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taken up literary work as a means of livelihood—and his theories on the land question have been described as being somewhat in accord with those of Henry George. His work in the cause of humanity has received recognition from many men of other races than his own. The London *Chronicle*, referring to his Australian tour, says:—"We are glad to hear that there is every prospect of a brilliant reception, not from Mr Davitt's own countrymen alone, but from the labour world of Australian labour, and Irish Australia would indeed be ungrateful if it failed in cordiality to one of the few heroic figures in modern politics; but may we suggest to Mr Davitt that, when he comes back, he should return to the House of Commons? Both Irish Nationalism and English Radicalism want him." In an address presented to him by the trades and labour organisations of Melbourne he was described as "the unselfish friend of humanity, the ardent opponent of all monopolies and privileges which oppress the human race, the leader, who, above all things, proclaims the equal right of all to the land on which they must live and work." Therefore, in the words of the address, men of various creeds and nationalities "offer the homage of their heart, and witness in the flesh, one whose great sacrifices in the cause of the poor and the oppressed have endeared him to the democracy of every land."

A conversazione will be held on Tuesday, November the 12th, in St Patrick's Hall in order to welcome the Very Rev Father Cummings, S.M., V.G., who will shortly return from Sydney, where he went several weeks ago for the benefit of his health, which a withdrawal from parochial cares and a sojourn in a milder climate have happily greatly improved. The ladies of the parish are about to very tastefully decorate the hall and prepare it for a general gathering of the Catholic people in the city. An address will be read to the Very Rev Father Cummings, and an attractive vocal and instrumental musical programme will be gone through. The absence of the Vicar-General has been much regretted, and on the occasion of his return and reception no doubt St Patrick's Hall will be greatly thronged by persons anxious to express by their presence the great joy they feel to see him again in the parish and in good health. This method of honouring the Very Rev Father Cummings was decided upon at a large meeting of ladies in the Presbytery on Thursday last. A nominal sum is fixed for admittance to the conversazione, and whatever amount is realised from the sale of tickets will be expended in liquidating the remaining remnant of the parish debt.

There was solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament during the afternoon at the pro-Cathedral on Sunday last, and in the evening the Vespers of the Blessed Virgin were sung in honour of St Charles Borromeo, whose festival the Sunday was. After Vespers a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place around the interior of the sacred edifice. The Right Rev Dr Grimes spoke again on the occasion in refutation of the unfounded statement in the pamphlet written by a local Anglican clergyman, and published in this city. The Bishop's discourse proves a fact well-known, that any person, even a fool, may ask in five minutes more questions than a person of learning and talent could answer in as many hours or sometimes even days. If not urged on by a sense of duty, and by charitable motives the Bishop would, indeed, treat the publication with what it justly merits—silent contempt. For what other motives could induce one to waste one's time in refuting the purely gratuitous assertion that the Anglican Church, established by law, existed in England prior to the reign of Henry VIII? In answer to this and similar unfounded statements the Bishop quoted from the writings of Froude, Dr Childs, Dr Lee, and of other non-Catholic authors. On next Sunday evening the Bishop proposes to speak for the last time in refutation of the extraordinary and extravagant statements with which the pamphlet is literally crammed.

On Monday evening next the members of the local branch of the League of the Cross will give a concert in the schoolroom at St

Mary's in order to raise funds for parochial purposes in connection with that parish. During the same week the same performers, will proceed to the parish of the Rev Father Chervier at Leeston and give there a concert and a dramatic entertainment.

WHAT EMPEROR WAS THIS?

HE was one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled in Europe. He was always at war, yet—but wait; let us take one thing at a time.

He was an enormous eater. He breakfasted at five on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at twelve, always partaking of twenty dishes. He supped twice; first early in the evening and again about one o'clock—the latter the most solid meal of the four. After meat he ate a great quantity of pastry and sweets, washing them down with vast draughts of beer and wine. Then he would gorge himself on sardine omelettes, fried sausages, eel pie, pickled partridges, fat capons, etc, etc.

Finally he abdicated, did this omnivorous Emperor, and a friendly courtier thus described the power that compelled him to do it. "'Tis a most truculent executioner," said the orator; "it invades the whole body from head to foot: It contracts the nerves with anguish, it freezes the marrow, it converts the fluids of the joints into chalk, and pauses not until it has exhausted the body and conquered the mind by immense torture."

He was crippled in the neck, arms, knees, and hands, and covered with chronic skin eruptions; while his stomach occasioned him constant suffering. He was a wreck at an age when he should still have been active and vigorous.

This is not fiction, it is history; without a syllable of exaggeration. How many of our readers will write and tell us what man this was? A thousand, no doubt.

Speaking of an experience of her own, a woman says: "My hands became stiff and numb. There seemed to be no feeling in them. I was so crippled that I could not even cut a round of bread. A little later it attacked my legs and feet, the soles of the latter being soft and sore. The pain was so severe that I often sat down and cried on account of my sufferings and my helplessness. I used rubbing oils and embrocations, but got no relief. In this way I went on month after month, never expecting to be well again. I felt the first signs of illness in February, 1889. At first I had merely a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite, and was low, tired and languid. Following this came the agonies of rheumatism, as I have said. I owe my recovery to a suggestion of my husband's. He advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Mr W. Simpson's, in North street. After taking it for a fortnight my hands got their right feeling, and I suffered no more from rheumatism nor from indigestion and dyspepsia, which I now understand to be the cause of rheumatism. From that time to this I have been in the best of health. (Signed) (Mrs) Elizabeth Ann Cook, Southwell lane, North street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, February 1st, 1893."

"In the year 1879," writes another, "rheumatism attacked me, one joint after another. The pains were all over me, although the worst was in one knee. For two years I suffered with it—the doctor's medicines doing no good. In 1881 I read in a little book that rheumatism was caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, and that the true cure for it was Mother Seigel's Syrup. This proved to be true, as after taking three bottles I knew no more of stomach disorder nor rheumatism. I have since recommended this wonderful remedy to hundreds of persons. (Signed) Mrs E. Schofield, 10 West Hill, Southampton street, Reading, October 26, 1892."

The great Emperor was driven to abdication by rheumatism and gout, caused by his ruined digestive powers. His outraged stomach filled him with poison from top to toe. Yet he never lost his appetite, which was all the worse for him. Not long afterwards he died, having as hma and gravel, with the other consequences of dyspepsia. But one needs not to be a gourmand to have dyspepsia, with its trailing troubles. Any one of fifty causes may provoke it. Watch out for the earliest symptoms and arrest them at once by using the Syrup. It stops the mischief on the spot where it begins, and then purifies the blood.

By the aid of common sense and Mother Seigel the Emperor might have stayed on his throne, might he not?

Yes, but unluckily she wasn't born in time to help him.

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