

He helped to form that board, and he was one of the ratepayers. If this question went to a division, most of the country members would vote against it. The members for Sussex, the Ashburton, and other places would vote against it. When the money was allocated this year, let notice be given that next year the Government would, as far as possible, act on the principle of refraining from assisting those who would not assist themselves. He did not say that boards should receive pound for pound, nor that country boards should receive the same as suburban boards.

**MR. QUINLAN:** So far as he knew, it was unjust and ungenerous to make such remarks as some which he had heard to-night. He had not known a chairman of a roads board make anything out of the position. What he knew of roads boards was that members gave their time for nothing and were most devoted to their work. He knew of one instance in which the members gave their personal guarantee to a bank for a considerable overdraft. Roads boards deserved better consideration than they had received from some members. It was desirable that those who wished to be helped should help themselves to some extent, and no doubt the Government would take some steps to bring that about. He hoped the Committee would not attempt to interfere with this item. If everybody spent the money as economically and as well as the roads boards generally did, it would be a good thing for the country.

**MR. LOCKE:** It was a matter of surprise to him to hear the remarks which had fallen from several members with regard to this item. As the question was important, and only few members were present, he moved that progress be reported.

Motion put and passed.

Progress reported, and leave given to sit again.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at 11.35 p.m. until the next day.

## Legislative Council,

Wednesday, 19th October, 1898.

Papers presented — Question: Pinjarrah-Marradong Railway Survey — Question: Sly-grog Selling on Goldfields — Question: Police Boat, Perth and Melville Waters — Bush Fires Act Amendment Bill, first reading — Goldfields Act Amendment Bill, third reading — Municipal Institutions Act Amendment Bill, Motion to discharge order (withdrawn); in Committee, new clause; reported — Marriage Act Amendment Bill, second reading, in Committee; third reading — Land Bill, in Committee; postponed clause and schedules; recom-mitted (twice), reported — Zoological Gardens Bill, second reading, in Committee, third reading — Bills of Sale Bill, Discharge of Order — Coolgardie Mining Exhibition Bill, second reading, in Committee, third reading — Roads and Streets Closure Bill, No. 2, second reading, in Committee, third reading — Mining on Private Property Bill, first reading — Coolgardie Municipal Rate Validation Bill, all stages — Adjournment.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at 4.30 o'clock, p.m.

#### PRAYERS.

#### PAPERS PRESENTED.

By the COLONIAL SECRETARY: By-laws of the municipalities of Bunbury, Bulong, and Perth.

Ordered to lie on the table.

#### QUESTION: PINJARRAH-MARRADONG RAILWAY SURVEY.

HON. R. G. BURGESS, for the Hon. E. McLarty, asked the Colonial Secretary: What is the cost of the survey of the Pinjarrah-Marradong Railway?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. G. Randell): The total cost of survey was £3,888 17s. 4d., of which sum the trial surveys cost £17 per mile, and exploration surveys £5 per mile.

#### QUESTION: SLY-GROG SELLING ON GOLDFIELDS.

HON. A. G. JENKINS asked the Colonial Secretary: Whether, in view of the indiscriminate sly-grog selling carried on throughout the eastern goldfields, the Government will take some steps to have such traffic promptly suppressed?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. G. Randell) replied:—This subject has received considerable attention from the police, who have done their utmost to suppress the illegal traffic. It is dealt with at length in the report of the Commissioner of Police for 1897-8. In order that the evil may be effectively coped with, it is necessary that the Act be amended by a provision to the following effect:—"No member of the police force, or special constable acting under instructions from any police authority, shall be deemed to be an accomplice in the commission of any offence under the principal Act, although such member or constable might, but for this Act, have been deemed to be such accomplice."

#### QUESTION: POLICE BOAT, PERTH AND MELVILLE WATERS.

HON. F. M. STONE asked the Colonial Secretary:—1, Whether the Government is aware that during the last gale, in endeavouring to rescue a person who was capsized, the boat used by the water police constable in such endeavour was also capsized? 2, Whether such boat is unfit for service in Perth Water and Melville Water, and unsafe? 3, If it is the intention of the Government to provide a proper boat? In asking this question he wished, he said, to draw the attention of the Government and hon. members to a state of things which ought not to exist. Last Saturday there was a gale on the river, and a boat was capsized, and the person in the boat was thrown into the water. The water-policeman at South Perth started in a wretched little flat-bottomed boat, which was fit only to use on the other side of the Causeway on the flats, to rescue the man. The consequence was that he had not gone far before his boat was capsized, and the two men were then struggling in the water. This House, a few sessions ago, passed a resolution that life-saving appliances should be provided and proper boats used on the river, so that in case of accidents of this kind the water-police could go to the assistance of any person in danger.

THE PRESIDENT: The hon. member must not express any opinion. He must only place facts before the House to explain his question.

HON. F. M. STONE: In drawing the attention of the Government to this matter, by asking the question, he hoped that something would be done. Hon. members knew that in this House there was a difficulty in moving in the direction of having life-saving appliances provided, because that meant the spending of money. Therefore he could only ask the question standing in his name.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. G. Randell) replied:—1, The accident was reported by River Police Constable Rewell. 2, The "punt" that was capsized is unfit for any other service than that for which it was specially provided, namely to enable the river police to carry out their duties in preventing the destruction of game on the mud flats at the Causeway and Burswood and the shallow waters along the shores of South Perth. 3, It is not intended to provide a boat service at South Perth.

#### BUSH FIRES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Introduced by the Hon. R. G. BURGESS, by leave and without notice, and read a first time.

#### GOLDFIELDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Read a third time, and returned to the Legislative Assembly with amendments.

#### MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

##### MOTION TO DISCHARGE ORDER.

HON. F. M. STONE moved that the order of the day be discharged. He understood that the hon. member in charge of the Bill intended to introduce another measure dealing with the subject.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY said he had a very important amendment to add to this Bill, of which he had given notice. It was an amendment to section 185 of the principal Act. He was willing to withdraw the proposed new clause which he had moved at the previous sitting, if he was allowed to move an amendment to section 185 of the principal Act by adding the following words:—

Section 185 of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding the words following:—"Provided that in the case of any new Municipality, money may be borrowed by the Council, for the purposes aforesaid, at any time during

the first two years of the existence of such municipality, to an amount not exceeding the net estimated ordinary annual income of the municipality for such two years. Such estimate to be made by the Council."

By section 185 of the Municipal Institutions Act, municipal councils were precluded from borrowing money until they were in existence for three years, and until they were able to estimate their annual income. Certain municipalities had desired to effect some improvements—especially the municipality of Subiaco, which was very badly off for a water supply at the present time—and if the new clause which he wished to move was not passed, the Subiaco municipality would have to wait another six months or more until the municipality would be able to borrow money. Therefore it was of the greatest importance to that municipality to obtain this sanction, and he thought hon. members would be willing to assist the Subiaco Council to this extent.

**THE PRESIDENT:** The objection which Mr. Stone had to the new clause, which the Colonial Secretary had moved on the previous day, was in reference to municipalities taking over private streets. This new amendment which the Colonial Secretary intended to move would not clash with that.

**HON. F. M. STONE:** On the understanding that the Colonial Secretary would withdraw his proposed new clause which he had moved on the previous day, he (Mr. Stone) would withdraw the motion for the discharge of the Bill.

**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY** said he would give the undertaking.

Motion, that the Bill be discharged, withdrawn.

#### IN COMMITTEE.

Consideration in Committee resumed. The Colonial Secretary had previously moved a new clause, to amend section 134 of the principal Act.

**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY** asked leave to withdraw his proposed new clause.

New clause, by leave, withdrawn.

New Clause:

**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY** moved that the following be added to the Bill, to stand as a new clause:

Section 185 of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding the words following:—  
"Provided that in the case of any new municipality, money may be borrowed by the Council,

for the purposes aforesaid, at any time during the first two years of the existence of such municipality, to an amount not exceeding the net estimated ordinary annual income of the municipality for such two years. Such estimate to be made by the Council.

**HON. W. T. LOTON:** It was not desirable, from his point of view, to give this privilege. It was putting a power in the hands of municipalities which might be very much abused. What was a municipality to base its assessments upon when that municipality had collected no rates?

**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY:** The municipality could get a valuation.

**HON. W. T. LOTON:** It was not desirable to give a municipality this power until that municipality had had some experience—a year's experience, at any rate—of collecting rates. Immediately a municipality was created, should it have the power to go to the money market and borrow, when the municipality had nothing to base its estimate of revenue upon? Take, for instance, a goldfields municipality. Within two years a goldfield might be deserted, and what position would the municipality be in? Sufficient revenue would not be derived from the municipality to pay the interest on the money borrowed. Some *bona fide* permanent settlement should be manifested before this privilege was given.

**HON. R. S. HAYNES:** The clause was very essential. It frequently happened at the commencement of a municipality that the making of streets and roads had to be provided for, and if there was a time when there should be the power to borrow money, it was when streets and footpaths had to be formed. Municipalities could not borrow except on an estimate of the last two years' expenditure, and they could borrow ten times that amount. Surely, if a municipality could borrow in that way, a new municipality ought to be allowed to borrow one-tenth of what it would be allowed to raise two years afterwards. This clause was introduced at the instance of the Premier, because municipalities, when formed, came cap-in-hand to the Government asking for some money to start business with. These applications the Government could not refuse, and in the past they had lent pretty freely, because such municipalities could not raise money by loan. As an old

councillor who had drafted the present Act, and who had some knowledge of municipal law, he entirely and cordially supported the clause. Mr. Loton's objection was met by the statement that two years after formation a municipality could borrow ten times the amount of the estimated expenditure during the previous two years, whereas the clause only allowed borrowing on the estimated revenue for two years.

**THE COLONIAL SECRETARY:** Mr. Haynes was quite right. The Bill represented the only way in which the Government could assist these municipalities, in the present circumstances of the colony.

New clause put and passed.

Preamble and title—agreed to.

Bill reported with amendments, and the report adopted.

#### MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

##### SECOND READING.

**HON. R. S. HAYNES**, in moving the second reading, said:—I had better, perhaps, give a short history of the Bill and the reasons for its introduction. Under the Marriage Act, every person requiring to be married in this colony must be above the full age of twenty-one years, and the marriage can only take place after notice has been published in the Registrar's office for seven days, or notice has been twice published by banns in a church. The only persons who can celebrate marriages are the authorised and appointed ministers of religion, and the registrars appointed under the Act. If any person under the age of twenty-one years desires to be married, it is necessary that the consent of guardians be obtained. There are two classes of persons, however, who are relieved from all obligations under the Marriage Act; those are Jews and Quakers. The Quakers are so few in the colony that they have not moved in the matter. But there are a large number of Jews who desire to be placed on the same footing in regard to the marriage laws as other people in the colony. A marriage may take place between Jews at any age over 13, and the marriage is complete when, in the presence of two adult Jews consenting, a certain ceremony is performed under canopy. After that it is only necessary to register, and

nothing in the Act pertains to Jews at all. Lately there has been a Jewish congregation registered as an association in the colony, and they have elected officers and appointed a minister or rabbi. This congregation have had the marriage laws under discussion, and they have come to the conclusion that, for the better government of their religious system, it is necessary that all marriages should take place before a minister, and that their community should conform to the regulations of the Marriage Act. I am, therefore, seeking to pass the Bill which was prepared at the instance of the Jewish congregation. This Bill provides "nothing in sections 5, 6, 12 to 20 (both inclusive), 27 and 29, or subsection 3 of section 21 of the Marriage Act of 1894 contained shall apply or extend to or be construed to apply or extend to any marriage between the parties both of whom are Jews." Sections 5 and 6 of the Marriage Act regulate the persons who may celebrate marriages, and the time and place of celebration. Sections 12 to 20 apply to the minister who may celebrate, to the notice posted in church, and to the notice to the registrar, and practically to the whole matter of marriage, winding up with marriage by special license. Clause 3 of the Bill says marriages between parties, both of whom are Jews "shall only be celebrated by a minister of the Jewish religion ordinarily officiating as such, whose name, designation, and usual place of residence have been and continue to be duly registered according to the law, in the office of the Registrar General, as authorised to celebrate marriages." The Bill also amends section 34 of the Marriage Act of 1894 by striking out the words "or both of whom are Jews" in line 3, and the words "or Jews as the case may be" in line 4. Section 34 of the Marriage Act is in these words:—

Nothing in this Act previously contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any marriage between parties, both of whom are Quakers, or both of whom are Jews, if such marriage is celebrated according to the usages of the Quakers, or Jews, as the case may be. It is desired by the Jewish community that the clause be amended in the way I have described. They wish the Marriage Act to apply to Jews with the exception of the law as to marriage before

district registrars. Jews object to the latter form of ceremony, because, according to the doctrine of their religion, marriages before district registrars are not regarded as binding. The Jews will, therefore, conform to the Marriage Act; but their marriage shall only take place before a duly appointed minister of their own religion, and shall be registered at the registrar's office. This is a matter applying only to Jews, and the Bill is introduced at their request. They ask to be placed on the same footing as their fellow colonists, and I have great pleasure in moving the second reading of the Bill.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

IN COMMITTEE, ETC.

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and report adopted.

Read a third time, and transmitted to the Legislative Assembly.

LAND BILL.

IN COMMITTEE.

Consideration in Committee resumed on the clause previously postponed.

Clause 126—Power to resume any portion of lease on which no marketable timber exists :

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (in the absence of Hon. J. W. Hackett) moved, as an amendment, that in lines 4 and 5 all the words between "marketable" and "growing," inclusive, be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:—"jarrah, karri, or tuart timber, or on which no marketable jarrah, karri, or tuart timber, in his opinion, is growing, or which, in the opinion of the Minister, ought to be resumed for cultivation."

Put and passed.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, as a further amendment, moved that in line 10, after the word "lessee," the following be inserted:—

And the opinion of the Minister, as aforesaid, shall be binding on all parties, and without appeal, provided that the lessee shall have the exclusive right, for six months after any such resumption, of cutting and removing from any land so resumed any jarrah, karri, or tuart timber which he may desire to cut and remove.

Hon. members, he said, were fully aware of the object of this amendment.

HON. R. G. BURGESS: People who held timber licenses were allowed by this amendment six months in which to cut timber down; and, although he was not an authority on this question, he regarded three or four months as ample time, seeing that people were always grumbling at the great time in getting land.

Amendment put and passed.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as a further amendment, that in the proviso, after the word "cause" in line 4, the words "to the Minister" be inserted.

Put and passed, and the clause as amended agreed to.

Schedule No. 1—agreed to.

Schedule No. 2—Form of Crown grant for town and suburban lands:

HON. A. P. MATHESON: The Government had to be congratulated on a most advanced and democratic piece of legislation, so far as this second schedule was concerned. But when the Government proposed to make such a radical alteration in the nature of land tenure in this colony, as was set out in the second schedule, they would have been better advised if, in the body of the Bill, there had been some indication of their intention. There was nothing in the body of the Bill to lead one to suppose that a most radical alteration in the land laws of the colony was being effected in the schedule. He thoroughly approved of the alteration, but intended to move one slight amendment later on. Hon. members would no doubt be aware that the present form of Crown grant gave the land, "together with all profits, commodities, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining." In the Bill the schedule entirely altered that form of tenure, and in the future there would be no grants for what was ordinarily understood as freehold property in the colony. All the Government proposed to grant—and he (Mr. Matheson) thought it was a very desirable condition—was the natural surface, and so much land as was below the natural surface to a depth which was not mentioned. The only point at which he was at issue with the schedule was as to who was going to settle the depth below the natural surface, for which the Crown grant was given. In the gold-

fields towns the Minister of Lands at the commencement of the present year issued an edict that no grants of land would be given to a greater depth than 20 feet below the surface. If that Minister was going to be guided by the same considerations in fixing the depth below the natural surface for ordinary grants of land anywhere else than on the goldfields, a most peculiar position would be created. Take the case of a man down in the more favoured districts, who intended to sink a well. Water might be found at 40 or 50 feet, but sometimes a depth of 150 feet had to be sunk; and imagine the feelings of the owner of a Crown grant, whose depth under such circumstances had been fixed at 50 feet. He had read the Act most carefully, and the only construction he could put upon it was that such a man would sink his well into Crown waste.

HON. C. A. PIESSE: That was provided for in the Bill.

HON. A. P. MATHESON: In what clause?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: Clause 15, to which this schedule referred.

HON. A. P. MATHESON: Now he saw that clause 15 did provide for the sinking of wells, and, in that case, his objection to the schedule as it stood disappeared, and there was no necessity for him to move an amendment fixing a reasonable depth. Another alteration made was worthy of attention, in regard to the resumption by the Crown of every sort of mineral and metal. In the existing Crown grant the only metals reserved to the Crown were gold, silver, and other precious metals, the latter being represented by, he believed, platinum. But in this Bill, everything was reserved to the Crown, the owner of the ground keeping nothing but the absolute surface.

THE CHAIRMAN: The first portion of clause 15 dealt with the point now referred to by the hon. member, and the schedule only embodied the provisions of that clause.

HON. A. P. MATHESON said he had not noticed the provision, and was anxious to congratulate the Government on having taken such a proper step as to reserve all these metals.

Schedule put and passed.

Schedules 3 to 8, inclusive—agreed to.

Schedule 9—Form of conditional purchase lease under sections 55, 56, 61, and 62:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in line 27, between "any" and "lands," the words "part of the said" be inserted.

Put and passed, and the schedule as amended agreed to.

Schedules 10 to 13, inclusive—agreed to.

Schedule 14:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment that in line 27, between "any" and "lands," the words "part of the said" be inserted.

Put and passed, and the schedule as amended agreed to.

Schedule 15—agreed to.

Schedule 16:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in line 17 the words "or parsonages" be struck out.

Put and passed, and the schedule as amended agreed to.

Schedules 17 to 21, inclusive—agreed to.

Schedule 22:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in line 10, between the words "any" and "lands," the words "part of the said" be inserted.

Put and passed, and the schedule as amended agreed to.

Schedules 23 to 28, inclusive—agreed to.

Schedule 29:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in line 20, between the words "any" and "lands," the words "part of the said" be inserted.

Put and passed, and the schedule as amended agreed to.

Schedules 30 to 33, inclusive—agreed to.

Schedule 34:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in line 5 the words "gum and zamia palm wool" be struck out, and the words "and gum" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Put and passed.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as a further amendment, that in line 6, the words "pile and pole license do., do., £3" be struck out.

Put and passed.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as a further amendment, that, in line 7, after "hewing," the words "piles, poles and" be inserted.

Put and passed, and schedule, as amended, agreed to.

Preamble and title—agreed to.

Bill reported, with amendments.

RECOMMITTAL.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending clauses 55, 60, 68, 83, and 125.

Put and passed, and the Bill recommitted.

Clause 55—Conditional purchase with residence:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in sub-clause 5, lines 8 and 9, between "lessee" and "has," the words "under this Act or any previous regulations" be inserted.

Put and passed.

Clause 60—Lands for vineyards and churches, or gardens:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in sub-clause 1, line 3, the words "twelve months" be struck out, and "three years" inserted in lieu thereof.

HON. C. A. PIESSE: The object of this amendment was to give persons applying for land a little more time. According to the clause persons had to pay for the land within twelve months, but the amendment would provide for the land being paid for within three years.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: It gave a lot more time.

Put and passed.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as a further amendment, that in sub-clause 4 the words "twelve months from the date of the commencement of the licence, by four equal quarterly instalments on the first days of January, April, July, and October, the first of such instalments to be paid on the first day of the quarter next following the commencement of the licence" be struck out, and the words "three years from the date of the commencement of the licence by equal half-yearly instalments on the first day of March and the first day of September" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Put and passed.

Clause 68—Governor may declare certain lands in the S.W., W., E., and Eucla divisions:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that the following words be added at the end of sub-clause 7: "Provided that where a lessee under this Act or any previous regulations has erected any sheep-proof and cattle-proof exterior fence, the Minister may allow half the cost of such exterior fencing to be deemed part of the prescribed improvements."

HON. W. T. LOTON: Supposing a fence was erected a considerable number of years ago, when it cost £40 to erect, it would be partly worn out, but the cost of that fence would have been the same. Instead of the word "cost" the word "value" would be more suitable.

HON. C. A. PIESSE: There could be no objection to that.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY said he would accept the amendment by inserting the word "value" instead of "cost."

Amendment by leave amended, and the amendment, as amended, put and passed.

HON. R. G. BURGESS: Clause 55 would have to be altered to agree with the amendment just passed.

Clause 83—Applicant for homestead farm may apply for a conditional lease under land laws in force for the time being:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in line 9 the word "ten" be struck out and "twenty" inserted in lieu thereof.

Put and passed.

Clause 125—Selection within timber lease:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in line 2 the word "entertained" be struck out and the word "granted" inserted in lieu thereof. The department had not received any applications, but desired to do so.

Put and passed.

Bill reported with further amendments, and the report adopted.

HON. W. T. LOTON: An amendment was necessary in clause 55, to bring it into line with clause 68, in which an amendment had been inserted as to the value of fencing.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: That might be treated as a consequential amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: The Bill had better be recommitted.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the third reading of the Bill be made an order of the day for the following day.

HON. W. T. LOTON moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be recommitted. Amendment put and passed.

RECOMMENDED.

Clause 55—Conditional purchase, with residence:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, as an amendment, that in sub-clause 5, line 10, the word "cost" be struck out, and "value" inserted in lieu thereof.

Put and passed.

Bill reported with a further amendment, and the report adopted.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS BILL.

SECOND READING.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: In moving the second reading of this Bill, it is not necessary for me to say more than a few words. An hon. member of this House will, no doubt, have something to say concerning the measure, as he has been deeply connected with the subject, and is one of the members of the Acclimatisation Committee, and has the interest of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens at South Perth at heart. It is intended that the gardens shall be, not only a source of amusement, but of interest to the inhabitants of the colony and the visitors to it. This is an institution which I believe obtains in a great many of the dependencies of the British Empire, as well as in the mother country itself, and in many parts of the world. It is intended that the inhabitants of towns and countries may be able to see the products of animal and vegetable life of other parts of the world; therefore the gardens will to a large extent be an educative institution. I hope the gardens may be a success under the able management of the gentlemen appointed. Already the society have made a good beginning, and those who had an opportunity on Monday of visiting the gardens for the first time saw then what progress had been made in laying out the grounds and in erecting

the habitations for the animals and reptiles that are there. There is an excellent display of flowers in the grounds, which shows what the soil, which we term yellow sand, is able to produce, and by-and-by we shall have lawns there and ornamental trees, and the gardens will no doubt become a pleasant resort. I hope they will be fully taken advantage of by the inhabitants of Perth and Fremantle, and the other towns and villages of the colony. The gardens have not cost a very large sum of money up to the present time, and it is not intended to proceed on an extensive scale. The object of the members of the committee is to make the place useful and instructive for the people of the colony, and I trust the committee will accomplish that end. I simply move the second reading of the Bill.

HON. J. W. HACKETT: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the second reading of the Bill. I have to thank the Colonial Secretary for the encouraging words, which are always useful to a person or persons who take upon themselves a large responsibility such as this—far oftener indeed than is supposed. The object of the Bill is really first of all to allow us to charge an entrance fee at the gates, and secondly to allow us to borrow money. Most of the purposes set out in the Bill we might have attained, no doubt, in another fashion, but some of our most important wants would have been left unsatisfied. The Bill is primarily to vest this ground in trustees, who will have power to make a charge for admission and to borrow money in case—which I am afraid is only too likely to happen—Parliament will not consent to all our demands. I would point out that these gardens are intended to serve a number of purposes. Perth is not abundantly supplied with means of recreation, and we hope to add one more that will be an attraction to people of this colony and an inducement to families who have come here to remain. I only trust that if the Council sees fit to pass this Bill, those on whom the privilege is conferred will show themselves worthy of the confidence of the country.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.



## IN COMMITTEE, ETC.

Bill passed through committee without debate, reported without amendment, and report adopted.

Read a third time, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and transmitted to the Legislative Assembly.

## BILLS OF SALE BILL.

## DISCHARGE OF ORDER.

On the order of the day for the second reading,

HON. S. J. HAYNES moved that the order of the day be discharged. This was an important Bill, which hon. members had not had an opportunity of looking into. It dealt with matters which cropped up every day, and there had been no great outcry against the present Bills of Sale Act. This Bill was placed before the House at the end of the session.

THE PRESIDENT: It was a private Bill introduced by Mr. James in another place.

HON. S. J. HAYNES said he did not know by whom the Bill was introduced, but it was introduced at the end of the session. It was a Bill of 51 clauses, and there was not now time to give it the consideration it deserved.

Question put and passed.

Order accordingly discharged.

COOLGARDIE MINING EXHIBITION  
BILL.

## SECOND READING.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. G. Randell), in moving the second reading, said: I think I need say but very few words in submitting this measure to the House. It is a Bill of only three clauses, which are all plain and explicit. It is proposed to vest in the Municipality of Coolgardie the land described in the schedule: viz., Coolgardie Town Lot 1911, containing 5 acres 3 roods 8 perches, for the purpose of a mining exhibition, school of mines, technological institute, and geological museum, and other municipal purposes. The Bill also provides that the Coolgardie Council may borrow a sum of money not exceeding £5,000, on the security of this land, to provide funds for carrying out the objects of the Bill. Hon. members are aware that a mining exhibition is to be held in Coolgardie, and

the municipality of that town are desirous of receiving the help of the Government, in order that the exhibition may be a success. The desired help it is proposed to extend by means of this Bill, under which the Municipality of Coolgardie will be able to borrow such a sum as will enable them to make the exhibition a success, and afterwards retain the building for the educational purposes I have described. The object of the Bill and its scope will, I am sure, commend themselves to hon. members.

HON. H. G. PARSONS: I support this Bill with particular pleasure, because the town with which I have the honour to be more particularly connected has not been able to afford any actual pecuniary assistance to this proposed exhibition. The principle of land-endowment for educational purposes ought to be adopted more widely in this colony. This exhibition is one which will be of great benefit to the gold-mining industry and to the colony generally: and I am quite sure that any school of mines started by means of this land endowment will be of value. Similar grants ought to be made for schools of mines and universities in all parts of the colony. At all events, lands for the purpose of such endowments should be granted in all parts, even if the university and schools of mines are centred in Perth. It is too late this session to introduce legislation with that object, but I hope that next session we may be able to arrange for a proper system of land endowment for educational purposes. I have endeavoured for a very long time to arrange for some similar system of endowment at Kalgoorlie, but I have not been successful, owing to the apathy for which the Government and the local authorities are equally to blame. At all events, no objection can be raised to the granting of this particular five acres of land for public purposes, and, as I said before, I have much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

## IN COMMITTEE, ETC.

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and report adopted.

Read a third time and *passed*.

ROADS AND STREETS CLOSURE BILL,  
No. 2.

## SECOND READING.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. G. Randell), in moving the second reading, said: It would perhaps be more convenient for me to give reasons for closing these streets and roads, when we go into Committee. Several of these thoroughfares are, I believe, resumed for public purposes in connection with the railway system, and in other cases the streets and roads are no longer desirable.

(Question put and passed.)

Bill read a second time.

## IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1—agreed to.

Schedule:

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: The land at Bardoc was required for railway purposes. All the land adjoining in the part of Leslie-street proposed to be closed, had been purchased and reserved, as had also all the land adjoining in the right-of-way. At Beverley, there had never been a proper crossing over the railway at Taylor-street, and as the crossing at Vincent-street was less than half a mile distant, it was deemed desirable for the safety of the public to close this street. In Bunbury, Wittenoom-street was never extended *de facto* to lot 327, but, in error, it was shown on the Crown grants of Bunbury lots 311 and 312, and to rectify the error and safeguard the Crown it was deemed advisable to close that portion lying between the north side of Fraser-street and the south boundary of Bunbury town lot 327. In Carnarvon, it was proposed to close the whole of King-street and part of Rushton-street, as these were enclosed in the fences of the public recreation ground. In Coolgardie, it was proposed to close that portion of Lyon-street between the south side of Forrest-street and the north side of Lindsay-street, at the request of the municipality, in order to enable the recreation ground to be extended. In Cue, it was proposed to close Vulcan-street, because the warden's quarters had been erected on that and the adjoining lots. In Fremantle, roads were to be closed, in order that they might be included in the public park reserve, by consent of the municipality. In Helena

Vale, the land was required for railway purposes. It was proposed to form a new street from lot 85 in Loton-street, to lot 357 in Robinson-street, and to close all the intervening roads and lanes, the whole of the surrounding land having been purchased. The land to be resumed near the municipality of Helena Vale had practically been closed to the public for some years, in consequence of the deviation in the York-road. In Kalgoorlie the land proposed to be closed was required for the extension of the railway station ground, and was now fenced. It was doubtful if this ever formed part of Wittenoom-street, but for safety's sake it was deemed advisable to formally close it.

HON. H. G. PARSONS: Would it be possible for the Government and the municipality of Kalgoorlie to make a mutual concession in this matter? The municipality, he believed, had not been consulted as to this resumption.

HON. D. MCKAY: The Government never consulted anybody in these matters.

HON. H. G. PARSONS: The Kalgoorlie Municipality had for over two years been asking for communication from one side of the railway station to the other. If certain lands were taken out of the hands of the municipality and resumed by the Government, owing to defective surveys at that end of the railway station, would it not be possible, if the municipality gave way with good grace, for the Government to meet them by providing some communication between one-half of the town and the other? Many towns on the fields were very much impeded in business by long stretches of railway fencing dividing one part of the town from another. As in the cases of Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, the residential portions were divided from the business part of the town by a quarter of a mile of what might be called dead land, fenced in and devoted to railway purposes; and the Railway Department had been singularly unable to appreciate the feeling of the people, who not only had to walk an extra mile round, but also had their children placed in danger in consequence of the latter crawling through the fencing and crossing the lines on their way to school. He hoped the Colonial Secretary would be

able to grant, in a reciprocal manner, a footbridge, if it was asked for.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY said he would be happy to afford any assistance in this matter to the hon. member, and he would make representations to the proper department. Something of the sort prevailed at the Boulder.

HON. H. G. PARSONS: Exactly the same position.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: At Kanowna, parts of streets were closed because the warden's quarters had been erected there, and the streets fenced across. Lakeside—this township was originally laid out partly on the ground and partly on paper by the West Australian Land Co. The design being now unsuitable, it was necessary to close up streets and rights of way in order that the new subdivision might be effected. Norseman—a strip of Morgan-street was to be closed to correct an error made on the plan, the north boundary of the townsite having been looked upon as the north side of the street, and the council desired to reduce the width of the street by 150 links. Northam—the road was to be closed for inclusion in the public garden; another road was about to be provided in the vicinity. Perth—the crossings over the railway at the intersection of small streets, Brown-street, Samson-street, and Parry-street had, owing to the heavy traffic, become a source of great danger to the public, and it was deemed imperative to close them. To meet the public convenience a road would be provided on the south side of the railway line from Samson-street to Brown-street, and on the north side of Parry-street to Edward-street. The closing of Havelock-street was also necessitated, and a road had been provided from Havelock-street to Dyer-street, on the north side of the line. Roads had been provided on both sides of the line—on one side by the municipal council, and on the other by the Government. The approval of the municipal council had been given to the closure of these streets. Pingelly—Pemberton's land with adjoining blocks had been granted for agricultural show grounds. Wonerup—part of Godingup road had been closed by arrangement with Mr. Locke, who had given a strip of land along the creek in lieu of this land. Wyndham—

portion of Gambia-street was to be closed because the Customs shed and other public buildings had been erected thereon.

Schedule put and passed.

Preamble and title—agreed to.

Bill reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

THIRD READING.

Bill read a third time, and *passed*.

#### MINING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY BILL.

Received from the Legislative Assembly, and, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, read a first time.

#### COOLGARDIE MUNICIPAL RATE VALIDATION BILL.

ALL STAGES.

Received from the Legislative Assembly, and, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, read a first time.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. G. Randell): I beg to move that this Bill be read a second time. Hon. members are aware of the objects of the Bill. It is important that it shall pass through all its stages, as the municipal council of Coolgardie find themselves in a difficulty in collecting the rates which have been struck. The difficulty has been caused through some inadvertence, the facts of which I am not fully acquainted with.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and report adopted.

Read a third time, and *passed*.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at 6.30 p.m. until the next day.