

aristocrat and the plutocrat, and even the autocrat will each insist that he recognises justice as the basis of every good government. The principle insinuated in the query "Who are to rule—the majority or the minority?" is thoroughly opposed to democratic principles, and it must be a matter of sincere pleasure to every one of us to find that so many of our democratic fellow-citizens not only are alive to the grievous wrongs we are suffering, but seriously mean to take a citizen's part in redressing them.

### WHAT BROUGHT DYNAMITE?

THE kingdoms and empires of Europe are moving for the establishment of a force to be called "International Police," the special duty of which is to be the discovery and extradition of conspirators and revolutionists. This is a pleasant imperial fancy; but how long do they imagine the people of any country would tolerate the presence in their midst of such denationalised spies and tools of foreign royalty? If such a law were in operation, and one of its agents were discovered in this country, say, the first and proper thing to do would be to hang the rascal on the nearest lamp-post and then protest against his presence among a free people.

The monarchies are bringing on their own guilty heads the dangers that now scare them on every hand. They must cure their own disease, which is too much power. By doing so, they will cure the people's, which is too little. King Canute may order back the tide of popular intelligence and freedom; but the roaring and laughing waves will swallow and drown him if he does not come down and retreat.

The condition of things in every country shows that the weak and the poor plead to deaf ears until they become terrible or the hearers become just. But there can be no permanent justice where there is no recognised spiritual authority. The "rule of reason," so often bragged about, is inevitably the rule also of force and inequality. Under this rule, the statue of justice is taken down, and that of law put in its place.

When the Catholic Church, the only power that could bind all men and all classes together and control their greed, injustice and passion, was repudiated in Europe, then entered "the man on horse-back." The non-spiritual world is the materialised and deducted world; and the necessary outcome of materialism and its deductions is dynamite. Protestantism destroyed the old hell; and the suffering peoples have been forced to make a new one.

The masses have once again plucked from the fateful tree of knowledge, and have eaten the fruit. Dynamite has become a social factor, recognised in Russia, Austria, Spain, France, Germany, and England; and it will remain with us, a threat and a scourge, like the cholera or typhus. Where the low lands are left undrained and neglected, there will come malaria, as sure as death. Dynamite and all its fearful scientific kindred will follow the undrained and neglected social marshes. Coercion laws and bayonets can no more put it down than they can cure the small-pox. "Bayonets think nowadays," said Napoleon. It is far truer of our day than of his, as witness the threatened strike of the Irish Constabulary, and the spread of Nihilism in the Russian army. Science is always equalising things. The revolver came into existence, and the bully who had with impunity insulted those who were either not so strong or so skilful with a sword as he, stood aghast. He was scared, like the Imperial Governments. The weak man with the pistol was as strong as he. He, tasted at last some of the terror he had so long made others feel.

Just so with the later developments of science in the same field. Nitro-glycerine and dynamite do for disorganised, unarmed, and despairing classes, what the revolver did for individuals: they make them terrible; they equalise things. The powerful royal ruffian has to face a foe that can strike as deadly a blow as he.

Aristocrats and rulers must be made to fear something. If they don't fear the devil, they do fear the destruction of their wealth, their grandeur, their safety. When every serf and peasant can make his own dynamite, this fear will be ever before the eyes of the mighty ones.

We are not defending dynamite; we are simply regarding it as a fact that has emphasised its existence. We might as well shut our eyes to the presence of the plague, and say that no respectable physician ought to study the nature of the disease. We condemn dynamite just as we condemn fighting with pistols in a bar-room or a street.

All we say is that if Governments grind the people, deprive them of liberty, suppress peaceful agitation for reform, scatter public meetings with bayonets, imprison editors who dare to write what the masses think, and keep the people in a state of chronic poverty and bondage to the aristocrats who make the Government, then dynamite will come as sure as malaria to the marshes.—*Pilot*.

The *Daily News* says that in response to his letter, widely published in the United States, denouncing dynamite outrages, Mr. A. M. Sullivan has received a personal warning from O'Donovan Rossa. He is advised that he has "been spared once, but there are limits to forbearance."

At a convention of the Scottish Burghs in Glasgow recently, a motion was carried declaring that it was impossible to govern Scotland satisfactorily by an English department of State, and that the convention, therefore, should memorialise Parliament to create a separate department for the conduct of Scotch affairs.

A pastoral letter signed by all the bishops of the Province of Ottawa was read in the Catholic Churches on 15th April, declaring in favour of the colonisation scheme as recently proposed and the formation of colonisation societies in the different dioceses throughout the Province similar to the one already existing in the diocese of Montreal.

Messrs. Saunders and M'Beath are now making immense sacrifices at their dissolution sale. Their Roslyn tweed suits may be especially recommended for their fashionable appearance and excellent wearing qualities.

## Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending 6th June as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—167 head were forward for the week's supply, chiefly medium quality, and without any improvement in values. Bullocks fetched £5 to £10; cows, £4 12s 6d to £8 10s. We sold a draft of mixed bullocks and heifers at £4 17s 6d to £5 10s, and quote prime beef, 22s 6d; medium, 17s 6d to 20s per 100 lb.

**Fat Calves.**—Only 7 yarded, and sold at up to 30s.

**Fat Sheep.**—1,648 cross-breeds and 500 merinos were penned, all of which were fair to good quality. Prices obtained were about equal to last week's. Cross-breeds fetched from 9s 6d to 15s 3d, and merinoes 9s to 10s 3d. We sold on account of the New Zealand Agricultural Company, 120 cross-breeds, at 13s 6d; Mr. Anderson, Palmerston, 108 do., at 9s to 11s 3d; Mr. Paton, Pukeuri, 20 do. at 10s 3d—and 19 merinos, at 9s. We quote mutton at 2d per lb.

**Fat Lambs.**—Only three were forward, and sold at 9s to 10s 3d.

**Pigs.**—75 were penned, and, under spirited competition, were all disposed of at 17s to 72s each.

**Sheepskins.**—At our auction on Monday last we cleared a large catalogue, and with brisk competition, at improved prices. Butchers' green cross-breeds fetched 2s 4d to 3s 1d; do. merinoes, 2s 5d to 2s 10d; dry cross-breeds, 2s 6d to 3s 7d; do. merinoes, 2s 8d to 5s 2d. Skins in bales, 4d per lb.

**Rabbitskins.**—We did not offer any this week, but will catalogue several lots next Monday.

**Hides** continue in good request, but without any change in value. We placed all to hand at 3d to 3½d for light, 4d for medium, and 4½d for extra heavy.

**Tallow.**—We offered a good catalogue on Monday last. Biddings were animated up to certain limits, which were rather under late rates. Inferior and mixed sold at 18s to 27s 6d: fair to good at 31s; rough fat at 22s 6d per cwt.

**Grain.**—Wheat: There is only a limited demand, and prices easier. This applies more especially to sprouted and medium sorts, stocks of which are daily increasing, as very few sales are being made. Choice milling is saleable at 4s 1d to 4s 2d; medium, when sales can be made, range from 3s 3d to 3s 9d; inferior and fowls' wheat, 2s 3d to 3s.—Oats: There is a fair demand for short bright sorts, fit for milling, also for short bright feed; but prices are not quite so firm if in any way discoloured. We quote for good milling, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; do. feed, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; medium, 1s 8d to 1s 8½d; very much discoloured and irregular, 1s 6s to 1s 7½d, and very difficult to place.—Barley: Prime malting parcels are in request at from 4s 6d to 4s 9d; medium, 4s to 4s 3d; feed and milling, only in limited demand, the former at 2s 6d to 3s, and the latter at 3s 3d to 3s 9d.

### LABOUR MARKET.—JUNE 7, 1883.

P. M. GRANT AND Co., Labour Agents, report for the week ending 7th June as follows:—"The demand for all classes of servants continues firm, and, from present appearances, hands are likely to be very scarce when the busy spring season opens. At present the demand is much greater than at the corresponding season of last year. Our engagements for the week have been—10 pick and shovel men, 7s, 8s; 2 quarrymen, 9s; 1 carpenter, 8s; 2 blacksmiths, 10s, not found; blacksmith and carpenter, station, 30s; 2 grooms, milk, 15s, 20s; 6 general farm hands, 10s, 20s; 3 boys, 7s, 10s; 4 hotelmen, 15s, 25s; 1 stationer, 25s per week and found; 1 shepherd, £60; 2 couples, £70, £75; 3 ploughmen, £52, 2 at £60, per annum and found. Female servants for town and hotels are in better supply, but for country service they are still very scarce. We have engaged 8 waitresses. Housemaids, general servants, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s; 2 cooks, 25s; 2 barmoids, 20s, 25s; 2 nurse-girls, 5s, 10s; 6 farm girls, £30 to £40; 2 housekeepers, £36, £52 per annum.

### PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 7, 1883.

MESSRS. MERCER BROTHERS, Princes street, report:—"Fresh butter (in ½-lb. and 1lb. prints), best quality, 1s 3d per lb.; ordinary butter, 1s 2d per lb.; eggs, 1s 9d per dozen; roll bacon, 7½d per lb. good salt butter, in kegs, 11d per lb.; cheese 6d per lb.

MR. F. MERRAN, Great King street, reports:—"Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 7d to 1s 10d per bushel; milling wheat, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; fowls' feed, 2s to 3s 3d; barley, malting, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; milling, 3s 6d; feeding, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hay, new, £4 per ton hay chaff, £4; straw, £2 10s; bran, £4; pollard, £4 10s potatoes, £2 5s; oatmeal, £11 10s; flour, £10 10s to £11; butter, medium to prime 1s to 1s 3d per lb., salt 1s per lb.; eggs, 2s per dozen; bacon, sides, 8½d per lb.; rolls, 8d; hams, 10d; pork, 5d; cheese 6½d.

AT the general annual meeting of the N. Z. TABLET Company, held on Friday last, a dividend of 10 per cent. on each share was declared. The statement of the Company's affairs submitted to the meeting was found satisfactory.

Mr. William Aitken, tailor and clothier, has removed from Princes street to Royal Arcade, Dunedin, where his business will be conducted on its usual first-class footing.

Mr. B. S. Carlton has recommenced business as a grocer at Kensington. Mr. Carlton's long experience in the business, and the satisfaction always received by his customers are a sufficient guarantee for the character of his establishment.

Messrs. W. H. Neale and Co., George street, Dunedin, are now selling off at great reductions their fine stock of boots and shoes every description.