

have against the department. He had often been much annoyed at the unreasonable demands which some people made on the department. He was very much pleased to be able to see the efforts the Government were making in reference to the block at Fremantle, and the statement made by the Commissioner of Railways in regard to the new wharves would be hailed with great satisfaction by the trading community. It was not possible to estimate in figures the tremendous loss that had fallen on the merchants and shipowners, and the people generally, in connection with the delays at Fremantle, caused by want of sufficient facilities for removing goods. In some things the Government were to blame; but the agitation which took place some time ago had had its effect, and the Government had started to do things which they ought to have done before, but for doing which, even though late, the people ought to be grateful. If the Premier's prognostication was correct, that they were going to have a constantly increasing number of people coming into the colony, then the railway department would get into the same difficult position again. He felt every pleasure and satisfaction in offering his congratulations to the Government and the Minister in charge of this department, for the results which were shown in the statement placed before the House; and he was satisfied the House would have made a very grave mistake if they had gone on with the Railways and Works Estimates and dealt with them, without the valuable report which they had now received from the Minister.

On the motion of MR. RANDELL, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again.

#### ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Commissioner of Railways, by leave, laid on the table the Report of the Department of Public Works, for the year 1895-6, also the Report on the Working of the Government Railways for 1895-6.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at 9:45 p.m. until next day.

## Legislative Council,

Thursday, 1st October, 1896.

Criminal Evidence Bill: second reading—Statutory Declarations Bill: committee—Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill: second reading; adjourned debate—Western Australian Bank Incorporation Bill: third reading—Perth Park Streets or Roads Closure Bill: second reading; committee—Judges' Pensions Bill: first reading—Loan Bill (£3,500,000) 1896: first reading—Supply Bill (No. 2): second reading; committee; third reading—Metropolitan Water Works Bill: second reading; committee; third reading—Exportation of Guano: prohibition of; Legislative Assembly's amendment—Adjournment.

THE PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir G. Shenton) took the chair at 4:30 o'clock, p.m.

### CRIMINAL EVIDENCE BILL.

#### SECOND READING.

THE HON. R. S. HAYNES: At present in all cases of a criminal nature no defendant is a competent or compellable witness, nor is the wife or husband of such person competent to give evidence. Then a person giving evidence is not bound to answer any question which may tend to incriminate himself, and by this Bill it is proposed that he shall answer any question which is put to him. With this portion of the Bill I do not entirely agree, and I consider that it should be struck out. Clause 2 of the Bill, however, contains, I think, a very necessary provision. It provides that persons who are charged before justices with punishable offences shall be competent and compellable witnesses, and also that the wives or husbands of such persons shall be competent to give evidence. With the exception of the words "wives or husbands" I should like to see this clause adopted. I have had considerable experience in proceedings of a summary nature, and I have known justices to decide that a person may give evidence in a case where the law does not permit such, and I have known other cases where it has been decided, contrary to the law, that a person could not give evidence. This Bill will set that matter at rest. I may say that my experience has chiefly been in New South Wales, where both magistrates and the legal profession are unanimous that a Bill of this kind is a step in the right direction. Take the case of a man

charged with using abusive language. Surely it is only fair that he should be given an opportunity of stating his side of the case. It may be said that there will be a tendency to commit perjury.

THE HON. D. K. CONGDON: There will be a great temptation to commit perjury.

THE HON. R. S. HAYNES: A defendant in a Supreme Court case can give evidence where hundreds of pounds are involved, and surely there will be no more temptation to commit perjury where a fine of only 40s. is involved than where hundreds of pounds are at stake. If it were so, where one lie would be necessary to save the fine of 40s., ten thousand lies would be necessary to save the £5,000 damages. Then it may be said that if we allow a defendant to give evidence in the police court, why should we refuse to allow him to give evidence in the superior court? My reason is, that if all defendants were allowed to give evidence it would lead to the conviction of many more persons than are convicted at present. Moreover, I do not think it would protect the innocent man. The criminal who could dissemble and stand the fire of cross-examination would be able to give evidence and probably escape his just deserts, whereas the nervous man who was innocent might, under cross-examination, contradict himself, and perhaps be found guilty on his own evidence. I may say that the Attorney General is with me in desiring to see defendants in summary cases permitted to give evidence, and I know that the police magistrates of Perth and Fremantle are also in favour of it. I shall move, in committee, that Clause 3, which states that the fact of a person accused not giving evidence shall not prejudice him, be struck out, because I think that if a person having the opportunity does not see fit to give evidence it should be open to comment. I move that the Bill be now read a second time.

THE HON. F. M. STONE: I shall second the motion of the hon. member for the purpose of enabling the Bill to be considered in committee. I do not agree with the first clause, nor do I agree that the wife shall be a compellable witness. The provision, however, that accused persons in summary cases may give

evidence is a good one, and as we can deal with the rest of the Bill when in committee, I shall vote for the second reading.

THE HON. D. K. CONGDON: I do not like this Bill, especially that part of it where a wife is compelled to give evidence. I shall therefore move that all the words after "that" be struck out, and the words "it be read this day six months" inserted in lieu thereof.

THE HON. A. B. KIDSON: This is a similar Bill to one introduced last session, and which met with very prompt and satisfactory treatment at the hands of this House. On that occasion the Hon. Mr. Piesse moved that it be read this day six months, and the Bill was thereupon thrown out. I cannot see what is the object of this Bill. The Hon. Mr. Haynes has certainly not satisfied me of the necessity of it. He admits that persons charged in the superior courts should not be allowed to give evidence, and yet he says that a different state of things should exist in regard to the inferior courts. I fail to see that that is any argument, especially as in cases of summary jurisdiction there is always a method of procedure open whereby a person can give evidence. For instance, a cross-summons may be issued.

THE HON. R. S. HAYNES: That is highly objectionable.

THE HON. A. B. KIDSON: I fail to see any objection to it. It was said by a learned judge only the other day that, since a similar Act has been in force in Victoria, there had been more perjury committed than ever there was before. A man, to save his liberty, is not likely to stand at telling a small lie.

THE HON. R. S. HAYNES: That is your Fremantle experience.

THE HON. A. B. KIDSON: It is my ordinary experience. I say this Bill has a tendency to encourage perjury, especially as men who are charged before police courts do not usually possess the best of characters. In these circumstances I shall support the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Congdon.

THE HON. R. S. HAYNES: The argument of the Hon. Mr. Kidson I have heard over and over again, but I hope this House will see the necessity of giving persons accused of minor offences an opportunity of being heard in their

defence. If we take cases of assault or of using abusive language there may be an answer that the person charged was provoked, and why should he not be allowed to state it? Even in the case of a cow trespassing, a person charged is not allowed to give evidence. The Hon. Mr. Kidson says a cross-summons may be issued, but why should a defendant who thinks he is summoned improperly have to issue a cross-summons? Why should he not be able to give the facts himself? Then, again, it is not always possible to issue a cross-summons. A person may be summoned to-day and may have to appear to-morrow, in which case there would be no time to issue a cross-summons. Then if it were a case of assault which was provoked, a cross-summons could not be issued, because the party issuing it would not be able to swear the information, and state that an offence had been committed. Again, I may say that I am opposed to a husband or wife being a compellable witness, but we can alter that in committee. The principle contained in the Bill that an accused person in a summary case may give evidence is a good one: and I hope the second reading will therefore be agreed to.

Amendment put and negatived.

Bill read a second time.

# STATUTORY DECLARATIONS BILL.

## IN COMMITTEE.

Clause 1 agreed to.

THE HON. R. S. HAYNES moved—That clauses 2 to 6 be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

2. Every clerk of Petty Sessions, clerk of a Local Court, and mining registrar of a goldfield district shall have the same authority to administer oaths and take affirmations in lieu thereof, and statutory declarations in accordance with the Act of the eighteenth year of Her present Majesty, numbered 12, as a Justice of the Peace now has; and oaths administered, and affirmations and statutory declarations made in pursuance of this section shall have the same force and effect as if administered or taken before a Justice of the Peace.

3. Any clerk of Petty Sessions may receive and take informations, sign and issue summonses requiring the person

summoned to attend before a court of petty session in answer to any information or complaint cognisable by such court in the exercise of its jurisdiction, and summonses to witnesses to attend and give evidence or produce documents before such court, and such summonses shall have the same force and effect as if signed and issued by a justice of the peace.

Question put and passed.

Bill reported.

THE PRESIDENT (Hon. Sir G. Shenton) resumed the chair.

THE HON. R. S. HAYNES moved—

“That Clause 1 be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

1. Every Warden of a Goldfield, whether appointed before or after the passing of this Act, shall, by virtue of such appointment, and during his tenure of office, be a Justice of the Peace for the colony.”

Question put and passed.

Report adopted with an amendment.

## BANKRUPTCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

### SECOND READING—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

THE HON. F. M. STONE: I agree with the Hon. Mr. Parker that we shall never be able to satisfy creditors. We have one Bill which is objected to, and then we have another, and I do not think anything satisfactory will be arrived at until no one is allowed to incur debts. If this Bill is passed in its present form, it will lead to endless litigation. It may be proposed to refer it to a select committee, but I must say that I do not like this system of referring everything to select committees. I prefer rather to see the discussion take place in the House. At the present time I think it will be better if we throw this Bill out, and give time to those concerned to look into the matter and produce a Bill before Parliament next meets which will be acceptable. I do not wish it to be understood that I am opposed to the principle of this Bill, because I think creditors as a rule desire to have in their own hands the winding up of the estates of their debtors. Many objections have been taken to the present Act, but my experience of it is that it is a good Act for the honest debtor and a bad Act for the dishonest debtor. The honest debtor is able to get through

without much difficulty, while the dishonest debtor is made to reveal the whole of his estate. Of course creditors grumble because they do not get 20s. in the £, but no Bankruptcy Act will make an estate pay 20s. in the £ if there is only 1s. in the £ in it. We know also that costs are incurred in trying to recover amounts for the benefit of the estate, but these costs will be incurred all the same under deeds of arrangement. When the old Act was in force it was found that creditors did not trouble themselves, except in perhaps a few instances where persons desired to become trustees in fat estates. If there were little or nothing in the estate no trouble whatever was taken. On the whole, I think it will be better to give time to the Chambers of Commerce and others interested to consider this matter, and I shall therefore move, as an amendment, that all the words after "that" be struck out, and the words "the Bill be read a second time this day six months" inserted in lieu thereof.

THE HON. F. T. CROWDER: I have much pleasure in seconding this amendment, because I consider it preferable that the community should remain under the present Act until an amendment is brought forward which will meet the requirements of the commercial classes. I know there is a great deal of objection against the present Act, but I have gone through this Bill and I cannot see that it will give the relief which it is claimed for it. Therefore we had better let the existing Act remain in force and allow the Chambers of Commerce and commercial classes to come to some definite conclusion on the subject. As the present Act is administered, very few dividends are paid, although I will say that the official assignee does the best he can. The only fault I can find with him is that perhaps he is rather too fond of going to law. At the same time, he never brings an action unless he has a good idea of being able to recover.

THE HON. A. B. KIDSON: I hope the House will not agree to the amendment, and my reason is that, although I am not satisfied with the Bill as it stands, it contains a good principle. If it is thrown out I am afraid there will be no chance of a fresh Bill embodying what may be the desires of the Cham-

bers of Commerce during the present session. I know that there has been a considerable amount of difficulty in obtaining the Attorney General's assent to this Bill, and if it is thrown out I feel sure it will be a long time before we get anything better. I look upon this Bill as a matter of urgency. The Chambers of Commerce have expressed themselves with no uncertain voice that provision should be made for deeds of arrangement. This provision is contained in the Bill, and in committee we can make what amendments we desire. The hon. Mr. Crowder says that there are no dividends under the present Act, but when an attempt is made to obtain dividends he objects to it. I may tell the Hon. Mr. Stone that every day deeds of arrangements are entered into in preference to allowing estates to go into bankruptcy.

THE HON. F. T. CROWDER: It is a bad state of business.

THE HON. A. B. KIDSON: It is, and the object of this Bill is to bring these deeds within the jurisdiction of the Court. At present, a deed does not hold good unless all the creditors sign it, but we propose by this Bill that it shall hold good if a majority in number and three-fourths in value consent to it. Even with the difficulty of obtaining all the signatures, creditors prefer to have deeds of arrangement rather than allow the estates to go into bankruptcy. They desire to have the control of the estates, and this they cannot have under the law as it stands.

THE HON. S. H. PARKER: Can the hon. gentleman tell us whether the Chambers of Commerce have seen this Bill and have approved of it.

THE HON. A. B. KIDSON: I was one of a sub-committee of the Fremantle Chamber of Commerce to consider this matter, and I know that it is desired to have the principle which is embodied in this Bill. The Chambers of Commerce have not seen this Bill as it is drawn.

THE HON. R. S. HAYNES: I agree with the Hon. Mr. Kidson in hoping that this amendment will not be carried. I have had a large experience under the Bankruptcy Act, and I can only say that the whole business is a bungle from beginning to end. As matters now stand, all a debtor has to do is to

threaten his creditors that if they do not accept the composition of 5s. or 6s. in the £, which he may think fit to offer, he will go into bankruptcy and that then they will get nothing. Consequently, creditors will accept almost anything rather than allow the estate to go into the hands of the Court. I do not think that this is the best Bill we could have, but I am in charge of it, and I undertake, in committee, to accept any reasonable amendments. In any circumstances it is desirable that we should pass the clause dealing with deeds of arrangements. It has been urged for the past two or three years that some alteration should be made in the law, and when an hon. gentleman in another place brings forward this alteration it will certainly tend to dull the edge of his enthusiasm in the matter if this House throws the measure out.

THE HON. S. H. PARKER: I regret to hear from my hon. friend who represents Fremantle that deeds of arrangement are matters of common occurrence. I was under the impression that all classes of the community were so prosperous at the present time that insolvencies were almost unknown. I agree with the Hon. Mr. Haynes in thinking that creditors should, if they so desire, have the control of the estates of their debtors instead of allowing them to go into bankruptcy. I take it that the Government or the Legislature has no particular leaning as to what kind of Bankruptcy Act is in force. Their only object can be to give satisfaction to the creditors more than to the debtors. If the Acts in force do not give this satisfaction I do not see why an alteration should not be made. The Chambers of Commerce have not, it appears, seen this Bill, and I think it would be wise, after we pass the second reading, to adjourn the committee stage for some little time, so that these bodies may have an opportunity of looking into the matter, and of making any recommendations they may deem fit. I cannot see the force of the argument of the Hon. Mr. Stone when he says that this Bill will cause more litigation. We must bear in mind that we have here a large number of legal gentlemen, and I do not think, therefore, we should take any objection to the Bill on the ground that it will create litigation.

Amendment put and negatived.

Bill read a second time.

# WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK INCORPORATION BILL.

## THIRD READING.

This Bill was read a third time and *passed*.

# PERTH PARK STREETS OR ROADS CLOSURE BILL.

## SECOND READING.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. E. H. Wittenoom): The object of this small Bill is to close up some of the roads in the proposed Perth Park. Hon. members are aware that a park is now being formed between Perth and Crawley, and it is proposed to make a drive through it. There are already certain declared roads which will now be of no use, and it is proposed to close them up in favour of another road which is shown on the plan on the table, I move that the Bill be now read a second time.

THE HON. J. W. HACKETT: As one of the Perth Park committee, I beg to second the motion of the hon. member. The object of the Bill is twofold. It is proposed to close a declared road already in existence from Crawley, which is no longer needed, as a better road has been laid out, and tenders for macadamising it have already been let. The other part of the Bill deals with a small tongue of land adjacent to some portions of lots which had been resumed. This land is not available for building purposes other than for small cottages, as there is very little of it. At the same time, if any buildings were placed thereon, the view of Perth and Perth water would be excluded from those persons who use the park.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

## IN COMMITTEE.

The Bill was then considered in committee, agreed to without amendment, reported, and the report adopted.

## JUDGES' PENSIONS BILL.

This Bill was received from the Legislative Assembly, and was read a first time.

## LOAN BILL (£3,500,000), 1896.

This Bill was received from the Legislative Assembly, and was read a first time.

## SUPPLY BILL No. 2.

## SECOND READING.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. E. H. Wittenoom): Very few words will serve to introduce this Bill, for it almost speaks for itself. The Government must have money to carry on the business of the country until the Estimates, in chief, are assented to by this House as well as by the Legislative Assembly, and for this purpose the Government desire hon. members to assent to this Bill, so that the salaries of officials may be paid and the works of the country carried on. Of the amount provided by the Bill, £250,000 is to be applied from consolidated revenue and £100,000 from loan accounts. I move that the Bill be now read a second time.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

## IN COMMITTEE.

The Bill was then considered in committee, agreed to without amendment, reported, and the report adopted.

The Standing Orders were suspended.

## THIRD READING.

The Bill was then read a third time and *passed*.

## METROPOLITAN WATERWORKS BILL.

## SECOND READING.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. E. H. Wittenoom): The Bill, the second reading of which I am about to propose, is almost as important as any measure which has been brought before hon. members this session. It is a Bill pro-

viding for the purchase, extension, and management of the Perth Water Works. It will be within the memory of hon. members that some years ago the municipality of the city of Perth entered into arrangement for the construction of waterworks, for which they agreed to pay certain rates. This arrangement was continued for some time, and worked very satisfactorily. Lately, however, the population has increased, and it has been found that the arrangement with the company and the council has become complicated. The supply of water has become limited, and the population has increased. In these circumstances it has been found necessary for the Government to take over the works. Hon. members are also aware that authority was obtained some time ago to enable the Government to purchase, and this Bill is introduced to enable them to find the funds and to manage the concern in the future. The idea of the Government is to place the management of the works under a Board entirely free from political influence, and the Board which will be appointed by the Governor will consist of three members, together with the Mayor of Perth. The Government will have the power of appointing the Board and of removing members if they so desire. The Board will be remunerated, with the exception of the Mayor of Perth, the chairman receiving £250 a year, and the other members £150 a year. The funds for the purchase of the works and for additions and improvements will be obtained by debentures, which the Board has power to issue, to the extent of £350,000, upon which they will pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. They will be enabled to borrow this money from the Colonial Treasurer, who has power to lend it from the Savings Bank funds or out of such other moneys as he may from time to time have in hand. £220,000 will be paid for the purchase of the works, and the balance will be devoted to providing extra mains and other improvements. The income will be derived from the water rate which the board will have the power to levy under the Waterworks Act, with which this Bill is incorporated. Under the Act power is given to levy a rate of not exceeding 1s. in the £ on the assessments of the city, and by-laws may be made

fixing a scale of payment for water supplied by measure. The interest on the debentures will become the first charge on the rates; after that there will be a charge of 3 per cent. for a sinking fund, the balance will go towards defraying the expenses of up-keep and management; and then, if there is any surplus, it will go towards reducing the water rate. Annual accounts must be published, so that the public may see what is being done. These are, I think, the salient points of the Bill, and I have much pleasure in commending it to hon. members. The idea is that Perth shall have a full and ample supply of water at the cheapest rate. I may say that this Bill is a very urgent one, and to show hon. members that an extra supply is necessary, I may say that in 1894 the highest daily consumption was 200,000 gallons, in 1895, 238,000 gallons, and so far, for 1896, it has been 537,000 gallons. Therefore, unless steps are taken at once to provide extra pipes the city will be in a very awkward position before the summer is over. To show how urgent this matter is, I may say that only to-day orders have been given for the supply to be cut off from midnight to 6 a.m. In these circumstances I propose to ask hon. members to allow this Bill to pass through its remaining stages this afternoon, so that the Board may be immediately appointed and steps taken to remedy what I have pointed out. I may add that the Board will be composed of energetic and go-ahead men of diversified experience—men who are alive to the urgency and importance of the question. I beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

**THE HON. F. T. CROWDER:** I have much pleasure in seconding the motion of the hon. member, and, in doing so, I wish to congratulate the Government on having stepped in at a critical time and purchased the works. At the same time I sympathise with the Perth Municipal Council, for I feel that in losing these works they have lost a large asset. Still, I can see no other way out of the difficulty. The City Council could not force the company to comply with the regulations as to the supply of water, nor could they find the money to purchase the works. The Government having purchased them, I think they are right

in keeping them in their own hands, for I feel confident that they will be better administered under a Board than by the municipal council, whose hands are already over-filled with work. Hon. members will see that I was not wrong in my motion yesterday after the figures which had been quoted by the hon. the Minister for Mines. It is a serious matter when 500,000 gallons a day is necessary, especially as that is about the quantity the Mount Eliza reservoir holds. Although a Board will be appointed, nothing much can be done for the next six months, and therefore it would be as well if the residents supplied themselves with tanks, so as to ensure a sufficient quantity of water for domestic purposes. I might point out what seems to me to be an oversight in the Bill. It is provided that the members of the Board shall receive a salary, with the exception of the Mayor. It will not always happen that the Mayor of Perth is a member of Parliament, and I think he should be entitled to a salary as well as the others.

**THE HON. S. H. PARKER:** I am sure we all join with the Hon. Mr. Crowder in expressing our satisfaction at the fact that these waterworks have at last become the property of the Government. I only desire to say one word more with regard to the Board of management. I take it that the salaries which are to be paid to the Board are not intended to secure the whole of the time of the members, but that a Board of directors will really be formed, who will meet occasionally to consider matters which are brought before them. I find that the united salaries will amount to £550 a year, but I think it would be better if we had one man at a decent salary in charge of the whole concern. The directors will do no clerical work, and I fancy we shall be paying too much for the management when we add the salaries of the necessary staff. At the present time the business of the company is managed at a very little cost.

**THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. E. H. WITTENOOM):** £800 a year.

**THE HON. S. H. PARKER:** When the salaries of the officials, I say, are added, I am afraid we shall be paying a good deal for very little work. Pro-

bably the reason why the Government do not propose to pay the Mayor of Perth is that they think they would be offering an insult to the city, and also to his Worship, to offer him £150 a year.

THE HON. F. M. STONE: I beg to indorse everything that has been said in reference to the satisfactory manner in which the Government have dealt with this matter. I may point out, however, what seems to me a serious omission. By clause 7 it is provided that this Act shall be incorporated with the Waterworks Act. When we look at that Act, we find by clause 15 that, except in cases of unusual drought, sufficient water shall be supplied to the municipal council for street purposes. We have just passed a resolution that the water shall be stopped for the streets. If we pass this Bill, the Board cannot carry out that resolution, because by the Waterworks Act they will be bound to supply the water. Then there is another matter. The water is to be cut off at 12 o'clock at night. Under Section 19 of the Waterworks Act this cannot be done, unless there is a drought, or necessary repairs have to be effected. In these circumstances the Board will have to provide a constant supply. If they do not, any ratepayer may come on the Board, and complications may arise. I think, therefore, it would be as well to make some provision for the two cases I have mentioned.

THE HON. R. S. HAYNES: I cannot agree with what has fallen from the Hon. Mr. Stone. I shall object to this Bill being altered in the way he suggests, because the ratepayers have already paid for a constant supply, and they are entitled to have it. Next year the Board may make regulations if they think fit to limit the supply, but they cannot do it this year, because the people have already paid for their water.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. E. H. Wittenoom): I do not think the Hon. Mr. Stone need be alarmed, because the Board will have power to make by-laws, and they can then limit the supply. Under the Waterworks Act the Board, unless prevented by an unusual drought, or by other unavoidable causes, must distribute a constant supply of water in the manner prescribed by the Act and

by-laws. This makes the matter perfectly plain. The Board may make and alter the by-laws if necessary; and I hope, for the sake of a technical matter of this kind, the passage of the Bill will not be retarded.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

#### IN COMMITTEE.

The Bill was then considered in committee, agreed to without amendment, reported, and the report adopted.

The Standing Orders were suspended.

#### THIRD READING.

The Bill was then read a third time and *passed*.

#### EXPORTATION OF GUANO—PROHIBITION OF.

##### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY'S AMENDMENT.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES (Hon. E. H. Wittenoom) moved—"That the Legislative Assembly's amendment to the motion by the Hon. R. G. Burges, as contained in Message No. 34 (*vide* page 804, *ante*), be agreed to."

Question put and passed.

Amendment agreed to.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The House, at 6:25 o'clock, p.m., adjourned till Tuesday, October 6, at 4:30 o'clock, p.m.