

destroy the secrecy of the ballot. He was told that in some places proxy votes were canvassed for, and one person had assured him he had municipal proxy forms a year or two old.

Mr. RANDELL objected that this amendment would operate in favour of persons residing in towns, but against those residing outside of town areas and less than twenty miles distant. He would prefer the first form of amendment, and regretted it had been withdrawn. The question should be further considered, and he therefore moved that progress be reported.

Question—That progress be reported—put and passed.

Progress reported, and leave given to sit again.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at 10:20 o'clock, p.m.

Legislative Assembly,

Thursday, 23rd August, 1894.

Excess Bill, 1893: Message from the Governor—Re-introduction of the Imported Labour Registry Act Amendment Bill—Storage of Dynamite, &c., at Fremantle, and Submarine Blasting—Leave of Absence (Mr. A. Forrest)—Closure of Stirling street (Fremantle) Bill: first reading—Bankers' Books Evidence Bill: Legislative Council's Amendment—Municipal Institutions Bill: further considered in committee—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at 7:30 p.m.

PRAYERS.

EXCESS BILL, 1893.

The following Message was received from His Excellency the Governor:—

"The Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that provision be

"made to confirm an expenditure of £28,485 13s. 3d. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1893, beyond the authorised votes for that year.

"Government House,

"Perth, 23rd August, 1894."

RE-INTRODUCTION OF IMPORTED LABOUR REGISTRY BILL.

Mr. MONGER, in accordance with notice, asked the Premier whether it was the intention of the Government to re-introduce the Imported Labour Registry Act Amendment Bill, which was passed by this House last session, but negatived in another place?

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) replied that the Government hoped to re-introduce the Bill with some amendments.

STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES AT FREMANTLE.

Mr. SOLOMON, in accordance with notice, asked the Premier (1.) Whether the Government were aware that about 10 tons of dynamite, a large quantity of detonators, and about 10 tons gunpowder were stored in the Fremantle magazine and old morgue; and were they also aware that blasting was being done at the river bar, only a few hundred yards distant, and that the concussions were felt, and caused buildings in various parts of the town to vibrate considerably? (2.) Did the Government consider it safe to continue the work of submarine blasting on the river while there was such a quantity of dynamite and other explosives stored within so short a distance?

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) replied: (1.) The Government is aware that there is a quantity of dynamite, &c., stored at the magazine and old morgue. (2.) The Government is advised that it is quite safe to continue the submarine blasting on the river bar, but the Government intend, at the earliest moment, to have all dangerous goods stored at or near to Owen's Anchorage Jetty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On the motion of Sir J. FORREST, leave of absence was granted for one week to the hon. member for West Kimberley (Mr. A. Forrest).

CLOSURE OF STIRLING STREET
(FREMANTLE) BILL.

Introduced by Sir J. FORREST, and read a first time.

BANKERS' BOOKS EVIDENCE BILL.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S AMENDMENT.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) moved, that the Legislative Council's amendment—Clause 7, line six, to insert between the words "bank" and "three" the words "by delivering a copy of the order to an officer of such bank at the principal or branch office thereof, having the custody of the book of which inspection is desired"—be agreed to.

Put and passed.

Ordered—That a Message be transmitted to the Legislative Council informing them that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment made by them in the Bill.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS BILL.

IN COMMITTEE.

This Bill was further considered in committee.

Clause 72—Voting by proxy in certain cases (adjourned debate):

MR. LEAKE said it was at his suggestion that the discussion upon the amendment of the hon. member for East Perth was adjourned, with the view of further looking into this question of proxy voting. He now found that the method of dealing with the question which he should like to see adopted could not be dealt with at a moment's notice, and he would suggest that the clause be passed as it stood, *pro formâ*, with the view of introducing a further amendment upon the recommitment of the Bill.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said the provisions as to proxy voting in this Bill were quite different from those in the Act now in force. The hon. member for Albany told them yesterday that he had seen proxy papers used that were two or three years old. He thought the hon. member must have been mistaken, and that the proxy papers he referred to must have been for a roads board election and not a municipal election. At any rate, it would be impossible to use old proxy papers under this Bill, because certain questions had to be put and answered when these proxy votes

were tendered. He had no objection to the course suggested by the hon. member.

MR. RANDELL thought the procedure might be very much simplified, and the distance within which proxies might be used might be made much less than twenty miles from the polling place.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn, and clause passed *pro formâ*.

Clause 73—Returning officer to ask certain questions in case of proxy voting:

Put and passed *pro formâ*.

Clause 74—Keeping order in polling places:

Put and passed.

Clause 75—Ascertainment of poll:

MR. JAMES said this clause provided that the returning officer at the close of the poll was to examine the ballot papers and voting papers, and compare the number of votes given by each paper with the number of votes to which the person using it was entitled, according to the electoral list. Under a prior clause it was provided that those who had more than one vote should have as many voting papers as they had votes—an elector who had four votes would have four voting papers, and he thought the two clauses would clash. He, therefore, moved as an amendment to omit the words "shall compare the number of votes given by each such voting paper with the number to which the person so voting is entitled on the respective electoral list."

Amendment put and passed, as were also some consequential amendments arising therefrom.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 76 to 79:

Put and passed.

Clause 80.—Returning officer, &c., divulging the name of candidate for whom any person voted to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100 nor less than £50:

MR. JAMES said the Municipal Conference recommended that the minimum penalty be left out, so as to leave it to the discretion of the Court to fix the penalty, if it thought fit, at less than £50. There might be cases where a £50 fine would be altogether too high in the case of a technical breach of this provision. He moved that the words "nor less than £50" be struck out.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said the offence which the clause

dealt with was a very serious one, and he thought the penalty should be a severe one. There could be no necessity for a returning officer to divulge the name of a candidate for whom any elector voted; he could not do it through inadvertence, but it must be done wilfully and on purpose.

MR. LEAKE thought that in view of the desirability of maintaining the secrecy of the ballot it would be well to retain this minimum penalty. It might appear high, but the offence was not likely to be a technical one, but a deliberate breach of the Act, and it would be well that the returning officers and all concerned should realise the gravity of the offence.

Amendment put and negatived.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 81.—Offences in respect of voting:

Put and passed.

Clause 82.—Bribery and corruption:

MR. JAMES said that among the acts deemed to be an act of bribery and corruption was that of supplying any elector with horse or carriage hire on the day of election. He thought it was absurd to suppose that a man's vote was influenced by his being conveyed to the poll in a carriage. Experience had shown that men often went to the poll in a carriage provided by one candidate, and then voted for another candidate. He thought that in a municipality like Perth, which was so scattered, it was rather hard that a man could not get a lift to the poll without a candidate rendering himself liable to be charged with bribery and corruption. If he thought for a moment that a short ride in a vehicle was likely to influence a man's vote he would not suggest the omission of these words; but it was absurd to think so. Why, then, should they compel electors residing at a long distance to walk to the poll?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (HON. S. BURT): They can take a carriage or a 'bus at their own expense.

MR. JAMES: Everyone could not afford to pay for a carriage of his own. They knew that the law was openly broken in this respect at parliamentary elections; and, if they insisted upon this provision the number of voters who went to the poll would be even less than at present. He moved to strike out the words "or horse or carriage hire, or conveyance by steam or otherwise."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (HON. S. BURT) did not agree with the hon. member that the law was openly broken. This had been the law at parliamentary elections for many years, and, on the only occasion that he knew of its being broken, the candidate who broke it paid the penalty. They had not made it an act of bribery and corruption at municipal elections yet, but if they were not allowed at parliamentary elections to drive voters to the poll why should it be allowed at municipal elections? If people did not care to go to the poll of their own accord, he did not see why they should be driven there. It was an attempt at bribery; no doubt about that.

MR. RANDELL thought a law to this effect in connection with municipal elections had been long required; the condition of things prevailing at these contests was often a public scandal. He knew that a large section of the community had desired this change. It handicapped the candidate who could not afford to hire carriages to convey electors to the poll, and so placed him at an unfair disadvantage with the candidate who could afford to do it.

Amendment put and negatived.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 83.—Bribery and corruption to disqualify a candidate for the term of seven years:

MR. JAMES said that under the law relating to the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, the disqualification for bribery only extended until the next general election, which, at the longest, could not be more than four years; and he thought that would be long enough to disqualify a candidate at a municipal election. He moved that the word "four" be substituted for "seven."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (HON. S. BURT) said he had no objection.

Amendment put and passed.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 84 and 85:

Put and passed.

Clause 86.—"After notice has been given by the returning officer in the manner prescribed by this Act of the intention of any person to become a candidate for the election of mayor, councillor, or auditor, no such person shall solicit personally the vote of any

"elector, or attend any meeting of electors convened or held for electoral purposes until after such election is decided; and the personal solicitation of the vote of any elector by such person, or the attendance of such person at any such meeting after the day mentioned, shall render void the election of any such person."

MR. JAMES thought this provision, which prevented candidates from soliciting votes or addressing the electors for seven days prior to the day of election, was a blot upon the law as it applied to parliamentary elections, and he thought it ought not to be introduced into municipal elections. Why should not a candidate be allowed to address the electors, if he liked, up to the day of the election? He would object to personal canvassing or addresses by candidates on the day upon which the election was held, but he saw no objection to this being allowed up to the day preceding the election. He moved an amendment having that object in view.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said this provision was somewhat similar to that which obtained in regard to Parliamentary elections, and he thought it was a good provision. He could not agree that it was a bad one to apply to municipal elections simply because the hon. member for East Perth said so; when the Legislature in its wisdom had insisted upon it in the case of parliamentary candidates. It was found very burdensome for candidates to be expected to address meeting after meeting right up to the day of election, and to personally canvass the electors; and Parliament, when passing the Electoral Act, decided it should be discontinued. It might be that seven days might be considered too long, and he had no objection to shortening the period of prohibition; but he thought there ought to be some limit.

MR. JAMES said it often happened that by-elections were held ten days after the notice was given of such election, and if a candidate was prevented from addressing the electors within seven days of the election, it only gave him three days to make up his mind what to say to the electors, or to address them.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt): What does he want to address them for?

MR. JAMES: I suppose that even ratepayers like to know what the views of candidates are?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt): Not a bit of it.

MR. JAMES: I know better. I have had some experience at these municipal elections; the hon. gentleman has not.

MR. RANDELL said he was decidedly in favour of an alteration in the existing law, which closed a candidate's mouth for seven days prior to the day of election, while the friends of his opponent might in the meantime publish some scurrilous squib or placard traducing the candidate's character, and he had no opportunity of replying. A candidate in this way might be very unfairly prejudiced, and he believed it had been found to work very prejudicially in some cases. It was entirely in favour of the unscrupulous candidate. He thought it was only right that personal solicitation or addressing the electors should be prohibited on the day of the election, but he thought it might be allowed up to within a day or two of the election. Besides this, the present law as to parliamentary elections could easily be evaded, because a candidate's canvassers might be soliciting votes for him all the time. He thought it was undesirable to have laws which could be so easily evaded, and which was altogether in favour of the unscrupulous candidate.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) suggested that the clause might be amended so as to allow candidates to address the electors within two days of the election. As seven days notice of an election had to be given, this might be met by prohibiting addresses or personal solicitation after five days of the notice being given.

MR. JAMES said he would accept that suggestion, and withdraw his amendment.

Amendment withdrawn.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) moved the insertion of the words "after the expiration of five clear days," at the commencement of the clause.

Amendment put and passed.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 87 agreed to.

Clause 88.—Power to oust from office any person unduly elected, provided proceedings be taken before the expiration

of four months from the declaration of the election:

MR. JAMES considered four months rather long. He thought persons should bring their proceedings as early as possible, and he moved as an amendment, that the word "four" be struck out and "two" inserted in lieu thereof.

Amendment put and passed.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 89.—Procedure for the foregoing proceedings:

Put and passed.

Clause 90.—Supreme Court may direct an inquiry into matters of fact relating to disputed elections to be made by any fit person to be named by the Court:

MR. JAMES saw no reason for a departure in such proceedings from the ordinary practice, where the Judge required the facts to be proved by *viva voce* evidence. Here power was given to a Judge to refer the question of facts to any person he might think fit. Why should a person whose seat was disputed, and who was being attacked with the view of his being unseated—why should not this person have his case tried like any other person before the proper tribunal? He moved, as an amendment, to strike out all words after "to be" in line 10, and substitute "heard and determined on *viva voce* evidence before a Judge of the Supreme Court, and may adjourn the hearing of such proceedings pending the determination of such matters of fact."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt): It is the same in Victoria as we propose here.

MR. JAMES said the Judges in Victoria had less time than Judges here to inquire into questions of fact. Proceedings of this kind would not be taken unless there was a very strong feeling aroused on both sides, and in a small community like ours it would be very difficult to find a person who was unbiassed to make these inquiries, which ought to be determined by the Court.

MR. LEAKE said the hon. member's arguments might carry weight if this Bill only applied to Perth, where there was not much difficulty in getting such matters heard in the Supreme Court; but, as these provisions extended to every municipality in the colony, he thought it would be very inconvenient to insist upon these questions of fact being proved

by *viva voce* evidence before a Judge of the Supreme Court. Supposing the disputed election were at Eucla or at Wyndham, were they going to compel the Mayor or a councillor, whose election was in dispute, to come all the way to Perth, with his witnesses, to give evidence, when the inquiry could be made by a magistrate or some other fit person on the spot?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said he quite agreed with the view taken by the hon. member for Albany. These disputed elections would probably turn upon whether a candidate had shouted drinks, or something of that kind. Was a Judge to be bothered with inquiring whether a candidate had given a man a glass of beer? Surely they might trust a magistrate to inquire into such questions of fact, and then let the Judge apply the law. Were they going to send the Chief Justice to Roebourne to find out whether a man gave a glass of beer to an elector?

Amendment put and negatived.

Clauses 91 and 92:

Put and passed.

Clause 93.—When an extraordinary vacancy may be deemed to have occurred:

MR. RANDELL said he noticed that an extraordinary vacancy might be held to have occurred if a councillor absented himself from four consecutive monthly meetings of the council without leave of absence. He thought that was too long; it was easy for a councillor to obtain leave. He moved that the word "four" be struck out, and "three" inserted in lieu thereof.

Amendment put and passed.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 94 and 95:

Put and passed.

Clause 96.—Any person elected to fill vacancy shall, upon entering office, take the oath, &c., prescribed by the Act:

MR. RANDELL said he was decidedly in favour of abolishing oaths, and substituting a simple declaration. This provision might debar a good man from taking office if he had a conscientious objection to taking an oath. He thought they might at any rate have it in the alternative.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said he had no objection to the alternative of an oath or a declaration.

But, with regard to the oath of allegiance, he was not quite sure that a declaration could be substituted in all cases. He would consider the question before the Bill was recommitted.

Clause agreed to.

Clauses 97 and 98:

Put and passed.

Clause 99.—Power to make by-laws:

MR. JAMES said this was a capital clause, and embraced almost every purpose for which it might be necessary to frame by-laws; but, at the request of the Municipal Conference, he desired to suggest one or two others, and to alter some of those here provided for. Sub-section 8 empowered town councils to make by-laws "for the suppression and restraint of brothels and houses of ill-fame and repute, of prize fights, dog fights, and cock fights, of gaming tables and gambling of every description." In the opinion of the conference this was giving too wide a power to town councils, and a power which, if exercised, would give rise to a considerable amount of feeling. These councils were small in point of number, and there were many ratepayers who supported prize-fights, for instance; and the council, if at all weak-kneed, might not care to run counter to the wishes of the ratepayers by making regulations for the suppression of these exhibitions, in case they might alienate the support of a section of the electors. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that this sub-section be struck out.

MR. R. F. SHOLL thought there was a great deal in what the hon. member said. If they wanted to suppress prize fights he did not think it was much use depending upon municipal councils to do so. They must look to some stronger body to do so.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest): The Government, I suppose?

MR. R. F. SHOLL: Yes, the Government or the police.

MR. LEAKE said there seemed to be some validity in the objection to this sub-section, as it appeared to him to trespass upon the powers given by the Police Act. [MR. BURT: No.] Town councils would have a very rough time of it under this section, and he should be sorry to see too much power placed in the hands of a body that might turn out to be a lot of faddists or "goody-goodies."

MR. ILLINGWORTH presumed that the power which this sub-section was intended to give to town councils was to prohibit the use of any building within the municipality for holding these prize fights, and the same with regard to houses of ill-fame, leaving the Police Act to deal with individuals. In other countries that was the power exercised by municipal councils, and he thought these councils might be safely entrusted with the same power here. He only hoped that when they got these powers, they would exercise them. He thought it would be a great mistake to say they should not have such powers for the suppression of these evils. He did not think there was the slightest fear of the councils being too energetic in this direction.

MR. SOLOMON hoped the sub-section would be retained. He thought it was very necessary that town councils should have the power to suppress or control houses of ill-fame at any rate. Time after time applications had been made to the Fremantle Council to deal with this evil, but the council found they were powerless in the matter.

MR. RANDELL would certainly like to see these powers granted to municipal councils; whether they exercised the powers or not was for the councils themselves to decide. There might be a doubt whether they would be exercised in all cases; but, after all, these bodies were the reflection of local public opinion, or at any rate they ought to be, as the members were elected by the people. If they did not exercise these powers the remedy was to a great extent in the hands of the citizens themselves. One of the most important duties that could be conferred upon these bodies, in the interests of public morality, was to exercise the functions which this sub-section conferred upon them; and he hoped it would be retained in the Bill. The very fact of its being within the power of the municipal council to suppress or restrain these evils was calculated to have a salutary effect.

Amendment put and negatived.

MR. JAMES said that sub-section (10) gave power to municipal councils to prescribe the manner in which any fence or wall is to be erected in any particular part of the town. Was it the intention to limit this power to fences erected by the councils themselves?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said this power would be exercised in connection with Clause 121, which empowered the councils to compel owners of land adjoining or abutting upon a made road to fence their land. The practice would be this: each council would certify in its by-laws the particular class of fence to be put up in different parts of the municipality. In some towns they might require a wall to be put up—as in some parts of Fremantle. He thought it was a very useful provision.

MR. JAMES said that sub-section (13) provided for regulating the hawking of fruit, fish, or vegetables. He moved to add the words "meats, poultry, game."

Agreed to.

MR. JAMES said the next sub-section dealt with the driving of horses and cattle through the streets of a town. He thought camels ought to be included, and moved, as an amendment, that the words "or the conducting of camels" be inserted after the word "cattle."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said camels were so infrequently driven through the streets that it was hardly necessary to have by-laws on the subject. People always knew when the camels were coming.

MR. CONNOR suggested that asses and donkeys should be provided for.

MR. R. F. SHOLL said it was all very well to make fun of this question. Camels driven through the streets, where there were horses always about, were a source of danger, and he thought that the town councils should have power to regulate the driving or leading of these animals through the streets.

Amendment negatived.

MR. CONNOR asked whether it was proposed to give the councils power to debar cattle from being driven through the streets?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said no; only to regulate the driving, by compelling them to be driven by certain routes. As to camels, there was plenty of power to deal with them under sub-section (27), dealing with the regulation of the street traffic.

MR. JAMES, referring to sub-section (25), dealing with signboards fixed over footpaths, suggested that the section should also be made to apply to lamps

hanging over the footpaths; also awnings and blinds.

MR. ILLINGWORTH said a man was very seriously injured in the street, in Perth, the other day by tripping or coming in contact with an electric wire hanging from a post.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) thought these obstructions could be dealt with under sub-section (27), which gave the councils power to make by-laws for the prevention of obstructions in streets and footways.

MR. JAMES moved an amendment, to add the words "awnings and blinds" to the sub-section.

Agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said, as it was desired, he would move that the words "or overhanging lamps or other things" be added to the sub-section.

Put and passed.

MR. JAMES thought it would be useful for some provision to be made to prevent offensive matter being thrown from one property to an adjoining property. Of course people had their legal remedies in such cases, but it was not always convenient to have resort to such remedies, and he thought some more summary method of dealing with the evil might be provided, if the question was one that came within the purview of this Act. He might instance a certain property in St. George's Terrace, where the Chinese tenants swamped the adjoining area with soap suds.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said there were three Acts already in the statute book dealing with throwing offensive matter on other people's premises.

MR. JAMES asked if it was proposed to give municipalities jurisdiction over jetties?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt): Only those that are placed under their supervision and control.

MR. JAMES moved to insert the following sub-section: "(31.) Regulating "and licensing movable or temporarily "fixed stalls in or near any street for the "sale of any meat, fruit, vegetables, "drink, eatables, or articles of merchan- "dise, and the management thereof, and "the conduct of the persons in charge "thereof, and the times when and posi-

"tions of places in which such stalls "shall be allowed to carry on business." This was to enable the Perth council to deal with the coffee-stalls which were to be seen about the streets at night.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said he had no objection to the sub-section. He would only say that these were all matters which the councils already had power to deal with if they obstructed the street traffic. They could be dealt with under the "move on" clause.

MR. ILLINGWORTH said the "move on" clause did not always provide a remedy in such cases. He knew they had great difficulty in Melbourne, particularly in Swanston street, with street hawkers and their barrows. When the "move on" clause was applied, the hawkers with their barrows did move on, but in a continuous procession up one side of the street and down the other side, and they could not be touched, because they were obeying the injunction of the police to move on.

Amendment put and passed.

MR. JAMES thought some power should be given to municipal councils to deal with boats let on hire. It would be a very useful provision in towns where they had large sheets of water, such as Perth, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Albany. He thought it was just as necessary to deal with boats let on hire on the water as with vehicles in the streets.

MR. LEAKE pointed out that boats would be outside the municipal boundary before you could look round, and you could only deal with them while they were within your jurisdiction.

MR. JAMES moved that the following sub-section be added: "(32) Regulating the mode and manner of giving, and the information to be contained in the notices and plans given under section 171 hereof." This had been suggested to him by the town clerk, who considered there should be some uniformity in the information to be contained in these notices, otherwise there was likely to be confusion.

Progress was then reported, and leave given to sit again another day.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved that the House do now adjourn.

MR. SIMPSON: Let us do some work.

MR. JAMES rose to speak to the question.

THE SPEAKER: This is a question that cannot be discussed.

A division being called for, the numbers were—

Ayes	11
Noes	8

Majority for ... 3

AYES.	NOES.
Mr. Burt	Mr. Connor
Sir John Forrest	Mr. Cookworthy
Mr. Harper	Mr. Hassell
Mr. Lefroy	Mr. Illingworth
Mr. Marmion	Mr. James
Mr. Moran	Mr. Simpson
Mr. Pearce	Mr. Traylen
Mr. Rundell	Mr. Leake (Teller).
Mr. Solomon	
Mr. Venn	
Mr. Loton (Teller).	

Question thus passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at 6-30 p.m.

Legislative Assembly,

Monday, 27th August, 1894.

Message from the Governor: Land Bank Bill—Lodgment of securities by Fire and Marine Insurance Companies—Introduction of a new or amending Mining Act—Excess Bill, 1893: first reading—Loan Bill (£1,500,000): adjourned debate: second reading—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at 7-30 p.m.

PRAYERS.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR: LAND BANK BILL.

The following Message was received from His Excellency the Governor:—"In accordance with the requirements of 'section 67 of 'The Constitution Act, 1889,' the Governor recommends that 'an appropriation be made out of the