

THIRD MONTH 31 DAYS March S. JOSEPH

1903

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Not a 'Pick Me Up' But a 'Keep Me Up' Dunlop CREEPER Heels RUBBER

COURT PRELATES IN FRANCE

The Country Threatened With Schism by Bishops Who Care More for Rulers and Would-be Rulers Than for Religion.

The Rome correspondent of The New York Freeman's Journal sends his paper the following remarkable description of the religious crisis in France:

Rome, March 6.—The state of affairs in France furnishes abundant reason for grief to all who love the Catholic Church. Not even perhaps at the time of the great revolution was religion in such danger there.

To put the whole situation in a nutshell, France is at this moment on the brink of schism. For several months past a number of far-seeing churchmen have dilated on the danger, but their prophecies were pooh-pooed.

The facts of the case may be briefly put as follows: The Concordat which has been in force for the last century or so regulating the relations between the Holy See and the French Government, has allowed the latter a certain influence in the appointment of Bishops.

The French clergy hold their temporalities from the civil power, and the civil power insisted that this being so no persons obnoxious to the civil power should be appointed to vacant bishoprics. The Holy See was constrained to allow the civil power the privilege of recommending candidates for bishoprics, and the papal briefs by which French Bishops have been appointed since 1816 state that the new bishop has been "designated" to the Holy See by the head of the State.

This "designation" is expressed in the Latin brief by the words "nobis nominavit." No objection seems to have been taken to this form until a couple of years ago, when the French Prime Minister of the time, the notorious Waldeck-Rousseau, author of the law which has driven the religious congregations from France, announced that he and his Government objected to the word "nobis" and insisted on its omission in future briefs. The omission of that single word might very easily be made to mean a complete change in the sense of the brief, for it would change the word "designated" as applied to the French President, to the word "nominated," and the natural inference would be that the appointment to all vacant sees in France was made not by the Holy See but by the French Government.

The Holy See paid no attention to Waldeck-Rousseau's outrageous claim and nothing more was heard on the subject until last year, when the Sees of Anancy and Carcassonne became vacant. The candidates were presented by the French President and accepted by the Holy See, and the briefs of nomination were being drawn up in the old form, when Waldeck-Rousseau's threat of the year before was put in effect by his worthy successor Combes—perhaps the most unprincipled ruffian who has ever been Prime Minister in France. He instructed the French Ambassador to the Holy See to inform the Pontiff that the Government absolutely refused to give effect to any brief containing the words "nobis nominavit." Just about this time the people at the head of

the French Government were apparently undecided as to whether the new law destroying the religious congregations should be put in full force or executed in a mild form, and it was diplomatically hinted that the result largely depended on the attitude of the Pontiff towards the claims of the Government with regard to the nomination of the Bishops. The Holy See was placed in a very embarrassing position. If it insisted on its manifest and divinely given right to appoint the Bishops it was dealing a death blow to the congregations; if it tried to save the congregations it adopted a policy which would have made the French hierarchy the slaves of Combes & Co.

But, as a matter of fact, the Holy Father never for a moment hesitated. The bishops of Carcassonne and Anancy remained vacant and were administered by their respective Vicars Capitular. In such cases as this the Holy See can always afford to wait, and it was hoped that the senatorial elections might have proved that the Combes ministry was not supported by the country in its policy of truculence. This hope was unhappily blighted, for the Ministry was strengthened, even if slightly, by the elections. Meanwhile three other French dioceses became vacant, and Vicars Capitular were duly nominated. In the ordinary course the Government would have forwarded three names for the consideration of the Holy See; but the days lengthened out into weeks, until at the close of last month Combes astonished everybody by publishing officially the names of three churchmen as "nominated," that is to say, appointed, by the Government for the three vacant sees. The Holy See was absolutely ignored. A few days later the Continental papers announced that a compromise had been reached by the suppression from the Papal brief of the word "nobis" and the addition of a phrase which would have made the brief say that the "nomination" was made by the French Government, "according to the convention contained in the Concordat." Your correspondent at once sought for information on this point—and found it in a quarter where mistake is impossible. He learned that all the talk about a compromise or a settlement of any kind is absolutely untrue. "If M. Combes," said his informant, "has appointed Bishops without a previous agreement with the Holy See (and there has been no such agreement) it is to be hoped that the persons chosen will refuse to lend themselves to the Government. Moreover, it is absolutely certain that any person thus nominated without the previous consent of the Holy See will never be consecrated by the Holy Father. The dioceses will continue to be administered by the Vicars Capitular, and anybody who presumes to take over their functions will be an intruder."

Will the Government nominees accept the nomination, and if they do will the one of them who is not already a Bishop find three other French Bishops, or, for that matter, three Catholic Bishops of any nationality, to consecrate him; and if an affirmative answer is to be given to these questions will the new Government Bishops be accepted by their clergy and their flocks? Three very interesting, delicate and important questions. The three men who have thus been named by the Government are churchmen of good standing; two of them are already Bishops of other dioceses in the French dominions; the

third has been twice already proposed by the Government for a vacant See, and each time rejected by the Holy See. If they accept in defiance of the Holy See they will be guilty of schism. After making the most careful inquiries among French prelates in Rome I am driven to the conclusion that there is possibly one French Bishop who would lend his sanction to the movement by acting as consecrator of a schismatical Bishop. This deplorable fact is a striking indication of the way religion has been undermined in France. The great mass of the French clergy are intensely loyal to the Church, yet even in the face of this fact it is hardly likely that the whole body of clergy in the three dioceses in question could or would abandon their charge of souls unless expressly commanded to do so by the Holy See. As for people, they are divided into really good Catholics and nominal Catholics who never set foot in a church except for a marriage or a christening.

It will be seen that the situation is exceedingly grave, and it would appear as though the persistent efforts of the enemies of religion in France for over a century were about to triumph. And the Holy Father! One of the sublimest features of his pontificate is his patience with France and his confidence in the religious future of her people. Had his repeated and earnest counsels to French Catholics to accept the Republic frankly and loyally been accepted by all of them the country would never have been reduced to its present deplorable situation. The law against the congregations has been a heart-break to him, and the present menace of schism causes him the most intense sorrow. But I know from those around him that his confidence in the future is unabated. Combes and his co-conspirators may possibly last for a decade or for two decades yet, but the influence of the Holy See will be felt and recognized in France centuries after they have been forgotten.

Partly on account of the French trouble and partly on account of difficulties which have arisen concerning the nomination of cardinals it has been practically decided to postpone once more the Consistory which was to have been held shortly after March 3. May is now spoken of, but May is a long time off, and the postponement may be considered as indefinite. There is no truth in the rumor that Father David Fleming is to be raised to the purple immediately, but, on the other hand, it is now quite certain that he is destined one day to enter the Sacred College.

IRISH LAND BILL INTRODUCED. London, March 25. Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the land bill in the House of Commons to-day. It is already conceded as absolutely certain that the bill will pass, although it may be modified in its minor details. After outlining the features of the bill as above the Irish Secretary explained that while the maximum charge on the British treasury would not exceed \$1,975,000 in a single year, the reduction in the cost of the administration of Ireland would amount to \$1,250,000. Against this charge on the British treasury the Government propose forthwith to commence reductions in the cost of administration amount to \$1,250,000 per annum for ever. Proceeding Mr. Wyndham dealt in detail with the points of the bill, which contains a bewildering mass of figures, showing how advances will be made and the terms of repayment, but it seems, in the main, to be on the lines laid down by the land conference report and will be satisfactory to the landlords and tenants. In the course of his speech, which was punctuated by cheers, Mr. Wyndham said the landlords of Ireland were being ruined financially, the tenants were being ruined morally, and the taxpayers of England were paying \$700,000 per annum to the land commission and \$7,000,000 to the Irish police, which largely was needed to deal with illegalities arising from the land question.

"Is it remarkable under these circumstances," asked the Irish Secretary, "if the landlords and tenants come together?" Mr. Wyndham did not think any recitade or veiled reasons need be looked for. Past experience showed that the State incurred no risk in giving such aid. From the taxpayers' view point it was stated that aid for land purchase was a safe commercial transaction. By the aid of the State, 80,000 tenants already had bought their holdings and the State had not lost a halfpenny. Public opinion supported repayment, and this was high, moral security, besides which was the security of the land itself. Mr. Wyndham also said that the number of anomalies which had to be dealt with rendered the work most embarrassing, complicated and very difficult to present to the House in an intelligible manner.

The state of things in some parts of Ireland was such as could be scarcely believed in England. He stanced one village in which a landlord was in the workhouse during the greater part of the year, while the tenants lived under conditions worse than those of the Kafirs of Africa. What the Government proposed to do to remedy this state of affairs was, briefly, while withdrawing no existing rights, it contemplated that the purchase of land in the future should proceed by the sale of estates, under three commissioners. The commissioners, who will be known as estates

commissioners, will be under the general control of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They are empowered to decide what constitutes an estate, which does not necessarily mean the entire property owned by the vendor, as a considerable portion thereof may remain in his hands. The commissioners may refuse to sanction the sale of poor holdings unless there are reasonable facilities for their enlargement, where necessary, and for adequate access to turf as fuel. Mr. Wyndham proceeded, saying that in view of the strong recommendation of the recent land conference the Government had provided that the landlords might make their own arrangements with the tenants if they tallied with the policy of the present bill, which, instead of expatriating the landlords, as stated in some quarters, would, he hoped, enable them to remain in the country.

The Government thought the period for the repayment of loans should be 68 1/2 years. There were strenuous provisions against subdividing mortgages on holdings. In conclusion, Mr. Wyndham said he was sure the landlords and tenants will continue to act in the reasonable spirit which actuated the conference. The country could prolong for another 150 years the present tragedy in Ireland, he said, or could now initiate and henceforth prosecute a business transaction occupying some fifteen years, based on the self-esteem and mutual good-will of all concerned. Mr. Wyndham finished speaking at 4.10 p.m.

JOHN REDMOND'S VIEW. John Redmond, the Irish leader, followed Mr. Wyndham, saying everybody would admit that the tone and temper of the Secretary's speech showed he realized the gravity of the situation in Ireland, and that he was anxious to sincerely attempt to grapple with it. Mr. Redmond deprecated hasty judgment of Mr. Wyndham's proposals, either for or against them. No one could question that the proposals were an enormous advance upon those of last year, or that they really aimed at a settlement of the question. He, however, took exception to the commissioners, especially Mr. Wrench. If the Irish concluded that the bill offered a reasonable hope of a settlement it would be accepted by them.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said he would not pass summary judgment on the "great measure presented with so much power, and which raised such great issues," but he would ask for information on certain points, which he enumerated.

SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS.

Mr. Healy (Irish Nationalist) gave the measure a cordial reception. He suggested alterations in the direction of the provision for the distribution of the free grant.

Mr. Wyndham replied. He said \$60,000,000 formed the limit. The Government would go no further. The Secretary asked that no hasty judgment be passed in the House of Commons. The bill was then formally introduced, and passed its first reading. The second reading was set for April 22.

INTEREST WAS KEEN.

The keen interest felt in this new legislation, which, it is hoped, will promote peace and contentment in Ireland, was shown by the crowded House. The Peers' gallery and the strangers' gallery were filled, and there has been no such gathering of members of Parliament since the opening of the session. Almost every Irish Peer listened to Mr. Wyndham's exposition of the bill. From an early hour in the morning the stone benches from the House of Commons entrance to the doors of the lobby were packed with impatient Irishmen, among whom were many priests. Most of these went away without seeing even the inside of the Chamber, the galleries of which were crowded as has not been the case for many a day. Michael Davitt, "father" of the Land League, celebrated his 57th birthday by re-entering the House for the first time since he ceased to be a member, in order to hear the Chief Secretary for Ireland unfold his plans.

JOHN REDMONDS APPROVES.

For the most part the Liberal members sat glum, the applause coming from the Irish benches. A hush of expectation fell on the assembly as John Redmond, the Irish leader, rose to speak. If he refused to countenance the bill his death, and perhaps even the Government's downfall, was decreed. When the galleries of the House found him sympathetic and the State had not lost a halfpenny. Public opinion supported repayment, and this was high, moral security, besides which was the security of the land itself. Mr. Wyndham also said that the number of anomalies which had to be dealt with rendered the work most embarrassing, complicated and very difficult to present to the House in an intelligible manner.

REMARKABLE SCENES.

The passing of the first reading of the bill was followed by a rush to the lobby, where ensued scenes that might well make the ghost of Parnell turn in his grave. The tall form of Lord Dudley, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, could be seen amidst a crowd of Nationalists, who scarcely a year ago would rather have suffered every penalty than associate with the official head of the Irish Government. Beside Lord Dudley stood the grizzled little Sir Anthony MacDonnell, the First National Assistant Irish Secretary. He it was who drafted

the bill. Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, Lord Iveagh, Lord Ashburne and many Unionists members joined the group. The Duke of Abercorn, the most powerful landlord in Ireland, asked to be introduced to John Redmond, and a mutual friend brought Duke to the leader of the Nationalist party, with whom the leader of the Irish landlords heartily shook hands, and they patched up the peace of Ireland.

Lord Dunraven, who, with John Redmond, shares the greatest responsibility for to-day's procedure, slipped out quietly to avoid congratulations. He said to the Associated Press correspondent: "I believe the bill will meet the requirements of all parties. Though I have not had a chance to read it, and cannot speak definitely concerning the details of the measure, it certainly seems as though a new era was dawning on a new Ireland. Mr. Wyndham to a great extent has followed the lines of our conference. I think the landlords and tenants, with perhaps some slight amendments, will be able to agree to the main principles of the bill."

The Duke of Abercorn said: "To-day's proceedings are certainly a matter for congratulation. I hope the provisions of the bill will be carried out. It looks as though the ancient hatchet has been buried."

Various members of his party, however, frankly discussed Mr. Wyndham's plan. The omission of adequate provision for those tenants already evicted, doubts whether the landlords would accede to the terms of the measure, and objections to the choice of Mr. Wrench as one of the three commissioners seem to be the chief difficulties, but all the Nationalist members appeared to be agreed that the bill went further towards putting Ireland on a prosperous basis than any before introduced, especially as the system is intended to be administered on a commercial rather than on a judicial basis. Hitherto all the land acts have come under the interpretation of the Judges, whose decisions could not be questioned.

FORERUNNER OF HOME RULE.

Michael Davitt and T. P. O'Connor gave the Associated Press correspondent signed statements. Mr. Davitt's opinion in part is: "No fair or final judgment can be passed on the Government's Irish land bill until the full text of the measure can be read carefully and studied. The impression left on my mind by the speech of the Secretary for Ireland is that the bill, as outlined, offers unreasonable compensation to the landlords, and therefore does not offer sufficient inducement to buy their holdings on these terms—terms which appear to me to be fully ten years purchase above the present market value of the Irish landlords' property. However, it is possible that there may be some provisions in the bill when we can see it in print which will offer some minor advantages to the tenants and the country, that may to some extent reduce the objectionable terms provided for the landlords. The one consoling feature of this latest attempt of the British Parliament to settle the Irish land question is the proof it offers that the Celtic people of Ireland have compelled an English landlord Government to provide money with which to buy out the British landlord garrison for Ireland. I cannot see my way to agree to the bill as it is, but when I remember that in 1879 I served my first term of imprisonment for proposing almost exactly what a Conservative Irish Secretary proposed to-day, I realize how times change. This partial triumph is merely a forerunner of Home Rule. Far be it from me to stand in the way of anything that may help even slightly to bring that about."

IN PART DEFECTIVE.

T. P. O'Connor writes in part: "I believe that the bill will go into committee, that is to say, there is sufficient good in it to make it difficult, if not impossible, for the Nationalists to reject it. One hundred million pounds of English credit and something like £15,000,000 in bonus are given to substitute peasant ownership for landlordism. It is true that Ireland will subscribe her share of the £15,000,000 bonus, that a purely Irish fund will have to pay a portion of the bonus, true that the financial grievance of undue Irish taxation remains, but Ireland is not mistress of her revenues. Her appeals for financial redress have been in vain, and probably this is the one way in which relief of her financial grievance can be got. The mind and energies of Irishmen should now be devoted towards amending many of the defects in the bill. I believe that a united movement towards amendment may enormously improve the measure, which is big and bold, though in parts a defective attempt to abolish landlordism."

Keep doing, always doing. Wishing, dreaming, intending, murmuring, talking, sighing and repining are all idle and profitless employments.

AFTER SHAVING FOND'S EXTRACT COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN, ENABLING THE MOST TENDER FACE TO ENJOY A CLOSE SHAVE WITHOUT UNPLEASANT RESULTS. Avoid dangerous irritant and which facial preparations are represented to be "the same as" Fond's Extract, which easily soothes and gently restores "red" skin, a deadly poison.

DEAR SIR—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism. I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted I might say, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit. When I was advised to use your Benedictine Salve, I was a helpless cripple. In less than 48 hours I was in a position to resume my work, that of a tinsmith. A work that requires a certain amount of bodily activity. I am thankful to my friend who advised me and I am more than gratified to be able to furnish you with this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve. Yours truly, GEO. FOGG. Tremont House, Yonge street, Nov. 1, 1901.

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say that your Benedictine Salve has done more for me in one week than anything I have done for the last five years. My ailment was muscular rheumatism. I applied the salve as directed, and I got speedy relief. I can assure you that at the present time I am free of pain. I can recommend any person afflicted with Rheumatism to give it a trial. I am, Yours truly, (Signed) S. JOHNSON. 288 Victoria Street, Toronto, Oct. 5, 1901.

DEAR SIR—I cannot speak too highly of your Benedictine Salve. It has done for me in three days what doctors and medicines have been trying to do for years. When I first used it I had been confined to my bed with a spell of rheumatism and sciatica for nine weeks; a friend recommended your salve. I tried it and it completely knocked rheumatism right out of my system. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine on the market for rheumatism. I believe it has no equal. Yours sincerely, JOHN McGRIGGAN. 475 Gerrard Street East Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1901.

DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hours I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work. I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago. I am, your truly, (MRS.) JAS. COSGROVE. 7 Laurier Avenue, Toronto, December 13, 1901.

DEAR SIR—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve. From the first application I got instant relief, and before using one box was thoroughly cured. I can strongly recommend Benedictine Salve to any one suffering with piles. Yours sincerely, JOS. WESTMAN. 12 Bright Street, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1902.

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation. I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIMPSON. 65 Carlton Street, Toronto, Feb. 1, 1902.

I was a sufferer for four months from acute rheumatism in my left arm; my physician called regularly and prescribed for it, but gave me no relief. My brother, who appeared to have faith in your Benedictine Salve, gave enough of it to apply twice to my arm. I used it first on a Thursday night, and applied it again on Friday night. This was in the latter part of November. Since then (over two months) I have not had a trace of rheumatism. I feel that you have proved the efficacy of Benedictine Salve as entitled to this testimonial in removing rheumatic pains. Yours sincerely, M. A. COWAN. Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1901.

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Piles. I suffered for nine months. I consulted a physician, one of the best, and he gave me a box of salve and said that if that did not cure me I would have to go under an operation. It failed, but a friend of mine learned by chance that I was suffering from Bleeding Piles. He told me he could get me a cure and he was true to his word. He got me a box of Benedictine Salve and it gave me relief at once and cured me in a few days. I am now completely cured. It is worth its weight in gold. I cannot but feel proud after suffering so long. It has given me a thorough cure and I am sure it will never return. I can strongly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was, it will cure without fail. I can be called on for living proof. I am, Yours, etc., ALLAN J. ARTINGDALE, with the Boston Laundry. 256 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 16, 1901.

DEAR SIR—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts, send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours forever thankful, PETER AUSTEN, Toronto, April 10, 1902.

DEAR SIR—I do heartily recommend your Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for rheumatism, as I was sorely afflicted with that sad disease in my arm, and it was so bad that I could not dress myself. When I heard about your salve, I got a box of it, and to my surprise I found great relief, and I used what I got and now can attend to my daily household duties, and I heartily recommend it to anyone that is troubled with the same disease. You have this from me with hearty thanks and do with it as you please for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours truly, MRS. JAMES FLEMING. 13 Spruce street, Toronto. Toronto, April 16th, 1902.

DEAR SIR—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to testify the curative powers of your Benedictine Salve. For a month back my hand was so badly swollen that I was unable to work, and the pain was so intense as to be almost unbearable. Three days after using your Salve as directed, I am able to go to work, and I cannot thank you enough. Respectfully yours, J. J. CLARKE. 114 George street, Toronto, June 17th, 1902.

DEAR SIR—Your Benedictine Salve cured me of rheumatism in my arm, which entirely disabled me from work, in three days, and I am now completely cured. I suffered greatly from piles for many months and was completely cured by one box of Benedictine Salve. Yours sincerely, T. WALKER, Blacksmith. Address C. R. JOHN O'CONNOR, 199 KING FOR SALE BY WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 17 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E. Price, \$1 per box

The Rheumatic Wonder of the Age BENEDICTINE SALVE

This Salve Cures Rheumatism, Felons or Blood Poisoning It is a Sure Remedy for Any of These Diseases. A FEW TESTIMONIALS

193 King street East, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1902.

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John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation. I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIMPSON. 65 Carlton Street, Toronto, Feb. 1, 1902.

I was a sufferer for four months from acute rheumatism in my left arm; my physician called regularly and prescribed for it, but gave me no relief. My brother, who appeared to have faith in your Benedictine Salve, gave enough of it to apply twice to my arm. I used it first on a Thursday night, and applied it again on Friday night. This was in the latter part of November. Since then (over two months) I have not had a trace of rheumatism. I feel that you have proved the efficacy of Benedictine Salve as entitled to this testimonial in removing rheumatic pains. Yours sincerely, M. A. COWAN. Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1901.

DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Piles. I suffered for nine months. I consulted a physician, one of the best, and he gave me a box of salve and said that if that did not cure me I would have to go under an operation. It failed, but a friend of mine learned by chance that I was suffering from Bleeding Piles. He told me he could get me a cure and he was true to his word. He got me a box of Benedictine Salve and it gave me relief at once and cured me in a few days. I am now completely cured. It is worth its weight in gold. I cannot but feel proud after suffering so long. It has given me a thorough cure and I am sure it will never return. I can strongly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was, it will cure without fail. I can be called on for living proof. I am, Yours, etc., ALLAN J. ARTINGDALE, with the Boston Laundry. 256 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 16, 1901.

DEAR SIR—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts, send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours forever thankful, PETER AUSTEN, Toronto, April 10, 1902.

DEAR SIR—I do heartily recommend your Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for rheumatism, as I was sorely afflicted with that sad disease in my arm, and it was so bad that I could not dress myself. When I heard about your salve, I got a box of it, and to my surprise I found great relief, and I used what I got and now can attend to my daily household duties, and I heartily recommend it to anyone that is troubled with the same disease. You have this from me with hearty thanks and do with it as you please for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours truly, MRS. JAMES FLEMING. 13 Spruce street, Toronto. Toronto, April 16th, 1902.

DEAR SIR—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to testify the curative powers of your Benedictine Salve. For a month back my hand was so badly swollen that I was unable to work, and the pain was so intense as to be almost unbearable. Three days after using your Salve as directed, I am able to go to work, and I cannot thank you enough. Respectfully yours, J. J. CLARKE. 114 George street, Toronto, June 17th, 1902.

DEAR SIR—Your Benedictine Salve cured me of rheumatism in my arm, which entirely disabled me from work, in three days, and I am now completely cured. I suffered greatly from piles for many months and was completely cured by one box of Benedictine Salve. Yours sincerely, T. WALKER, Blacksmith. Address C. R. JOHN O'CONNOR, 199 KING FOR SALE BY WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 17 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E. Price, \$1 per box

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