

pleasure in seconding it, and I feel certain that it will not only be carried with acclamation in this House, but will also be endorsed in every resort where loyal Englishmen are to be found.

Question—put and passed.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The Council, at 4:10 o'clock p.m., adjourned until Thursday, 6th July, at 7:30 o'clock p.m.

## Legislative Assembly,

Wednesday, 5th July, 1893.

Meeting of the Legislative Assembly—Message from His Excellency the Governor—Representation of East Kimberley—Auditor General's Annual Report laid on the Table—Treasury Bills Bill: first reading—Royal Marriage: Address of Congratulation—Address-in-Reply to His Excellency's Speech—Message from the Legislative Council—Adjournment.

#### MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Legislative Assembly met at 3 o'clock, p.m., pursuant to Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, bearing date the 22nd day of April, 1893, which Proclamation was read by the Clerk.

#### MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A Message was delivered at the Bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, requesting the immediate attendance of the Legislative Assembly in the Chamber of the Legislative Council.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with Members of the House, went to attend His Excellency, who then delivered the Opening Speech.

#### REPRESENTATION OF EAST KIMBERLEY.

MR. SPEAKER announced that he had, since the Prorogation, issued a writ for the election of a Member to serve for the Electoral District of East Kimberley,

in the place of Mr. Baker, deceased, and that by the return thereto it appeared that Mr. Francis Connor had been duly elected in pursuance of the said writ.

Mr. Connor was then introduced, and took and subscribed the oath required by law, and signed the Members' Roll.

#### AUDITOR GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER laid upon the table of the House the following paper:—Public Accounts for the financial year ended 31st December, 1892, accompanied by the second Annual Report of the Auditor General, under the Audit Act, 1891.

Ordered—That the paper be printed, and lie upon the table of the House.

#### TREASURY BILLS BILL.

Introduced by the COLONIAL TREASURER, and read a first time.

#### ROYAL MARRIAGE: ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest): Mr. Speaker,—Sir, I have a very pleasant and agreeable duty to perform to-day, and that is to move, without notice, and ask members to give their assent to, an Address to Her Majesty, testifying our loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's throne and person, and also offering our congratulations on the approaching marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. In moving that this address be presented to Her Majesty, very few words, I am sure, will be necessary from me, as we in Australia are all good and loyal citizens, I believe. Australia is intensely loyal to the Throne and Government of Her Majesty the Queen; and we honour the institutions of the great mother country from which our fathers came. I am sure there is in the minds of everyone in Australia—of all that is best, at any rate, in Australia—a feeling of esteem and respect for the great old mother country, and for her great institutions. We seem to rejoice when the Royal Family of England are joyous, and we seem to mourn in their afflictions and bereavements. There is something within us, I think, which seems to move us in a different way from our ordinary feelings

when we hear of troubles or of bereavements connected with members of the Royal Family, and also when we hear of their joys. They seem to be in some way a part of ourselves, in a different way from our ordinary friends and acquaintances. On this occasion I have to ask the assent of this House to join with the Royal Family on an occasion of great rejoicing. A Prince, of whom it may be said that all we know of him is to his credit; he has been a bold sailor, a kind and generous friend, and, in fact, nothing but good has been heard, so far as I am aware of, of the son of the Prince of Wales, Prince George: this Prince is to be married to-morrow to a fair English Princess whom we all take an interest in; and, loyal people as we are in Western Australia, as in all the Australian colonies, we desire to approach our august Sovereign and express to her our joy on the auspicious occasion. I will now read the address which I propose to submit for the approval of this House, and which, I am sure, will be carried unanimously:

*"To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.*

*"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—*

*"We, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in Parliament assembled, desire to approach Your Majesty with our sincere congratulations on the approaching marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York with the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, an alliance which is viewed with so much pleasure and satisfaction by the whole British nation.*

*"We assure Your Majesty of our continued loyalty to Your Throne and Person, and we fervently hope that Your Majesty may long be spared to rule over the British Empire, which has enjoyed innumerable blessings and unparalleled prosperity during Your Majesty's long and auspicious reign."*

MR. DEHAMEL: I think this is an address on which both sides of the House should say a few words. I am sure that all of us on this side of the House join, equally with the Hon. the Premier, in a hearty acceptance of the address submitted for our approval. We are glad indeed that there should be a Prince of our own Royal house to carry on the illu-

trious line of which Her present Majesty is the representative,—a line that has been in existence for so long a term of years; for the English Queen is the representative of the oldest race of queens and kings in the whole world. I say we are glad now to find that by this alliance there is every prospect of this line being continued for, I hope, many years to come. I am sure we all join heartily with the Premier in putting forward this address to Her Majesty on this auspicious occasion.

Question—put and passed.

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved that the following resolution be also agreed to by the House:—"That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting him to communicate by telegraph to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen, the Address to Her Majesty which has been agreed to by the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, congratulating Her Majesty on the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck."

Question—put and passed.

Ordered—That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Legislative Council, and their concurrence desired therein.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

MR. SPEAKER reported that he had, with members of the House, attended His Excellency the Governor in the Chamber of the Legislative Council, when His Excellency was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament; of which Mr. Speaker said he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy, which he read to the House. (*Vide p. 1 ante.*)

#### THE ADDRESS-IN-REPLY.

MR. QUINLAN: Sir, I am quite sensible of the honour which has been conferred upon me in asking me to move the Address-in-Reply to His Excellency's Speech upon the opening of this fourth session of our first Parliament. I only trust that the same kindly consideration which members have given to me in the past, in this House, will be extended to me again on this occasion, while I en-

deavour to express my views on the subjects touched upon in His Excellency's Speech. Sir, in common with others, I regret the recent crisis in financial circles, which resulted in the suspension of at least two banking institutions doing business in our own colony, and one of these in particular, which was so largely concerned in the affairs of the colony. I deeply regret that such a disaster should have happened, but I am happy to think that we are now at the end of the crisis, and I am thankful to be able to congratulate the country upon the successful reconstruction that has taken place. I trust that, in future, the affairs of our banking and financial institutions generally will be placed on a better footing. I join with His Excellency in the belief that there is reason to hope that not only are these troubles over, but that a period of increased prosperity will follow the depression, which had been brewing for a number of years. These troubles, I may say, were brought about through causes for which we in this colony were in no way responsible, and we suffered through the faults and failings of our neighbours. I may also be allowed to refer shortly to another matter that had the effect of causing a depression in business in this colony, in addition to these financial troubles; I mean the recent epidemic. But, thank God, that also has passed away, and at a comparatively little sacrifice and cost compared with what it was expected the country would have to suffer. Referring to the third paragraph of His Excellency's Speech, I believe that the past prosperity and welfare of these Australian colonies has chiefly depended upon their gold and mineral productions; and I venture to say that in the future, and at no distant date, Western Australia will assume a foremost place as regards her mineral wealth. We know that gold is being discovered almost daily in various portions of this immense territory of ours, and that the output already is increasing. In point of fact, we know that during the first six months of this year the gold exported from the colony, through the Customs, was of greater value by £46,574 than the quantity exported for the corresponding period of last year. This is a matter for congratulation. But there is one provision which I think

will require attention; I think that some more effective measures must be taken than exist at present for checking the actual quantity of gold that is sent out of the colony. I speak from a knowledge of the fact when I say that an immense amount of gold has been taken out of the colony without being sent through the Customs. Another new development in connection with our mineral resources, and one which I believe will be found to have a more important effect than even our gold discoveries, has recently occurred. I allude to the discovery of coal, on the Collie river, where we have a coal field which has already been proved beyond doubt to yield coal of a good quality. I think the Government have acted wisely and exercised discretion in the steps they have to taken develop this coal field, and I believe it will prove another valuable source of wealth to the colony. I am glad to find that the Government intend to raise a considerable quantity of this coal for local use, and that a survey for a railway to the field will be undertaken as soon as possible. I have not the slightest doubt that members, when fully acquainted with the cost of this undertaking, will not refrain from giving it their support. The construction of the Bunbury Railway (as I may term it) is near completion now, and I think it will provide the means and facilities for developing a large extent of country well adapted for agricultural settlement, and particularly dairy farming and fruit-growing, which are the chief features of our Southern districts. Railway communication, at any rate, will place those districts on a par, as regards facilities of transit, with our Eastern districts, — facilities which those districts have enjoyed for some years past. The construction of the Yilgarn Railway, we are told, has proceeded so far that 67 miles of it will be ready for traffic by the end of the year. This line, in my opinion, is a step in the right direction towards the development of our goldfields, when we bear in mind the present heavy cost of conveying goods, produce, machinery, and other necessities to those who are engaged in developing our gold mining resources. It will be the means of giving those who have invested their capital in these mines some return for their enterprise, and I trust it may prove a source of profit to those energetic men who have expended

their money in developing these fields in the past, at a loss. The cost of many necessary articles on these goldfields at present is something enormous; for instance, chaff, which is used to a large extent, has been selling up there at between £20 and £30 per ton. This, I think, shows in a measure that the Government of the country have acted wisely in extending their railway system in that direction. The progress of the breakwater at Fremantle, referred to in His Excellency's Speech, is another matter for congratulation, and I am sure it will ultimately prove of immense benefit to the shipping at our principal port, and tend to the general welfare of the colony. I think the plan adopted is a wise one, and I think much credit is due to the gentleman in charge; the success of the work, so far, has proved his skill and knowledge in works of this kind. I am pleased to notice that the dredger which was recently imported has proved so valuable in deepening the harbour entrance at Albany; and I have no doubt it will prove equally successful in the various other harbours where it is to be employed. I agree entirely with the reference made to the Tariff Commission, and I trust that a large amount of benefit will be derived from the deliberations of the Commission. I am sure, from my knowledge of the gentlemen on that Commission, that their sense of duty will urge them to see that whatever recommendations they make will be such as will not affect the revenue injuriously, but affect the industries of the country in a judicious manner, and not interfere unduly with any class of the community. With their knowledge of the requirements of the colony, I am sure, from what we have seen in the papers about their proceedings, that the result of their labours will prove beneficial to the country. I might also venture to assert that the same will apply, in some measure, to the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Railway Workshops. Nothing in His Excellency's Speech has pleased me more than paragraph 7, in which it is announced that it is the intention of the Government to introduce a Homesteads Bill during this session. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the measure introduced last session was rejected; but probably the time that has elapsed, and

the consideration that has been given to the subject since then, will result in the Bill to be introduced this session being in some respects an improvement upon the former Bill. Anything done to the permanent improvement of the public estate, with the object of establishing a permanent population upon the land, must, I am sure, be one of the chief factors in advancing the welfare of this large territory of ours. With respect to paragraph 8, which also promises another Bill that was introduced last session—the Constitution Amendment Bill—I am glad that the Government have adhered to their belief in the necessity for legislation in the direction of extending the franchise and otherwise liberalising the present Constitution. I trust that the measure will be one that will meet with general approval, and tend to satisfy a large majority of the community. It is to be regretted that our present electoral law is so very far behind the times compared with that of almost any other part of the world—at least that of the mother country and of the other Australian Colonies. I hope that the many difficulties that now lie in the way of the registration of voters will be done away with, and that the result of the promised legislation will be such an extension of the franchise as will meet with the hearty approval of every individual in the colony. With regard to the proposed deviations on the Eastern Railway, I must again reiterate my conviction that the day must come, notwithstanding the deviations now proposed, when this line of railway will have to be taken along another route, by the Chittering Brook, thus doing away with those expensive branches of railway to Northam and Newcastle. The Government, in proposing to obtain authority to issue Treasury bills, are, I think, moving in the right direction. I think it is very desirable they should have this power, in the event of its becoming necessary at any time to exercise it. I see no difference, myself, in raising the money by that means and borrowing it in the English market. Respecting the proposed Bill to amend the Savings Bank Act, I think this also will be a step in the right direction, and I am sure it will be largely availed of, if the idea is, as I understand it to be, to increase the amount which any depositor

may deposit in a year to a larger sum than the present limit, £30. I think special mention should also be made of another Bill which the Government propose to introduce—I refer to the Municipal Institutions Bill—which I think will be a measure that will conduce to the best interests of our towns. A consolidation of the present Acts is urgently needed. There are so many amending Acts now that they have become too cumbersome, and I believe their interpretation is beyond the skill and knowledge even of lawyers themselves. I trust that the proposed amendment of the Education Act will be such a measure as will commend itself to the general approval of the country, and tend to the general well-being of the community. With respect to paragraph 11 of the Speech, referring to the importation of Chinese under the Imported Labour Registry Act, I trust that also will be a measure that will meet with a large measure of support. In my opinion the Government have acted wisely in bringing the law of this colony on this subject into accord with the laws of the other Australian colonies. I am pleased to notice that, notwithstanding the recent depression and financial troubles, the revenue of the colony for the past six months has exceeded by about £20,000 that received for the corresponding period of last year, and that there is a substantial balance to credit in the Treasury on current account. This is a matter for congratulation. I am also pleased to find that the Government have in contemplation some legislation having for its object the appointment of independent auditors, and other legislation for securing a closer supervision and control of financial institutions, for the protection of the public from embezzlement and fraud, which of late has been brought to light in connection with these institutions in some of the other colonies. I think it is very desirable that the banking institutions of a country should be subject to the laws of that country and not the laws of other countries, and that it is not right that depositors or shareholders in one country should be made to suffer through the faults of people in other countries, which was the case in this colony during the recent financial crisis. I trust that any legislation on this subject will be such as

will prevent this colony going through the same crisis in the future as it has just emerged from, after suffering what the colony did through no fault of its own. With regard to the Midland Railway, I think the Government acted wisely in extending the time given to the Company to raise their loan, so that there is some prospect of putting a finality to this vexed question. Although, in common with others, I think the price agreed upon is rather low, still I think the Government acted wisely, under the circumstances, in agreeing to it. It will be a great benefit to the country to have all the land that has been locked up for so many years in connection with this undertaking thrown open again, for those who may be desirous of settling thereon. I regret—and I think it is my duty to mention it—that no reference is made in His Excellency's Speech to the appointment of a Commission to deal with the Civil Service. I think such a Commission is most necessary, in the general interests of the colony; and I, for one, cannot help expressing my regret and indignation at the manner in which appointments have been made for some considerable time past in the public service of this colony, and particularly in the Works Department. I should say, in regard to these appointments, that the Government here might well follow the line adopted recently by the Premier of New Zealand, when a number of gentlemen from other colonies tried to force themselves into the service of the New Zealand Government. I think that in these cases preference should be given to those already in the service, and to our own colonists, instead of strangers. This is the only feature that I have to note with regret in the programme of the Government—the omission of any reference to the appointment of a Civil Service Commission. There may not, perhaps, be plenty of professional men in this colony to fill all the appointments in the Public Works Department, but I am sure of this: there are scores and scores of professional men in the other Australian colonies, and in other parts of the world, who could be got for much less than the fat salaries we are paying at the present time. I do not refer to our Engineer-in-Chief; I believe he is well worth the salary which is paid to him, judging

by the reduced cost of constructing the railways constructed during his supervision. Generally speaking, I must again, as on former occasions, offer my warmest congratulations to the present Government upon their management, generally, of the affairs of the colony; and I trust that the members of the present Ministry, knowing as they do that they have such a strong hold upon their constituencies that their seats may be regarded as safe, will not in the future submit to so much of this outside patronage in the public service, but will take a firmer stand; and that the people of our own colony, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and earned their laurels by long service and a conscientious performance of their duty, will not again be overlooked, but meet with a fair and just reward for the services they have rendered to the country. In conclusion, sir, I must again express my deep sense of the honour that has been conferred upon me in having to move the Address-in-Reply to His Excellency's Speech, and to again state that, as in the past so in the future, I shall always be prepared to extend to the present Government—I have that amount of faith in their integrity—my hearty support in any measures they may bring forward that in my opinion will tend to the well-being of the country. I now beg to move, Sir, that the following Address-in-Reply to His Excellency's Speech to both Houses of Parliament be agreed to by this House:

*“To His Excellency Sir William Cleaver  
“Francis Robinson, Knight Grand Cross  
“of the Most Distinguished Order of St.  
“Michael and St. George, Governor and  
“Commander-in-Chief in and over the  
“Colony of Western Australia and its  
“Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.”*

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

“We, Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful  
“subjects, the members of the Legisla-  
“tive Assembly of Western Australia in  
“Parliament Assembled, desire to assure  
“Your Excellency of our continued loyalty  
“and affection towards the Throne and  
“Person of Our Most Gracious Sovereign.

“We thank Your Excellency for the  
“Speech which you have been pleased to  
“deliver to us, and beg to assure you that  
“the various matters to which Your Ex-  
“cellency has referred, and all other  
“matters that may be brought before us,

“shall receive our most careful consider-  
“ation and attention, and it shall be our  
“anxious endeavour so to deal with them  
“as to promote the advancement and  
“welfare of this portion of Her Majesty's  
“dominions.”

MR. CONNOR: Sir, in rising to second the adoption of the Address-in-Reply, I have first to acknowledge the honour conferred upon me by asking me to perform that duty. I am here, for the first time, occupying a seat which was formerly occupied by a man whom we all respected very much—the late Mr. Baker—and I regret very much that he is not here himself. After the able and exhaustive manner in which the hon. member for West Perth has dwelt, in detail, with His Excellency's Speech, in moving the Address-in-Reply, I do not propose myself to go through the Speech, clause by clause; I shall only refer to one or two things which more particularly strike me. Although agreeing, as I do, with the Speech generally, there are some things which my experience at the North, and my knowledge of the requirements of the North, lead me to think would have been better included in the Speech. In regard to the paragraph referring to the recent failure of the Banks here, we all must regret that that trouble came upon us when we had another misfortune in the shape of smallpox; and no doubt it was a great blow to the colony, these two troubles coming upon us at the same time, and I am glad to see we are so well out of both of them. His Excellency in his Speech says that these financial difficulties resulted in great inconvenience, and had an injurious effect upon trade. I think so too; but it is satisfactory to think that up to the present, until these Bank failures, we have had no failures amongst our large business establishments; and I think our great effort should be to prevent the Banks from being the cause of any similar disasters to the colony in the future. Referring to the mining and pastoral and agricultural industries, the Speech informs us that everything is flourishing. Of course that is a thing the colony generally should be congratulated upon, because we all know there has never been such a season at the North as the present one. It is, therefore, very gratifying to think, after

the serious losses which our Northern squatters have suffered, that the prosperity of that part of the colony, so far as the present season goes, is assured. The third clause of the Speech says that it has been proved that good coal, in large quantities, exists on the Collie River. I think there is nothing that will bring the colony so much into notice as the discovery of a payable coalfield: the existence of deposits of coal suitable for use on steamboats and railways. We are told that the Government propose to have a survey made for a railway to this coalfield. If the field is proven to be a payable one, I shall be one of the first to support the construction of a railway to it, which I think would be in the best interests of the colony. I am very pleased to see that a Commission has been appointed, as promised last session, to revise the tariff. There are a few things which I think should be done by this Commission that probably have not been brought under the notice of the Commission. One of the things which I think it is necessary to deal with is the duty charged upon machinery used in the colony,—mining machinery, for instance. We are now depending very much upon the development of our mines, which is acknowledged to be our chief industry at present, or at any rate the industry upon the success of which the progress of the colony largely hinges. That being so, I think it is our duty, to the best of our ability, to develop it, and to follow the example of other countries in not charging a duty upon the machinery necessary for its development. For my own part, I think that instead of imposing a duty upon such machinery, we should offer a bonus on its introduction into the colony. Another matter that might be dealt with by this Commission is the removal of the present duty on imported stock. I have had a little experience outside this colony with stud cattle; and the introduction of well-bred stock is always subsidised, instead of being handicapped. Here, in this colony, we want to improve our breeds, and every encouragement should be offered to those who are endeavouring to do so. For this reason I think the duty upon this class of stock should be removed. Of course that does not apply to cattle or sheep brought here for slaughter. I think it is quite right that a duty should

be charged on these, if only to protect our own squatters at the North. But I do think that all duty on stud stock, brought here at enormous expense and risk, should be done away with. I hope this is a question that will not escape the attention of the Tariff Commission. A question, which is a very vexed one, is referred to in the eleventh paragraph of the Speech, and that is the question of Chinese coming here in such numbers. I think the great fault, and the cause of so much of the outcry recently raised against the Chinese—although myself opposed to the Chinese in any shape or form—has been the glaring evasion of the provisions of the Imported Labour Registry Act. We know that, according to that Act those who import Chinese are required to send them back to their own country at the end of their engagement; but we know very well that hardly a single man of these Chinese servants are sent back again. That is not as it should be. I now come to the question of mining. As I said before, we are depending to a great extent upon the development of our mines, and, if by any means we can encourage more gold-diggers to come here, and stay here, we must do our best to do so. It is sometimes said of miners that they are not a desirable class to bring to a country, because when they come they simply make what money they can and go away again. I think, at any rate, we ought to do our utmost to keep these people here when they do come, and it seems that we are going the wrong way to work when we refuse them any say in the affairs of the country, by not giving them a vote. We ought to give these men a voice in the government of the country, so as to induce them to take some interest in the country; and I trust that the Constitution Bill which we are promised will provide for this. It will be a very graceful act on the part of the Government, and a popular measure, if they extend the franchise to *bonâ fide* miners, after a certain term of residence in the colony. I regret very much to find no reference in His Excellency's Speech to an industry which at one time was one of the most important industries of the colony, the pearling industry, but which has been languishing very much of late. I think it would be a wise thing if the Government were to appoint a Commis-

sion to inquire into the cause of the decline of this industry. Boats that were trading at the North are now going elsewhere, and I think it would be a mistake on the part of the Government to allow this industry to languish and die out, but they should do all in their power to restore it. Sandalwood and its protection is a subject I am not very much acquainted with, and I do not propose to refer to it, except to say that I think it is very necessary to protect the young trees. This leads me to another matter, of which I find no mention in His Excellency's Speech, and that is the conservation of our forests. Our timber is well known to be a most valuable product, and for many years past its destruction has been going on indiscriminately; and, unless some steps be taken to put a stop to this wholesale destruction, we shall rue it some day. I think it is very necessary that steps should be taken to protect our timber forests, more especially close to the coast. Another industry which I think the Government should take into consideration is that of viticulture. I think they should consider the advisability of appointing an experienced Inspector of Vines, a competent man who could advise our vine growers as to the best classes of vines to cultivate in particular soils, and the most likely localities. I now come to a question which, I am afraid, before long will be a very vexed question, and that is the native question, especially at the North. The blacks at the North have been a great source of trouble and loss to the settlers. Some time ago no active steps were taken by the Government to stop these blacks from committing their depredations, but I am glad to see that some months ago, probably nearly a year ago now, the Government did take action in the matter, and, if they will only continue to keep down the blacks as they are now doing, we may anticipate that this native trouble will cease in time. It certainly requires attention. The settlers, who risk their lives and who invest their capital in opening up the country, deserve the fullest protection which the Government can give them, and I hope the present Government will continue to take action to keep the blacks in subjection. I do not purpose saying much more, but I cannot conclude without paying a personal tribute to the members of the

present Government. When I first came here, a perfect stranger, and before I had any idea of entering Parliament at all, I had several business communications with each of them; and I must say they were most courteous, and very willing to do their best even for a stranger coming into the colony, and to give him any suggestions which they thought would be to his benefit and for the welfare of the colony. Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the Address-in-Reply to His Excellency's Speech.

MR. DEHAMEL: I beg to move the adjournment of the debate until the next sitting of the House.

Agreed to.

Debate adjourned.

#### ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following Message was delivered to and read by Mr. Speaker:

"Mr. Speaker,

"The Legislative Council informs the "Legislative Assembly, in reply to its "Message No. 1, that the Legislative "Council concurs with the Legislative "Assembly in the Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen on the "marriage of His Royal Highness the "Duke of York and the Princess Victoria "Mary of Teck, and in the further Address "to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to communicate the said Address by telegraph to the Secretary of "State for the Colonies, for presentation "to Her Majesty.

"GEO. SHENTON,

"President.

"Legislative Council Chamber, July "5th, 1893."

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at 25 minutes to 5 o'clock p.m.