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Sets, 7.95, 10.00  
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**Ferns**  
inch pots, Each, .10,  
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**EGG GARDEN.**  
eggotias, Heliotropes,  
dozen ..... .50  
Castor Oil Plants, 3  
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um), 4 for ..... .25  
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**bbons**  
bons, in newest black  
hite with polka dots;  
er hair bows and hat  
Yard ..... .25  
bbon, white ground,  
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# SENATE JOINS ON RECIPROcity BILL

**Lafollette Announces Determination to Press Amendments Covering Wool, Cotton, Iron, Steel and Sugar - Adverse Report by Finance Committee Only Saved by Tie Vote.**

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The battle lines on the Canadian reciprocity agreement were squarely drawn in the senate to-day, when in accordance with a message committee report the bill without recommendation. Favorable and adverse views were presented by senators and the way cleared for the long slide of discussion in open session. Messrs. McCumber and Lafollette submitted reports outlining their individual views in opposition to reciprocity, and Mr. Williams presented the views of himself and Messrs. Stone and Kern favorable to the measure. The debate will begin to-morrow with speeches in opposition to the bill by Senators Curtis and McCumber. The exchange of views on the bill was general. Mr. Dixon expressed surprise and regret that the committee had not been able to bring in a recommendation for or against the bill, and in so doing elicited a series of statements regarding the course of the bill. One of these was made by Senator Heyburn, who brought out the facts regarding the motion in committee reported in the bill adversely. He said that he had presented this motion and that it had been lost by a vote of 7 to 7, thus no man who believed either in support for revenue only or in a protective tariff, could consistently give it his support.

Senator Lafollette in an individual report presented adverse views on the reciprocity bill. He said it was perfectly consistent for one who believed in free trade to support the bill, but that no man who believed either in support for revenue only or in a protective tariff, could consistently give it his support. In the belief that duties should represent the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, with others it contended, said he believed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was pending for reductions in duties to that level, in so far as the information then at hand furnished to that effect. "I shall continue to advocate tariff legislation based upon that principle. I believe in the reciprocity bill which is reciprocity with Canada. The mutual give and take of tariff concessions between our country and our world neighbors offers the only way down by which we can get the best welfare of all concerned. But I protest against this proposed revision of our tariff by executive mandate. I protest against this diplomatic bargain that is masquerading in the guise of reciprocity. It is not reciprocity. It is not a fair exchange of tariff advantages between our citizens and the citizens of Canada. It is a tariff trade in special interest, selfish, negotiated in secret and brought into the open with the attractive name of reciprocity as a bid for the favor of the public. It is a people who believe sincerely in reciprocity that is genuine. This agreement is not in the interest of living is not to be found in such a tariff compact as that represented in the pending bill. It is not necessary to wrong any class or do injustice to any interests in order to benefit the consumer. And it is scarcely less than criminal to make a surrender of the benefit of any unlawful combination.

Who Would Benefit?  
It is not the farmer, it is not the consumer for whom these negotiations were made. It was made to benefit the railroad, the miller, the packer, the newspaper publisher. The newspaper publishers are promised a free market for print paper, for which they expend about \$50,000,000 annually. No one who investigates the conditions of newspaper publishing in this country have been compelled to purchase their supply of print paper can escape the conclusion that the publishers have been subjected to extortion. The conditions under which the publishers are forced to conduct their business are intolerable. These conditions call for action which will afford immediate relief. The great injustice proposed of the bill seems to me to be to recognize no principle of right and fair dealing that would permit me to support it in its present form. If, however, it is enacted into law, it should not pass without amendments in the interest of the great body of consumers, including the farmers, who are compelled to carry all the burden of the president's loan-pact. I propose to offer amendments providing for a complete revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, revision of the rates on structural iron and steel and certain other paragraphs of that act which are amendable. Such revision downward will be reducing our government revenue less than \$10,000,000 annually, will effect a reduction in the cost of living by lowering prices of the consuming public, aggregating more than \$200,000,000 a year."

**STORM KNOCKED DOWN TENTS.**  
KINGSTON, June 13.—(Special.)—A big rain storm which knocked down all the tents was the feature of the first day's camp at Barfield, P. E. Corner of the 4th Regiment, Co. B, in the hospital. He had a fall and his nose was broken. He also suffered a big gash in his chin, which required several stitches.

**WILL OPEN NEW BRIDGE**  
Wilton-avenue Structure in Partial Use by July 15.  
The new Wilton-ave bridge will be open to traffic, in part at least, by July 15. It will be a concrete bridge, 1,000 feet long, and will provide a roadway provided from River-st. to Munro-st. across the new structure. The whole roadway will not be completed because of the construction of the trunk sewer along the east side. Only half the filling will be done until the sewer is completed, which will perhaps be about two months hence. Any way this will provide a thirty-foot roadway for an approach in the meantime, and the partial opening of the bridge will be a great convenience for traffic.

**DIDN'T SCENT MURDER**  
Police Say It Was Uncle Whose Screams Were Heard.  
The police are not deeply impressed with sinister rumors regarding the death of John J. Tark, the 15-year-old Chinese lad who hanged himself at 65 West Queen-st. Friday night. The body was found early Saturday morning. Some of the neighbors were coming from the house in the early hours of the morning. This is explained by the boy's uncle, with whom he lived, by the fact that when the men working in the laundry went up to bed one of them bumped into the swinging body and cried out. Others, thinking there was a girl in the house, also rushed upstairs. The lad's body was buried yesterday afternoon at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Coroner Rowe will continue the inquest at the morgue to-night.

**1800 MEN ON STRIKE.**  
MONTREAL, June 13.—Eighteen hundred men from the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's and the Dominion Steel Car Company's cars shops are now on strike at Turcot and Ville St. Paul, demanding an increase of two cents an hour. The strikers held a meeting to-night and stated that they would receive fortnightly pay Saturday, and, although without union funds, they are able to completely tie up the work of the companies, which have rush orders for 3000 cars. The members of the board of trade, who left the Union Station last night, in the C.P.R. for Cobalt and the P.O. for Montreal. Ten cars, including 8 sleepers, the S.P. private car and a dining car, comprised the train. There were 19 altogether, including J. L. English and Fred Dene of the E. & N. Railway Commission. The members of the press who accompanied the party included W. J. Douglas, Mail and Empire. Hon. Robert Jeffrey, Globe; J. E. Atkinson, Star; E. Smith, News; and H. Wilcott, World.

# Prominent Figures at the Anglican Synod, Which Opened Yesterday



VEN. ARCHDEACON CODY, BISHOP SWEENEY, HON. S. H. BLAKE.

**ASSEMBLY APPROVES ARBITRATION TREATY**  
Rearranges Superintendency of Home Missions—Questions on Church Union for Submission.  
OTTAWA, June 13.—No matter which has come before the Presbyterian General Assembly has evoked more hearty enthusiasm than did the motion on the arbitration proposal as introduced by Principal Forrest of Dalhousie University, Halifax, this afternoon. The resolution was introduced by Principal Forrest and seconded by Principal Patrick of Winnipeg. "Rarely, if ever," said Principal Patrick, "has a more important question been before any assembly. For the first time in the history of mankind it is proposed that all possible questions of controversy between Great Britain and the United States should be remitted to arbitration. The principle of arbitration has been met with increasing favor in the last three decades, but until the present moment every government in the world reserved to itself freedom of action as regards certain questions and to settle for themselves whether or not to resort to war when their honor was at stake. A new era seems dawning. No one is more pleased than the people of Canada. We see a practical working out of the proposal in the thousands of miles of boundary which are the subject of the arbitration. I am sure all in this assembly are of one mind and profoundly grateful that the proposal so born of the spirit of our Lord and Master and so gratefully accepted by every Christian is brought forward by the most representative men of the United States and the British Empire. Lord Robertson and the arbitration treaty should be a great day, he said, when the two nations would stand shoulder to shoulder for peace, and a greater blessing than the arbitration idea for settling all questions would permeate the whole world. The whole church and the whole of Canada stands for the arbitration of the British connection and for peace with the United States and with the whole world. Rearrangement of Missions. The resignation of Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren of Toronto as general secretary of the home missions, has resulted in a rearrangement of the forces in the Presbyterian assembly. Rev. A. S. Grant of Toronto was appointed general superintendent of missions, the assembly voting to increase his salary to \$3,000 a year and will also have a secretary to be appointed by the home missions committee. Rev. Dr. Carmichael of Winnipeg will continue as superintendent for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but his salary has been increased to \$2,500 a year, and the committee was also empowered to appoint an assistant for him. The final steps for the separation of Queen's University from the church were taken as far as the assembly is concerned at the afternoon sederunt and committees were appointed to act with the trustees of the university in carrying out the necessary legislation to effect the separation. The inadequate salaries paid to the ministers was dealt with in the financial report presented by Mr. J. K. Macdonald of Toronto and in the argumentation report presented by Rev. J. H. Edmondson of Kingston. Rev. Mr. Edmondson said it would be an evil day when men would be drawn into the ministry for the love of money, but they should not be driven from it by a certainty of poverty. There was considerable discussion by various commissioners as to the unfair financial treatment of ministers and stipends and the very meagre allowances made in the fund for the aged ministers. Question of Church Union. The assembly by a practically unanimous vote approved of the form in which the matter of the people is to be carried out, the great question of organic union with the Methodist and Congregational churches. A common platform was adopted and it was decided that they will be asked to take a vote of adherents as well as communicants, and report to the clergy of the assembly before May 1, 1912. Three questions will be submitted: Are you in favor of or against organic union with the Methodist and Congregational churches? Do you approve of the basis of union? Have you any suggestions or alternative to offer? The age of adherents whose votes are to be taken was fixed at not less than 18 years, and their vote will be taken separate from that of the sessions and church members.

**Political Intelligence**  
BORDEN TO ADDRESS FORTY MEETINGS  
Original Program Much Extended Owing to Flood of Requests From Westerners.  
OTTAWA, June 13.—(Special.)—Mr. Borden's revised itinerary of the western provinces, as given by him to your correspondent to-night, shows that the original program has been much extended. The opposition leader will address no less than forty meetings in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, sometimes three on one day. The original list included only 25 meetings. The change from the original schedule is due to the flood of requests which has poured in from all parts of the country for meetings to be held, and, although some of these will necessarily be past week a party of Canadian expert consulting engineers had paid a visit of inspection to various proposed development sites along the River St. Lawrence for the purpose of making a report on power possibilities to H. S. Light, Heat and Power Company, and other Canadian capitalists, who are interested in power projects. It was stated further that these capitalists have been approached with a view to placing money in the New York Development Company's plant at Waddington, N.Y., the promoter of which is J. Wesley Allison of Morrisburg, and that after a minute examination, the consulting engineers had reported against the Waddington project. "I wouldn't like to say that that Brookville despatch was inspired by the minister of railways," said Mr. McNaught, "that would be going too far, but the whole article appears to have been inspired by some person or persons who don't know the facts as thoroughly as we do."

**BABY DROWNED AT ISLAND**  
Wandered Away and Was Found in Shallow Water.  
The 13-month old child of James Carey, watchman on the filtration plant at Centre Island, who lives in a little house close beside "McKay's Cut," was drowned in the cut at 6 o'clock last night. The little tot slipped out of the house while his mother was preparing supper and when she went in search of it she found it lying in the cut in two feet of water. James and Miss Edgar, a nurse, were called from the hospital for Sick Children and they worked over the little boy for an hour, but were forced at last to give up their task as hopeless.

**MRS. GREGORY DEAD**  
Succumbed to Injuries Received From Metropolitan Car.  
Mrs. John Gregory, struck by a southbound Newmarket car of the Metropolitan line Friday last, died in St. Michael's Hospital at six o'clock yesterday evening and Coroner Samuel Singer will open an inquest at the morgue at 4.30 this afternoon. The motorman of the car says that the woman crossed three times in front of his car and failed to clear the projecting front step the last time. Her right hip was fractured and there was also a deep laceration in the thigh.

**LIGHTNING STRUCK HOSPITAL.**  
KINGSTON, June 13.—(Special.)—Lightning struck the general hospital and caused a fire in one of the rooms. The nurses, with great presence of mind, attached the hose in the building and extinguished the blaze. It broke out a second time and the nurses repeated the action.

**PANAMA HATS.**  
There is something about a Panama that makes it the exclusive hat for mid-summer and a Panama hat wears well and can easily be made new again with the application of a little clean water. The Dineen Company is showing some new blocks just received from the tropics and which were purchased at very good prices from the traders. The Dineen Company displays a five-dollar line that cannot be duplicated beyond its doors for eight dollars. Other Panamas up to twenty dollars.

**Such is the Talk in Kingston—Hon. Wm. Hartly To Retire—Mowat Liberal Candidate?**  
KINGSTON, June 13.—(Special.)—That W. F. Nickle, M.L.A., would be the next candidate for the Dominion house has been going the rounds here at various times, but it is not known for sure whether such will be the case. He is at present away on his honeymoon, but is expected in the city Thursday. At the time of his election it was predicted that he would be next candidate for Dominion honors, owing to the fact that he made such a good showing and gave the general impression that he would be able to carry his election by a good majority. It is admitted that Nickle is the strongest man the Conservatives have here at present. He is a man liked by both parties. It is pretty well understood that Hon. William Hartly will retire and be appointed to the senate, and in that case the probability is that Ex-Mayor John McDonald Mowat would be the Liberal candidate for Dominion honors. The age of adherents whose votes are to be taken was fixed at not less than 18 years, and their vote will be taken separate from that of the sessions and church members.

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# IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP SHOULD BE UNIFORM

**Conference Adopts Resolution in Favor of Principle of Imperial Naturalization - Sir Joseph Ward Pleads for More Frequent Meetings of Imperial Conference.**

LONDON, June 13.—The imperial conference was occupied to-day with questions relating to imperial citizenship. A resolution was adopted in favor of the principle of imperial naturalization under an act open to adoption by the dominions, with a view to securing uniformity in the recognition everywhere of British subjects. Resolutions also were adopted in favor of uniformity throughout the empire in the law relating to the acquisition, and for reciprocal action regarding the deportation of undesirable aliens.

Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, in a speech at the colonial institute to-night, pleaded eloquently for a closer union of the empire than can be obtained by conference every four years. The present system excluded 15,000,000 of people from full imperial citizenship. In the hour of national peril, he declared, neither Great Britain nor her children could stand alone. Closer union for defence was a vital necessity. Resolutions Discussed. LONDON, June 13.—(C.A.P. Cable.)—The imperial conference to-day discussed the following resolutions regarding imperial naturalization. From Australia, declaring the conference in favor of the creation of a system, which would give to the right of a dominion to legislate in regard to local naturalization, will permit the issue to persons failing the prescribed conditions of citizenship of naturalization defective throughout the empire. From New Zealand, declaring it in the best interests of the empire that there should be more uniformity in the law of naturalization. From South Africa, declaring it desirable to review the principles underlying the draft of a bill on imperial naturalization before the details are discussed further. Hon. E. L. Batcher of Australia said that nothing could be done in the direction of imperial naturalization except by the parliaments of the dominions themselves. Divergencies of law in the various states must also be recognized, and no attempt could be made to bring about uniformity of law as far as local naturalization in the particular Dominion was concerned, as conditions upon application varied considerably in the different dominions, but it suggested that many thousands of people were coming to even the strictest conditions. Would it not be worth while to give imperial certificates of naturalization to such persons as did not comply with a standard embodying the most drastic conditions at present imposed? S. Malan asked whether it was contemplated a man applied for naturalization in the dominions of the British Empire and his application was refused, say on the ground of character, he would be able to apply and obtain imperial naturalization, thus defeating the local law. Batcher replied that imperial naturalization would not be granted unless the applicant complied with the conditions in all the dominions. Conditions Differ. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that all the dominions had availed themselves of the naturalizing powers granted them by their constitutions, but in no two dominions were the conditions the same. The certificate given by a self-governing dominion was limited to the territory of that dominion. For instance, 100,000 Americans came to Canada every year, the greater part of whom sought naturalization at the time of their arrival in the dominion, subject while they remained in Canada, but if they came over to Britain they were American citizens. Such a position required modification. In regard to the question of the principle that there should be uniformity in the effect of naturalization wherever granted, and that the man, who was granted a British subject certificate should be recognized as a British subject everywhere. There was no objection to a variety of conditions as to the manner of granting naturalization in different dominions. It would be difficult to have the same methods everywhere, as circumstances varied too considerably. The subject, however, adopted the two principles of uniformity of the effect of naturalization when granted and diversity of methods as to the manner of granting naturalization in different dominions. 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