

## Reciprocity.

During the past month the question of reciprocity with the United States has cropped up in half a dozen places and found as many different shades of expression. John Charlton, M. P., addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce, and in a clever address pointed out that Canada had discovered that the United States markets were not essential to the people of this country, and if the present U. S. tariff is continued it will doubtless cause the Dominion to meet the \$110,000,000 worth of Yankee imports with as high a rate as that which is now imposed on our goods going into the United States. Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, spoke in a much gentler strain at the annual dinner of the Canadian Club in New York, but his words were significant of the great change of opinion which has taken place in this country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the Manufacturers' Association dinner in Montreal, spoke of the time when delegations went to Washington looking for reciprocity as being past, and that we might hereafter wait for delegations to come from Washington to Ottawa. Hon. Israel Tarte announced himself as a protectionist, and there was no comfort to be found for our high tariff neighbours in anything said by Hon. Messrs. Paterson and Fielding.

The climax of this rather sporadic agitation over reciprocal arrangements between Canada and the United States was to be found in the distinguished delegation representing the commercial organizations of New York, Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, which called upon President Roosevelt at the beginning of this week. The spokesman of the party was a Boston man—Boston feels more strongly on this question than any other city in the United States—and he "told the President that next to Great Britain and Germany, the trade of Canada with the United States represented more in money to the manufacturers and producers of the United States than that of any other country, and that unless something was done to further that trade in the way of reciprocal concessions, all of it might be endangered." This was well and truly said, and it cannot be rubbed into the President, the Congress and the people of the United States too vigorously, that their third best customer, their nearest, most civilized, most peaceable neighbour, is being used as if it were the meanest country on earth and filled with the meanest people outside of the bottomless pit. The President in reply indicated that it would be improper for him to discuss a preference for reciprocity with any one particular country, but he encouraged the delegation with the hope that the whole subject would be canvassed at the approaching session, when doubtless much could be accomplished if the commercial organizations brought all possible influence to bear upon their representatives in Congress.

Of one thing we may be sure, that in spite of the agitation referred to above, nothing will be done in Congress unless the threat of a combine amongst the European nations to commercially ostracize the United States has at last worked itself under the skins of the greedy people to the south of us, who insist on selling everything they can export on the most favored terms, and buying nothing which they can produce or prevent entering into the country. The hoggishness of the Yankee attitude was distinctly shown when in 1896 it was discovered that in order to retain and expand its export trade, made urgent by the vast growth of production which imperatively demanded an outlet to be had through foreign markets, some concession had to be made in the high protective tariff of the United States. A year later this "concession," which the Republican party had proclaimed its willingness to make, was incorporated in the Dingley Tariff Act. It was again approved in 1900, and following are the words used: "To open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets." What a piggish policy! Just think of it twice! They will open their markets on favorable terms for such things as the United States does not produce, and in return they modestly ask for free foreign markets.

There must be an enormous change of heart and unloosening of pockets on the other side of the line before Canadians will offer anything like a free market to Yankee goods in return for a chance to sell on favorable terms—a twenty per cent preference—those things which are produced in Canada and not produced in the United States. Indeed, this shuts us out completely, for our products are really identical with theirs, except that they produce a few semi-tropical things which we do not. Nevertheless, under this preposterously juggled section of the Dingley Act, treaties were prepared with France, Ecuador, Nicaragua, the Argentine Republic, Dominican Republic, with Denmark for the Island of St. Croix, with Great Britain for Barbadoes, British Guiana, Jamaica and Bermuda, and with several other minor countries and islands. Yet not one of these has been ratified by the Senate. If such excellent bargains as these do not appeal sufficiently to Yankee cupidity, we may as well fold up the sheet on which "reciprocity" is written and stick it in the stove.—Toronto Saturday Night.

## The Brigand Musolino.

The arrest of the Calabrian brigand Giuseppe Musolino, in the Marches, near Urbino, some 600 miles from the scene of his exploits, closes a criminal career of more than ordinary audacity. For nearly two years Musolino had been hunted by a force of 500 men—carabinieri, policeman, and infantry—but has contrived to slip through their hands and out-manoeuvre them as completely as De Wet has managed to escape from the British columns in South Africa. The Italian public has followed his movements and shuddered at his deeds in much the same way as the British public, twenty years since, watched exploits of Charles Peace, with this difference—that, whereas the crimes of Peace were due to sordid motives, those of Musolino have invariably been inspired by a spirit of vendetta towards persons at whose hands he had, or imagined himself to have, suffered wrong. In districts like Sicily and Calabria, where vendetta is still considered by the common people to be the ideal form of social justice, it is easy to understand that a character like Musolino should be surrounded by popular affection and his blood-thirsty ferocity forgotten in admiration for his hardihood and prowess.

It says much for the "grit" of the poverty-stricken Calabrian peasants and mountaineers that, notwithstanding the reward of \$800 offered by the Government for authentic information of his whereabouts, only one of them could be induced to turn informer. On the other hand, whenever the police or carabinieri appeared, in disguise or in uniform, near Musolino's hiding-place the shepherds would make their dogs bark, the mountaineers would fire their guns at invisible "Sparrows," or the pleasant girls would sing at the top of their voices, so as to warn the brigand in time. Often the police would find some shepherd to be communicative, but his confidential "information" about Musolino invariably proved false, and they, after marching leagues and lying in wait a whole night around a supposed lair, would find the place next morning to be empty. Under these conditions Musolino's prolonged immunity is not surprising; indeed, he might never have been caught, had not the police adopted the drastic system of arresting every man, woman, or child suspected of *favoreggiamento*. Thus Calabria gradually ceased to afford the brigand sufficient "cover" and he was obliged to slip through the cordons of troops and make his way northwards, there to stumble over a wire fence and be caught like a petty thief by two carabinieri on the lookout for quite other quarry.

Giuseppe Musolino is little more than twenty-five years of age, but has already achieved a record of crime equalled by few and surpassed by none of the notorious Sicilian and Calabrian brigands. In November, 1897, he was arrested on an (according to him) unfounded charge of firing, with intent to murder, at a man with whom he had quarrelled some days previously. On circumstantial evidence he was condemned to twenty years' penal servitude; but, before leaving the dock, swore vengeance against the Judge, jury, policeman, and witnesses who had contributed to his conviction. To the chief witness he administered a mighty kick as he was being led handcuffed out of court. Placed in the Gerace penitentiary, he managed, with the help of some fellow-convicts, in January, 1899, to displace the masonry of a cell and to escape. His companions were retaken, but Musolino gained the bush near Aspromonte and set about accomplishing his vendetta. Aided by the peasants, from whom he obtained arms and food, he discovered the whereabouts of his "enemies" and proceeded to murder or severely wound them one by one. First the two chief witnesses against him, then a "friend" who had agreed to betray him to the police, next three men whom he suspected of being informers, and afterwards the policeman who had arrested him were disposed of with a gun or knife before he had been six months at large. Other "friends," or supposed spies, fell to his gun shortly afterwards, and, though he was never able to kill his chief "enemy" (the man at whom he was accused of having fired in November, 1897), he burned his house and strawstacks, hamstringed all his stock, and shot his brother dead. When it is stated that Musolino is a remarkably bad shot, who would never fire at a victim from a distance greater than three paces, his audacity will be evident. Upon one occasion he appeared among a band of peasants, calling by name one of them, Francesco Marte, whom he suspected of "treason." Telling the other peasants to stand aside, he murdered Marte in cold blood, mutilated the corpse, and went his ways undisturbed. Endowed with marvellous agility and endurance, he passed from mountain to mountain, from village to village, with astonishing rapidity, never sleeping two nights in the same place, and often passing parts of one night in three or four different huts. With all this he never robbed, generally paid for what he took, often did generous deeds, and sometimes acted as executioner of other brigands who had presumed to rob peasants in his name. While he was at large, ordinary crime in Calabria is reported to have decreased by 50 per cent. He is in-

## Business Men's Backs.



Too much rush and bustle, work and worry fall to the lot of the average business man. Kidneys can't stand it; they fail to filter the poisons from the blood properly. Urinary trouble, general languor and pain in the back are the natural results. A man can't attend to business properly if his back aches—no use trying.

Only one sure remedy that never fails—

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Take a hint from business men who have used them: "I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills, which I procured at the Medical Hall here, for rheumatism and pains in the small of my back, with which I have been afflicted for the past six years. They did me so much good that I heartily recommend them as an excellent medicine for rheumatic troubles and backache." CHARLES C. PILKERT, dealer in agricultural implements, Orillia, Ont.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, lame or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, sediment in the urine, too frequent risings at night, rheumatism, and weakness of the kidneys in children and old people. Remember the name, Doan's, and refuse all others. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

## LAXATIVE PILLS

work while you sleep without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, sick headache and dyspepsia and make you feel better in the morning. Price 25c. at all druggists.

tensely religious, professing a special devotion to the Madonna and to his patron St. Joseph, and would run the greatest risks to attend mass. When he is sentenced to penal servitude for life—as he will probably be within a few weeks—the Calabrian peasantry will be more than ever convinced that an infamous government has done wanton injustice to a *chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*.—Rome Correspondent London Times.

## "THE TERRIBLE TWINS"

Rheumatism and Sciatica are thus well named. South American Rheumatic Cure relieves in 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.

South American Rheumatic Cure is the open door to a perfect cure—it goes directly to the seat of the trouble—drives out of the system the uric acid—the effete matter—the poisons which fasten themselves in the joints and muscles—retard circulation—induce inflammation and the intense suffering that follows such derangement. Relief from the first dose—marvellous cures have been made in from one to three days. 76

## The Paris Smile.

One of the most charming things in Paris is the smile with which the working class and the selling class meet their victim. If one could only make the American saleslady and servant understand that its value is above rubies in the domestic routine! The smile is one of the secrets of French mercantile success, especially with the Americans. They smile and we buy, and reasoning from this hypothesis it will be seen that their smile is worth many millions of dollars per annum.—Argonaut.

## The Sufferings of Job.

If the agonies of Job were any worse than the tortures of itching piles from which so many people are now suffering he had much to endure. The difference is that there is no reason for any one to endure the miseries of piles for a single day. Dr. Chase's Ointment has cured tens of thousands of cases and is absolutely guaranteed to cure each and every case of piles. 50 cents at all dealers or by mail from Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## Done!

A stupid-looking recruit halted before a blacksmith's forge, the proprietor of which was forging a shoe, and eyed the performance with much interest. The brawny smith, dissatisfied with the man's curiosity, held the red-hot iron suddenly under his nose, hoping to make him beat a hasty retreat.

"If you give me half a crown I'll lick it," said the soldier.

The smith took from his pocket half a crown and held it out.

The cunning son of Mars took the coin, licked it, and walked away, whistling "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

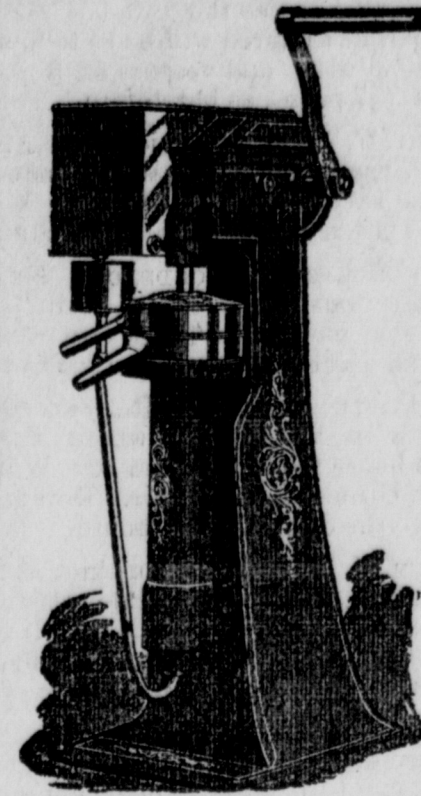


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You've tried almost everything for it, haven't you? And we presume you are about discouraged. Now what do you think of our idea of breathing in the medicine, bringing it right up to the diseased part? It looks reasonable, doesn't it? And it's successful, too.

When you inhale Vapo-Cresolene your breathing becomes easy, the wheezing ceases, and you drop to sleep. For croup and whooping-cough it's a quick cure.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPOR-CRESOLENE CO., 220 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.



## THE NEW SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

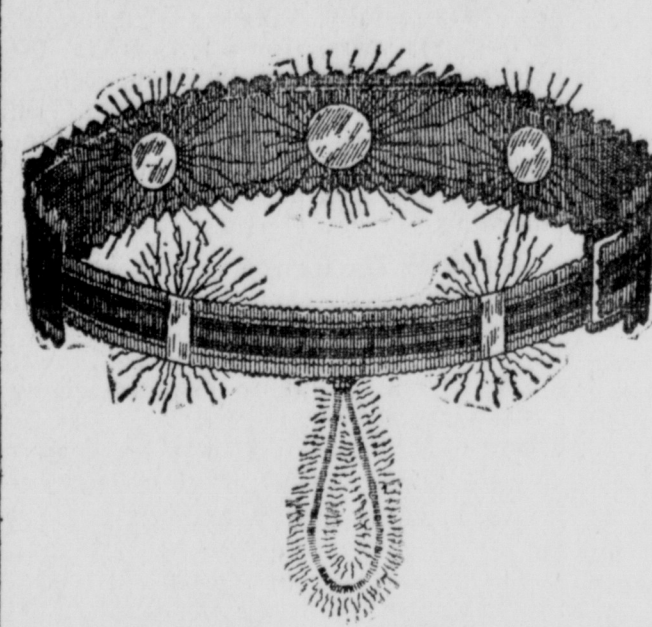
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Low Supply Can, Easily Fed,  
Simply Made, Easily Operated.

Anyone wishing a Separator will be well repaid if they will call on the undersigned agent.

HERBERT HARPER, - - JACKSONVILLE.

## Morse Electric Belt!



Will in a majority of cases cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Lumbago, Constipation, Piles, Lame Back, Poor Circulation, Nervous, Restless Nights, Incipient Paralysis, Numbness, Prickly Sensation, Dizziness, Tired Feeling in the morning, Indigestion, Female Weakness and general debility.

Fits, Female Irregularity, Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Indigestion, Spinal Weakness, Weakness, Lack of Vital Force, Decay in old or young. All cases where there is lack of animal electricity, seminal weakness, etc., etc.

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## BRISTOL'S Pills

Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, and always give satisfaction.

A most reliable Household Medicine, can be taken at any season, by Adults or Children.

All druggists sell "BRISTOL'S."

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## CARRIAGES.

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Main Street, South Side of Bridge.



## FIRST AID TO THE INJURED POND'S EXTRACT

FOR BURNS, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, BRUISES OR ANY SORT OF PAIN.

Used Internally and Externally. CAUTION! Avoid the weak watery Witch Hazel preparations, represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and often contain "wood alcohol" an irritant externally and, taken internally, a poison.

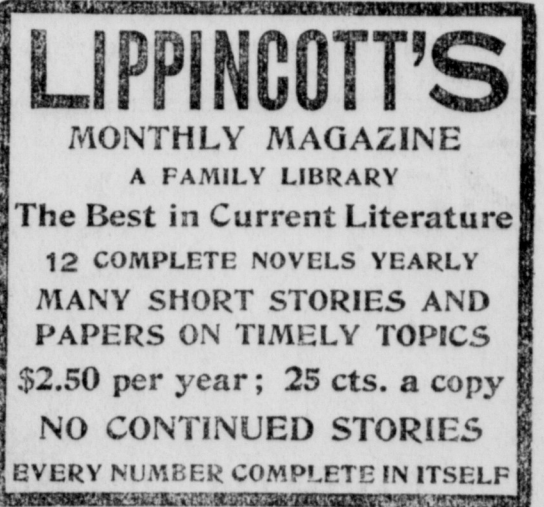


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