

consequent upon the transfer of convict hospitals—a considerable proportion of this sum, however, had been repaid by the Convict Department; and, in connection with pauper allowances, an increase of £1,300. This rendered the actual overdraft for the past year about £3,500, which, as he had already said, he conceived to be a very close adherence to the estimated amount of expenditure for the same period—closer than it had ever been heretofore.

Mr. STEERE said he would not oppose the second reading of the Bill, but when the motion for going into Committee upon it was made, he would certainly move an amendment, to the effect, that the Bill be referred to a select committee, with the view of examining all the details of the various items of expenditure alluded to. In respect of some of those items he could not well conceive, without being in possession of all the particulars relating to them, how such an excess could have arisen. For instance, an overdraft of £700 on account of postage in the public offices appeared to him to be an enormous increase over and above the estimated expenditure on account of that service. There were other items with reference to which he would be glad to obtain further and more detailed information, and for this reason he would move, when the time for doing so arrived, that the Bill be referred to a select committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) said he had no objection whatever to the Bill being referred to a select committee, being convinced that, as had been the case on former occasions with select committees on departmental expenditure, that the more the House inquired into the various items the more satisfied it would be that there had been no wasteful or unnecessary expenditure. Nevertheless he had hoped that, before the House took into consideration the financial services of the ensuing year—which was one of the Orders of the Day for that evening—it would have first disposed of the financial operations of the past year. If the hon. member's amendment were adopted, he (Mr. Barlee) did not propose to ask the House to resolve itself that evening into a Committee of the whole to consider next year's financial services. The hon. gentleman then moved that the House do go into Committee on the Confirmation of Expenditure Bill.

The ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. G. W. Leake) seconded the motion.

#### Select Committee.

Mr. STEERE, as an amendment, moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee.

Mr. PADBURY seconded the amendment, which was affirmed.

A ballot was resorted to for the election of the select committee with the following result:—Messrs. Steere, 14; Barlee, 13; Marmion, 10; Birch, 8; Burt, 7; and Padbury, 7. The numbers for Messrs. Burt and Padbury being equal, the Speaker gave his casting-vote for the latter.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) then intimated that he did not then intend to proceed with the motion that stood in his name, for the House to go into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the financial services for the ensuing year.

The Council adjourned at 7 p.m.

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## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Tuesday, 7th July, 1874.

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Swearing in of Member—Moorings—Bail-bond, Jenkins *versus* Simpson—Marine Surveys, Fremantle Harbor—Land Transfer Duty Act Amendment Bill: second reading and committee—Transfer of Land Bill: second reading: select committee—Paper Tabled—Aboriginal Native Offenders Amendment Bill: second reading—Imported Labor Registry Bill: second reading—Telegraphic Messages Bill: second reading—Game Bill: second reading—Charitable Institutions Bill: second reading: select committee—Exportation of Horses Bill: second reading: in committee—Miners Water Supply Bill: second reading—Education Act Amendment Bill: second reading—Wines, Beer, and Spirit Sale Act, 1872, Amendment Bill: second reading: select committee—Dogs Ordinances Amendment Bill: second reading.

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The SPEAKER took the Chair at 12 noon.

#### PRAYERS.

#### SWEARING IN OF MEMBER.

The SPEAKER administered the Oath of Allegiance to Mr. Broadhurst, the newly appointed nominee (*vice* Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell, resigned, consequent upon his election for Albany).

#### MOORINGS.

Mr. CAREY, in accordance with notice, asked the Colonial Secretary, whether the moorings for Geographe Bay and elsewhere, for which the sum of £1,000 was included in the Loan Bill of 1872, had been received; and if so, why they had not been laid down.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) replied, the moorings were expected to arrive at an early date by the *Ivy*, now on her passage hence.

#### BAIL-BOND, JENKINS *versus* SIMPSON.

Mr. CAREY, in accordance with notice, asked the Colonial Secretary, if the bail-bond recently given by certain persons in Busselton in the case of Simpson *versus* Jenkins had been paid; and if not, why not.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) said the bail-bond had not yet been paid, but that proceedings relating thereto were pending in the Supreme Court.

#### MARINE SURVEYS, FREMANTLE HARBOR.

Mr. MARMION, in accordance with notice, asked the Colonial Secretary to lay upon the Table of the House, at as early a date as possible, such of the late surveys as have been made at Gage's Roads and its vicinity, with a view to expediting the movements of the select committee upon harbor improvements.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) then laid upon the table the following plans:—

1. Admiralty survey of Gage's Roads.
2. Diagram plan of Fremantle.
3. Admiralty survey of Cockburn Sound and Owen's Anchorage.
4. Proposal for channel through bar, Rous' Head.
5. Plan for Mole Harbor at Fremantle.
6. Proposal for harbor improvements at Fremantle.
7. Chart of Gage's Roads, with several projections shown thereon.
8. Plan of breakwater at Fremantle, to start from bathing place.

#### LAND TRANSFER DUTY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Second Reading and Committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), in moving the second reading of this Bill, said its object was to rectify an omission in the existing enactment, caused by the abolition of auction duties. Lands sold by auction at present pay neither auction nor transfer duty, and the object of the Bill was to provide for the latter impost.

The Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee without amendment or discussion.

#### TRANSFER OF LAND BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved the second reading of a Bill to simplify the title to, and the dealing with estates in, land. He said the object of the Bill was to give certainty to the title to such estates, and to facilitate the transfer thereof, and also to render dealings with land more simple and less expensive. Although he had no intention at the present stage of the Bill, and in the unavoidable absence of his hon. friend the Attorney General, to enter into all the details of the measure, he yet thought he might advantageously and without much difficulty give a brief *resume* of its most important features. One of these was, as he had already said, to render the transfer of land an easy instead of a difficult process, and by-and-by—he did not say at present—to render that process less expensive. The Bill was permissive, and not compulsory, as regarded land to which a title had already been issued; in other words, it was optional with persons already holding estates in land whether or not they would bring such land under the operation of the Act. If they proposed doing so, it would be necessary that they should cause a statement, duly prepared by a legal practitioner to be submitted to the Commissioner of Titles, who, if satisfied that the person claiming the property sought to be registered was the rightful owner, would grant that person a certificate to the effect that he was the indefeasible owner thereof. This certificate, however, would not preclude another person substantiating his claim, but the previously certificated claimant would not be called on to the land, but the person whose claim had been substituted would have to be recompensed out of a guarantee fund, provided for in the Bill for that purpose. The commissioner would also be empowered, whenever any hesitation arose in his mind with regard to the title of any land sought to be brought under the operation of the Act, to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, so as to remove from him some of that grave responsibility in regard to the performance of his duty, or the exercise of any functions, conferred or imposed upon him by the Act. Once a person's title to land was registered in the Office of Titles, subsequent dealings therewith were very much simplified. For instance, say a man possessed of 1,000 acres of land was desirous of disposing of one acre thereof. All he would have to do would be to go to the office of the commissioner, hand in his certificate of title, with the agreement for the sale of the one acre, and, on payment of a certain fee, he would receive another

certificate setting forth that he was the indefeasible owner of 999 acres, and the other person, to whom he had sold the one acre, would in like manner, be supplied with a similar certificate in respect of that one acre. And the same process might be resorted to every day, without any further trouble than already described, until the landholder had transferred the whole of his thousand acres. With regard to future transactions, then, the Act might be said to render the dealing with estates in land very simple and inexpensive indeed. But grave objections, he feared, would be raised to the permissive system, inasmuch as until all land became under the operation of the Act, there would be two systems of dealing with estates in land,—the system at present in operation, and the system provided for in the Bill before the House. Of course persons who entertained any doubt as to their title to the land they held would be very chary in bringing their land under the operation of the Act; because their application might be refused and this would damage their title; and in other cases, the Commissioner of Titles might not be inclined, being dissatisfied with the title of the person claiming to admit of his property being brought within the purview of the Act. He (Mr. Barlee) did not deem it necessary to enter into further details concerning the Bill; he had merely, at the present stage, simply and broadly sketched its main features. It was a Bill that would require very great caution in dealing with it in Committee; every clause—and he confessed his inability to understand some of them—would have to be very carefully considered. No doubt much light would be thrown upon the various clauses by his hon. and learned friend the Attorney General when an opportunity was afforded him in Committee; he (Mr. Barlee) would therefore content himself with simply moving that the Bill be then read a second time

The Bill was read a second time.

Select Committee.

Mr. CAREY moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee, such committee to consist of the Acting Attorney General (Hon. G. W. Leake), Mr. Bickley, Mr. Marmion, Mr. Birch, Mr. Crowther, Mr. Burt, and the Mover.

Question put and passed.

#### PAPER TABLED.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) laid upon the table a memorandum connected with the matter of the Torrens Act of South Australia.

#### ABORIGINAL NATIVE OFFENDERS AMENDMENT BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), in moving the second reading of a Bill to amend "An Ordinance to provide for the summary trial and punishment of Aboriginal natives in certain cases" briefly explained the object of the Bill. Under the existing Act unofficial magistrates are not empowered to summarily convict native offenders, and it was deemed expedient, with a view to diminish the expenses attendant on the administration of justice, and for other purposes, to render it lawful for any two or more justices of the peace, not interested in the subject-matter of complaint, to inquire into, and try in a summary manner, certain offences which are now exclusively triable by a jury, or by a Resident Magistrate. Complaints of pilfering and other petty offences, committed by the natives in remote settlements, many miles distant from a Residency, were constantly arising, and the colony was saddled with an enormous expense in bringing the offenders to justice.

Mr. PADBURY said the Bill would have his cordial support. He would even further extend its provisions, and empower a Resident Magistrate (assisted by a jury), stationed at a remote distance from Perth, such as Nickol and Champion Bays, to deal with capital offences committed by natives.

Mr. DEMPSTER called attention to the difficulty of finding, in a distant and thinly-populated district, two justices of the peace not interested in the subject-matter of the complaint to adjudicate thereupon.

Mr. CROWTHER concurred with the opinion expressed by the hon. member for the Swan with reference to further extending the powers of Resident Magistrates in remote districts to deal on the spot with offences of a capital nature committed by natives. Such a procedure would undoubtedly have a more beneficial and deterrent effect than the course now adopted in regard of the trial and punishment of Aboriginal offenders.

After some further discussion, the Bill was read a second time.

#### IMPORTED LABOR REGISTRY BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for the registration of certain persons

who shall be imported into the colony, or employed in any manner within its territorial dominion. The object of the Bill was to afford protection to Malays, coolies, and persons of that class introduced into the colony as laborers, and of whom a registry is proposed to be kept.

The Bill was read a second time without discussion.

#### TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved that the Bill be now read a second time, and then explained its principles.

The Bill was read a second time.

#### GAME BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for the preservation of imported game, and, during the breeding season, of native game. The object of the Bill is to encourage the importation and acclimatisation of game not previously existing in the colony, and to afford protection to the same and its progeny, as also native game (during the breeding season).

The Bill was read a second time.

#### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), in moving the second reading of this Bill, said its object was to promote the efficiency of schools, orphanages, and other kindred charitable institutions that have been founded for the purpose of providing for and educating orphan and necessitous children, by giving greater powers over such children to the directors and managers of those institutions. At present these authorities were powerless to retain in custody any child voluntarily surrendered to their charge, and the object of the Bill before the House was to grant them such powers as would enable them to do so, and to stand *in loco parentis* towards the children placed under their management. It was too often the case now that when children had received a sufficient training at these institutions to render their services useful, they were quietly removed from the custody of the managers, and all the civilising

and Christianising influences brought to bear in their training were thrown away. It was the same in regard of natives. Hon. members were aware of one particular institution in the colony, where at considerable expenditure of time, money, and patient labor, Aboriginal natives were admitted and trained in habits of industry and in a knowledge of their duty to God and man. He alluded, he need hardly say, to the admirable institution under the control of Bishop Salvado at New Norcia. Now, his lordship complained, and complained with very good reason and considerable force, that he is powerless to retain these native and half-caste children in his custody, but that, when their parents demand it, he is obliged to surrender them. Since the Bill had been framed, two suggestions had been made to the Government, by the hon. member for the Swan, having reference to the further increase of the powers proposed to be extended to the managers of the institutions he had referred to, and these suggestions were now under consideration. One, was that an additional clause be inserted in the Bill providing for the punishment and reformation of children convicted at our police courts of such petty thefts as fruit-stealing and similar offences. These juvenile offenders were at present often allowed to escape scot free, in consequence of the disinclination felt by magistrates to commit them to prison to become the associates of hardened criminals. It was suggested that the Government, the Supreme Court, or a magistrate, or some other authority, should be empowered to remove any child so convicted into one of the charitable institutions now established in our midst, in the same manner as juvenile offenders are elsewhere sent to a reformatory. The other suggestion made—but he doubted whether they had the power to legislate in the matter—was, that power should be given to the Government to compel the transfer of half-caste children into one or other of these charitable institutions, which ever would be prepared to receive them. When the Bill came to be considered in Committee he would be prepared with some definite proposal with regard to these suggestions. He now merely asked hon. members to affirm the principle of the Bill.

Mr. STEERE expressed the pleasure he felt in finding that the Government had thought proper to introduce such a measure, which, he thought, was very much called for. He thought the Bill would be vastly improved if the suggestion of the hon. member for Swan with reference to the treatment of juvenile offenders was embodied in it. He would also be glad if the other suggestions with regard to half-caste children could be adopted, though

he doubted if we had the power to deal forcibly with them in transferring them to any institution, however desirable the object in view.

Mr. PADBURY, Mr. BIRCH, and Mr. MARMION, cordially supported the Bill.

The Bill was read a second time.

Select Committee.

Mr. MARMION moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee, such committee to consist of the Acting Attorney General (Hon. G. W. Leake), Mr. Steere, Mr. Padbury, Mr. Pearse, Mr. Crowther, Mr. Birch, and the Mover.

Question put and passed.

#### EXPORTATION OF HORSES BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), in moving the second reading of a Bill to regulate the exportation of horses, said that several complaints were made that many horses are exported by persons other than their true owners, and that no means exist for checking such wrongful exportation. Under the provisions of the Bill before the House no horse would be exported from the colony without authority in writing from the Resident Magistrate of the port from which the animal was about to be shipped, and a full description of its brands, color and height.

The Bill was read a second time without discussion.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 to 5 agreed to.

Clause 6—

Mr. MARMION said that the clause, which had reference to the fee payable for certificates, provided that the sum of one shilling shall be paid in respect of each and every horse to be exported. He then moved an amendment that all words after the words "each and every" in the third line, be struck out, and the words "certificate which he may issue authorizing the export of any horse or horses as aforesaid" be inserted in lieu.

After some debate the amendment was put, upon which a division was called for, the result being as follows:—

Ayes .....	5
Noes .....	10
	—
Majority against	5

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Crowther	Mr. Munger
Mr. Padbury	Mr. Glyde
Mr. Pearse	Mr. Broadhurst
Mr. Hamersley	Mr. Dempster
Mr. Marmion (Teller.)	The Speaker
	Mr. Birch
	Mr. Steere
	Mr. Bickley
	The Hon. M. Fraser
	The Hon. F. P. Barlee
	(Teller.)

Amendment thus negatived.

Clause agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Title agreed to.

Bill reported, without amendment.

#### MINERS WATER SUPPLY BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for a supply of pure water to persons engaged in mining. The Bill was introduced in consequence of the reports made to the Government that a great deal of sickness prevailed at the mining districts of the north, consequent upon persons engaged in mining operations drinking water impregnated with metal, and thereby becoming victims to a disease known as lead-poisoning. Most, if not all, of this was no doubt attributable to the culpable negligence of the men themselves, and to no fault of the managers, but still the fact remained that a great deal of sickness prevailed. The medical officer of the Victoria district had reported that something like 44 or 45 cases of lead-poisoning had come under his notice during the last 12 months, and that four or five of those cases had terminated fatally. At the present time there were some persons in hospital at Champion Bay suffering from that disease; and one or two in the poor-house under Mount Eliza, who were complete cripples. A commission had been appointed by the Government to investigate the matter, and to take evidence on the spot, and also to recommend and adopt such remedies, as they thought proper. The report of the commission would be placed on the table next day, and hon. members would have an opportunity of perusing it. They would then see that in the majority of instances persons who had suffered from lead-poisoning had become victims to the disease through the want of reasonable precaution on their own part; but this culpable neglect and indifference led to a great amount of sickness and consequent public expense. The majority of those who suffered were men of the bond class, who seemed lost to all sense of the virtue of cleanliness, or

whose constitutions had been ruined by a course of early dissipation. The object of the Bill was to insist that the proprietor or manager of every mine should provide for all persons working in connection with such mine a supply of pure water.

Mr. CROWTHER was thoroughly in favor of the principles of the Bill so far as it inculcated habits of cleanliness and tended to the preservation of the public health, by recommending the use of pure and wholesome water, and in these respects he thought the provisions of the Bill were quite as applicable to the residents of Perth and Fremantle as to the persons for whose special benefit the measure was intended. He would extend its provisions to those towns, and render the chairman of each municipality responsible for a never-failing supply of pure water for the purposes of drinking and personal ablution. This was quite as necessary as was the object the framers of the Bill before the House had in view. As to the disease of lead-poisoning, he was in a position to state—having taken down a great deal of the evidence taken before the commission—that in no single case where ordinary and reasonable precautions had been taken by the miners in respect of the water they drank had any evil effects resulted. There was, in fact, an abundance of pure and wholesome water furnished and provided at all the mines, and any cases of so-called lead-poisoning that may have occurred were the natural and inevitable result of culpable carelessness and of the filthy habits of some of the men engaged in mining operations. At the Geraldine and other mines there was an abundant supply of pure water, free from sewage, animal matter, and metals held in solution, available within a distance no greater than from the Council Chamber to Mr. Birch's corner; and equal facilities were afforded at other mines. The oldest and most experienced miner on the Geraldine mines, a Cornishman—and the same evidence might have been obtained from every Cornish miner employed in the works—testified before the commission of inquiry that he had never suffered any ill-effects from the water, simply because he exercised ordinary precaution, and was not too lazy to move a few yards to obtain pure water. Captain Mitchell himself drank the same water, and had never felt any ill-effects therefrom. On the other hand, the men who had suffered were men whose constitutions had been destroyed by a long course of vice and intemperance—men whose lazy, dissolute, and filthy habits had rendered them susceptible to disease arising from whatever cause. The Bill was altogether uncalled-for, and if carried through its various stages and

passed into law would prove a most vexatious piece of legislation. For these reasons he would move, as an amendment, that the Bill be read that day six months.

Mr. PADBURY said he had travelled a great deal over the Victoria district, and unless the quantity of water had very much lessened and its quality very much deteriorated from what it was eight or nine years ago, he knew of no mine where an abundant and wholesome supply of water was not provided. He quite concurred with the hon. member for Greenough, that if the Bill became law it would put the mining managers to a great deal of unnecessary expense and trouble.

The SURVEYOR GENERAL (Hon. M. Fraser) pointed out that if, on the mines in the northern district, an ample supply of pure water was already provided, as stated by the hon. member for the Swan and the hon. member for Greenough, the Bill would neither necessitate additional expense nor trouble upon the proprietors or managers of mines, nor could it be considered an oppressive measure. But it having been reported to the Government, on the evidence taken by a commission specially appointed to inquire into the matter, that a great amount of sickness and disease prevailed, consequent upon the men drinking water impregnated with metal, it became the bounden duty of the Government to provide a remedy, and this was the object of the Bill before the House.

After some further observations from Mr. STEERE, Mr. BIRCH, Mr. CAREY, and the COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), the Bill was read a second time.

## EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

### Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee), in moving the second reading of this Bill, said it had been introduced on the recommendation of the Central Board of Education, who had reported as follows:—"Under the provisions of the Act, sec. 20, it is enacted that Government Schools shall receive a Grant not exceeding in the whole £2 15s. per head on children who have attended not less than four hours a day during 180 days in a year. There are a number of small country schools at which the average attendance rarely amounts to and seldom exceeds twelve, and where that attendance is, from various causes, irregular. Taking the highest average under the result system that has yet been attained, £2 11s. 7d. per scholar (and such a result cannot be anticipated in such schools as those adverted to), the income gained by the teacher

would amount to £30 19s.; and looking to the increased rate of wages that now obtains in the colony and the rising prices of the necessaries of life, we conceive that teachers, with even the abilities required for such small schools, will not readily be found on such terms. We would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Act as would increase the Grant from £2 15s. to £3 10s. per head in Government Schools, and in Assisted Schools from £1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. per head. This increase, if sanctioned will, we hope, enable teachers in small schools to exist on their earnings, and offer a further inducement for exertion on the part of teachers in larger schools. We would further remark that the increase suggested would, calculated on the average attendance shown in the returns for 1873, still be a trifle under the cost per head incurred under the old system. In event of the proposed alteration in the Act we should not allow the retention of fees by any teacher, nor should we make any alteration in the allowances for results."

A desultory and rambling conversation ensued, and the Bill was then read a second time.

#### WINES, BEER, AND SPIRIT SALE ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was read a second time.

Select Committee.

Mr. MARMION moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee, such committee to consist of the Acting Attorney General (Hon. G. W. Leake), Mr. Steere, Mr. Crowther, Mr. Pearse, Mr. Carey, Mr. Burt, and the Mover.

Question put and passed.

#### DOGS ORDINANCES AMENDMENT BILL.

Second Reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Council adjourned at 3.30 p.m.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Thursday, 9th July, 1874.

Swearing in of Member—Immigration: select committee—Confirmation of Expenditure Bill: select committee report—Albany Jetty Regulations—Paper Tabled—Aboriginal Native Offenders Amendment Bill: in committee—Imported Labor Registry Bill: in committee—Telegraphic Messages Bill: in committee—Game Bill: in committee—Miners Water Supply Bill: motion for committee stage—Education Act Amendment Bill: in committee—Dogs Ordinances Amendment Bill: in committee—Confirmation of Expenditure Bill: in committee.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 12 noon.

PRAYERS.

#### SWEARING IN OF MEMBER.

The SPEAKER administered the Oath of Allegiance to Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell, Bart., the newly elected member for Albany.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Select Committee.

Mr. BICKLEY, with leave, without notice, moved that Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell be reappointed a member of the immigration select committee; his former appointment having ceased upon his resignation as a nominee member of the Council.

Question put and passed.

#### CONFIRMATION OF EXPENDITURE BILL.

Select Committee Report.

Mr. STEERE brought up the report of the select committee and moved that it be read.

Question put and passed.

Report read and ordered to be printed.

#### ALBANY JETTY REGULATIONS.

Mr. STEERE, in accordance with notice, asked the Colonial Secretary under what Act or Ordinance power had been granted by the Executive to the Municipal Council at Albany to compel all persons to ship goods from off the jetty, and from no other place; and also, by what authority the municipal council had imposed a scale of charges for the licensed boat men at Albany.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. F. P. Barlee) replied that the jetty at Albany, having been transferred to the municipal council, the Governor simply confirmed rules drawn by the municipal council. These rules, among other matters, embodied regulations