

man, the regret which had been expressed that, notwithstanding all the expense incurred in furnishing printed documents for the information of hon. members, yet even the Hon. the Colonial Secretary had required some delay to put himself in possession of information which the hon. gentleman told them was lying on the table all the time. They had a Government and a Colonial Secretary, salaried at a very high cost, expressly to look into these matters and furnish explanations to hon. members; yet, when the hon. and learned gentleman had been asked at a previous sitting to explain this amount, which certainly appeared to be large for "incidental expenses," all that the Colonial Secretary could do was to beg the House to adjourn in order that he might obtain some information, not from the papers on the table, but from another quarter, as to this item. He congratulated the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on at last having succeeded.

Question—put and passed.

#### CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

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

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES LANDS IMPROVEMENT BILL.

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

#### ADJOURNMENT.

On the motion for adjournment,

THE PRESIDENT congratulated the members on the circumstance that there was a full attendance of the Council on this occasion for the first time during the present session.

The Council, at 3.15 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, 13th December, at 3 o'clock p.m.

## Legislative Assembly,

*Friday, 9th December, 1892.*

Raffling at a Bazaar—Condition of North Fremantle Bridge—Introduction of a Factory Act—Constitution Act Amendment Bill, third reading—Public Institutions and Friendly Societies Lands Improvement Bill; third reading—Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill: further considered in committee—Bonus for Deep Shaft Sinking on Goldfields: adjourned debate—Adjournment.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 2.30 p.m.

#### PRAYERS.

#### RAFFLING AT A BAZAAR.

MR. DEHAMEL: I should like to ask the Premier, without notice, whether he is aware that raffling and gambling was going on at a bazaar at Fremantle last night, contrary to the provisions of the Police Act?

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest): I know nothing about it. The hon. member had better give notice.

#### CONDITION OF NORTH FREMANTLE BRIDGE.

MR. PEARSE, in accordance with notice, asked the Director of Public Works if his attention had been called to the rumoured instability of the North Fremantle Bridge; if so, what steps he proposed to take in the matter.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (Hon. H. W. Venn) replied that some months since an examination of this bridge had been made in consequence of a report received from the Fremantle Municipality. No perceptible recent deterioration had been discovered, but a few necessary repairs had been effected, and regulations had been published in regard to traffic.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A FACTORY ACT.

In reply to MR. SOLOMON,

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a Factory Act during the present session.

#### CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of this Bill having been read, and Mr. Speaker having reported that the

Chairman of Committees had certified that the fair print of the Bill was in accordance with the Bill as agreed to in committee and reported, and there being an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the House present,

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) moved, That the Bill be now read a third time.

Question—put and passed.

Bill read a third time, and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES LANDS IMPROVEMENT BILL.

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

#### INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The House went into committee for the further consideration of this Bill.

Clause 36.—Short title and commencement :

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) moved that the date for the Bill to come into operation be the 1st of May, 1893.

Put and passed, and clause agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) moved the following new clause :  
 “Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Governor in Council may  
 “order any child directed to be sent to  
 “any Industrial or Reformatory School  
 “under this Act to be sent to any institution under the Industrial Schools Act, 1874, the certified manager whereof  
 “shall be willing to receive such child, to  
 “be there detained for such period as may  
 “be expressed in such order, not exceeding  
 “seven years. Such Order in Council  
 “shall be of the like force and effect  
 “as a mandate under this Act.” He said the object of this clause was simply to enable the Governor in Council to send to any of the institutions or orphanages, at present existing under the Industrial Schools Act of 1874, any child who under the present Bill may be directed to be sent to an Industrial School or a Reformatory. The Governor in Council already possessed this power (under the old Act) when a child had been convicted, but the present Bill empowered a magistrate to send a child to one of these institutions

without convicting him, and it was now proposed to give the Governor in Council similar power.

MR. TRAYLEN said he did not know that there was much objection to the inclusion of this clause in the Bill, but he desired to say that his attention had been directed, recently, to one or two cases that seemed to indicate that the certified managers of these institutions were not always as careful as they ought to be, in connection with their duties. The certified manager of these industrial schools or orphanages was supposed to stand *in loco parentis* towards the children committed to these institutions. Some few weeks ago—perhaps months—one of these poor creatures, a girl, was sent from one of the institutions referred to into service—he believed it was within the power of the certified managers to send these children out to service—but the girl in question had an extremely unhappy experience in the different houses to which she was sent, and finally she got into such a condition that she had to be taken to the House of Mercy. A private person paid £5, so that she might be admitted into that institution, and cared for, under the distressing circumstances in which she found herself. The certified manager of the Orphanage to which she belonged had, he believed, declined to do anything such as a parent would be able to do under these circumstances. There had been no application made, so far as he knew, to the putative father of the child, and the unhappy creature was so young that he was not at all sure whether she would survive the act of child-bearing. Since that distressing case, a still later one had happened; and it did seem to him that, if we were going to commit children to the charge of the certified managers of these institutions, the State ought to see that the certified managers should at least fulfil, as far as in them lay, the position of parent towards the children committed to their charge, because it would happen in a good many instances that the parents, under this Act, would be deprived of the custody of their children; and it did seem extremely hard that, when a parent was not able to take action on behalf of his or her child, the certified manager to whose care the child had been committed should neglect or omit to do

that which a parent would do under such circumstances as he had just mentioned.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) said he might point out that this clause would not put the certified manager of an Orphanage in the position of guardian to a child committed to one of those institutions. Under the old Act, the certified manager, in certain cases, was in the position of a guardian, where the child had been surrendered to him voluntarily by the parents, and continued in that position until the child attained the age of 16. But under this Bill the certified manager would not be in the position of a guardian. A child would be simply sent to one of these private institutions or orphanages, instead of to a public reformatory or industrial school.

Clause—put and passed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt), without comment, moved the following new clause:—"The particular institution to which a child shall be sent under the provisions of the last preceding section shall be one conducted in accordance with the religious persuasion to which such child may, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, appear to belong."

Put—and passed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. S. Burt) also, without comment, moved the following new clause:—"Any institution under 'The Industrial Schools Act, 1874,' in which one or more children may be detained by Order in Council as aforesaid, shall be taken to be an Industrial and Reformatory School under the provisions of this Act, excepting that the provisions of sections 2, 3, and 4 shall not apply thereto; and the certified manager of any such institution shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to be the Superintendent thereof."

Put—and passed.

Schedules—put and passed.

Preamble and title:

Agreed to.

Bill reported, with amendments.

#### BONUS FOR DEEP-SHAFT SINKING ON GOLDFIELDS.

##### ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Committee Progress upon Sir JOHN FORREST's amended motion—"That the undermentioned bonuses be offered to any

person or company who, during the year 1893, shall sink a shaft as hereinafter mentioned, on any of the declared gold-fields of the colony, in accordance with regulations to be made by the Government:—For a shaft between the depths of 100 feet and 200 feet, £2 10s. per foot; for a shaft between the depths of 200 feet and 300 feet, £5 per foot."

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest) said this question was postponed last evening on the motion of the hon. member for the DeGrey, with the view of its being referred to a select committee. The Government were of opinion that no good result would come out of sending it to a select committee. The only object, he believed, which the hon. member had in view was simply that the conditions under which this bonus was to be offered should be set forth. The Government, however, were quite capable of framing these conditions in such a manner as to protect the interests of the country, and therefore it did not appear to them that there was sufficient ground for sending this matter to a select committee. He believed that most members would be of the same opinion. Therefore, if it was still proposed to appoint a select committee he intended to divide the House upon it, in order that the sense of the House might be obtained. So far as the Government were concerned they had no objection whatever to a select committee being appointed, except that they did not think it was necessary. They thought the resolution as it stood was perfectly clear, and that it would be productive of good results to the country. So far as he understood, the only object of referring it to a select committee was in order that the committee might elaborate the conditions under which the bonus should be offered; but, as he had already said, he thought the Government were quite capable of protecting the country in that respect. For this reason he hoped the House would pass the motion without referring it to a select committee.

##### IN COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN said the question before the committee (as moved by Mr. Traylen) was, That the motion be divided into and put as two distinct motions.

Agreed to.

Question—That the undermentioned bonus be offered to any person or company who, during the year 1893, shall sink a shaft as hereinafter mentioned, on any of the declared Goldfields of the colony, in accordance with regulations to be made by the Government:—For a shaft between the depths of 100 feet and 200 feet, at £2 10s. per foot—put and passed.

Question—That the undermentioned bonus be offered to any person or company who, during the year 1893, shall sink a shaft as hereinafter mentioned, on any of the declared Goldfields of the colony, in accordance with regulations to be made by the Government:—For a shaft between the depths of 200 feet and 300 feet, at £5 per foot—put and passed.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at twelve minutes past 3 o'clock p.m.

### *Legislative Assembly,* *Monday, 12th December, 1892.*

Disease of "Pink Eye" amongst Horses—Amendment of the Educational System.—Inquiries by the Government as to the merits of various Dry-Blowing Processes.—Perth Protestant Orphanage Lands Sale (Private) Bill: report of select committee—Police Act, 1892, Amendment Bill: further considered in committee—Adjournment.

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

#### PRAYERS.

#### DISEASE OF "PINK EYE" AMONGST HORSES.

MR. DARLOT: I should like to ask the Premier, without notice, whether it is within the knowledge of the Government that the horse disease known as "Pink Eye" has made its appearance in the city of Perth?

THE PREMIER (Hon. Sir J. Forrest): I have heard nothing about it.

MR. DARLOT: The disease exists.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

MR. SIMPSON: Mr. Speaker, in rising to move "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable to amend the Educational System of the colony," I should like to ask the consideration of members, and to induce them to turn their attention to the debate on this matter which occurred during the last session of Parliament. The matter was then initiated subsequent to the report that had been placed before the Central Board of Education by their then newly-appointed General Inspector. There were certain facts in connection with that report which were brought prominently before the House, and which have since been very prominently before the country. Since then, at a very late period of the year we have had placed in our hands the report of the Central Board of Education for 1891. When I say at a very late period of the year, I am in no way reflecting on the diligence, and care, and attention of that Board, nor blaming the Board for not placing that report earlier before the country. I am perfectly aware that the delay in connection with the publication of that report, and of many other reports which the country is interested in, is mainly due to over-work in the Government Printing Office. When I brought this matter before the House last session, I pointed out then that to my mind the children of this colony were not being efficiently educated; I pointed out then that to my mind the school teachers of the colony had not sufficient emolument attached to their position; and I also pointed out that there was a serious difference, comparing the Census returns and the Educational returns, between the number of children who ought to be receiving an education and the number of children who were really being educated. Since then we have had placed before us the report of the General Inspector of Schools; and, I think, if I ever sought an absolute confirmation—a confirmation that comes as quickly as an echo—of every sentence I then uttered, it is conveyed in the report which that gentleman has submitted to the Central Board for the past year. The Central Board themselves, I am perfectly sure, with the appliances they have at hand, and the