THE ASHBURTON GUARDIAN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1890.

Wanted.

CASH Advertisements under this heading not exceeding SIXTEEN WORDS 1/-. Addresses may be left at this Office.

STOP That Cough—Flower's Cough Drops are the best—see that the name is stamped on every one. H. G. FLOWER, Confectioner, East street.

PRESENTS. -If you want good value for money go to Melford House. Extra value now being given away in presents. Everything marked cheap.—H. C. SEGERS.

WANTED KNOWN—The Strong-Wear Boot for Men, Women and Children can only be had at W. H. COLLIER'S.

BOOTS, BOOTS. "Keep your f e Dry and save Doctor's Bills. I have a splendid Stock in now. Try my Double-soled Shooters. Every pair Guaranteed. ROBERT ALCORN, Ashburton Clothing Mart, Saunders' Buildings.

WANTED Known.—For cheap Drapery, Millinery, Boots, Clothing, &c., go to Melford House. Good substantial presents now giving away.—H. C. SEGERS.

WANTED every man in the County to have a suit of the Ashburto Tweeds.—ROBERT ALCORN, Ashburton Clothing Mart, Saunder's Buildings.

EVERY Customer will receive a handsome present by purchasing their Drapery, Millinery, Clothing, &c., at Melford House. Cheapest House in town for first-class Drapery.—H. C. SEGERS

WANTED KNOWN.—A lot of Ladies Cloth and Tweed Jackets, considerably under usual cost price.—W. H. COLLIER, "The Corner."

WANTED Known—The Cheapest Shop to buy Tinware and Galvanised Iron goods in Ashburton, is at W. F. HANNAFORD'S, Burnett Street. A arge stock kept on hand. Tin and Iron ware goods made and repaired with des patch

SPECIAL NOTICE

CALL AND SEE

THE GRAND DISPLAY

OF

BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S

CLOTHING

MERCERY, HOSIERY, BLANKETS, RUGS, FLANNELS, HATS, AND CAPS, &c.

THE largest and best assorted Stock in the District to select from, which for Value, Variety, and excellence of Manufacture, we stand unrivalled.

MEASURE DEPARTMENTS
MEASURE DEPARTMENTS

NEW TWEEDS

AND

COATINGS

For the approaching Season To Hand.

SOLE AGENTS for Wertheim's latest and improved HAND and TREADLE SEWING MACHINES.

NEW ZEALAND

CLOTHING FACTORY

W. H. WEBBER,
Manager.

SATURDAY, JULY 5TH

ANDREW ORR'S
ANDREW ORR'S

GREAT

ANNUAL SALE

OF

DRAPERY

CLOTHING

AND

BOOTS

Will Commence

Saturday, July 5th

The greatest BARGAINS ever seen in Ashburon.

SEE HANDBILLS.

ANDREW ORR.

SPRING

HAS again come upon us, and finds MITCHELL & TURNER ready with a choice and varied Selection of New GOODS in every way suitable to the Season, and the alterations and enlargement of their premises now give every opportunity for full inspection of thei

New Prints,

New Dress Goods,

New Costumes.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

New Boots & Shoes.

MITCHELL AND TURNER,

KAIAPOI HOUSE,

TANCRED STREET

The Ashburton Guardian.

MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PRÆVALEBIT.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1890.

THE MARITIME STRIKE.

Everyone is wondering how long the present strike is going to last, and each day's telegrams are anxiously read over to see if there is any prospect of a peaceful settlement being arrived at. We observe that the Christchurch City Council have stepped into the breach, and have made a proposal which, if acted upon, will, we have no doubt, bring about a satisfactory settlement. The Council's proposal is to bring the leaders of the contending forces together in a deliberative conference, when the situation can be calmly talked over, many misapprehensions removed, and a feeling of mutual confidence again restored. The present strained relations cannot be long sustained without serious loss to all parties concerned; the loss up to date is considerable, and each day adds to the total, while the seeds of a bitter class-hatred are being sown, which, we fear, will cause much trouble in the future, if not nipped in the bud. In addition to these serious considerations, the trade of the colony has been paralysed, and the direct loss to the whole community, the majority of whom are in no way concerned with the quarrel, is great. Prices have gone up for almost every article of consumption in daily use, and the public are bitterly complaining at the prospect of a protracted struggle. Any mediator, therefor, who steps into the breach, and assists to bring about an early settlement of the strike will deserve well of this colony, and the Christchurch City Council is to be commended for the step taken at last night's meeting. We trust that the contending parties will fall in with the sensible suggestion thrown out, and that a Conference will speedily be held, the result of which will be that this colony, at least—which really never should have been identified with the matter—will be set free from the consequences of a severe capital and labour struggle. The action of the Christchurch Council stands out in marked constrast to that of the Ministry, who have been asked by one of the contending parties to mediate, but have distinctly refused, considering the time for mediation has not arrived. The Premier has given no reason for holding this peculiar view of the situation, and it would be interesting to learn at what particular stage of the dispute he considers Government mediation is called for. Trade is paralysed, shipping is practically blocked, provisions are rapidly rising in value, the state railways are losing a vast amount of revenue, and many persons will shortly be reduced to the verge of bankruptcy should the present strike continue. This being so, we can conceive of no earthly reason why the quarrel should be allowed to reach a more acute stage, before Government interference is called for—especially when their friendly offices are invited by one of the contending parties. The Christchurch City Council have not waited to be invited, but have taken upon themselves, in the public interest, the position of arbiters, and we sincerely hope their well-meant efforts will be the means of effecting a speedy settlement.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Parliament, it is expected, will be over on the 28th inst.

According to the Lake County Press, deer are becoming very numerous at Hawea, and as many as 500 may be seen in a mob.

The highest degree to which woman is eligible is conferred by the school of life—M.A.

It is proposed to join the Danube and the Adriatic Sea by means of a navigable canal.

Searen, a Parisian, who made millions out of the Suez Canal, has gone to Egypt in the interest of the project to convert the Desert of Sahara into an inland sea.

In the British House of Commons the other night somebody compared the Irish members to extinct volcanoes. "Used-up craters," said Mr Balfour.

It is confidently asserted in some quarters that Sir R. Stout does not intend to enter into politics during the approaching elections.

Mr Saunders, M.H.R., was a successful competitor for one of the ten £10 prizes offered by Mr Cole of the Melbourne Book Arcade for essays on "Federation of the World."

An exchange reborts that Dr Moran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dunedin, has been in poor health, and fears are entertained that he will permanently lose the sight of one of his eyes.

A well-known grocer having placed a bag of salt outside his shop, a wag attached thereto a piece of paper bearing the following:—"Best white sugar, 3d per lb." Every boy took a handful, tasted it, and—winked.

The municipality of Berlin has asked permission of the Emperor to open a public subscription for the erection of a statute in memory of his father, but the authorisation has been refused on the ground that it is His Majesty's intention to erect such a memorial at his own co t.

At the inquest at Christchurch on Robert McKnight, the evidence showed that death resulted from strychnine poisoning, that he had been depressed in spirits for some time, and had purchased strychnine on August 21st, saying it was for poinsoning rats. His accounts were correct. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

Duke Charles Theodore, of Bavaria, lately passed a month at Meran, in the Tyrol. His rooms were at once besieged by suffering peasants, who flocked thither from the Austrian, Italian, and Swiss Tyrol for gratuitous treatment; and during the four weeks of his rather dolorous vacation his benevolent Highness successfully removed 53 cataracts, performed 117 minor operations, and prescribed for nearly 200 other patients who did not need surgery.

The Bank of England's doors are now so finely balanced that the clerk by pressing a knob under his desk can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the great metropolis from robbing the famous institution. The bullion departments of this and other great English banking establishments are nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action of the machinery.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—The Great Need—The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our exiftence depends. These pills throughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish the circulation and secretions throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Hollay's Pills excreises marvelous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These pills remove all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewere, add are, on that accoun, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or have from some cause become so.

Summonses will issue during the next fortnight against defaulting Borough ratepayers.

We are informed by the Postmaster that to-morrow's express will not connect with the Jubilee for Wellington and Sydney. The agents say she leaves at five p.m. tomorrow.

The Master of the Home wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of buns from Mr Grubb, a parcel of clothes from Mrs R. Friedlander, and books from Mr Gee, for the use of the inmates.

The dial plate of the Jubilee clock was fixed in its permanent position to-day, and the whole machinery of the clock will be in its place and working within fortnight or three weeks.

Last night's express carried with her to Christchurch, Mr C. J. Rae, delegate of the Railway Servants' Society, to whom a large crowd of working men accorded three hearty cheers. The train also carried two or three non-unionists, engaged to help the Union Shipping Company in their labor difficulty. Three equally hearty groans were given for the non-unionists as the train moved off.

Cricketers will be disappointed to learn that the Borough Council last evening, owing to want of time—the time of the labor staff being fully occupied at present—declined to do anything this season with the cricket ground. The Club, however, can have the use of the pitch for an annual rental of £2 10s, but for this season, at least, any improvement made upon the ground must be made by the Club.

An old Hellenic prophecy, dating some centuries back, declares that Constantinople will be reconquered for the Greeks by a "Prince named Constantine, having a fair haired spouse called Sophia." The ultra-Greek party place great reliance on this prophecy. The wife of Constantine, Duke of Sparta, is named Sophia, and is a blonde so that the restoration of the old cathedral of St. Sophia,—now a mosque—to the Christian worship looms in the future as at least a possibility.

The total area directly or indirectly under the authority of the British Empire may be taken at nearly 10,000,000 of square miles, or about one-fifth of the 50,000,000 of square miles composing the habitable globe. Out of the grand total not less than 2,500,000 of square miles have been topographically surveyed, and of this nearly all has been surveyed minutely, field by field. This cadastral survey, presenting the details of every field for a vast area, is to be reckoned among the largest operations ever known in the annals of administration.

Mr F. W. Greville, butter expert, at Wellington, when before the Flax and Dairy Commission, as to cheese-making pointed out that there was a dead loss of 10 per cent. by the milk being sent hot to the factories instead of being cooled. He also advocated Goverment inspection and classification of butter before it is exported. As to show butter, his opinion was that butter-making competitions should be instituted, and that proof should be required that the article shown had been made at least ten days if it were fresh, and two months if it were salt butter.

The "Auckland Herald" says: "Some of our local firms own to making a loss on the export of butter, but in New South Wales the Fresh Food and Ice Company seem to have found a more excellent way. The whole of the butter operations is dealt with by one syndicate and one directing head. The butter is manufactured in cool chambers, and is turned out in such excellent condition that the company have realised close on the English prices, a thing which the New Zealand exporters have not yet succeeded in doing, owing to the number of small people, each manufacturing on their own account.

As to Stanley and his Darkest Aftrica achievements, a London writer asks:—"How can anything you [Stanley] have ever done be compared, even for an instant, with the pluck and enterprise displayed by Mr Paul de Chaillu? Years ago he went all over the forest you fancy you have discovered. And how different was his mode of travelling from yours? He made friends with the natives, and they helped him on from tribe to tribe out of sheer good will; you come as a connonading conqueror, and if they do not welcome you, you shoot them down. His was a mission of love in the interests of humanity and science; yours is a campaign in the furtherance of trading companies and that blighting curse which is called civilisation. Yes, I know that you boast in your usual modest way that you have unfolded a new and glorious dawn for the people of Africa. At one of your recent banquets you drew what was meant for a harrowing picture of that country, which had no policeman, no post office, and was three months away from the Foreign Office. Are those the needs of Africa that you propose to supply, when your trading companies begin to ship their load of Bibles and brandy bottles?"

A study of the currents of immigration in the port of Philadelphia has revealed a gradual shifting of nationalitiess. While immigration in general has of late considerably fallen off, Italian, Polish, Hungarian, Greek, Turkish, Egyptian, and other Eastern races are on the increase. The English, Irish, and Germans, do not colonise in the strict sense, but spread through all channels where labor is in demand. On the other hand the Welsh, Scandinavians, Slavaks, Poles, and Hungarians colonise, and chiefly in Pennsylvania which is noted for its mines, slate quarries, and oil wells. In and around the town of Scranten, in Pensylvania, the Welsh are thickly settled, and Welsh performances are given at a theatre. Many Welsh children born and raised in the district adhere to their vernacular, and do not acquire the English language. "Temperate, industrious, and happy (says Consul Clipperton) the Welsh are a boon to the State, and are referred to by Americans with pride. Far different is it with colonists of some other nationalities who settle in the State: reckless and cruel, they become a threat and a hinderance to the moral Christian communities."

Mr E. Jones, Mayor of Glen Innes, New South Wales, who was appointed Vice-president of the local brass band, declined the honor thus:—"Having heard you play I consider that the first essential qualification to the office of Vice-President would be stone deafness. Fortunately, I see and hear pretty well. Though not a professor of music I do know that musical sounds are defined under three headings—'sharps,' 'flats,' and 'naturals.' The component parts of your band are of a somewhat similar character, namely, the sharps are the performing, or playing members; the flats, the subscribing public; the naturals, those who voluntarily listen to your music a second time. On this sound basis I predict a successful career to your brass band. Should capital punishment ever be abolished a new sphere of usefulness will be open to you. Instead of the present barbarous method of hanging criminals the more refined and excruciating punishment of listening to the playing of the Glen Innes Brass Band should be inflicted. The punishment being so much greater, it would necessarily entail upon judge and jurors graver responsibilities, but then it would be a greater detriment to capital offences than the present mode of punishment."

The best medicine known is SANDER and SONS' EUCALPTI EXTRACT. Test its eminent powerful effects in coughs, colds, influenza, etc.—the relief is instantaneous. Thousands give the most gratifying testimony. His Majesty the King of Italy, and medical syndicates all over the globe, are its patrons. Read the official reports that accompany each bottle. We have no occasion to offer rewards in proof of the genuineness of our references. The official reports of medical clinics and universities, the official communication of the Consul-General for Italy at Melbourne; the diploma awarded International Exhibition, Amsterdam—all these are authentic documents, and, as such, not open to doubt. We add here epitome o, one of the various cases treated by Siegenf M.D, Professor, etc. Barning of the right hand through the explosion of a small oil stove. The epidermis on the volar and palmer side of the hand of the thirty-year-old patient was completely separated and lifted up as far as the joint of the hand. The likewise lifted nails were hanging looses and half of the phalanx of the nail of the middle finger was coaled. The wounds thus contracted healed in three weeks under daily application of Eucalypti Extract dressing. The patient has retained the full use of the hand.—(Advt.)

Mr Geo. Aldous, a Wellington tobacconist, had a peculiar stroke of paralysis, extending from the centre of the head downwards through the whole right side of the body to the right foot. Singular to relate the right side of the tongue and nostril are devoid of feeling, whilst the left side of those organs retain their fullest sensibilities.

It may be consoling to know that there is plenty of that convincing argument "ready cash," waiting for a fancied struggle; but most disheartening stagnation of trade must soon result if our money is to be kept in barracks, and "currency" become a misnomer. Capitalists are afraid to invest, and the Banks themselves are almost as timid. They look upon those of their customers who are large employers of labor as men whom it is unsafe to trust; and merchants who deal with these employers find their "paper" less negotiable than formerly. One of the evils under which the colony has been suffering for years is the unproftableness of employing labor; and if these additional difficulties are to be thrown and kept in their way, employers must sooner or later succumb. If Capital remains idle, Labor must of necessity lack employment; and capital will never fully employ itself while this element of uncertainty remains. There is a fine future for New Zealand, if Capital and Labor will speedily make up their differences. Nothing can be worse for both than uncertainty; and nothing better than security. It is absurd to suppose that what is good for one is bad for the other. If both sides would see this, and each be ready to "to give and take," the difficulty would vanish like dew before the rising sun; and a bright day of prosperity would most surely follow.—"Trade Protection Gazette."

PARLIAMENTARY

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILL THROWN OUT.

Mr Pharazyn moved that the Truck Bill (which had passed the Lower House) be committed that day three months, which, after a debate, was agreed to by 12 to 10.

THE SHEEP BILL.

The Sheep Bill was passed through committee, three new clauses referring to tattoo and ear marks being inserted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

THE STRIKE.

Mr Fish moved the adjournment of the House to enable him to refer to a telegram which he had received, to the effect that the Pukaki sailed from Auckland lately with only one competent man on board, and asking him to bring the matter before the House. In connection with this, he (Mr Fish) said the Collector of Customs had been misreported when he was mentioned in the papers as having said in reply to a deputation that there was no clause in the Shipping and Seamen's Act which compelled a vessel to carry any particular number of seamen. He thought that it was the duty of the Government to see that vessels were properly manned. No one would object to the Union Steamship Company filling their vessels with non-union men, provided that those men were competent to perform their duties. If a heavy storm or other extraordinary occurrence should happen it was absolutely necessary that steamers should be fully manned with competent men. The Unionists since the struggle commenced had been most orderly and exemplary. That being so why should those men be threatened by the presence of soldiers in uniform, and the erection of barricades on the wharves? The unnecessary display of a body of soldiers on the Wellington wharf on Saturday afternoon was more calculated to create a riot than anything else that had yet occurred.

Mr Tanner ventured to assert that the anxiety displayed by the Maritime Council as to steamers being properly manned was due more to their desire to see the steamers stopped altogether than for the welfare of the public.

Mr Hall-Jones considered that the Government and the House should do nothing to embitter parties in the labor difficulty.

Mr Bruce said every member of the House should studiously refrain from uttering one word which would be likely to intensify the present conflict.

Mr Ballance said that he had waited to hear some member of the Government make some reply to Mr Fish's remarks. He had charged the Government with an unnecessary display of military power, which was not required and was calculated to irritate the men. If there was any probability of a disturbance occuring it would be time enough to call out the military power, and he thought that the action of the Government in this respect deserved the censure of the House. The Government, he considered, should propose a board of conciliation to settle matters of this kind. With respect to the Railway Commissioners he failed to see how they could justify their action in asking the railway laborers to perform wharf duty. [Mr Mitchelson: "shortness of coal."] He did not think that was the reason, as he had been informed that the Commissioners had three months' supply of coal on hand. His own opinion was that this strike would not last long, but it would be settled in Australia. In the meantime all they demanded of the Government was strict impartiality.

Captain Russell said that the Government were so determined to keep a neutral attitude in this struggle that he should not refer to the attacks that were made on them by various members. So long as he (Captain Russell) held office he should do all in his power to preserve order in the country. As to Mr Fish's remarks about an armed force, he could say that there was no armed force at all. It had been represented that a disturbance might possibly srise. The barricade on the wharf had been broken down in the morning, and the artillery were present in their civilian capacity to assist the police if necessary. The Government, he might say, greatly deplored this struggle, but it was strictly their duty to see that the peace of the colony was maintained. As to the Railway Commissioners' action, was it not possible that, recognising that the whole of the railway system depended on the shipping of coal, they had requested their men to load trucks for the steamers? With respect to vessels leaving ports without a proper number of seamen, he pointed out that there was no statute compelling the Government to provide for that. He finally said that the maintenance of law and order was for the Government alone to consider. Upon them lay the responsibility, and they were aware of its consequence.

Sir George Grey suggested that the House might appoint a Committee to act in the matter. Such Committee, in his opinion, might interfere in this great struggle without taking either side.

Mr Mackenzie (Mount Ida) pointed out that the difficulty would never have arisen if the House had agreed to pass the Strikes and Arbitration Bill brought in by Mr Downie Stewart, a Bill which was strongly opposed by some members who now wished to see a settlement of the present dispute.

Major Steward (Waimate) thought that much of what had been said that afternoon would have a good tendency.

The debate was interrupted by the 5.30 p.m. adjournment.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House resumed at 7.30 and went into Committee of Supply.

Working railways—£678,000. After a discussion lasting three hours, the vote was reduced by £565.

Public buildings — £35,515. After several attempts had been made to reduce the items by sums ranging from £14,265 to £7500 a reduction of £6000 was agreed to on the voices.

School buildings—£50,000.

(Left Sitting.)

CRICKET

[PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

LONDON, September 1.

It is proposed that the third test match between England and the Australian cricketers, which had to be abandoned owing to wet weather, shall take place at Manchester, but the date is not yet arranged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Having reason to attend the Railway Station last evening to witness the departure of the express, I was much astonished at the conduct of a few select individuals towards a man who was proceeding to Lyttelton to assist in discharging vessels. I know not whether the persons who so conducted themselves are members of any Labor Union, but if they are they are most decidedly a credit to it, and if they are under the impression that hooting and indulging in unseemly sentiments towards poor men, who are striving to obtain a livelihood, and whose circumstances they do not comprehend, will enhance their cause, I am inclined to think they will be sadly mistaken. A grave reform in the habits of those who were hooting last night is very much needed.—I am etc.,

PAX.

Parliamentary Gossip.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WELLINGTON, September 1.

The Hon. Mr Shrimski gave notice today to ask the Attorney-General whether his attention has been drawn to the speeches at the so-called Civil Servants' Association meeting by Messrs Beetham and Whitefoord—two Resident Magistrates—and reported in the "Lyttelton Times" of the 25th ult.; and if so, does the Attorney-General consider the speeches so made compatible with the high and important positions these gentlemen occupy as administrators of law and order.

This afternoon Mr Joyce gave notice to ask Government whether they intend to suspend all other business in order to enact a measure making it unlawful for any shipping or commercial company in New Zealand to be associated with any other Company or persons beyond New Zealand, producing, or conducing to the paralysis of trade and commerce now existing in the colony.

It is understood that Ministers are disposed to defer consideration of the proposal to abolish the primage duty in view of the large loss of revenue likely to result from labor troubles.

Gardening Notes for September.

Messrs J. Sealy and Co., seedmen, forwardus the following gardening notes for September:—

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

September is perhaps the busiest month of the horticultural year, as the weather will be getting warm, and all work which has been delayed during winter should be pushed on at once, or delayed for another season. As seed time and seed sowing is now upon us, and in general operation, and believing as we do, that many of the failures attributed to seeds may be more justly attributed to some drawback in the preparation of the ground, the mode of sowing, covering etc., the following useful hints on the subject will be found not undeserving of perusal.

Seeds to germinate require light, heat, air, and moisture. They should be sown when the ground is mellow and fine. The best of seeds often fall from improper management when sown too early; when the ground is wet they are apt to rot; when sown too shallow, in a dry time there may not be sufficient moisture to cause them to germinate, or they may be destroyed by dry hot weather after they have germinated, or insects may destroy the shoots after they appear above ground. The first effect of air, heat, and moisture, is to change the starchy matter of the seed into a sugary pulp, the proper food of the embryo. If at this time the seed is withered by exposure to heat without sufficient covering it will perish; or if planted in fresh dry soil and the above change in the nature of the seed takes place, but the earth is not pressed sufficiently upon it, the seed dries up, and the embryo perishes. Others, again, are buried too deeply, and though the seed swells, yet sufficient warmth and air are not obtained to give it life

The first thing to be observed in sowing seed is a suitable preparation of the soil, so that the young roots may easily penetrate it; it must be made more or less fine for different seeds. The size of a seed is a nearly safe guide as to the depth at which it should be sown. Beans should be covered about two inches, peas about one and a-half inches. Carrots, parsnips, turnips, onions, radish, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels, sprouts, tomatoes, mustard, cress, leeks, savoy, and salsify may now be sown, and should not be covered more than half an inch. The seeds must be evenly covered in order to retain moistnre sufficient to encourage vegetation, yet not so deeply buried as to deprive of air, or to have their ascending shoots impeded by too much soil above.

Seeds succeed best when the ground is first dug,—that is the ground should be dug up rough during the winter months, so as to be exposed to the winter's frosts, then dug again before sowing the seeds that they may have the benefit, not only of the ground being pulverised but of the moisture retained thereby. But they should never be sown when the soil is wet, as the ground will bake and the seed perish; and never sow broadcast if it is desirable to save time, expense and trouble. When sown in drills or rows weeds can be more easily destroyed and the ground kept loose and open. Indeed, all kinds of vegetable seeds may be sown this month with a prospect of sucoess.

See that the ground is thoroughly well prepared and well manured with well decomposed manure or bone dust. Bone dust is a great boon to the horticulturist, very easily applied and beneficial in its results, containing no noxious weeds, and therefore diminishing the labor which must be performed if other manures are used, as manure generally produces large quantities of weeds, more especially fresh manure. All plots of ground intended for the production of vegetables should be manured early in the winter, but when this has been neglected at that time, no time should now be lost in preparing the ground, and no better manure can be used than bone dust for that purpose.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Hardy annuals may now be sown with safety in the flower gardens, and by a judicious selection of different varieties the flower garden may be kept gay during summer and autumn months for a very trifling expense. Such as pansy, phlox drummondi, lobelia, asters, petunia, portulacca, godetia, stocks, zinnia elegans, golden pyrethrum, linum grandiflorum, single dahlia, mignonette, sweet pea. sweet sultan, nasturtiumi, tall and dwarf, convolvulus (major and minor) and many other favorite annual and perennial flowers should have a place in every garden.

ORCHARD.

There should not now be an hour's delay in planting out fruit trees where not attended to before, for if this month is allowed to pass without the planting being attended to, the matter must be deferred for another season, but such as apples, plums, pears, and cherries, may be planted this month rather than to defer planting until another season.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Ashburton Borough Council was held last night. Present—His Worship the Mayor (presiding) and Crs Williamson, Scott, Keir, Bird, Sealy, and Brooke.

Cr Scott apologised for the absence of Cr Flower.

FINANCE.

The Mayor reported the debit balance at the Bank to be £1046 0s 9d. The income received since last meeting had been: Rates, 1890, £30; rents of reserves, £101 5s; licenses, dogs, £3; library account, 3s. There were £341 of 1890 rates outstanding. During the next fortnight summonses would be issued against defaulters.

RAILWAY RESERVES.

The Resident Engineer wrote stating that no further sites would be let on the East Street line of reserves, and that work had begun on the plantation, which was to extend from a point close to the railway station to the bridge.

The Mayor said the Department had done more really than had been asked, so far as planting was concerned. He had, however, instructed the Clerk to write to the Department asking that the block of buildings occupied by Messrs W. H. Collins and Co. be removed, so that the planting be carried on in one unbroken line.

The Mayor's action was approved.

DOMAIN CRICKET CLUB.

The Secretary of the Ashburton Cricket Club wrote proposing that the Council take over the large roller, now the property of the Club, in lieu of the sum of £6 5s and two years' rent of the ground. The Club understood that they would be allowed three close days in the year, during which they could charge for admission, any sum realised over £10 to be handed over to the Council. If the Club's offer were accepted, it trusted the Council would do its best to improve the ground for this season, which it was desired to inaugurate on 1st October.

After some discussion it was decided to offer the Club the use of the ground at the rate of £2 10s per annum, half the gross proceeds of any close days used to be handed over to the Club.

FIRE BRIGADE BELL.

The Secretary of the Fire Brigade wrote asking that the fire bell be removed to the station at once, and requesting information as to when the rules of the Brigade were to be printed.

It was decided to inform the Brigade that the work of removing the bell would be done at once. The matter of printing the rules was left in the hands of Cr Keir.

RUBBISH

Mr D. Macpherson was granted permission to burn rubbish.

JUBILEE CLOCK.

The contractor for supplying the Jubilee Clock wrote asking for a progress payment on the work already done on the clock.

A progress payment of £30 was voted to Mr Murray.

MUNICIPAL INSURANCE.

The Mayor, for the sub-Committee, reported that it was the Committee's opinion that the scheme of municipal insurance submitted to the Council by the Blenheim Council was not workable.

The Council decided to take no action in the matter

ENGINEERS' REPORT.

The Engineers reported as follows:—*Jubilee Clock.*—The iron cresting and vane being now fixed on the dome roof, the clock face will be put in place at once, and the painting completed. The carpenter has been making the casings for the clock weights and the finishings.—The *Labor Gang* have been engaged in forming parts of William Street and N.E. Town Belt, carting shingle, clay, etc, digging holes for the planting, cutting and planting poplars, pines, etc. in plantations. spreading shingle, and breaking large stones in streets, watering streets, attending to water supply, and sundry maintenance work. As the water cart will now be taken out constantly, another horse will be temporarily required to complete the street forming, etc.

JUBILEE FUNDS.

Cr. Scott moved that the trustees of the Jubilee funds be asked to hand over the funds under their charge, as the money would be wanted at an early date.

Cr. Bird seconded, and the motion was carried.

ACCOUNTS.

Accounts to the amount of £109 10s 10d were passed for payment, and the Council adjourned.

Horse Market.

Mr T. Bullock reports for the week ending Saturday, August 30th.—The day's entry consisted of thirty-nine horses, amongst which were a few medium draughts, and for these biddings were fairly spirited; but for harness horses and hacks, of which there were more than usual, biddings were again languid, except for a few of the better sorts. A four-year-old of a rather superior stamp brought £21, inferior sorts, as usual, were most difficult to quit. Out of the day's entry of thirty-nine, fourteen were sold as follows:—Four and five-year-old medium draughts of a light description, £13 5s, £13 15s, £14 15s; six-year-olds, also light, £11, £13 15s, £14 5s; seven-year-old, £14; and one of a superior description brought £20; aged, £7 10s, £8 5s, £9 5s; other, £2 7s 6d; scrubbers, at low prices.

SUNDRIES—Cambridge roller, £12; plain roller, £9; grass stripper, £9; spring trap, £26 10s; an old one, £5; grass mower, £2; set of harness, £3; dray, £3 15s; double furrow plough, £3 5s; collar, hames, and winkers, £1 5s to £1 7s per set; saddles and a quantity of harness and sundrics brought full values.

PROPERTY SALES.

Previous to the horse sale I offered town, suburban, and other properties For Tinwald sections, biddings were spirited. Lots 306, 307, 308, 321, 322, 323, about 1½ acre, realising £40 per acre; lot 339, containing ¼ acre, £14; lots 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, containing about 1½ acre, £33 per acre; lots 33 and 34, each containing ¼ acre, Reader street, Winslow, £4 the two. I have also sold by auction and privately the following, viz.:—T.S. 737, containing ¼ acre, Wills street, with three roomed cottage thereon, £100; part of R.S. 2497, containing 98 acres 2 roods, Mayfield, at £5 13s 6d per acre; lot 114 and part of 115, containing 1 rood 17⅔ perches, Wellington street, Hampstead, with cottage, £110; T.S. 57, Aitken street, containing ½ acre, £17 10s; lots 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, containing 8 acres 16 perches, township of Methven, at £20 per acre; lot 1 and 2, each containing ¼ acre, part of R.S. 7767, fronting Moore's road, Hampstead, £45.

Labor Questions

[PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

LONDON, August 30 to 31.

The question of granting assistance to the Australian strikers will be the first matter discussed at the Liverpool Congress. The Joint Collecting Committee will be appointed at Limehouse on Tuesday.

The stevedores are organising a meeting.

The dockers' general appeal met with a cordial response, and there is enthusiasm at the docks.

A British Shipowners' Protection Indemnity Union is being organised in London.

The shipowners and brokers have formed a separate association.

A meeting will be held on Monday to consider the position in Australia.

The dockers stipulate that the money forwarded to Australia shall be properly distributed between the places affected. More will be sent on the following evening.

The "Standard" says it would be a national disgrace if the dockers did not assist the Australians.

A correspondent writing to the "St James' Gazette" insinuates that the Secretaries of the Australian Labor Unions enrich themselves by selling the right to work to outsiders.

Lord Derby speaking at Bury said he was not alarmed at the labor disputes. It is the duty of the State to keep the ring clear and see the fight was fair.

LONDON, September 1.

The Southampton Dock Laborers have resolved not to go out on strike.

SYDNEY, Sept. 1.

The proceedings of the Miners' Conference are being conducted privately.

The crews of the steamers Taieri and Tarawera have been discharged. The Ohau's crew refused to leave the vessel, and the Mararoa's refused duty. The shipment of fish by the latter vessel has been landed.

The new Mercantile Officers' Association is making substantial headway, and is not allied with any other labor organisation. It is expected that members of this Association will receive precedence in filling up vacancies caused by the present crisis.

The Tasmanian S.N. Co. now has Melbourne and Tasmania in its own hands. The Australian United S.N. Co. has Sydney and Queensland, while the Melbourne traffic is at a standstill. Both Howard, Smith, and Messrs Hoddard, Parker and Co.'s fleets are wholly laid up. The T.O.N. Co., and the A.U.S.N. Co. are working their boats slowly by means of non-union crews, and it is expected that during next week most of the other companies will resume under similar conditions. As each vessel's complement is made up she is to be despatched.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 1.

Larrikins have set set fire to a shed erected by non-unionist labor.

Collingwood gasworks have been extinguished, and the corporation will light in the city by electricity to-night.

Freights have been raised another 25 per cent to-day.

AUCKLAND, September 1.

The Huntly mine owners have been notified by the Miners Union that they must not supply coal to the Union Company's steamers.

A large number of the city police were present to-day on the Queen Street wharf, where the Australia is unloading, guarding the barricade erected there. There was no sign of any disturbance. The Australia was discharged to-day by a number of warehousemen, but the goods were left lying on the wharf, or in sheds, the Carters Union have refused to cart any cargo from the Union Company's boats.

Bread has advanced halfpenny per two pound loaf.

The steamer Pukaki has completed loading coal at Russell, notwithstanding a resolve of the Miners Union there not to work for Union boats. The vessel took in coal stored in railway trucks. She leaves to-morrow for Fiji.

The railway station master at Hamilton, Waikato, has received notice that pay of the men will be reduced to four days per week, though six days' work may be required.

Prices have come up largely in that district, especially in flour, coal, and potatoes.

The Master Carters met to-day and resolved to continue to cart goods from the Union Company's steamers, employing non-Union men for the purpose.

The gas supply in Auckland will last for five or six weeks at least, and probably longer.

The Unionists protested to the police against the erection of barricades on the wharf, but Inspector Broham's reply was that the police must do their duty.

Bread is up a half-penny per loaf.

GREYMOUTH, September 1.

When the Moa arrived last night with cattle two wharf hands were put on to assist the crew to land the cattle, but they were immediately called out.

The Brunnerton miners will not get coal for the Moa.

Bread has been raised to 7d per 4lb loaf cash, in consequence of the rise in flour.

WESTPORT, September 1.

Everything is quiet to-day, and there has been no change. The Mahinapua is still lying in port awaiting instructions from Dunedin. The crew will not do a hand s turn.

WELLINGTON, September 1.

The Insurance Companies are providing patrols to guard against any attempt at incendiarism, and the principal warehouses are taking similar action.

A large meeting of Railway Servants this evening passed a unanimous vote of thanks to those M.H.R.'s who have upheld the labor cause, particularly Messrs Fisher, Fish, and Seddon. The meeting declined any information *re* the ballot.

The cooks and stewards, excepting the chief stewards, leave the Union Company's vessels at noon to-morrow.

At the meeting of the Typographical Society this evening, it was decided to take no action whatever with regard to the Union Company's advertisements.

A deputation of Unionists waited on Sir Harry Atkinson this afternoon, urging Government to mediate in the present difficulty. Among the speakers were Captain Highman, Messrs D. P. Fisher, Meyers, and Seymour. The Premier replied that for the present Government were content to maintain law and order, but when the time arrived would consider the question of mediating.

WELLINGTON, September 1.

Everything about the wharves to-day is very quiet, and the conduct of those on strike is most exemplary. A fresh complication has arisen owing to the Harbor Board engaging non-Unionists, and the Seamen's Union has declined to permit the crews of the coastal steamers outside of the Union Company's to assist in landing cargo, if it is to be handled by non-Union labor. If non-Union men are engaged to discharge the vessels the Union will call out the crews. The carters have also been instructed not to remove cargo discharged by non-Union labor. In some instancees to-day the consignes removed their own goods in private carts. This action will practically block the coastal trade. The Doric is almost ready to sail for Lyttelton, and it is not likely she will be affected. The New Zealand Shipping Company's barque Windsbraut requires only 150 bales to complete her loading for London. These arrived by the Queen of the South, but the Union this morning refused to land them. Later in the day, however, they were discharged, and Captain Rose, local agent of the Company, is confident he will get them on board, even if it has to be done with their own hands. The Union Company discharged the steamers Kanieri, Waihi, and Wanaka with non-Union labor, and in the afternoon the former sailed for Blenheim. In order to prevent the Union winning over the laborers, the Union Company this evening sent them on board the Takapuna, which is anchored in the harbor. The Takapuna will be discharged to-morrow, and the Company expect to get the Wanaka away during the day, and possibly the Penguin.

A meeting of merchants was held this afternoon to discuss the difficulty, but they decided to give no information to the press.

The Typographical Society has approached the local newspaper proprietors, urging them not to publish advertisements of the Union Company. The Society met again this evening, when the question was further discussed, resulting in a decision not to interfere with the advertising.

The want of coal is being severely felt, and several factories in and around Wellington have had either to suspend operations or reduce the time of working. Some, however, are carrying on by means of wood. Business generally is depressed, and several large firms have given their employees a week's notice.

CHRISTCHURCH, September 1.

At a quarter past four this afternoon the Railway Servants' Executive called out all railway men who were working in trucks at Lyttelton. This is in consequence of the platelayers, clerks, etc., having been taken from their ordinary work and put into the trucks.

A few members of the Amateur Athletic Club are assisting to land coal ex Wakatipu.

The labour people have been instructed from Dunedin to work the Jubilee at all hazards.

Business is at a standstill in Lyttelton. Several factories in Christchurch are working half time, or have given the hands a week's notice.

The City Council to-night passed unanimously the following resolution:—"That this Council is of opinion that His Worship the Mayor should invite two representatives from each of the following Associations—Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and Industrial Association; and three each from the Maritime Council and the Trades and Labor Councils for the purpose of discussing the present labor difficulty, with a view to bringing it to a satisfactory settlement.

A meeting of the Wharf Laborers' Union, the Railway Servants' Society, and Maritime delegates, decided to handle and put on board ships and steamers produce belonging to *bona fide* farmers, but not that belonging to merchants or the Co-operative Association, and to send a telegram to Sydney, or Melbourne as the case might be, to request the Unionists to allow the produce to be landed and distributed. The meeting also resolved that if steamers loaded with farmers' produce wanted crews, they would be prepared to supply them, so as to get the produce away. They had no quarrel whatever with the farmers, and were quite prepared to handle and ship their produce. As regarded the dispute between themselves, and the Union Company, they were anxious that a conference should be held at once to consider matters.

This evening a well-known shipper of produce offered to the Union leaders to mediate in the difficulty. They explained they had no wish to injure farmers. He undertook to do his best with others in Christchurch to settle the dispute.

The Tekapo has now 1700 sacks of produce on board.

Nearly all the extra police have been withdrawn from Lyttelton. The Unionists appointed a guard to keep order, and this evening some rowdy characters from Christchurch and elsewhere, who began to make a disturbance, were walked off by the labor guards, and sent away from the port. Everything is now very quiet.

INVERCARGILL, September 1.

The strike epidemic extended to the theatrical profession to-night. Five members of the St. Maur Company, after the audience dissembled demanded two pounds each as the price of their appearance for the night. Mr St. Maur declined to accede to their demand and returned the money to the audience. He explains that this was to be the last performance of those members, and knowing hat their places were to be filled by others to-morrow night, they thought fit to attempt to exact their own terms for the night. The Company has done very good business here, playing a longer season than usual in the town.

Fleming and Gildison have stopped the night shift in their roller mills, which have been running steadily night and day since erected. Want of outlet for the surplus produce of the mills through the Maritime strike, and an uneasy feeling among local vendors, who are limiting stocks, are the cause of the stoppage.

LYTTELTON.

In conversation with Mr Stead he expressed himself as highly pleased with the orderly behaviour of the lumpers under the existing trying circumstances. He added that beyond a little good humored chaff the men were as quiet and as well behaved as though no difficulty existed. He further adds that several had spoken to him in a manly, independent manner, and expressing their side of the question fairly and dispassionately. Of course he considers the men are ill-advised to refuse the work that is offered to them, seeing that they admit having no quarrel with the Canterbury public. He offered during the time that the men were on strike to assist, out of his own pocket, the wives and families of the men who were out of work, so that the innocent may not be allowed to suffer.—"Press."

It has been discovered that on Saturday night the winch on board the Tekapo had been tampered with, and two brasses removed, consequently work cannot be proceeded with until new brasses are procured. The matter has been reported to the police.

The wharves in Lyttelton are very clear, and are now only occupied by non-union labor. Everything is very quiet. The extra police have been withdrawn, and are following their usual avocations in the town, which is also very quiet.

DUNEDIN.

DUNEDIN, September 1.

A very largely attended meeting of the Trade Unionists was held in the City Hall to-night, called jointly by the Trades and Labor Council and the Maritime Council. The body of the hall was reserved for Unionists, and on the platform were the mayor and a number of prominent citizens by invitation, and prominent Unionists. Mr Pinkerton presided.

Sir R. Stout gave a history of the dispute, throwing tho blame for it entirely on the Union Company.

Mr Millar, of the Maritime Council, followed, and explained the action of the Seamen's Union and Maritime Council. He announced that he had received a telegram stating that the Railway Commissioners had sent down 200 permanent railway men to Lyttelton to man the wharves, and he could not take the responsibility of any delay in traffic that would arise from this course.

The Mayor (Mr John Roberts) announced that he intended to try and mediate in the dispute to-morrow, with the view of getting it settled. He would ask both sides to submit sealed proposals, which he would submit to Sir Robert Stout and Mr Justice Williams. The announcement was well received.

Resolutions were carried in favor of establishing a defence fund, deprecating the disturbances, and expressing confidence in the Maritime Council.

Owing to the disturbance at Dunedin yesterday, the Mayor threatened to rea the Riot Act, and 200 special constables were sworn in.

Latest Telegrams.

(Received Sep. 2, 10.30 a.m.)

MELBOURNE, September 2.

The Seamen's Union have decided not to call the sailors out of the Monawai, but to leave this to be done upon the return of the vessel to New Zealand, if necessary.

Fourteen hundred special constables