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In England the ladies have entirely abandoned wearing hats, which is due entirely to this new discovery. It has been proven that Henna leaves contain the ingredients that will positively grow hair. That they contain this long-sought-for article is proven every day.

The Americans are now placing on the market a preparation containing the extract from Henna leaves, which is having a phenomenal sale. This preparation is called SALVIA and is being sold with a guarantee to cure dandruff and to grow hair in abundance. Being daintily perfumed, SALVIA makes a most pleasant hair dressing. A large generous bottle can be purchased for 50c.

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See our Special Bargains, finest goods, latest styles and splendid worth for the money.
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FAILURE LOOKED FOR.

The bilingual schools have been questioned. A member of the government has declared that there were not schools of this kind in Ontario, and yet the education department proposes to reorganize them and provide for bilingual teaching in them. The principals of the new schools will be English and the assistants will be French. The idea is to teach English only after the scholars have passed out of the first form, and in the beginning of the second year. The transition will be rapid if the plans of the department are to be carried out, and it is just possible that in the course of a short time the experiment

will be abandoned as a failure. It may be argued that English cannot be taught to the purely French, since it is not taught at home, and the introduction of English has to be gradual and persistent. At the same time there is force in what Bishop Fallon says—and he spoke out of a painful experience, and as the result of close study—that bilingual schools are bound to be a failure. The school must be altogether French or altogether English. It cannot be half and half. It is because that has been fully tried there has been so much talk and scandal, and of both the people have had enough.

COAL FAMINE IN SIGHT.

The coal men have been in session in Toronto, comparing rates and considering a question of public interest, namely, How is a supply of fuel to be obtained? The miners' strike, which continued for three months, has left direful effects. There is a scarcity of supply in Ontario, at the present time, and to the extent of 10,000,000 tons. The situation might be rapidly improved if the way were clear for the supply of coal. But it has not been mined, and cannot be for a considerable time. It cannot, therefore, be had at any price. A famine is in sight, and a coal shortage in this northern clime is a great calamity.

When the great coal strike was on in England, crippling trade and commerce, and stopping transportation by land and sea, the public demanded state ownership and control of mines. The state did not see the wisdom of this, but it passed a law establishing a minimum rate of wage in each coal district, and though the idea was at first resented, it is now well regarded, and why? The men who have been appointed to act for the government,

as arbitrators, have discharged their duty with a rare discrimination. All law depends upon a proper interpretation, and the English reading of law is the best and the safest.

In the United States and Canada the people, in this coal question, are in the hands of the Philistines. The coal barons can do as they please. A few men, who claim to be divinely led, can hold up the fuel supply of the continent. They can accede to the demands of the miners or refuse them as they please. There is no law which regulates them. Each difficulty or suspension of work is followed by a scarcity of supply, and an increase in price. The present outlook is very discouraging. Something must be done to protect the public, and the United States government must act. Public ownership may not be the cure. The miners can strike when they like, whether the mines are owned by the government or the private corporation. The nation can provide for the adjustment of difficulties, and the United States is behind the mother country in the machinery it has for the settlement of strikes.

A STRUGGLE FOR OFFICE.

Theodore Roosevelt is not to be the president of the United States for a third time, and is not to become a dictator of the nation. At one time it looked as if this were to be the case. That the man came dangerously near to this realization is a tribute to his tremendous energy and power. One recalls the defeat that met him in several states when he butted into their elections, and in a preliminary test of his strength. Any other man receiving his jolt would have been satisfied, and would have gone into permanent obscurity. But he emerged from his retreat at Oyster Bay with new plans and purposes, and it is truly wonderful how he forged to the front.

No one expected him to do so well. He was against an opponent of great popularity. Mr. Taft was his conception of the ideal candidate. Mr. Taft had made a pretty good president. Mr. Taft had served the people faithfully and well. There was no reason why he should leave office at the end of one term save and excepting that Roosevelt was anxious to resume his rule of public men. Mr. Taft, therefore, made a strong candidate, and one hard to beat.

The early stages of the campaign were discouraging to Mr. Roosevelt. He lost heavily at the outset. He gained towards the close. He had conducted a whirlwind tour of the states, and had reason to believe that his was a name to conjure with. Success would surely be his when the party convention met in Chicago. There, however, he was disappointed. The cleverest politicians at large were at work. Mr. Taft had the best of them, and their skill was soon discovered in the seating of delegates, and in the all-too-evident stealing of some of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters. It is not remarkable that his managers became alarmed, and that on their appeal he personally assumed the direction of his cause. It was

eminently fit that he should test the voting capacity of the convention. It was not surprising that he should evoke a demonstration of surpassing interest; that his entrance into Chicago should be followed by a political eruption of an unparalleled kind. Yet all in vain. The one supreme contest, over the chairmanship, should have been sufficient. He did not poll the majority of votes. Under his guidance an attempt was made to stampede the convention, without result. His weakest point was reached when he challenged the votes from certain states, and became the self-constituted Committee of Credentials. He staked his all and lost.

He has given to the world a proof of his personal magnetism; he has asserted, in a rare degree, what one man can do when he is determined; and he will not probably disappear because of his defeat now. Later he may bob up secretly, and once more, with perhaps with success, re-appear what he regards as his political birth-right. For the present he is out of the running. So is Mr. Taft. Both have figured in an unseemly scrap. The world has witnessed the spectacle of two candidates for the presidency in a bitter and nasty quarrel. They have tried to look dignified, but at times they have lost their tempers and have been pictured by cartoonists as slime throwers. How can the people esteem and respect them? How could the man who called him opponent a thief and a thief and a liar hope to preside over a nation's affairs with decorum?

The American system is not idealistic. The man who occupies high office should reach it without discredit. He may have his ambitions, but it should be for the people to elevate him to a place where he may hold the balance of power and rule impartially and righteously. After all, give us the monarchy as it is maintained in Britain.

EDITORIAL NOTES

If the people who attend hand concerts in Macdonald Park are to enjoy themselves they must be supplied with seats. The occupants of those seats would not object to pay a small fee for the accommodation.

W. S. Calvert denies that he is the mysterious individual who secured \$3,000 of the Farmers' bank money. Mr. Travers will have to break the spell and tell who is represented by the mystic letter "C."

The further hearing of the North-West railway grievance has been postponed. The loss which the country has sustained by the death of Judge Mabey is being made more and more apparent.

Mr. Ruddick, the federal dairy commissioner, explains that butter is high now because it is the best (off June grass), and that it is being packed away in cold storage for winter use. It would be all right if the consumer

got the benefit of lower prices later on, but he doesn't. He is hit by high prices at every season.

If New Brunswick does not get a big slice of the federal grant for good roads its government will be very lax. The federal government should be made to keep its governments, and just now it is willing to promise anything.

The Ringlings (of circus fame) are said to carry a preacher, or pastor, with them, and on Sundays attendance upon his ministrations is compulsory. This preacher is the custodian of the staff's morals, and it is assumed that he is a very busy man.

The politicians at the Chicago convention garnered their speeches with copious quotations from scripture. And Bryan, writing for the New York World, says it was the undoing of the delegates. Many did not understand the references and had to lay them away for later study.

New Brunswick, a small province, and very susceptible to federal influence has elected a conservative legislature. It is fully as lopsided as British Columbia, and will have a similar experience. Later on the people may be sorry that they did not see that the opposition was not very materially strengthened.

Montreal's infant mortality is at the rate of 210 per thousand, and the medical health officer proposes to send commissioners to Europe to find out how it may be reduced. Dr. Helen MacMurphy can supply the information. It is to be had gratuitously in the government pamphlet which she has edited.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

No Lessons Learned.
Ottawa Citizen.
The professional adviser of the British board which makes the regulations for ocean liners says that no lessons have been learned from the Titanic disaster. In that case the board must be like the Bourbons, who learned nothing and forgot nothing.

Sure of Its Men.
Toronto News.
We have a prime minister who appreciates the seriousness of the crisis, who reflects the sentiment of the Canadian people and who, therefore, may be depended upon to act promptly with the advice of the British admiralty which he is about to seek in person.

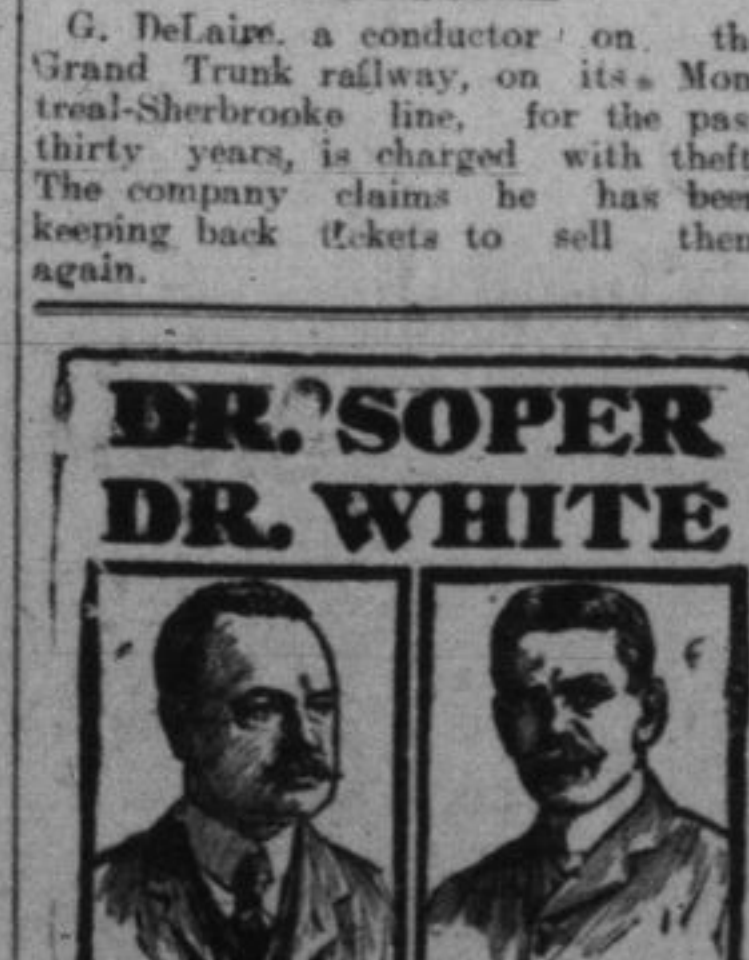
Mr. Rowell's Work.
Toronto Mail.
"Though his (Mr. Rowell's) abolitionist campaign will not serve his political ambition, his labor in that behalf will not be lost. Should he succeed in developing opinion to the point of demanding that the bar be abolished, Sir James Whitney's government, always keeping pace with public opinion, and always responsive to it, will effect the reform."

Paderewski.
If there is any truth in the report of M. Paderewski's treatment at the hands of some South African citizens, South Africa must be in a bad way both artistically and morally. It is one thing to be indifferent to art, however lamentable it may be for a man to be deemed in any appreciation of music or painting; it cannot be said that his deficiency is a moral defect. But when he carries his lack of appreciation into the artist's camp, and wantonly insults what he does not understand, he is as culpable as the atheist who makes a mock of the pictures and statues of the God and the saints in whom he does not believe. The South Africans who could see nothing in Paderewski's piano-playing were entitled to their ignorance, but they cannot be defended for insulting the pianist, to "stop that noise" when he was playing "so gently," according to his account) aboard ship, "I don't mind telling you," Paderewski is reported to have said to an interviewer, "that in Port Elizabeth a group of men behaved in a most insulting manner. One of them came up to me in the street and said, 'You're Paderewski, aren't you?' He then went off without waiting for an answer, and he and his friends roared with laughter." Some South Africans, comments an English newspaper, are not educated up to Paderewski.

Campbell Bros' Straw Hats
Are the popular ones. See them.

G. DeLair, a conductor on the Grand Trunk railway, on its Montreal-Sherbrooke line, for the past thirty years, is charged with theft. The company claims he has been keeping back tickets to sell them again.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE



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Special, 75c per Suit.
COMBINATION SUITS,
French Balbriggan, knee or full
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\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
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With separate collar to match,
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NEW ONTARIO NEEDS

GOOD ROADS AND PROGRESSIVE IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Overbooming of the West and Opposition of the Lumbering Interests Have Retarded Development of New Ontario.

Toronto, June 21.—This morning there left Toronto, by special train, delegations from Kainey River, Kenora, Fort William, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Thessalon, Bruce Mines, Sudbury, and the Cobalt country. There were hundreds of delegates to take part in the New Ontario day programme.

At 9:30 a.m., the delegates, headed by W. H. Munro, Sault Ste. Marie, formed up on Bay street, alongside of the headquarters of the New Ontario day committee, and marched to the parliament buildings, where a conference was held with the Ontario cabinet about the needs of New Ontario. The four western districts of New Ontario presented a petition, asking that two million dollars, of the five million dollar grant, be spent from the Algoma boundary westwards. The speakers from Port Arthur and eastwards urged that the great needs of that portion of the province were good roads and a progressive immigration policy.

The Sault Ste. Marie delegation spoke of giving some form of assistance to the settler and the fact that a great deal of good land was taken up by fake settlers and on the further fact that the lumber license unduly hampered the settlement of the great district of Algoma.

The Sudbury speakers referred to the needs of that great district while a couple of speakers from North Bay spoke of the development of the silver district and the clay belt.

At noon the Toronto Board of Trade dined the visitors in the arena, several hundred sitting down to the tables. The object of the movement was to endeavor to give Toronto and Old Ontario a new viewpoint with regard to the country north of the French river, as to its climate and its agricultural possibilities. New Ontario is seven times as large as Old Ontario, and has several times as much arable land. Its climate, New Ontario people firmly believe, is more pleasant than the country around Toronto, from the

GOING TO BE COOL AS A CUCUMBER

The fellows who had the foresight to drop into the office and leave an order for a new gas service.

They are the ones who, when the hot, stifling days roll around, are going to be cool and comfortable, and enjoy the many advantages derived by the use of gas for cooking.

CHEAP, CLEAN, CONVENIENT.

A card addressed to the office of the Works, Queen Street or phone 197, will bring the necessary information.

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GENERAL MANAGER.

Canada Life Assurance Company

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Miss Mary McWatt, daughter of Judge McWatt, of Sarnia, was left \$161,000 in the will of a Mrs. Cook, of Toronto.

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