this on unless the Government quickly concedes their demand.

NO OTHER WIFE

Dean of Norwich Says Certain Stories of King George Are Untrue.

London, June 20.—The Dean of Norwich yesterday made a remarkable address in a church near Norwich, in which he referred to King George as "a man to my personal knowledge of an intense self-sacrifice and of high character."

He then mentioned "two accusations, brought, as I think, by that part of society which is no society at all, firstly, that the King is sometimes accused of insolubility."

"You may," said the dean, "take my statement as an undoubted authority that the King is a man of high character and of intense self-sacrifice."

The dean also mentioned "two accusations, brought, as I think, by that part of society which is no society at all, firstly, that the King is sometimes accused of insolubility."

"You may," said the dean, "take my statement as an undoubted authority that the King is a man of high character and of intense self-sacrifice."

Skin Diseases.

Under this name such troubles as Salt Rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Tetter, Shingles, Foriasis, Scurl, Itching Rash, Eruptions, Boils, Pimples, etc., are included. Skin diseases, as a rule, are not dangerous, but are unsightly, irritating and often terribly annoying to the sufferer; they depend mainly on bad blood, from one cause or another, for if the blood is pure and the circulation good no skin disease can exist, except it arise from lack of proper cleanliness or from contagion. To get rid of skin diseases it is necessary to observe strictly all the laws of health; maintain regular action of the bowels; avoid high living, eating only plain nourishing food. Cleanse and keep the blood pure by taking Burdock Blood Bitters, which unlocks all the secretions, and makes new rich blood by acting on the entire system.

Mrs. E. M. Myers, East Jeddore, N.S., writes:—"I don't think there is anyone in this Dominion can recommend Burdock Blood Bitters more than I can. I suffered terribly with Salt Rheum for six years, and did everything for it without relief. For curiosity sake I bought six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and it completely cured me. I would advise others to use it."

For sale by all dealers. Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

It is a libel. So far as his close friends have noticed him he has never been intemperate throughout his life. On the contrary he is a man who ever, from the point of view of health, has to be abstemious. He does not desire to do anything else.

The other accusation is still more unworthy, that prior to his marriage to the present Queen he had what is called a secret or morganatic marriage, with children by it. That is absolutely false, and the man who makes such a charge is a villain. The King is a man, who with a wife of like disposition as himself, has been wont during his leisure to sit in his garden with his young children around him just the same as any of us might.

**SIR ROBERT FINLAY
SPOKE EIGHT DAYS**

Counsel for Britain Maintains That Colony May Prohibit Employment of Her Citizens.

The Hague, June 19.—Sir Robert B. Finlay, whose speech occupied eight entire days, concluded Saturday the presentation of the British contentions in the Newfoundland fisheries case between Great Britain and the United States.

Sir Robert contested the United States claim that American fishermen are not amenable to British and colonial fisheries regulations, on the same ground that French fishermen were not amenable to them. Prior to the treaty of 1904 on the so-called French shore of Newfoundland, counsel said, France had always laid claim to exclusive rights, and for that reason, and in order to avoid a quarrel with France, Great Britain had abstained from pressing the question of jurisdiction over French fisheries.

But American fishermen, on the other hand, had never claimed such exclusive rights. The treaty of 1818 merely gave them liberty to fish in common with English fishermen.

Newfoundland's Rights.

Sir Robert subsequently turned to the question of whether American fishing boats could employ Newfoundlanders or other persons not of American nationality as fishermen. He maintained they could not, because of the treaty of 1818, which made only American inhabitants. He proceeded to argue that Newfoundland was entitled to forbid Newfoundlanders to serve in American fishing boats, because fishing rights were granted to American fishermen alone, and because that expression could not be interpreted to mean American capitalists.

Residents of the United States who sought fishing boats manned by foreigners to the coasts of Newfoundland could not be considered fishermen; only those who actually did the fishing were fishermen in terms of the treaty of 1818, and the license to fish was limited to those who had been granted such license.

He maintained further that a British colony could insist upon declaration being made to the customs authorities and upon the payment of harbor light dues by Americans.

**OPEN AIR PLAYS
IN DANISH WOODS**

Experiment Being Made in Woods Near Copenhagen.

London, June 20.—A noteworthy addition to the list of experiments in open air dramatic performances is being made in the woods of Klampenborg near Copenhagen. The permission of the crown, an open air theatre, consisting of a fine stage, dressing rooms and rows of seats for 4,000 persons, has been contrived in a glade, and by reason of its slopes and inclosing trees, could not be better suited to the purpose.

There are to be ten performances, all beginning at seven in the evening. The plays to be given are a national drama, "Hagbarth og Signe," and "Midsummer Night's Dream." Owing to the closing of the dramatic season in Copenhagen it has been possible to secure the services of the best actors and actresses in Denmark, and an artistic success of the highest order is looked for.

At the first performance, "Hagbarth og Signe" was played and the ministry and all the best-known people in Copenhagen attended. The price of admission was doubled on that occasion, the usual charge being 25 and 50 cents.

The experiment is being made by a committee of fifteen public-spirited persons, who have guaranteed \$12,500. It is not thought that they will lose anything by the venture. The rain problem has been solved by an ingenious arrangement by which in case the weather is thought to be unpropitious the decision to have no performances will be announced at 4 o'clock by a telephone and by placards on the taxicabs of the capital.

The profits arising from the performances will be devoted to taking poor children into the country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Municipal Buildings.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Having read with pleasure in the columns of your valuable paper the letter written by a taxpayer on "The City Hall Site," I would like to say, if I may, that I for one heartily endorse all he says in his letter. I think that Mayor Seattie and the other members of the council have the right idea when they say that a new site should be chosen for the civic buildings, and I also think that the "V," as suggested by the mayor, would be an excellent location to build. The "V" formed by the junction of Park avenue and Richmond streets, is almost in the very centre of the city, and is easily reached by the street cars, passed by the Wellington, Oxford, and Belt line cars, which make it a convenient place to find for those who would have business to transact there, and would also stand out prominently to the view of strangers visiting the city, as nearly all who visit the city indulge in the pleasure of a ride on the Belt Line, and also visit Victoria Park. If I know, for I have done it myself.

I think also, if I may suggest, that by closing park avenue from Kent street north (I think the street is correctly named by Mr. Dark, the "V" called Kent), and building as close to the park as is found necessary, that having the beautiful park on two sides of the civic buildings, it would be an excellent location not only for beauty and usefulness. The other two sides could be used for office fronts and show windows, as suggested by Mr. Dark. I would ask you also not to forget the fact that the revenue from the sale of the present city hall property, the police station, and registry office (which, I believe, has been condemned), would go a long way towards the buying of the land and preparing it for the new buildings.

I hope that the mayor and all those having authority in the matter have sufficient stamina in this project as they have proven to have in the past, to protect our rights and not to yield to the demands of the slow-moving and unprogressive body from the county council, who are opposing this movement, and are in favor of retaining the existing condition of the city buildings, the condition of which has been censured by every grand jury for years past (if I have not been misinformed).

I am sure that since I've been a resident of your city (the place of my birth and education), and I always read with interest all the new changes are contemplated, and I think this is one of the most important and hope to see it brought to a close with the mayor and those appointed to act with him succeeding in having their way in regard to the change in location accomplished, even if the city has to build the structure itself, leaving the county in possession of their unsightly and insanitary buildings.

A LONDON OLD BOY AND TAXPAYER.

London, June 18.

The Ladder Truck.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Just a last word in this connection. I noticed an ad. in your paper for a service truck for the city. I secured a copy of the specifications, and sent them to a large American firm, and after considerable delay they decided to tender for this truck. They told me also that the specifications were for a Seagrave truck, but that their usual tender for their own style of truck, the equipment to be the same as asked for. This style is used by fire departments all over the United States. I placed their tender in the hands of the city clerk, and in due time it was opened along with the Seagrave tender, the price quoted by Seagrave being \$2,250, and that of the American Company \$2,174, or \$76 less than Seagrave's, and this price in face of the fact that the American firm would have to pay a duty of 30 per cent, or \$550. This firm is no novice in the building of trucks, as they are the largest builders in the world of fire trucks. They were anxious to do business in Canada, and have been considering for some time the question of arrangements with a Canadian firm to handle and manufacture their goods. I made a special effort to secure this order, but all in vain. There is only one builder of Seagrave's trucks in Canada, and he therefore has a monopoly. One would naturally suppose that with a protective duty of 30 per cent the American Company would have been under the American company in price. Trucks such as the city is buying, I am informed by the traveller for the L. A. France Company, are sold in the United States for \$1,500, and notwithstanding the fact that labor is cheaper in Canada, and the protective duty, the Canadian-made article is higher priced, and not a whit better, if as good, as the American goods. Take the price quoted in the United States, \$1,500. Add 25 per cent for selling, for this is what is generally paid to agents for selling to municipalities, although the same agents will sell to private parties for a commission of 10 per cent—why it costs 15 per cent more to sell to municipalities than to private individuals I will leave the reader to surmise. Add the 25 per cent commission to \$1,500, and it equals \$2,000. Now, the American firm, after selling this truck for \$1,500, and paying 25 per cent commission, has a balance of \$1,125, and so make a profit. What profit must the Canadian manufacturer make at a price of \$2,250? It looks profitable, doesn't it?

When the matter was up in No. 3 committee, although the American tender was \$76 lower, one gentleman on the board explained, as he seconded the motion accepting the Seagrave tender, "What is \$76 in such a contract? Well, sir, it may not be much to him, but it amounts to five weeks' hard work to any one of a majority of the taxpayers in London, and surely is a consideration, and should not have been thrown away."

London, June 20.

ROBERT ANGUS.

Another vault near the altar contains the remains of George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Adelaide. The tomb of Edward IV. is near the west side of the altar. The remains of Henry VI. lie in the south aisle.

In the nave are the tombs of their

royal highnesses, the Duke of Albany and the Duke of Clarence, the brother and eldest son of the late Edward VII. The splendid cenotaph of the prince consort, his late majesty's illustrious father, composed of black and white Tuscany marble, and designed by Barry Trickett, stands in the nave in front of the altar.

Has Effigies of Kings.

The museum contains effigies of other kings and queens, as well as tiles, fragments of stone carving, and other curiosities that have been found from time to time.

The Jerusalem Chamber, another of the sights of Westminster Abbey, has now been closed, and can only be seen by special permission from the dean.

The chamber, which was originally used as the abbot of Westminster's ante-room, is chiefly interesting as the place where Henry IV. died.

It is not, however, realized by everyone how many English kings are buried on foreign soil—William the Conqueror at Caen, Richard I. at Fontevault, and his heart at Rouen, James II. in a modest tomb just inside the doorway at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.

It was to Henry VII. that Windsor Castle owes the beautiful St. George's chapel, although he himself reposes in a tomb in the chapel in Westminster Abbey. Queen Victoria and her husband, as all the world knows, lie buried at Frogmore in the splendid mausoleum erected by the queen to her husband. In the royal vault in the centre of the choir in the chapel lie the remains of Henry VIII., Jane Seymour and Charles I.

Rulers Rest in Vault.

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA

Pure—Wholesome—Economical

It is used by all the large Bakers and Caterers, as well as by the best home bakers and cooks. Food products that are produced in clean factories are best.

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But none of them have the audacity to say that they have a better Piano. Some people have been persuaded to buy the "just as good" as Heintzman & Co., because they were cheaper, with the result that after using them a year or two, in many cases only a few months, they found out their mistake, and then came to us and exchanged their Piano for one of our Heintzman & Co. Pianos.

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Is the satisfaction in knowing that you have secured the Very Best Piano in Canada

At any price, that you have an instrument which represents the perfected efforts of 65 years' experience in making pianos and the brightest inventive minds in Canada.

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Have bought and are using Heintzman & Co. Pianos. Sold on monthly or yearly payments. Call or send for price list.

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242 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

ODD MUSEUM IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Novel Undercroft Dates Back to Edward the Confessor.

London, June 13.—London now boasts one new sight, a new sight of things, which is sure to interest tourists over here for their summer vacation. There has just been opened what is known as the Norman undercroft in Westminster Abbey, which is to be used in future as a museum. This undercroft opens out of what are known as the "dark cloisters" and forms a sort of cellar to the old dormitory of the monks, part of which is now Westminster School.

For many years it was divided up by partitions, and used as a general lumber-room, but now the partitions have been knocked away, the place has been cleaned and whitewashed and electric light has been put in. One of the most interesting things about the place, which dates back to Edward the Confessor, is the effigy of Edward III., which is carried in his funeral and placed on his hearse in the abbey. The likeness of the face has evidently been got by some sort of plaster cast, for the features, with the exception of the nose, are wonderfully well formed and preserve.

Has Effigies of Kings.

The museum contains effigies of other kings and queens, as well as tiles, fragments of stone carving, and other curiosities that have been found from time to time.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—7:45 a.m. 10:50 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 11:35 a.m. 6:30 p.m. 6:50 p.m. 10:15 p.m.

Arrive from the west—11:20 a.m. 7:35 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 1:20 p.m. 4:10 p.m. 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—11:14 a.m. 7:40 a.m. 7:50 a.m. 8:00 a.m. 11:40 a.m. 2:00 p.m. 4:25 p.m. 6:38 p.m.

Depart for the west—7:55 a.m. 7:40 a.m. 11:27 a.m. 11:45 a.m. 1:40 p.m. 8:15 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:35 a.m. 4:40 p.m. 6:50 p.m. 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m. 11:35 a.m. 2:35 p.m. 6:10 p.m.

STRAITFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—7:25 a.m. 11:15 a.m. 1:35 p.m. 4:45 p.m. 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:40 a.m. 10:35 a.m. 2:45 p.m. 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:30 a.m. 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m. 4:50 p.m.

Trains market "run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive