



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE
 EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1899.

Further proroguing the General Assembly.

RANFURLY, Governor.

To the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS of the Colony of NEW ZEALAND and the MEMBERS elected to serve in the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the said Colony, summoned and called to a Meeting of the General Assembly of the said Colony, at the City of Wellington, on the eleventh day of the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the General Assembly of New Zealand was prorogued to the eleventh day of the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at which time you were held constrained to appear: Now KNOW YE that for divers causes and considerations I have thought fit to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday, the first day of June next, you meet in Parliament, at the City of Wellington, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of the said Colony of New Zealand, and therein to do as may seem necessary.

(L.S.)

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Uchter John Mark, Earl of Ranfurly; Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the Seal of the said Colony, at the Government House, at Wellington, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

R. J. SEDDON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1980

1. The total energy of a system is conserved. If the potential energy of a system increases, the kinetic energy must decrease by the same amount, and vice versa.

2. The work done by a force on an object is equal to the change in the object's kinetic energy. If a force does positive work on an object, its kinetic energy increases.

3. The power of a force is the rate at which it does work. If a force does work at a constant rate, the power is constant.

4. The work done by a force on an object is equal to the change in the object's kinetic energy. If a force does negative work on an object, its kinetic energy decreases.

5. The work done by a force on an object is equal to the change in the object's kinetic energy. If a force does zero work on an object, its kinetic energy remains constant.

6. The work done by a force on an object is equal to the change in the object's kinetic energy. If a force does positive work on an object, its kinetic energy increases.

7. The work done by a force on an object is equal to the change in the object's kinetic energy. If a force does negative work on an object, its kinetic energy decreases.

8. The work done by a force on an object is equal to the change in the object's kinetic energy. If a force does zero work on an object, its kinetic energy remains constant.