

Sound. Why this Act is introduced then I do not know, unless it is that other places are intended to be included. Perhaps Fremantle may be included. The other matter is the trial and punishment in one colony of offenders against the laws of another colony. This, I think, we are all in favor of; but the question of the discipline of our garrisons is altogether another matter. We are asked to hand the discipline at King George's Sound over to a neighboring colony, which is making, as I have said before, the forts there ex-territorial. At the Federal Council Western Australia will be represented by two votes, and she will be absolutely at the mercy of the sister colonies. Out of the five Australian States, two—New South Wales and South Australia—have declined to be present, and thus Western Australia will be at the mercy of Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania. It is a matter of notoriety that Sir Samuel Griffith, who rules the delegates to the Council to a great extent, was of opinion that the Bill which this House last session declined to pass was a right and proper one. I ask the House, is it right, is it wise, to give a blank cheque to the Federal Council to fill up as they like, and under which they may make what regulations they choose, leaving Western Australia with no voice whatever in them? The matter is seriously complicated by the fact that we have no Military Act in this colony. All the other colonies have these Acts, but Western Australia is without one. I desire to urge on the Government the necessity of postponing this Bill for a day or two, so that they may see whether they can introduce a measure dealing with our military forces. I would suggest that the Act in force in South Australia would do admirably for this colony, *mutatis mutandis*. I believe there is no hope whatever of closing this session next week, and therefore no harm can accrue from delaying this measure for a few days, until the Government are able to say whether it is possible or not for them to introduce a local Military Discipline Act. I move that the debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (Hon. S. H. Parker): I do not see what objection there is to this Bill. Supposing we do introduce a Military Act, it will have

no effect if anything contained in it is contrary to the Act passed by the Federal Council. I think we might pass the second reading, and then postpone the further stages.

Question—That the debate be adjourned—put and passed.

PERTH PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE LAND SALES BILL.

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

PERTH RAILWAY CROSSING IMPROVEMENT BILL.

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

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council, at 3.45 o'clock p.m., adjourned until Monday, 19th December, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Legislative Assembly, Friday, 16th December, 1892.

Swan River Harbor Works and Tramway Bill: first reading—Perth Protestant Orphanage Lands Sale (Private) Bill: third reading—Perth Railway Crossing Improvement Bill: third reading—West Australian Trustee, Executor, and Agency Company, Limited (Private) Bill: second reading—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 2.30 p.m.

PRAYERS.

SWAN RIVER HARBOR WORKS AND TRAMWAY BILL.

Introduced by the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (Hon. H. W. Venn), and read a first time.

PERTH PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE LANDS SALE (PRIVATE) BILL.

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

PERTH RAILWAY CROSSING IMPROVEMENT BILL.

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

WEST AUSTRALIAN TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED (PRIVATE) BILL.

MR. LOTON: In rising to move the second reading of this Bill, I desire to call the attention of this House to a few of the main principles of the Bill. In the first place, the object of the Bill is clearly set forth in the preamble. It confers certain powers upon an incorporated company, which powers are clearly defined in the various clauses of the Bill. The powers proposed to be given to the Company are not intended in any way to interfere with or to usurp the powers that already exist in private individuals, to act as trustees or executors. The difference is this: in the case of private individuals who are appointed to act in those capacities, it must necessarily happen that upon the death of the individual fresh powers must be conferred on someone else, and application has to be made to the Court for that purpose, whereas, in the case of an incorporated company, the company will always be in a position to act, and to transact business of that kind. It is not intended to confer upon this particular Company any exclusive powers which any other company of the same kind may desire to obtain. The Bill, being a private Bill, has been referred to a select committee, and the report of that committee is in the hands of members. It will be noticed that this corporation has to subscribe a certain amount of capital, and, as a guarantee, it has to invest a certain portion of its capital in the colony, under the control of the Government. When private persons are appointed to administer estates or to execute important trusts it is usual to require them to provide some security for the due administration of the estate; but, in this instance, such a course is done away with, inasmuch as the principal portion of the paid-up capital of the Company having been invested, as I have stated, is always liable in case of any default; and, in addition to that, the balance of the uncalled capital would also be liable in the same way, so that there is every security provided for the due

administration of estates by this Company. At present it is proposed to invest £5,000 of the subscribed capital, which the select committee considered will be sufficient for the present, as the business of the Company for the first few years is not likely to be very large. At the same time the select committee thought it desirable that provision should be made in the Act whereby Parliament at any future time may require the Company, or any other similar company, to increase its capital and the amount of its deposit. That is really the only material amendment which the select committee have recommended. There are some other amendments, which, when the Bill is in committee, I shall be happy to explain. With these few words, I beg to move the second reading of the Bill.

Motion—put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to 3 o'clock p.m.

Legislative Council,

Monday, 19th December, 1892.

Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill: third reading—Public Health Act, 1886, Further Amendment Bill: committee—Police Act, 1892, Amendment Bill: committee—Perth Protestant Orphanage Lands Sale Bill: second reading; committee—Perth Railway Crossing Improvement Bill: second reading; committee—Jury Exemption Bill: first reading—Transfer of Land Bill: first reading—Adjournment.

THE PRESIDENT (Hon. G. Shenton) took the chair at 8 o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS.

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

This Bill was read a third time, and passed.