

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Friday, 25th June, 1886.

A Point of Practice—Water-borers for the Victoria district—Final Survey of Blackwood Railway—First Readings—Proposed survey of a line of railway or tramway from Geraldton to Mullewa—Message (No. 1): Public Funeral and Monument for the late Sir Luke Leake—Resolution of the House, upon the Death of its late Speaker—Opium Duty Bill: second reading—Excess Bill, 1885: second reading.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at seven o'clock, p.m.

PRAYERS.

A POINT OF PRACTICE.

THE SPEAKER, referring to the practice of hon. members rising upon the occasion of a Message being announced from His Excellency the Governor, said that out of courtesy to His Excellency he had consulted him on the practice, and His Excellency had been pleased to agree with him that they should follow as far as possible the practice of the House of Commons in all matters of procedure. In the House of Commons, and in other representative assemblies, members did not rise on receipt of a Message, but merely uncovered; and, for the future, that would be the practice here.

WATER BORER FOR THE VICTORIA DISTRICT.

MR. WITTENOOM, in accordance with notice, asked the Director of Public Works why one of the water borers lately imported into the colony had not been sent to the Victoria district, and whether one of them was available at the present time; if so, how soon could it be forwarded to Geraldton?

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (Hon. J. A. Wright) replied that he was not aware that a borer was required in the Victoria district, no application having been made for one. It was understood last year that any district could have a boring machine sent down, with a competent man in charge of it, upon payment of the expenses of carriage and wages; but the Ashburton, so far, was the only one that had applied, and the necessary machinery was going down by next steamer. One of the borers would be available in a short time, and would be sent to Geraldton, if application were made for it.

FINAL SURVEY OF BLACKWOOD RAILWAY.

MR. VENN, in accordance with notice, asked the Commissioner of Railways when the final survey of the first section of the Blackwood railway will be completed, and the cause of the delay that had occurred in the survey not having been completed before; also when it was proposed to call tenders for the construction of the line? The hon. member said he asked the question because he had had many complaints made to him recently with regard to the alleged delay on the part of the Government in having this survey completed, and, not only in having the survey completed, but also in having tenders called for and the line commenced. The district, through him as its representative, felt a little bit sore on the point, feeling that it had been left rather in the cold with regard to the expenditure of the money allotted to it out of the loan, and seeing that it stood very little chance now of having any of that money expended in the district during the current year. Possibly the Commissioner of Railways would be able to give them such information as would satisfy the district as to the cause of the delay, and the probability of tenders being called for the work before long.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS (Hon. J. A. Wright) said that in answering the hon. member's question he intended to have said that the survey of the Bunbury, rather than the Blackwood, railway would, he trusted, be completed in a very short time, when tenders would be called for the construction of the line as soon as the necessary plans, drawings, and specifications were finished. The delay in the completion of the final survey had been caused by the Resident Engineer of the district being employed on other work, and the Consulting Engineer of the colony having been applied to for his opinion on the question of break of gauge. When he (the Commissioner of Railways) was in Bunbury some time ago, he did not like to commence this work until he saw what was best to be done and in which direction the line ought to go; but he was sorry to find the same conflict of opinion at Bunbury as there had been in that House, as to this question of route.

Although that House, as the supreme authority in the matter, had settled that question and also the question of gauge, he found that the greatest possible divergence of opinion still existed on the subject among the inhabitants of the district concerned. He was told that the line was going in the wrong direction altogether, that the district would be better without a railway than have it going in the direction recommended by that House, and that a 3ft. 6in. gauge was the only gauge they would accept. They said they did not want a toy railway, and that they would not have a 2ft. gauge at any price. Although he endeavored to argue with them, and informed them of the reason why a narrow gauge had been decided upon, they would not hear of it, and there were just the same old arguments and the same conflict of opinion as they had in that House last session when the work was under discussion. Under the circumstances, it was almost impossible for him to have done any more than he had done in the matter; but he hoped, in a short time, to have the survey completed and be able to call for tenders.

GERALDTON-GREENOUGH RAILWAY BILL.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS (Hon. J. A. Wright) moved the first reading of a Bill to authorise the construction of a Railway from Geraldton to Greenough.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read a first time.

COSSACK-ROEBOURNE TRAMWAY BILL.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS (Hon. J. A. Wright) moved the first reading of a Bill to authorise the construction of the Cossack-Roeboorne Tramway.

Motion put and passed.

Bill read a first time.

EASTERN RAILWAY: SPENCER'S BROOK AND NORTHAM BRANCH RAILWAY BILL.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS (Hon. J. A. Wright) moved the first reading of a Bill to authorise the

construction of the Spencer's Brook-Northam branch of the Eastern Railway.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read a first time.

RAILWAY OR TRAMWAY FROM GERALDTON TO MULLEWA.

MR. WITTENOOM, in accordance with notice, moved the following resolution: "That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to place a sufficient sum of money on the Estimates for 1887 to defray the cost of a survey for a light railway or tramway from Geraldton to Mullewa, a distance of about sixty miles; the cost of constructing such light railway or tramway to be a first charge on the next public loan." The hon. member remarked that in moving this resolution he should like to say a word or two in support of it, and he trusted that hon. members would look upon it, after the explanation he should give, as a work of necessity—as it really was—and put away from their minds entirely that the resolution was put forward as any pretext in the shape of a scramble for public money or anything of the kind. Mullewa was situated a distance of sixty miles eastward of Geraldton, on the road to the Upper Murchison, and in that distance there was a long and heavy sand plain to be traversed—so long and heavy that the greatest difficulty was experienced by all the settlers that way in getting their wool into Geraldton, not only on account of the sand but also on account of the long stretches of road without water. The first twenty miles of the country was to a certain extent of a hilly nature, and probably the construction of the proposed line might be a little expensive during that part; but, after reaching about 25 miles, the country was of a gentle sloping nature; and there were not many hills or obstructions of any kind after leaving the Greenough river. For the first twenty miles, on both sides of the road, there was good agricultural country, which in time would no doubt be under crop, and would furnish a good deal of traffic for the railway, which would also tap a large extent of good pastoral country, and afford the means of conveying to market the wool from the sheep depasturing upon it. This country was already being very largely devel-

oped, great quantities of it being already stocked with sheep; and those holding it were doing their best to develop the district, and he had no doubt that within the next seven or eight years there will be almost double the present number of sheep there. Besides the Murchison country a great deal of the Upper Gascoyne wool would find its way by this road, if it were bridged over by a light tramway or railway. In order to give the House some idea of the district and its capabilities, he might say that this year there would be something like 2,000 bales of wool brought down from the Murchison, passing Mullewa, and 500 or more bales from between the Greenough river and Geraldton. There would be about 400 tons of produce to return—flour, wire, and other station requisites, a great deal of which were produced in the colony, while the rest were paying a very heavy duty, and in that way contributing towards the revenue. Should the time ever arrive when stock would be sent down to our Southern markets from the North, by the Waddington line, this district would contribute its share, should this light tramway or railway be constructed; and, from that point of view, he was sure the work would meet with the approval of the people of Perth and Fremantle. The revenue received from the land in the district at present was about £5,000 a year, which, together with the amount of dutiable goods consumed in the district, made up a good round sum of money, which would go a great way towards justifying the proposed expenditure. The only expenditure out of public funds now made in the district was £300 for mails, £200 for roads, and about £1,000 for police expenditure. That was the only Government expenditure that took place in the district. But they must not regard the police expenditure as being properly chargeable to the district, when they remembered that most of the police stations were established at the express desire of a late Governor, not so much for the protection of the whites as for the blacks. Hon. members would thus see that something less than £1,500 a year was now expended in this district, from which the revenue derived from land and other sources amounted to between £6,000 and £7,000. Looking at these facts, he thought the House would agree with him

that the proposal now made was a reasonable one, and that a small sum of money might fairly be expended in making a preliminary survey of a railway. Should the result of the survey not be encouraging, no further amount need be spent; but if, on the other hand, the result was satisfactory and the project found to be a promising one, he hoped that hon. members would see their way to make this line a first charge upon the next public loan. Another expense which the proposed railway would do away with was that connected with the upkeep of the present roads, which was rather a serious item, involving an expenditure of £400 or £500 annually, but which went a very little way to give them a decent road. A light railway or tramway would be a vast improvement in that respect, while at the same time it would give a greater impetus to wool-growing and tend to the development of the district in every way. He therefore trusted that hon. members would see their way to support him in the resolution which he now moved.

MR. CROWTHER said that in supporting the resolution it was needless for him to add anything to what had fallen from the hon. member who had moved it. As the hon. member had truly observed, the proposed line, if constructed, would certainly prove a great incentive to wool-growing—an industry that certainly required a good deal of fostering now-a-days to make it pay. It paid wool-growers, in some parts, to keep their wool at home, rather than go to the expense of carting it. He knew of one particular station that sent 30 or 40 bales away—it might not have been of the very best quality—but all that went into the grower's pocket was about £22, after paying all charges. A great deal of that was attributable to the state of the roads over which wool and other produce had to be carted, and a railway would go a great way to do away with such ruinous charges.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS (Hon. J. A. Wright) said he was perfectly willing to agree with everything that had fallen from the hon. member for the Greenough, and the hon. member for Geraldton who moved the resolution, but he could not help thinking that such questions as these should be postponed until the House saw what amount of expenditure it really could afford for

these kind of projects; and he would suggest to the hon. member, giving him full credit for what he had said, that he should postpone his motion until the Estimates came before the House, so that hon. members might see how much money there would be available, and ascertain their exact financial position.

MR. CROWTHER: We are willing to take it out of the £89,000.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS (Hon. J. A. Wright): What £89,000?

MR. CROWTHER: The balance in hand.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS (Hon. J. A. Wright): We have not seen that balance yet.

MR. WITTENOOM: I should imagine the cost of this survey would be so little that it would be hardly worth while postponing the motion. We have now a railway survey staff in the district, and surely it would not cost a great deal if their services were utilised to make this other survey while they are in the district.

THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILWAYS (Hon. J. A. Wright): The staff at present in the district is there only in connection with loan works, and as soon as that is done the present staff will be withdrawn. I apprehend the cost of this survey will be considerable, especially if, as the hon. member says, there is no water, and the line goes almost entirely through a heavy sand plain. There is no saying yet what it would cost; therefore, I think it would be very much better if the hon. member would wait until we have the Estimates before us.

MR. WITTENOOM: When I said there was no water, I meant during portions of the year, in the summer season. Of course during the winter season there is water procurable, and the survey party would have no difficulties whatever if it went up at the proper season of the year.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. M. S. Smith) also suggested that the hon. member should postpone his resolution for the present. The Supplementary Estimates, hon. members would find, were rather heavy. If funds should be available—that was the main question—no doubt the Government

would be glad to meet the hon. member's wishes with regard to this survey; but he thought the resolution had better be postponed for the present.

MR. WITTENOOM said he would have no objection to postpone it, if it was the particular wish of the Government that he should do so; but he did not intend to let it drop.

MESSAGE (No. 1): PUBLIC FUNERAL AND MONUMENT TO THE LATE SPEAKER (SIR LUKE LEAKE).

THE SPEAKER announced the receipt of the following message from His Excellency the Governor:

"The Governor feels sure that the
"Honorable the Legislative Council will
"agree with him in thinking that the
"funeral of Sir Luke Leake, whose re-
"mains will reach Fremantle in a few
"days, should not be permitted to take
"place without some special mark of the
"respect and esteem with which the late
"Speaker was regarded by all classes of
"his fellow colonists.

"2. The Governor would suggest that
"this recognition should take the form of
"a public funeral, and of the erection of
"a suitable monument, in the cemetery
"or in St. George's Cathedral, at the
"public cost. The Governor under-
"stands that such a proposal would be
"acceptable to the family of Sir Luke
"Leake.

"3. The position occupied by the late
"Sir Luke Leake in the Legislative
"Council, and in this Colony, was the
"general tribute to a personal character
"remarkable for its sincerity, simplicity,
"loyalty, and truth. One of the strong-
"est feelings of Sir Luke Leake's heart
"was his warm attachment to Western
"Australia and its people. His open-
"handed charity was well known. His
"public life was a single-minded and
"successful endeavor to discharge an
"honorable duty, to the approval of his
"own conscience and of those towards
"whom that duty lay. Possessed of
"business and other aptitudes, and of
"the knowledge which became his posi-
"tion in your Chair, these lesser qualities
"were embedded in the sterling gold of
"a fine nature, which remained without
"alloy, and at once impressed all who
"were brought in contact with it. In
"honoring the late Speaker, we shall

"be honoring some of the better and the rarer qualities of public and of private life.

"4. The Governor would therefore ask the Council to approve of the proposal now made, and to pass a Resolution authorising the Government to incur the necessary expenditure.

"Government House, Perth, 24th June, 1886."

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. M. S. Smith) moved that His Excellency's message be taken into consideration that evening, after the orders of the day.

Agreed to.

FIRST READING.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. M. S. Smith) moved the first reading of a Bill to authorise the granting of exclusive licenses within defined areas in the waters of Sharks Bay, for pearl shell fishing.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read a first time.

DEATH OF THE LATE SPEAKER.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. M. S. Smith): Sir, in accordance with notice, I rise to move a resolution, the words of which will I feel sure recall, with sorrow, to the minds of hon. members the memory of a sad event, the death of our late Speaker, Sir Luke Leake. The task that has devolved upon me is a painful one; but, painful as it is, there is a shade of pleasure in it. It is painful inasmuch as I have to allude to the death of a warm friend, one who for many years during the half century he resided in this colony played a prominent part, and one who by the unanimous vote of the representatives of his fellow colonists in the Legislative Assembly had been raised to the high and honorable position of Speaker of this House. The shade of pleasure that I have alluded to lies in the fact that, the sad occurrence having taken place, the accident of my position enables me to rise on this occasion to give expression to my feelings of sorrow—an expression which I feel sure will be endorsed by every hon. member in this House. Sir, as in the history of the colony there are some pro-

minent events, such as a change in the constitution, the opening up of a new district, the inauguration of public works, and so on, forming landmarks or epochs in its progress, so, also, among those who take a more or less active part in this drama of life, there are some who stand forth in bolder relief than others. Of these, I think I may venture to say that Sir Luke Leake was one; and, when the history of Western Australia is written, I feel confident that the worthy knight will hold a by no means insignificant position in the chronicles of his time. Some hon. members here may have known Sir Luke Leake longer than I did, but none had a greater regard for him. Our acquaintanceship, commenced some eighteen years ago, gradually ripened into a warm friendship. It is difficult to realise the fact, sir, that neither within these walls nor outside them shall we ever witness again his portly figure or his genial face, or be able to shake his honest hand. However much some of us may have differed from him in his political or other views, none could gainsay him the title of an honest man. By his death, sir, the Council has lost a Speaker who was ever jealous of its privileges, whose decisions were characterised by impartiality, and whose courtesy was unwearying; and the colony has lost a conscientious, honorable, and straightforward citizen; while many an institution will miss his generous liberality and ready aid. My remarks, so far, have applied to the dead; I now pass to the living. Hon. members are aware that Sir Luke Leake has left a widow to mourn his loss, an amiable lady, of whose kindly hospitality most of us have partaken. I feel sure that if sympathy can in any way assuage a widow's grief, that sympathy will be accorded to Lady Leake, most sincerely, by every member of this House, in this the hour of her sad bereavement. Sir, I will conclude by moving the resolution standing in my name: "That this House having heard with sorrow of the death of its late Speaker, Sir Luke Samuel Leake, Knight, desires to place on record an expression of its deep regret at the loss it has sustained; and further desires to convey to his widow, Lady Leake, an expression of its sympathy with her in her bereavement."

MR. SHENTON, in seconding the resolution, said he did so with mingled

feelings of pain and pleasure,—of pain because he felt that they had lost one of the best and truest friends that Western Australia ever had. In his private position, Sir Luke Leake when in the colony, and also out of the colony, did all in his power to advance the interests of his adopted country; and, by the last mail received from England, he (Mr. Shenton) knew that letters were received from those occupying exalted positions at home saying that, if Sir Luke Leake was a fair sample of West Australians, West Australians were a race of whom the English people might well feel proud. In his position as Speaker of the House, they knew that their late friend's great object was to maintain the honor and dignity of the Council and to uphold its privileges; and he succeeded in doing so, as they would all allow. In his position as one of the members for the city, although, of course, a large number of electors were not in accord with him in his political views, still he might safely say that all had but one opinion of him, that whatever stand he took in politics he did so honestly believing that the course he was following was in the best interests of the colony. It might be said that their departed friend was, as regards his views upon the constitutional question, behind the times; but, from a conversation he had with him a short time before he left for England—never, alas, to return—he told him that he looked forward that in all probability the present Council was the last over which he would preside as Speaker, as he felt that, according to the signs of the times, the present Council was the last that would be held under the present constitution. In his social capacity they knew that Sir Luke Leake was a true and constant friend, and that his generous nature led him to do all that was in his power to assist those whom he thought stood in need of assistance; and, though he was not an ostentatious giver, they all knew what large amounts he did give away in charity, while his munificence in church matters and in connection with other public institutions would always shed a lustre upon his name and memory. In conclusion, he cordially endorsed all that had fallen from the Acting Colonial Secretary, that, in the death of Sir Luke Leake, Western Aus-

tralia has lost one of her best and truest friends. Lady Leake, he thought, deserved their hearty sympathy, and he was glad to think that at a large meeting of citizens held in the town hall, at which he had the honor to preside, a similar resolution to the present one was cordially adopted; and no doubt it would be a source of some consolation to the widow to have received these marks of sympathy not only on the part of the Government and of that House, but also on the part of the colonists generally.

SIR T. COCKBURN-CAMPBELL said he thought that under the circumstances it would scarcely become him not to say a word or two on the present occasion. He had now occupied the position of Chairman of Committees for nearly a dozen years, under the late Speaker, and during the whole of that time the relations between himself and their late friend had been of a most cordial character. They had not always agreed entirely upon everything connected with questions affecting the practice of the House, but he had always found the late Speaker a loyal man, a strong man, and a true man. He felt his loss extremely, and his only consolation was that his friend's place now was filled by one who, he felt sure, the departed Speaker himself would have been glad to know was occupying it.

The resolution was then put and passed.

OPIMUM DUTY BILL.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. M. S. Smith), in moving the second reading of a bill to impose a duty upon the importation of opium, said that the question of the imposition of a high duty upon this drug was, as hon. members were aware, brought to the notice of the House during last session by the hon. member for the North district (Mr. Grant), and subsequently the matter was submitted to the consideration of His Excellency in an address passed by the House. The Government having made inquiries as to the action taken by the other colonies, and having considered the matter carefully, now submitted the proposal embodied in the bill the second reading of which he had to move, to the effect that a duty of twenty shillings per lb. should be imposed on the importation

of all opium introduced into the colony. He believed there were some of opinion that the proposed duty was somewhat excessive, and would press somewhat heavily in certain ways, and who would wish that opium introduced for medical purposes should be exempt from such a duty. But he hardly thought, if they were really anxious to keep this drug out of the colony, or rather out of the reach of those for whom the present bill was intended, it would be wise to exempt any opium from this taxation, because, as they were well aware, there were unprincipled people who would not hesitate to take advantage of such exemption. From inquiries made by the Government it appeared that the duties imposed upon this drug in other colonies varied. In New South Wales the duty was 8s. and 10s.—according to the quality of the opium, he presumed; in Victoria, 20s.; in South Australia, 10s.; in Queensland, 20s.; and, in the Mauritius, 18s. and 36s. The question of whether opium imported for medical purposes should be exempt was, however, a matter of detail that might be dealt with in committee. At present the House was simply asked to affirm the principle of the desirability of a high duty being imposed on this drug. He begged to move the second reading of the bill.

MR. WITTENOOM said it had been represented to him that if this bill was passed as it stood it would press very harshly upon the poorer classes of people. The bill provided that the duty should be imposed not only upon opium itself, but upon every preparation or solution of the drug. There were so many little medicines which the poorer class often required, and which they got in very small doses, that it would come very hard upon those people who could least afford it if every preparation containing opium were to be subjected to this heavy duty. He was not himself in a position to speak with any authority on the subject, but he had been informed that it would be very much better if some arrangement could be made so that doctors or chemists should be allowed to dispense medicines containing opium free of duty. No doubt the hon. member for Perth (Dr. Scott) would be able to furnish the House with some information on the subject.

MR. SCOTT said that to a great extent he endorsed the sentiments expressed by the hon. member for Geraldton. He thought the poorer classes of the community would feel this duty pretty heavily if it were imposed upon opium and all its preparations. A poor man often had to go into a chemist's shop to get a pennyworth, two pennyworth, or three pennyworth of laudanum, and if this duty should be imposed, as was here contemplated, he would have to get sixpence worth or a shilling's worth. It was not always requisite for a man to have to call in a doctor when he was ailing; he could go to a chemist, and, on describing his symptoms, get what simple medicine he required, which in many cases would be a pennyworth or two of laudanum. He therefore did think this would be rather a harassing tax in that direction. He thought also it might, to some extent, be hard upon chemists and upon medical men who dispensed their own drugs. He did not know that it would affect them to the same extent, and, so far as he was personally concerned as regards the present bill, he did not care whether the law remained as it is or not, but he thought the tax would fall somewhat heavily on poor people, and, if he might be allowed to make a suggestion, the difficulty might be met, perhaps, by placing the same kind of restriction on the sale of opium as was now placed upon the sale of spirits of wine. A person selling spirits of wine, or importing it, had to sign a sworn declaration that he was only going to use it for medicinal purposes, or for purposes legitimate to the business of a chemist or druggist. He thought this opium question might be dealt with in the same way, and that at the same time the object which the Government had in view in introducing the bill might be accomplished, namely, the prevention of the abuse of opium by the "heathen Chinese."

The motion for the second reading of the bill was then put and passed.

EXCESS BILL, 1885.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. M. S. Smith) moved the second reading of a bill to confirm the expenditure for the services of the year 1885, beyond the grants for that year. In doing so, he did not think it was

necessary for him to detain the House very long, as the bill for which he asked payment was a very small one, amounting in all to the trifling sum of £14 14s. 3d. The details of this over-expenditure were explained in the documents already in the hands of hon. members, and he was sure it must be gratifying to them all to find that these Excess Bills were getting smaller by degrees and beautifully less.

The bill was read a second time, *sub silentio*.

PUBLIC FUNERAL AND MONUMENT TO SIR LUKE LEAKE (MESSAGE NO. 1.)

SIR T. COCKBURN-CAMPBELL said, with reference to His Excellency's message, he had been requested to move a formal resolution. He did not think it was necessary that he should add any more words to the few he had already spoken when the proposition was before the House just now. The resolution he had to move was as follows:—"That this House, having taken into consideration His Excellency's Message No. 1, thanks His Excellency for the suggestion that the funeral of the late Sir Luke Leake should not be permitted to take place without some special mark of the respect and esteem with which the late Speaker was regarded by all classes of his fellow colonists. This House cordially concurs in the generous tribute to the late Speaker's character and attachment to Western Australia, so feelingly expressed in His Excellency's Message, and approves the suggestion that the remains of the late Speaker be accorded a public funeral, and that a suitable Monument, in the Cemetery, be erected to his memory at the public expense; and this House will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for the purposes mentioned."

MR. SHENTON, in seconding the resolution, said he should only like to make one suggestion, and that was that as much publicity as possible should be given to the date of the proposed public funeral, so that the many country friends of the deceased might have an opportunity of attending it, as he was sure they would wish to do. If the Government could arrange that a telegram should be forwarded to the various country districts notifying the date upon

which the funeral would take place, he thought they would confer a favor upon a large number of the late Sir Luke Leake's country friends.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said, before the question was put he should like to point out to hon. members—inasmuch as the resolution had not yet appeared in print, and possibly they were not well acquainted with the exact wording of it—he would point out that the resolution suggested to His Excellency that the monument to which His Excellency referred should take the shape of a monument in the cemetery. His Excellency in his message suggested two methods of recognising the worth of the late Speaker in the shape of a monumental memorial, one being the erection of a monument in the cemetery, and the other the erection of a cenotaph or something of the same description in St. George's Cathedral. This resolution desired the Government to erect a monument in the cemetery, and he thought the sense of the House would go with that suggestion.

The resolution was then put, and adopted unanimously.

The House adjourned at a quarter past eight o'clock, p.m., until Tuesday, June 29th.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

Tuesday, 29th June, 1886.

Importation of Stock from the Straits Settlements—Mr. Carr-Boyd and gold-discovery in the Kimberley District—Bonded Store at Carnarvon—Licensing of Land Surveyors Bill—Legislative Council Act Amendment (Member for Kimberley) Bill—Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1884, Amendment Bill: second reading—Geraldton-Greenough Railway Bill: second reading—Cossack-Roebourne Tramway Bill: second reading—Eastern Railway: Spencer's Brook-Norham Branch Bill: second reading—Excess Bill, 1885: in committee—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at noon.

PRAYERS.