

# Sessional Papers



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL.  
(Schedule.)

## SCHEDULE.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

## TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT 1887—

To enable the Treasurer to make advances to Public Officers and on account of other Governments and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation—the whole amount to be adjusted not later than 31st December 1888—further sum ... ..£100,000 0 0

## "IN ANTICIPATION OF LOAN VOTES."

## FORTIFICATIONS—

Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England in 1885 and other expenses connected with the Fortifications of the Colony ... 250,000 0 0

TOTAL ... ..£350,000 0 0

(Read.)

Motion made (*Mr. Garvan*) to omit the words "In anticipation of Loan Votes," line 9.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 24 MARCH, 1887.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Schedule.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 34.

Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Hutchison,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Street,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Brunker,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Neild,	Mr. Stevenson,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Hawthorne,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Sydney Smith,	
Mr. Penzer,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. M'Millan.

Noes, 8.

Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. Toohey,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Copeland.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Melville.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

*Schedule, as read, agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Burns, the Chairman left the Chair, to report the Bill with an amendment.





1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

FRIDAY, 29 APRIL, 1887.

No. 1.

## SYDNEY CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Clause 7. The Mayor of the City of Sydney for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight and for every subsequent year shall be elected by the citizens from among the Aldermen for the time being. The Mayor so to be elected shall enter on office on the first day of January next following his election and shall retire at the end of the year and shall not be eligible for re-election as Mayor until after the expiration of three years from the date of his last election. Every such election of Mayor shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions following—

Mayor to be  
elected by the  
citizens.

- (i) On the ninth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and on the same day of the month in each succeeding year there shall be a public meeting of the citizens at the Town Hall or at such other place as the Mayor then in office shall appoint by public advertisement in two newspapers published in the city at least seven days before the holding of such meeting. At such meeting the Mayor shall act as Presiding Officer for the purpose of receiving the nominations of Aldermen for the office of Mayor and it shall be necessary to the validity of every nomination that the candidate be proposed by a citizen and seconded by another citizen.
- (ii) If at such meeting there be no more than one person nominated for the office of Mayor the Presiding Officer shall declare such person to be duly elected. If more than one person is so nominated the Presiding Officer shall call for a show of hands separately in favour of each candidate and shall declare the result of such show of hands unless a poll be then and there demanded by some candidate or by not fewer than six citizens. And if such demand be made for a poll the polling shall take place by ballot on that day week in each Ward in accordance with the provisions contained in sections twenty to thirty-one both inclusive of the Principal Act for which purpose such sections shall be read as if instead of the word "Alderman" or "Aldermen" the word "Mayor" were used. Provided that the form of ballot-papers to be used at such elections shall be altered so as to show that the election is of a Mayor and not of an Alderman and that the ballot-papers shall be delivered to the Mayor at the Town Hall who shall declare the result of the election publicly at the Town Hall on a day to be named by him immediately after the demand for a poll and not being later than three days after the day of the polling.

(iii) The provisions of sections thirty-four (extraordinary vacancies) thirty-five and thirty-six (adjournment of poll on account of interruption and other causes) thirty-nine (as to void elections) forty (as to extraordinary vacancies) and all other provisions of the Principal Act relating to the Mayor as elected under that Act shall be read and construed as applicable to the Mayor elected under the provisions of this Act.

(iv) In case of an equal number of votes being polled for any two or more candidates the Presiding Officer shall have a casting vote but not an original vote. (*Read.*)

Question put,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Debate ensued.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Lakeman,	Mr. Gibbes.
Mr. Neild,	
Mr. Walker,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Melville,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Dowel,	Mr. Withers.]
Mr. Moore,	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Hutchison,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Inglis,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Frank Smith,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Mr. Riley,
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Merriman.
Mr. Henson,	

*Clause negatived.*

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, Chairman left Chair to report the Bill with amendments.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 5 MAY, 1887.

No. 1.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

*(Excise Duty on Ale, Beer, Porter, &c.)*

Mr. Burns moved,—That the Committee agree to the following resolution:—

- (4.) *Resolved*,—That towards raising the supply to be granted to Her Majesty there shall be charged, collected, and paid from and after the 1st day of May, 1887, on all ale, beer, porter, and every other malt liquor or fermented beverage made in imitation of beer or malt liquor, and brewed wholly or in part from any other substance than malt, an excise duty of ~~fourpence~~ **threepence** per gallon.

Debate ensued.

Motion made (*Mr. Reid*) to amend the Resolution by omitting the word “fourpence” and inserting in its place the word “threepence.”

Debate continued.

And the Committee continuing to sit till after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 6 MAY, 1887, A.M.

Question,—That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Resolution, put and negatived.

Question put,—That the word proposed to be inserted, be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 40.

Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. McMillan,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Seaver,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Chapinan,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Frank Farnell	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Tecce,
Mr. Penzer,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Hutchison,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Allen,	
Mr. Creer,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Ives.

Nocs, 12.

Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. See,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Gale,
Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Mackinnon,
Mr. O'Sullivan,

*Tellers,*

Mr. Toohey,
Mr. Jones.

Word inserted.

267—

No. 2.

No. 2.

*(Same Resolution.)*

Question then put,—That the Resolution, as amended, be agreed to.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 41.

Mr. Garrett,	Mr. O'Connor,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Mackinnon,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Gibbes,
Mr. Ives,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Seaver,
Mr. Frank Farnell,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Creer,
Mr. Penzer,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Hutchison,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Tonkin,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Moore.
Mr. Henson,	
Mr. Ball,	

Noes, 10.

Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Toohy,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Gale,
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Ewing.

*Resolution, as amended, agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Burns, the Chairman left the Chair, to report progress, ask leave to sit again, and report the Resolution to the House.

1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 11 MAY, 1887.

No. 1.

WAYS AND MEANS.

(Customs Duties.)

Mr. Burns moved,—That the Committee agree to the following resolution :—

(5.) *Resolved*,—That, towards raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, collected, and paid from and after the 30th day of March, 1887, upon the several articles, goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the Colony, enumerated in Schedule A hereto attached (including those in bond), the duties of Customs specified against each respectively, in lieu of all duties heretofore chargeable thereon. And the duties upon all goods mentioned in Schedule A of the Customs Act of 1886 which are not mentioned in the Schedule to this Resolution; and upon all goods which are by the said Act subject to *ad valorem* duties shall continue to be levied and collected until the thirtieth day of September, 1887, and no longer, except in the case of malt and hops, the respective duties upon which shall continue to be levied and collected until the thirtieth day of April in the said year, and no longer :—

SCHEDULE A.		s.	d.
Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer, Cider, and Perry—			
In wood or jar ... ..	per gallon	0	6
In bottle ... ..	do	0	9
For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints ... ..	do	0	9
" Biscuits—other than ship ... ..	per lb.	0	1"
" Butter ... ..	do	0	1"
Candles per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight and stearine ... ..	do	0	1
Cement ... ..	per barrel	2	0
" Cheese, Bacon, and Hams ... ..	per lb.	0	2"
Chicory, Dandelion, and Taraxacum—			
Raw or Kiln-dried ... ..	do	0	3
Roasted, Ground, or mixed with any other article ... ..	do	0	6
Chocolate—Plain, or mixed with any other article, and Chocolate Creams ... ..	do	0	4
Cigars ... ..	do	6	0
Cigarettes (including wrappers) ... ..	do	6	0
" Corn Flour and Maizena ... ..	do	0	1"
Cocoa—			
Raw, without allowance for husks or shells ... ..	do	0	3
Prepared, Paste, or mixed with any other article ... ..	do	0	4
Coffee—			
Raw ... ..	do	0	3
Roasted, Ground, or mixed with any other article ... ..	do	0	6

	s.	d.
Confectionery (including Cakes, Comfits, Liquorice, Liquorice Paste, Lozenges of all kinds, Cocoanut in sugar, Sugar Candy, Succades, and Sweetmeats) ... ..	per lb.	0 2
Essences, flavouring, and Fruit containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	per gallon	4 0
Containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	do	14 0
Fish—Dried, preserved, or salt ... ..	per lb.	0 1
Fruits—Dried and Candied (exclusive of Dates) ... ..	do	0 2
Glucose—		
Liquid and syrup ... ..	per cwt.	3 4
Solid ... ..	do	5 0
Iron—		
Galvanized, in bars, sheets, or corrugated ... ..	per ton	40 0
Iron and Steel Wire ... ..	do	20 0
Galvanized Manufactures (except Anchors) ... ..	do	60 0
Jams—Per pound, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight ... ..	per lb.	0 1
Milk, condensed or preserved ... ..	do	0 1
Naphtha and gasoline... ..	per gallon	0 "6"
Oils, except Black, Cocoanut, and Sperm ... ..	do	0 6
In bottle—		
Reputed quarts ... ..	per doz.	1 6
Reputed pints ... ..	do	0 9
Reputed half-pints and smaller sizes ... ..	do	0 6
Opium, and any preparation or solution thereof, not imported for use as a known medicine ... ..	per lb.	20 0
Paints and Varnish—		
Paints and Colours, ground in Oil ... ..	per cwt.	3 0
Varnish and Lithographic Varnishes ... ..	per gallon	2 0
Powder and Shot—		
Sporting Powder ... ..	per lb.	0 3
"Blasting Powder ... ..	do	0 1"
Dynamite and Lithofracteur ... ..	do	0 1
Shot ... ..	per cwt.	5 0
Preserves, Jellies, and Fruits boiled, in pulp or partially preserved ... ..	per lb.	0 1
Rice ... ..	per ton	60 0
Sago, Tapioca, and Semolina ... ..	per lb.	0 1
Salt ... ..	per ton	20 0
Sarsaparilla and Bitters—		
If containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	per gallon	4 0
If containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	do	14 0
Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer ... ..	per proof gal.	"14 0"
No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the under proof of any Spirits of a less hydrometer strength than 16·5 under proof.		
On all Spirits and Spirituous compounds imported into the Colony the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer ... ..	per liquid gal.	14 0
Case Spirits—Reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons, shall be charged—		
Two gallons and under as two gallons.		
Over two gallons and not exceeding three, as three gallons.		
Over three gallons and not exceeding four, as four gallons.		
Methylated ... ..	per gallon	4 0
Perfumed Spirits, Perfumed Water, Florida Water, and Bay Rum... ..	per liquid gal.	15 0
Sugar—		
Refined ... ..	per cwt.	6 8
Raw ... ..	do	5 0
Molasses and Treacle ... ..	do	3 4
Tea ... ..	per lb.	0 3
Timber (other than Laths building, Shingles, Dyewoods, Palings, undressed Sandalwood, Staves and Casks in Shooks)—		
Dressed ... ..	per 100 ft. superficial	3 0
Rough and undressed ... ..	do	1 6
Doors, Sashes, and Shutters ... ..	each	2 0
Tobacco—Delivered from ship's side or from a Customs bond for home consumption—Manufactured, unmanufactured, and Snuff ... ..	per lb.	3 0
Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the Colony. At the time of removal from a Customs bond or from an importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into Tobacco, Cigars, or Cigarettes ... ..	do	1 0
Sheepwash ... ..	do	0 3
Wines—		
Sparkling—For six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints ... ..	per gallon	10 0
Other kinds ... ..	do	5 0
Other kinds, for six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints ... ..	do	5 0

Motion

Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) to omit the words "Biscuits—other than ship, per lb., 1d."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Resolution  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 66.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Toohey,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Frank Farnell,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Stevenson,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Henson,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Lec,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Fitzgcrald,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. F. Jago Smith,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Cortis,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. See,
Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Garvan,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Schey,	
Mr. Ives,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Kelly.

Noes, 7.

Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Trickett,  
Mr. Gould,  
Mr. Gormly,  
Mr. Gale,  
*Tellers,*  
Mr. Brunker,  
Mr. Seaver.

*Words stand.*

No. 2.

(*Same Resolution.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) to omit the words, "Butter, per lb., 1d."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Resolution  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 61.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. Toohey,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Martin,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Fitzgerald,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Ives,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Wilson,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Lec,	Mr. See,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	
Mr. Ball,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Withers,	Mr. Garland,
Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Moore.
Mr. Hayes,	

Noes, 9.

Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Seaver,  
Mr. Brunker,  
Mr. Gale,  
Mr. Matheson,  
Mr. Trickett,  
Mr. Thompson,  
*Tellers,*  
Mr. McMillan,  
Mr. Gould.

*Words stand.*

No. 3.

(*Same Resolution.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Trickett*) to omit the words "Cheese, Bacon, and Hams, per lb., 2d."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Resolution.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 61.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Gale,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Chapman,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. See,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Street,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Ives,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Ball,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Toohey,	Mr. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Martin,	

Noes, 8.

Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Seaver,  
Mr. Moore,  
Mr. Gould,  
Mr. Brunker,  
Mr. Trickett,  
*Tellers,*  
Mr. McMillan,  
Mr. Thompson.

*Words stand.*

No. 4.

(*Same Resolution.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) to omit the words, "Corn Flour and Maizena, per lb., Id."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Resolution

Committee divided.

Ayes, 57.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Gale,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Stevenson,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. See,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Fitzgerald,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Garland,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Matheson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. O'Sullivan.
Mr. Hawken,	
Mr. Fletcher,	

Noes, 5.

Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Trickett,  
Mr. McMillan,  
*Tellers,*  
Mr. Moore,  
Mr. Seaver.

*Words stand.*

No. 5.

(*Same Resolution.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Seaver*) to omit "6d." per gallon for Naphtha and Gasoline, and insert "3d."

Question



Question put,—That the figure proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Resolution.  
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 52.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Gale,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Ives,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. McFarlane,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Lee,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Fitzgerald,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. See,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. McMillan,	
Mr. Chanter,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Bowes,	Mr. McElhone.

## Noes, 4.

Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Trickett,  
*Tellers,*  
Mr. Seaver,  
Mr. Moore.

*Figure stands.*

No. 6.

*(Same Resolution.)*

Motion made (*Mr. O'Sullivan*) to omit "Blasting Powder, per lb., 1d."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Resolution.  
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 47.

Mr. Cooke,	Mr. Chanter,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Brunker,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Fitzgerald,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. See,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Davis,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Lees,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Matheson,
Mr. Ives,	
Mr. Seaver,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Street,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. McElhone,	Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Gould,	

## Noes, 6.

Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Fletcher,  
Mr. Moore,  
Mr. Gale,  
*Tellers,*  
Mr. O'Sullivan,  
Mr. Hassall.

*Words stand.*

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

THURSDAY, 12 MAY, 1887, A.M.

No. 7.

*(Same Resolution.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Crouch*) to omit "14s." per proof gallon on Spirits, and insert "12s."

Question put,—That the figures proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed Resolution.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 42.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Bruncker,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Gould,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. McEihone,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Merriman,	Mr. Fitzgerald,
Mr. Inglis,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Gale,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Sehey,
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Davis,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lees,	
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Frank Farnell.

Noes, 17.

Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Crouch,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. See,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Bowes,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Matheson,
<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Toohey,
Mr. Hassall.

*Figures stand.*

*Resolution, as read, agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Burns, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress, ask leave to sit again, and also report the Resolution.

THURSDAY, 12 MAY, 1887.

No. 8.

BEER DUTY BILL.

Grant of duty  
on beer.

Clause 7. Upon and after the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven **passing of this Act** there shall be charged collected and paid for the use of Her Majesty her heirs and successors upon all beer brewed within New South Wales on or after such date and sold or removed for consumption or sale an excise duty of "threepence" per gallon which duty shall be paid by the brewer by whom such beer has been or shall be brewed in the manner and at the time hereafter specified. (*Read.*)

And the clause having been amended as indicated, lines 1 and 2,—

Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) to omit the word "threepence," line 4, and insert "twopence."

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

FRIDAY, 13 MAY, 1887, A.M.

Question put,—That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. F. Jago Smith,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Hutchison,
Mr. Bruncker,	Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. J. S. Farnell,
Mr. Fitzgerald,	Mr. William Clarke,
Mr. Roberts,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Teece,	
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Wise,
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,	Mr. Hawthorne.

Noes, 10.

Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Chanter,
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Toohey,
Mr. Walker.

*Word stands.*

*Clause, as amended, agreed to.*

No. 9.

(*Same Bill.*)

Brewers to send  
notice to Collec-  
tor with certain  
information.  
First Schedule.

Clause 8. Every brewer at present carrying on or who shall hereafter desire to carry on the business of a brewer shall before continuing or commencing to carry on such business send to the Collector a notice in writing in the form or to the effect of the First Schedule to this Act setting forth the name or names and place or places of abode of the person or persons carrying on or proposing to carry on such business a description of the brewery premises and the further particulars enumerated in the said Schedule Every such notice shall be verified by the declaration of the person sending or giving the same or if sent by more than one person then by one of such persons and every such declaration shall be in the form or to the effect of the Second Schedule. (*Read.*)

Second Schedule.

Motion

Motion made (*Mr. Thompson*) to add to the Clause the words "and such declaration shall be verified in due form of law."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be added be so added.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Fitzgerald,  
Mr. Thompson,  
Mr. F. Jago Smith,  
Mr. O'Sullivan,  
Mr. Bowman,

*Tellers,*

Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Walker.

Noes, 29.

Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,
Mr. Stephen,	Sir Henry Parkes,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Brunker,	Mr. Hutchison,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Matheson,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Seaver,	
Mr. Garrett,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Garvan,	
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Wru. Clarke,	Mr. Frank Farnell.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

*Clause, as read, agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Burns the Chairman left the Chair, to report the Bill with amendments.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY, 1887.

No. 1.

## CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Clause 1. This Act may be cited as the "Customs Duties Act of 1887" and shall be taken to have come into operation on the thirtieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and "eighty-seven." (*Read.*) Short title and commencement

Debate ensued.

Motion made (*Mr. Garvan*) to omit the words "eighty-seven," line 3, and insert in their place the word "ninety."

*Point of Order*:—The Chairman having expressed the opinion that the honorable member, *Mr. Garvan*, was referring to and discussing an item in Schedule A—*Mr. Garvan* moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair to report the following Point of Order to the House, and ask leave to sit again after it shall have been decided:—

"I having moved that the date of commencement of this Act be amended so as to bring it into operation in 1890, and in support of my amendment I was pointing out that the industry of candle-making, which had been brought into operation by the duty imposed last year, would be materially injured by the earlier adoption of a reduced tariff as appears by Schedule A to proposed Bill, the Chairman ruled that I was not in order in making reference to any item contained in Schedule A."

Debate ensued.

Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair to report the Point of Order, and obtain leave to sit again after the decision of the House thereon.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Vaughn,  
Mr. Fletcher,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Walker,  
Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Lync,  
Mr. Garvan,  
Mr. Hayes,  
Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Toohy,  
Mr. Want,  
Mr. Garrard,  
Mr. Wall,  
Mr. Ewing,  
Mr. Gormly,  
Mr. Gould,  
Mr. Gale,  
Mr. O'Sullivan,  
Mr. Sec,

Tellers,

Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Chanter.

Noes, 46.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Wise,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Frank Farnell,	Mr. Hutchison,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Stephen,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Penzer,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. H. H. Brown,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Lees,	
Mr. O'Connor,	Tellers,
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Neild,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Garland.

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause,—put and agreed to.

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

THURSDAY, 19 MAY, 1887, A.M.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

On motion of *Mr. Burns*, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 1 JUNE, 1887.

No. 1.

## CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Clause 3. Subject to the qualifications and provisions in the two next following sections of this Act expressed the "Customs Duties Act of 1886" is hereby "repealed" but the repeal thereof shall not affect the past operation of the said Act nor anything lawfully done or commenced thereunder. (*Read.*) Repeal of Customs Duties Act of 1886.

Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) to insert after the word "repealed," line 2, the words "save and except the words at the end of Schedule A of the said Act."

"And upon all other articles goods wares and merchandise imported into the said Colony and not enumerated in Schedule A or B.

"For every £100 on the value thereof the sum of Five Pounds."

Exception being taken to the proposed amendment, the Chairman expressed the opinion that it was perfectly regular.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Want,  
Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Hayes,  
Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Lyne,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Greer,  
Mr. Walker,  
Mr. Ewing,  
Mr. Garvan,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. Vaughn,  
Mr. See,  
Mr. Rytic,  
Mr. O'Sullivan,  
Mr. Wall,  
Mr. Barbour,  
Mr. Gormly,  
Mr. Ellis,  
Mr. McFarlane,  
Mr. Bowman,  
Mr. Dalton,  
Mr. Dawson,

*Tellers,*  
Mr. Lakeman,  
Mr. Hassall.

Noes, 48.

Sir Henry Parkes,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Garrett,  
Mr. Roberts,  
Mr. O'Connor,  
Mr. William Clarke,  
Mr. Stephen,  
Mr. Abigail,  
Mr. Burdekin,  
Mr. Seaver,  
Mr. Inglis,  
Mr. Taylor,  
Mr. Lee,  
Dr. Ross,  
Mr. Carruthers,  
Mr. Henson,  
Mr. Teece,  
Mr. Hawthorne,  
Mr. Gould,  
Mr. Garland,  
Mr. Tonkin,  
Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Hawken,  
Mr. Sydney Smith,  
Mr. Ives,  
Mr. Foster,  
Mr. McMillan,  
Mr. Trickett,  
Mr. McCulloch,  
Dr. Wilkinson,  
Mr. McCourt,  
Mr. Moore,  
Mr. F. Jago Smith,  
Mr. Reid,  
Mr. Cooke,  
Mr. Ball,  
Mr. Kelly,  
Mr. Withers,  
Mr. Haynes,  
Mr. Chapman,  
Mr. Stevenson,  
Mr. Schey,  
Mr. Lees,  
Mr. Hurley,  
Mr. McElhone,  
Mr. Martin,  
*Tellers,*  
Mr. Thompson,  
Mr. Frank Farnell.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

362—A

No. 2.

No. 2.

*(Same Clause.)*

Question put,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 49.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Burns,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Burdckin,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Gould,
Mr. Hugh Taylor,	Mr. Moore,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. F. Jago Smith,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Mr. Tecce,
Mr. Scaver,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Withers.
Mr. Frank Farnell,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Sydney Smith.
Mr. McCulloch,	
Mr. McCourt,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. Dibbs,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Copeland,	Mr. Ryrie,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. O'Sullivan
Mr. Hassall,	
Mr. Chanter,	
Mr. Jones,	
Mr. Lync,	
Mr. Levien,	
Mr. Vaughn,	
Mr. Abbott,	
Mr. Creer,	
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Lakeman,	
Mr. Want,	
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Dulton,	
Mr. Dawson,	
Mr. Bowman,	
Mr. Gormly,	
Mr. Ellis,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Wall,	
Mr. Sec,	
Mr. Garvan,	

*Clause as read agreed to.*

No. 3.

*(Same Bill.)*Qualification to  
repeal Act of  
1886.

Clause 4. Upon all goods specified or mentioned in Schedule A of the said "Customs Duties Act of 1886" which are not specified or mentioned in Schedule A of this Act and which are not referred to in the next following section of this Act the respective duties authorized to be levied and collected by the said Act of 1886 shall continue to be levied and collected until and including the thirtieth day of "September" one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. And upon all goods liable under the said Act of 1886 to *ad valorem* duties such duties shall be levied and collected until and including the said thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. And such duties shall ~~in both cases~~ **in respect of both classes of goods** be levied and collected upon all such goods which may be in bond at any time between the commencement of this Act and the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven inclusive **if taken out of bond on or before such last-named day**. And for the purpose of levying collecting and enforcing payment of all duties mentioned in this section the provisions of the said Act of 1886 may be applied notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding section of this Act.

*(Read.)*Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) to omit the word "September," line 5, and insert the word "June."

Question put,—That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 44.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Tecce,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. F. Jago Smith,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Gould,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Scaver,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Burdckin,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Kelly,
Dr. Wilkinson,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Hurley,	Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Ives,	Mr. H. H. Brown,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Copeland,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Ellis,
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Sec,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. Lee,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Garland,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Haynes.
Mr. Henson,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Croer,
Mr. Levien,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Goodwin,
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Walker,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

*Word stands.*

And the Clause having been amended as indicated,—

*Clause as amended agreed to.*

And



And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 2 JUNE, 1887, A.M.

On motion of Mr. Burns, the Chairman left the Chair, to report progress and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 2 JUNE, 1887.

No. 4.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Resolution.)

Mr. Fletcher moved,—That the Committee agree to the following Resolution, *as amended by consent* :—

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken to make provision by Bill for the payment of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Debate ensued.

Mr. Dibbs moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Allen,  
Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Kethel,  
Mr. Tonkin,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. Dowel,  
Mr. Colls,  
Mr. F. Jago Smith,  
Mr. Foster,  
Mr. Trickett,  
Mr. Gale,  
Mr. Bowes,  
Mr. Waddell,  
Mr. McCulloch,  
Mr. Frank Smith,  
Mr. Davis,  
Mr. Henry Clarke,  
Mr. Dalton,

*Tellers,*

Mr. Lakeman,  
Mr. Kelly.

Noes, 60.

Mr. Roberts, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Hassall, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Burns, Mr. Hayes, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Garrard, Mr. Day, Mr. Lee, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Walker, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Jones, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Gould, Mr. Moore, Mr. Creer, Mr. Wall, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Seaver, Mr. Cortis, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Gornly, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Henson,	Mr. Stevenson, Mr. See, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Schey, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Ives, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Reid, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Ball, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Teece, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Holborow, Mr. Ryrie, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Vaughn, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Withers, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Abbott, Mr. R. B. Wilkinson, <i>Tellers.</i> Mr. Lees, Mr. McCourt.
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Question negatived.

Debate continued.

No. 5.

(Same Resolution.)

Mr. Tonkin moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. Garrett, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Hayes, Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Day, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Vaughn, Mr. Colls, Mr. F. Jago Smith, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Gale, Mr. Dowel, Mr. R. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Ives, Mr. Dalton,	Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Ball, Mr. Davis, Mr. Lees, Mr. Withers, Mr. Creer, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Schey, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Barbour, <i>Tellers,</i> Mr. Bowes, Mr. Dawson.
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Noes, 34.

Mr. Kethel, Mr. Henson, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Lee, Mr. Teece, Mr. Ryrie, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Burns, Mr. Hassall, Mr. Walker, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wall, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Garrard, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Cortis, Mr. Gornly, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. See, Mr. Moore, Mr. Reid, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Malville, Mr. Holborow, <i>Tellers,</i> Mr. Chapman, Mr. O'Sullivan.
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There not being “at least forty Members” in favour of the Motion,—

No. 6.

No. 6.

*(Same Resolution.)*

Mr. Tonkin moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 47.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Jones,	Mr. Ellis,
Mr. R. B. Smith,	Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Creer,
Mr. Wall,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. Hayes,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Ferguson,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Day,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Stokes,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Colls,	
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Schey.
Mr. Gale,	

Noes, 25.

Mr. O'Sullivan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Moore.
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Garran,	
Mr. Chanter,	
Mr. Roberts,	
Mr. Garrard,	
Mr. Chapman,	
Mr. Burdekin,	
Mr. Stevenson,	
Mr. Reid,	
Mr. Cortis,	
Mr. Gormly,	
Mr. Melville,	
Mr. Haynes,	
Mr. Holborow,	
Mr. See,	
Mr. Ryrie,	
Mr. Lce,	
Mr. Teece,	
Mr. Inglis,	
Mr. Seaver,	

And it appearing by the Tellers' lists that the majority in favour of the motion consisted of “at least forty Members,”—

*Question agreed to.*

No. 7.

*(Same Resolution.)*

Question put,—That the Resolution, as read, be now agreed to.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Gale,
Mr. Jones,	Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Garran,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Ellis,
Mr. Wall,	Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Hayes,	Mr. Stokes,
Mr. Ferguson,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Day,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Melville,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Fletcher,	
Mr. Kethel,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Colls,	Mr. Creer,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Walker.
Mr. Cortis,	

Noes, 29.

Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Mr. See,
Mr. R. B. Smith,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Lce,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Seaver,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Stevenson,	
Mr. Reid,	
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Bowman,	
Mr. Withers,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Lees,	
Mr. Davis,	
Mr. Ives,	

*Resolution agreed to.*

No. 8.

*(Same Resolution.)*Question proposed,—That the Chairman leave the Chair to report the Resolution to the House.  
Debate ensued.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 3 JUNE, 1887, A.M.

Mr. Ferguson moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 50.

Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Dungar,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Ellis,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Wall,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Gale,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. See,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Colls,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Day,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Greer,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Lees,	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Seaver,
Mr. Withers,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,	Mr. R. B. Smith,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Inglis,
Mr. Stokes,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Goodwin,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Holborow,	
Mr. Ives,	Mr. Dowcl,
Mr. Cooke,	Mr. F. Jago Smith.

Noes, 12.

Mr. Roberts,
Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. McIvillie,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Hawthorne,
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Stevenson.

And it appearing by the Tellers' lists that the majority in favour of the motion consisted of "at least forty Members,"—

Question,—That the Chairman leave the Chair to report the Resolution to the House,—put and agreed to.

The Chairman left the Chair accordingly.



1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN  
COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 14 JUNE, 1887.

No. 1.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.  
(Schedule.)

SCHEDULE A.

		s.	d.
Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer, Cider, and Perry—			
In wood or jar ... ..	per gallon	0	6
In bottle ... ..	do	0	9
For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints ... ..	do	0	9
“ Biscuits—other than ship ... ..	per lb.	0	1”
“ Butter ... ..	do	0	1”
“ Candles per lb. or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight and stearine ... ..	do	0	1”
Cement ... ..	per barrel	2	0
Cheesc, Bacon, and Hams ... ..	per lb.	0	2
Chicory, Dandelion, and Taraxacum—			
Raw or Kiln-dried ... ..	do	0	3
Roasted, Ground, or mixed with any other article ... ..	do	0	6
Chocolate—Plain, or mixed with any other article, and Chocolate Creams ... ..	do	0	4
Cigars ... ..	do	6	0
Cigarettes (including wrappers) ... ..	do	6	0
Corn Flour and Maizena ... ..	do	0	1
Cocoa—			
Raw, without allowance for husks or shells ... ..	do	0	3
Prepared Paste, or mixed with any other article ... ..	do	0	4
Coffee—			
Raw ... ..	do	0	3
Roasted, Ground, or mixed with any other article ... ..	do	0	6
Confectionery (including Cakes, Comfits, Liquorice, Liquorice Paste, Lozenges of all kinds, Coconut in sugar, Sugar Candy, Succades, and Sweetmeats) ... ..	do	0	2
Essences, flavouring, and Fruit containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	per gallon	4	0
Containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... ..	do	14	0
Fish—Dried, preserved, or salt ... ..	per lb.	0	1
Fruits—Dried and Candied (exclusive of Dates) ... ..	do	0	2
Glucose—			
Liquid and syrup ... ..	per cwt.	3	4
Solid ... ..	do	5	0

Iron

## SCHEDULE A—continued.

		s.	d.
Iron—			
Galvanized, in bars, sheets, or corrugated...	per ton	40	0
Iron and Steel Wire...	do	20	0
Galvanized Manufactures (except Anchors)	do	60	0
Jams—Per pound, or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	per lb.	0	1
Milk, condensed or preserved	do	0	1
Naphtha and gasoline	per gallon	0	6
Oils, except Black, Coconut, and Sperm and Palm	do	0	6
In bottle—			
Reputed quarts	per doz.	1	6
Reputed pints	do	0	9
Reputed half-pints and smaller sizes	do	0	6
Opium, and any preparation or solution thereof, not imported for use as a known medicine	per lb.	20	0
Paints and Varnish—			
Paints and Colours, ground in Oil	per cwt.	3	0
Varnish and Lithographic Varnishes	per gallon	2	0
Powder and Shot—			
Sporting Powder	per lb.	0	3
Blasting Powder	do	0	1
Dynamite and Lithofracteur	do	0	1
Shot	per cwt.	5	0
Preserves, Jellies, and Fruits boiled, in pulp or partially "preserved" other than by sulphurous acid	per lb.	0	1
"Rice	per ton	60	0"
Sago, Tapioca, and Semolina	per lb.	0	1
Salt	per ton	20	0
Sarsaparilla and Bitters—			
If containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit...	per gallon	4	0
If containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	do	14	0
Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer	per proof gal.	"14	0"
No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the under proof of any Spirits of a less hydrometer strength than 16·5 under proof.			
On all Spirits and Spirituous compounds imported into the Colony the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer	per liquid gal.	14	0
Case Spirits—Reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons, shall be charged—			
Two gallons and under as two gallons.			
Over two gallons and not exceeding three, as three gallons.			
Over three gallons and not exceeding four, as four gallons.			
Methylated	per gallon	4	0
Perfumed Spirits, Perfumed Water, Florida Water, and Bay Rum	per liquid gal.	15	0
Sugar—			
Refined	per cwt.	6	8
Raw	do	5	0
Molasses and Treacle	do	3	4
"Tea	per lb.	0	3"
Timber (other than Laths building, Shingles, Dyewoods, Palings, undressed Sandalwood, Staves and Casks in Shooks)—			
Dressed	per 100 ft. superficial	3	0
Rough and undressed	do	1	6
Doors, Sashes, and Shutters	each	2	0
Tobacco—Delivered from ship's side or from a Customs bond for home consumption—Manufactured, unmanufactured, and Snuff	per lb.	3	0
Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the Colony. At the time of removal from a Customs bond or from an importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into Tobacco, Cigars, or Cigarettes	do	1	0
Sheepwash	do	0	3
Wines—			
Sparkling—For six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints	per gallon	10	0
Other kinds	do	5	0
Other kinds, for six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints	do	5	0
And on the following articles, namely:—Jewellery, including Watches and Clocks, five pounds per centum on the declared value. ( <i>Read.</i> )			

Question proposed,—That the Schedule, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Burns.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) and Question put, to insert, as line 1, the words "Acid, acetic, per gallon 2s. 6d."

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Dr. Ross,  
Mr. Dalton,  
Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Frank Farnell,  
Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Barbour,  
Mr. Ferguson,  
Mr. Gormly,  
Mr. Goodwin,  
Mr. Dawson.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Fitzgerald,  
Mr. McElhone.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

Noes, 33.

Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Burns, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Inglis, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Street, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Trickett, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Black, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Hawken, Mr. Holborow, Mr. Teece, Mr. Woodward,	Mr. Davies, Mr. Henson, Mr. Ball, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Ives, Mr. Foster, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Matheson, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Schey, Mr. Lee, Mr. O'Connor.
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*Tellers,*

Mr. Thompson,  
Mr. Carruthers.

No. 2.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Melville*) and Question put,—to insert, as line 1, the words “Aerated and mineral waters—pints and smaller quantities, per dozen, 6d.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Dawson,  
Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Barbour,  
Mr. Goodwin,  
Mr. Ferguson,  
Mr. Gormly,  
Mr. Fitzgerald,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Henry Clarke,  
Mr. Dalton.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Frank Farnell,  
Mr. Hassall.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

Noes, 36.

Mr. O'Connor, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Roberts, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Burns, Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Garland, Mr. Thompson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Street, Mr. Ives, Mr. Foster, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Bowman, Mr. H. H. Brown, Dr. Ross, Mr. Lee,	Mr. Matheson, Mr. Black, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Henson, Mr. Davis, Mr. Holborow, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Ball, Mr. Teece, Mr. Hawken.
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*Tellers,*

Mr. Haynes,  
Mr. McCulloch.

No. 3.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) and Question put,—to insert, as line 1, the words “Arrowroot, per lb., 1d.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Ferguson,  
Mr. Frank Farnell,  
Mr. Dawson,  
Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Goodwin,  
Mr. Gormly,  
Mr. Barbour,  
Mr. Fitzgerald,  
Mr. McCulloch,  
Mr. Henry Clarke,  
Mr. Dalton,  
Mr. Abbott.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Chanter.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

Noes, 35.

Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. William Clark, Mr. Roberts, Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Burns, Mr. Garrett, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Garland, Mr. Thompson, Dr. Ross, Mr. Lee, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Black, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hawken, Mr. Woodward,	Mr. Parkes, Mr. Henson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Davis, Mr. Holborow, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Ball, Mr. Teece, Mr. Ives, Mr. Foster, Mr. Trickett, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Bowman.
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*Tellers,*

Mr. McMillan,  
Mr. Street.

No. 4.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Melville*) and Question put,—to insert, as line 1, the words “Bags, paper plain, per cwt., gross, 3s. 4d.”

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Vaughn,  
Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Frank Farnell,  
Mr. Dawson,  
Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Barbour,  
Mr. Gormly,  
Mr. McFarlane,  
Mr. Henry Clarke,  
Mr. Dalton,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Dr. Ross.

Tellers,

Mr. Ferguson,  
Mr. Levien.

Noes, 40.

Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Burns, Mr. Roberts, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Allen, Mr. Garland, Mr. Thompson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Street, Mr. Ives, Mr. Trickett, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Moore, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hawken, Mr. Cooke, Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Holborow, Mr. Teece, Mr. Lees, Mr. Davis, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Foster, Mr. Henson, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Black, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Ball, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Lee, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Haynes.
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Tellers,

Mr. H. H. Brown,  
Mr. Wilson.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

No. 5.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Melville*) and Question put,—to add to line 6, ("Biscuits other than ship, per lb., 1d.") the figures " $\frac{1}{2}$ d."

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Vaughn,  
Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Ferguson,  
Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Barbour,  
Mr. McFarlane,  
Mr. Dalton.

Tellers,

Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Levien.

Noes, 45.

Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Burns, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Thompson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Ives, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Trickett, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Moore, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Stevenson, Dr. Ross, Mr. Lee, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Allen,	Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Black, Mr. Wilson, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Kethel, Mr. Henson, Mr. Davis, Mr. Lees, Mr. Parkes, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Foster, Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. Teece, Mr. Ball, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Hawken, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Holborow.
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Tellers,

Mr. Seaver,  
Mr. Garland.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

No. 6.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Abbott*) to omit line 7, ("Butter, per lb., 1d.")

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the schedule.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 54.

Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Burns, Mr. Abigail, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Creer, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Barbour, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Stephen, Dr. Ross, Mr. Teece, Mr. Lee, Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. Black, Mr. Levien, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Garland, Mr. Walker, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Vaughn, Mr. Street, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Ives,	Mr. Foster, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Hawken, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Davis, Mr. Lees, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Henson, Mr. McCourt, Mr. McElhone, Mr. Melville, Mr. Ball, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Dangar.
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Tellers,

Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Kethel.

*Words stand.*

Noes, 12.

Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Thompson,  
Mr. McCulloch,  
Mr. Seaver,  
Mr. McMillan,  
Mr. Trickett,  
Mr. Wilson,  
Mr. Holborow.

Tellers,

Mr. Hawthorne,  
Mr. Moore.

No. 7.



No. 7.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Melville*) and Question put,—to add to lines 8 and 9 (“Candles per lb. or reputed package of that weight and so in proportion for any such reputed weight and stearine per lb. 1d.”) the figures “ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Walker,  
Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Vaughn,  
Mr. Barbour,  
Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Goodwin.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Ferguson,  
Mr. Dawson.

Noes, 47.

Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Abigail, Mr. Burns, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Garrard, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Dalton, Mr. McElhone, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Seaver, Mr. William Clarke, Dr. Ross, Mr. Lee, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Schey, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Hawken, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Street, Mr. Black, Mr. Inglis,	Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. Henson, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Kethel, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Garland, Mr. Teece, Mr. Lees, Mr. Davis, Mr. Ball, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Foster, Mr. Bowman, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Wilson
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*Tellers,*

Mr. Ives,  
Mr. Holborow.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

No. 8.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Mr. H. H. Brown moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Sir Henry Parkes,  
Mr. Abigail,  
Mr. Garrett,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Roberts,  
Mr. Inglis,  
Mr. Matheson,  
Mr. Stephen,  
Dr. Ross,  
Mr. Frank Farnell,  
Mr. William Clarke,  
Mr. Black,  
Mr. Street,  
Mr. Hawken.

*Tellers,*

Mr. H. H. Brown,  
Mr. Burdekin.

Noes, 41.

Mr. Hassall, Mr. Seaver, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Creer, Mr. Crouch, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Walker, Mr. Melville, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Vaughn, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Ives, Mr. Holborow, Mr. Foster, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Ball,	Mr. Dawson, Mr. Dangar, Mr. Davis, Mr. Henson, Mr. Lees, Mr. Kethel, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. McElhone, Mr. Copeland, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Levien, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Schey, Mr. Lee, Mr. Ewing.
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*Tellers,*

Mr. Parkes,  
Mr. Barbour.

*Question negatived.*

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE, 1887, A.M.

No. 9.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Melville*) and Question put,—to insert as line 55, the words “Paper—brown  
“per cwt. 3s. 4d.”

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Frank Farnell.
Mr. Copeland,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Hassall.
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Melville,	
Mr. Crouch,	
Mr. McElhone,	
Mr. Abbott,	
Mr. Barbour,	
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Ferguson,	
Mr. Fitzgerald,	
Mr. Dawson,	
Mr. Henry Clarke,	
Mr. Black,	
Mr. Stevenson,	
Mr. Kethel,	
Mr. Schey,	
Mr. Stephen,	

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

No. 10.

*(Same Schedule.)*Motion made (*Mr. Abbott*) to insert, as line 55, the words "Paper—brown, per cwt., 3s."

Mr. Haynes moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Foster,
Mr. Frank Farnell.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Henson.

*Question negatived.*

No. 11.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Question put (on Mr. Abbott's motion), That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Walker,	Mr. McElhone.
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Copeland,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Henry Clarke.
Mr. O'Sullivan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Goodwin,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Ewing.
Mr. Frank Farnell,	
Mr. Abbott,	
Mr. Stephen,	
Mr. Stevenson,	
Mr. Hassall,	
Mr. Fitzgerald,	
Mr. Crouch,	
Mr. Garvan,	

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

Noes, 37.

Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. H. H. Brown,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Haynes,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Parkes,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Dangar.
Mr. Garland,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Street,	Dr. Wilkinson.
Mr. McMillan,	
Mr. Bowman,	

Noes, 54.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Garland,
Mr. Copeland,	Mr. Inglis,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Matheson,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Dr. Ross,
Mr. Ferguson,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Melville,
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. William Clarke,
Mr. Abigail,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Kethel,	Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Ives,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Fitzgerald,	Mr. Haynes.
Mr. Teece,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dawson,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. O'Sullivan.
Mr. Ewing,	

No. 12.

## No. 12.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Copeland*) and Question put,—to insert, as line 55, the words “Paper—brown, per cwt., 2s. 9d.”

Committee divided.

## Ayes, 24.

Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Copeland,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Chanter,	Mr. Stephen.
Mr. O'Sullivan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Melville,
Mr. Fitzgerald,	Mr. Walker.
Mr. Crouch,	
Mr. Hassall,	
Mr. McElhone,	
Mr. Ferguson,	
Mr. Henry Clarke,	
Mr. Garvan,	
Mr. Goodwin,	
Mr. Stevenson,	
Mr. Dibbs,	

## Noes, 32.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Parkes.
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Scavor,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Street.
Dr. Wilkinson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Tecce,
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Henson,	

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

## No. 13.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Copeland*) and Question put,—to insert as line 55 the words “Paper, advertising matter, circulars, posters, and notices printed or lithographed for distribution or for sale, per lb., 1d.”

Committee divided.

## Ayes, 21.

Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Schey,
Mr. Vaughan,
Mr. Creer,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Copeland,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Goodwin.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Chanter.

## Noes, 36.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Burns,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Tecce,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Thompson,	Dr. Ross,
Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Matheson,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Scavor.
Mr. McMillan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Kethel,	Mr. Carruthers.
Mr. Bowman,	
Mr. Fitzgerald,	
Mr. Cooke,	
Mr. Ives,	
Mr. Haynes,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Davis,	
Mr. Henson,	

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

## No. 14.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Hawken*) and Question put,—to insert after the word “preserved,” line 60, the words “other than by sulphurous acid.”

Committee divided.

## Ayes, 38.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Fitzgerald,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Tecce,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Ball,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Kethel,	Mr. Ives.
Dr. Wilkinson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Street,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Hawken.
Mr. McMillan,	

*Words inserted.*

## Noes, 14.

Mr. Creer,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Vaughan,
Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Crouch.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Schey,
Mr. Haasall.

## No. 15.

No. 15.

*(Same Schedule.)*Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) to omit, line 62, the words "Rice per ton, 60s."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Schedule.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Burns,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Matheson,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Black,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Crouch,	Dr. Ross,
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Fitzgerald,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Holborow,	Mr. Foster.
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Henson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dawson,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Davis,	Mr. Ives.
Mr. Ball,	

Noes, 12.

Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Copeland,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Chanter.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Melville,
Mr. Walker.

*Words stand.*

No. 16.

*(Same Schedule.)*Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) and Question put,—to insert as line 63, the words "Rope (gross) per ton, 40s."

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Copeland,
Mr. Ferguson.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Dawson.

Noes, 36.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Garrott,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Fitzgerald,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Holborow,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. McMillan,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Bowman,	
Mr. Teece,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Street,	Dr. Wilkinson.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

No. 17.

*(Same Schedule.)*Motion made (*Mr. Crouch*) to omit figures "14s.," line 69, being the duty per proof gallon "on all kinds of Spirits imported, &c.," and insert in their place the figures "12s."

Question put,—That the figures proposed to be omitted stand part of the Schedule.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Ives,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Kethel,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Cooke.
Mr. Stevenson,	
Mr. Carruthers,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Dr. Wilkinson,	Mr. Leo,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Matheson.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. McMillan.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Burdekin.

*Figures stand.*

No. 18.

No. 18.

*(Same Schedule.)*Motion made (*Mr. Melville*) to omit line 87, the words "Tea per lb., 3d."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Schedule.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Davis,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Bowman,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Black.
Mr. Kethel,	
Mr. Ball,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Stevenson,	
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Haynes,
Dr. Wilkinson,	Mr. Schey.

*Words stand.*

Noes, 11.

Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Chanter,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Ewing.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

No. 19

*(Same Schedule.)*Motion made (*Mr. Melville*) and Question put,—to insert, as line 101, the words "Vinegar per gallon, 6d."

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Hassall.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Ewing.

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

Noes, 37.

Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Parkes,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Street,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Burns,
Mr. Dawson,	Mr. Black.
Mr. Frank Smith,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Matheson,	
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Ives,	Dr. Ross.
Mr. Henson,	

No. 20.

*(Same Schedule.)*Motion made (*Mr. Carruthers*) and Question put,—to add to the Schedule the words "And on the following articles, namely, jewellery, including watches and clocks, five pounds per centum on the declared value."

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Barbour,	Dr. Ross,
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Kethel.
Mr. Crouch,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. O'Connor,	
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Dawson,	Mr. Carruthers.
Dr. Wilkinson,	

*Words added.*

Noes, 19.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Frank Smith.
<i>Tellers,</i>	
Mr. Inglis,	
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Black,	
Mr. Street,	
Mr. Matheson,	
Mr. William Clarke,	
Mr. Teece,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Thompson,	
Mr. Ives,	

No. 21.

No. 21.

(Same Schedule.)

Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) and Question put,—to add to the schedule the words “And on the following articles, namely, musical instruments, carriages, and carriage material, five pounds per centum on the declared value.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Vaughn,  
Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Copeland,  
Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Chanter,  
Mr. O'Sullivan,  
Mr. Barbour,  
Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Dawson,  
Mr. Garvan.

Tellers,

Mr. Ferguson,  
Mr. Ewing.

Noes, 38.

Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Davis,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Matheson,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Schey,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Abigail,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Lec.
Mr. Carruthers,	Tellers,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Tece.
Mr. Henson,	

Proposed amendment negatived.

Schedule as amended agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Burns, the Chairman left the Chair, to report the Bill with amendments.

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE, 1887.

No. 22.

JURY FEES BILL.

Repeal of sec 3  
of 15 Vic. No. 8.

Clause 1. The third section of the Act fifteenth Victoria number three is hereby repealed And after the passing of this Act the Prothonotary shall not return any moneys pursuant to the said section although such moneys were paid to him before the passing of this Act but shall pay the same to the Sheriff as directed by the thirtieth section of the Act eleventh Victoria number twenty. (*Read.*)

Question put,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Hawken,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Ives,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Penzer,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Tece,
Mr. Cooke,	Dr. Wilkinson.
Mr. Chapman,	Tellers,
Mr. Holborow,	Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Carruthers.
Mr. Gibbes,	
Mr. Parkes,	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Fitzgerald,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Want,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Henson.
Tellers,
Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Wall.

Clause as read agreed to.

On motion of Mr. William Clarke, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill without amendment.

FRIDAY, 17 JUNE, 1887, A.M.

No. 23.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

(Recommittal.)

Schedule A recommitted for reconsideration of lines 17 and 18, page 12,—

SCHEDULE A.

Beer Ale Porter Spruce or other Beer Cider and Perry—		s.	d.
In wood or jar... ..	per gallon	0	6
In bottle ... ..	do	0	9
For six reputed quartz or twelve reputed pints ... ..	do	0	9
Biscuits—other than ship ... ..	per lb.	0	1
Butter ... ..	do	0	1
Candles per lb. or reputed package of that weight and so in proportion for any such reputed weight and stearine ... ..	do	0	1
			Cement

		s.	d.
Cement	per barrel	2	0
Cheese Bacon and Hams	per lb.	0	2
Chichory Dandelion and Taraxicum—			
Raw or Kiln-dried	do	0	3
Roasted Ground or mixed with any other article	do	0	6
Chocolate—Plain or mixed with any other article and Chocolate Creams	do	0	4
Cigars	do	6	0
Cigarettes (including wrappers)	do	6	0
Corn Flour and Maizena	do	0	1
Cocoa—			
Raw without allowance for husks or shells	do	0	3
Prepared Paste or mixed with any other article	do	0	4
Coffee—			
Raw	do	0	3
Roasted ground or mixed with any other article	do	0	6
Confectionery (including Cakes Comfits Liquorice Liquorice Paste Lozenges of all kinds Coconut in sugar Sugar Candy Succades and Sweetmeats)	do	0	2
Essences flavouring and Fruit containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	per gallon	4	0
Containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	do	14	0
Fish—Dried preserved or salt	per lb.	0	1
Fruits—Dried and Candied (exclusive of Dates)	do	0	2
Glucose—			
Liquid and syrup	per cwt.	3	4
Solid	do	5	0
Iron—			
Galvanized in bars sheets or corrugated	per ton	40	0
Iron and Steel Wire	do	20	0
Galvanized Manufactures (except anchors)	do	60	0
Jams—Per pound or reputed package of that weight and so in proportion for any such reputed weight	per lb.	0	1
Milk condensed or preserved	do	0	1
Naptha and gasoline	per gallon	0	6
Oils except Black Coconut and Sperm and Palm	do	0	6
In bottle—			
Reputed quarts	per dozen	1	6
Reputed pints	do	0	9
Reputed half-pints and smaller sizes	do	0	6
Opium and any preparation or solution thereof not imported for use as a known medicine	per lb.	20	0
Paints and Varnish—			
Paints and Colours ground in Oil	per cwt.	3	0
Varnish and Lithographic Varnishes	per gallon	2	0
Powder and Shot—			
Sporting Powder	per lb.	0	3
Blasting Powder	do	0	1
Dynamite and Lithofracteur	do	0	1
Shot	per cwt.	5	0
Preserves Jellies and Fruits boiled in pulp or partially preserved other than by Sulphurous acid	per lb.	0	1
Rice	per ton	60	0
Sago Tapioca and Semolina	per lb.	0	1
Salt	per ton	20	0
Sarsaparilla and Bitters—			
If containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	per gallon	4	0
If containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	do	14	0
Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer	per proof gal.	14	0
No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the under proof of any Spirits of a less hydrometer strength than 16·5 under proof.			
On all Spirits and Spirituous compounds imported into the Colony the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer	per liquid gal.	14	0
Case Spirits—Reputed contents of two three or four gallons shall be charged—			
Two gallons and under as two gallons.			
Over two gallons and not exceeding three as three gallons.			
Over three gallons and not exceeding four as four gallons.			
Methylated	per gallon	4	0
Perfumed Spirits Perfumed Water Florida Water and Bay Rum	per liquid gal.	15	0
Sugar—			
Refined	per cwt.	6	8
Raw	do	5	0
Molasses and Treacle	do	3	4
Tea	per lb.	0	3

Timber

Timber (other than Laths building Shingles Dyewoods Palings undressed Sandalwood Staves and Casks in Shooks)—		
Dressed	per 100 ft. superficial	3 0
Rough and undressed	do	1 6
Doors Sashes and Shutters	each	2 0
Tobacco—Delivered from ship's side or from a Customs bond for home consumption—Manufactured unmanufactured and Snuff per lb. 3 0		
Unmanufactured entered to be manufactured in the Colony. At the time of removal from a Customs bond or from an importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into Tobacco Cigars or Cigarettes ... do 1 0		
Sheepwash	do	0 3
Wines—		
Sparkling—For six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints		10 0
Other kinds	per gallon	5 0
Other kinds for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints		5 0

~~And on the following articles namely—Jewellery including watches and clocks five pounds per centum on the declared value.~~

Motion made (*Mr. Burns*) to omit lines 17 and 18, as indicated above.

Mr. O'Connor moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Jeanneret,
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Hugh Taylor,	Mr. Woodward.
Mr. William Clarke,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Penzer,	
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Kethel.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Melville,
Mr. Toohey,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. See,
Mr. McCulloch,
Mr. Seaver,
Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Goodwin,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. Vaughn.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Carruthers.

There not being “at least forty members” in favour of the motion,—  
Debate continued.

No. 24.

(Same Schedule.)

Mr. Henson moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 40.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Jeanneret,
Mr. Kethel,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Lakeman.
Mr. Allen,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. Penzer,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. Foster,	Dr. Wilkinson.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Seaver,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Toohey,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. See,
Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Creer,
Mr. Vaughn.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. McCulloch.

And it appearing by the Tellers' lists that the majority in favour of the motion consisted of “at least forty Members,”—

Question agreed to.



No. 25.

*(Same Schedule.)*

Question put (on Mr. Burns' motion),—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the schedule.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Vaughan,  
Mr. Jones,  
Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. O'Sullivan,  
Mr. Walker,  
Mr. See,  
Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Dawson,  
Mr. Lakeman,  
Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Fletcher,  
Mr. Seaver,  
Mr. Carruthers,  
Mr. Ewing,  
\*Mr. Bowes.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Toohy.

Noes, 37.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Burdckin,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Roberts,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. H. H. Brown,
Mr. Jeanneret,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Tecco,
Mr. Hugh Taylor,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Kethel,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Tonkin,	*Mr. Bowes.
Mr. Frank Farnell,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Allen.
Mr. Lees,	
Mr. McCulloch,	

\* So in Tellers' lists.

*Words omitted.*

On Motion of Mr. Burns the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill 2<sup>o</sup>, with a further amendment.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

FRIDAY, 24 JUNE, 1887.

No. 1.

## PERPETUAL TRUSTEE COMPANY BILL.

Clause 3. It shall be lawful for any person or persons entitled to obtain letters of administration of the estate of any intestate as his or her next of kin to authorize the Company to apply for such letters of administration and administration of the estate of the intestate may be granted to the Company upon its own application when so authorized. (*Read.*)

Persons entitled to obtain letters of administration may authorise Company to do so.

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill. (*Mr. Trickett.*)

Mr. Melville moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Black,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Teeco,
Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Davis.
Mr. Foster,	
Mr. Stevenson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Thompson.

Noes, 5.

Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Wall,
Mr. Gornly.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Moore.

There not being “at least forty members” in favour of the motion,—

Question again proposed—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill—and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Trickett, the Chairman left the chair, to report progress and ask leave to sit again this day week.

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1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1887.

No. 1.

TOBACCO INCREASE DUTY BILL.

Clause 1. In lieu of the duty now chargeable upon tobacco manufactured in any tobacco factory licensed under the "Tobacco Act 1884" on entry for home consumption there shall be levied and collected for the use of Her Majesty an excise duty upon tobacco manufactured or cut a duty of one shilling "and three pence" per pound. *(Read.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Brunker*) to omit the words "and three pence," line 4.

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1887, A.M.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Sutherland,  
Mr. Garrett,  
Sir Henry Parkes,  
Mr. Burns,  
Mr. Gordon,  
Mr. Wise,  
Mr. Roberts,  
Mr. Seaver,  
Mr. Abigail,  
Mr. Stephen,  
Mr. Henson,  
Dr. Ross,  
Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Schey,  
Mr. Tonkin,  
Mr. Carruthers,  
Mr. Davis,

Mr. Allen,  
Mr. McMillan,  
Mr. Hawken,  
Mr. Foster,  
Mr. Ives,  
Mr. Street,  
Mr. Hawthorne,  
Mr. Stevenson,  
Mr. Haynes,  
Mr. Cooke,  
Mr. Ball,  
Mr. Teece,  
Mr. Dangar.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Garland,  
Mr. Chapman.

Noes, 18.

Mr. Garvan,  
Mr. Burdekin,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. Creer,  
Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Dawson,  
Mr. Frank Smith,  
Mr. O'Sullivan,  
Mr. Fletcher,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Frank Farnell,  
Mr. Holborow,  
Mr. Brunker,  
Mr. Moore,  
Mr. Kelly,  
Mr. Gormly.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Ewing.

*Words stand.*

No. 2.

*(Same Clause.)*

Question put,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Hawken,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Gordon,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Honson,	Mr. Teece,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Dangar.
Mr. Lee,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Schey,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Allen.
Mr. Carruthers,	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Garvan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Levien,	Mr. Brunker.
Mr. Creer,	
Mr. Ewing,	
Mr. Melville,	
Mr. Crouch,	
Mr. Holborow,	
Mr. Frank Farnell,	
Mr. Dawson,	
Mr. Frank Smith,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Fletcher,	
Mr. Hassall,	
Mr. Kelly,	
Mr. Gormly.	

*Clause as read agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Burns the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill without amendment.

FRIDAY, 1 JULY, 1887.

No. 3.

## FUEL DELIVERY BILL.

Interpretation.

Clause 2. In the construction of this Act the word "fuel" shall include coal coke breeze and wood used **intended for use** as "firewood" and the term "authorised officer" shall mean any duly appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures or any police officer authorised to execute any powers or duties under this Act. (*Read.*)

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

Motion made (*Mr. Vaughn*) to insert after the word "firewood," line 2, the words "in the county of Cumberland."

Mr. Dibbs moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair.

Mr. Abbott moved,—"That the Question be now put."

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. Dawson.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Henson.

Noes 55.

Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Hugh Taylor,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Barns,	Mr. R. Burdett Smith,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. O'Mara,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Gould,
Mr. Day,	Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Dowel,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Lakeman,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Gormly,	Mr. Gibbes,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Hawthorne.
Mr. Waddell,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Matheson,	
Mr. Hawken,	

*Question negatived.*

No. 4.

*(Same Clause.)*

Mr. Garrard moved,—"That the Question be now put."

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.

Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Vaughn.

*Tellers.*

Mr. Garrard,  
Mr. Henson.

Noes, 33.

Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Day,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Jones,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Gould,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Gibbes,
Mr. Dowel,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Abigail.
Mr. Haynes,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Stephen.
Mr. Matheson.	
Mr. Hugh Taylor,	

*Question negatived.*

And the Question,—That the Chairman leave the Chair—having been put and negatived; and Mr. Vaughn having, by leave, withdrawn his motion,—

*Clause, as amended, agreed to.*

No. 5.

*(Same Bill.)*

Clause 3. All fuel which shall be sold in quantities not exceeding six tons at one time All fuel to be sold by weight from and out of any ship lighter barge or other craft or from any waggon truck cart wharf warehouse or other place within the said Colony shall be sold by weight and not by measure or count and every person who shall sell any fuel contrary to this "section" shall on conviction be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor not exceeding ten pounds. (*Read.*)

And the Clause having been amended as indicated, lines 1 to 4.

Motion made (*Mr. William Clarke*) to insert after the word "section" line 4, the words, "except in pursuance of a written an agreement with the purchaser of the same signed by both parties to sell the same by measure or otherwise."

Mr. Garrard moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Garrett,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Garrard,  
Mr. Stephen,  
Mr. Frank Smith.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Henson,  
Mr. Hawthorne.

Noes, 44.

Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. O'Mara,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Gould,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. R. Burdett Smith,
Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Stokes,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Cooke,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. William Clarke,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Matheson,
Mr. Dalton,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Waddell.
Mr. Sutherland,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Day,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Black,	

*Question negatived.*

No. 6.

*(Same Clause.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Trickett*) to amend the proposed amendment by omitting the words "a written" and inserting in their place the word "an."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the proposed amendment.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

*Tellers,*  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Melville.

Noes, 42.

Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. R. Burdett Smith,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Dowel,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. O'Mara,	Mr. Stokes,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Day,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Gould,	Mr. Creer,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Gormly,	Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Henson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Hawthorne.
Mr. Tecece,	

*Words omitted.*

And the word "an" having been inserted, and a further amendment made in the proposed amendment, as indicated, line 2,—

No. 7.

(*Same Clause.*)

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted in the clause be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Wise,  
Mr. Gould,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Trickett,  
Mr. Haynes,  
Mr. Tecece,  
Mr. Garrard,  
Mr. Frank Smith.

*Tellers,*  
Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. Moore.

Noes, 31.

Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. R. Burdett Smith,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Stokes,
Mr. Dowel,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Day,
Mr. O'Mara,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Creer,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Gormly,	Mr. Gibbes.
Mr. Foster,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Woodward.
Mr. Matheson,	
Mr. Abigail,	

*Proposed amendment negatived.*

No. 8.

(*Same Clause.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Foster*), to omit the words "of not less than forty shillings nor" line 5, and insert in their place the word "not."

And the said words having been omitted,—

Question put,—That the word proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 40.

Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Day,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Matheson;
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Stokes,
Mr. Gould,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Gibbes,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Garrard,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Tecece,	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Moore.
Mr. Haynes,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Creer,	

*Word inserted.*

Noes, 7.

Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. O'Mara,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Dowel.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Melville,
Mr. McFarlane.

No. 9.



No. 9.

*(Same Clause.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Thompson*) to add to the Clause the words "but nothing herein contained shall prevent the sale of firewood by piled load or cord or bundle or to billet-wood under one foot in length sold in less quantities than 112 lbs."

Motion made (*Mr. Abbott*) and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair to report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Ewing,  
Mr. Abbott,  
Mr. Hassall,  
Mr. Crouch,  
Mr. McMillan,  
Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Garvan,  
Mr. Moore,  
Mr. Gormly,  
Mr. Vaughn,  
Mr. O'Mara.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Matheson,  
Mr. Day.

Noes, 32.

Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. R. Burdett Smith,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Creer,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Street,
Mr. William Clarke,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Tecce,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Garrard.
Mr. Schey,	
Mr. Abigail,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Merriman,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Stevenson.

*Question negatived.*

Notice was taken that there was not a Quorum present in the Committee, and the Chairman left the Chair to report accordingly.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 4 JULY, 1887.

No. 1.

## CENTENARY CELEBRATION BILL.

Clause 3. The ~~land~~ lands so vested shall be appropriated and applied to the respective purposes hereinafter set forth—

Purposes for which lands are resumed.

- (a) A suitable portion shall be set apart for the erection thereon according to a plan to be approved by the Governor of a "Building" commemorative of the Hundreth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Colony. And such building (to be designated "The State House") shall be designed and constructed so as to provide—
- A great Hall or Amphitheatre (to be designated "The Phillip Hall") for the holding of national assemblages and commemorative celebrations and services of a national or special character
  - A museum (to be designated "The Macquarie Carrington Institute") where shall be deposited as they can be collected all books documents maps printed or written matter and reliques as may be illustrative of the historical material and industrial stages of the Colony's progress and of the various aboriginal races of Australia their customs languages and ethnological characteristics
  - A gallery for the reception of statues or pictures of the Governors of the Colony and other persons whose names are honourably associated with the Colony
  - "A Public Mausoleum for the interment of those who have been honoured by a public funeral pursuant to a resolution of both Houses of Parliament"
- (b) A portion not being less in area than six hundred and forty acres shall be set apart by the Governor as a Public Park. Such park shall be designated "The Queen's Centennial Park" and shall be laid out according to plans to be approved by the Governor but so that the same may be opened to the public on the twenty-sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight
- (c) After such portions have been so set apart the remainder of the land lands so vested shall be laid out in building sites and sold or leased by public auction in such areas at such times and subject to such conditions and provisions (including if necessary the description of buildings to be erected thereon) as the Governor may prescribe.

And it shall be lawful for the Governor Chief Minister notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act contained to convey the same to the purchasers thereof in such manner and subject to such conditions as ~~he may think fit~~ the Governor may direct and the proceeds of all such sales or leases shall be paid by the purchasers to the Colonial Treasurer and shall be by him carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (Read.) And

And the Clause having been amended as indicated, line 1.

Motion made (*Mr. Reid*) to omit the word "Building" line 4.

Question put,—That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 44

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Stokes,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Colls,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Merriman,	Mr. Stephen,
Mr. Dowcl,	Mr. Scaver,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Hugh Taylor,
Mr. Street,	Mr. William Clarke,
Mr. Ives,	Mr. Melville,
Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Abbott,
Dr. Wilkinson,	Mr. Holborow.
Mr. Foster,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Hawthorne.
Mr. Lakeman,	

Noes, 21.

Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Reid,
Mr. McCulloch,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,
Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Toohy,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Jones,
Mr. See,
Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Fletcher,
Mr. O'Sullivan.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Ewing.

*Word stands.*

And the Clause having been further amended as indicated, line 10.

No. 2.

(*Same Clause.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) to omit the words "A Public Mausoleum for the interment of those who have been honoured by a public funeral pursuant to a resolution of both Houses of Parliament," lines 19 and 20.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 44.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Dowcl,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Reid,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Scaver,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Stokes,
Mr. Kethel,	Mr. See,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Matheson.
Mr. Holborow,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. O'Connor,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Withers,	Mr. Ives.
Mr. McMillan,	

Noes, 16.

Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. Toohy,
Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. McCulloch,
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Fletcher.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dalton,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

*Words stand.*

No. 3.

(*Same Clause.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Reid*) to omit the word "Queen's," line 22, and insert in its place the word "Centennial."

Question put,—That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Matheson,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Roberts.
Mr. Schey,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Stephen,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Teece.
Mr. Kethel,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. McCulloch,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Scaver,	Mr. Withers,
Mr. Reid,	Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Dalton,	Mr. Dowcl,
Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Gormly.
Mr. O'Sullivan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Dr. Wilkinson,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Dawson,	Mr. McMillan.
Mr. Henson,	

The

## 3.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the *Noes*, and declared the Question to have passed in the *negative*.

*Word omitted.*

And the Clause having been further amended as indicated,—  
*Clause, as amended, agreed to.*

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1887, A.M.

On motion of Sir Henry Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with amendments.

TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1887.

No. 4.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCE BILL.

Clause 1. This Act may be cited as the "Parliamentary Representatives Allowance Act" and shall come into "force" upon the day on which the writs for the next General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly held after the passing of this Act shall be made returnable. (*Read.*) Short title and commencement of Act.

Motion made (*Mr. Abbott*) to omit all the words from "force," line 2, to the end of the clause, and insert in their place the words "on the first day of January 1888."

Mr. O'Sullivan moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 54.

Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Gale,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Cortis,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Dalton,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Bruncker,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Day,	Mr. Colls,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Ellis,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Lakeman,	Mr. Holborow,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Gibbes,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Seaver,	Mr. Bowes,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Abbott.
Mr. Thompson,	
Mr. Jones,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Garland.

Noes, 22.

Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Hawtborne,
Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Hassall,
Mr. See,
Mr. Toohy,
Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Garland.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Wall,
Mr. Wilson.

And it appearing by the Tellers' lists that the majority in favour of the motion consisted of "at least forty Members,"—

*Question agreed to.*

No. 5.

(*Same Clause.*)

Question put (on Mr. Abbott's motion),—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 41.

Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Woodward,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Bruncker,	Mr. Cortis,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Trickett,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. See,	Mr. Seaver,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. R. Burdett Smith,
Mr. Ellis,	Mr. Street.
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,	
Mr. Holborow,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Kethel,	Mr. Toohy.
Mr. Parkes,	

Noes, 33.

Mr. Ferguson,	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Frank Farnell,	Mr. Dalton,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Hassall,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Gormly,	Mr. Gibbes,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. Gale,	Dr. Ross,
Mr. Wall,	Mr. Abbott.
Mr. Dibbs,	
Mr. Sydney Smith,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Ewing.
Mr. Kelly,	
Mr. Hayes,	
Mr. Day,	
Mr. Dowel,	
Mr. Dangar,	
Mr. Schey,	
Mr. Cooke,	
Mr. Colls,	
Mr. Dawson,	

*Words stand.*

*Clause, as read, agreed to.*

No. 6.

No. 6.

*(Same Bill.)*Allowance to  
Members of  
Legislative  
Assembly.

Clause 2. Every Member of the Legislative Assembly elected to serve therein on or after the day on which this Act shall come into force shall unless he is one of the persons specified or referred to in the next following section be entitled to receive by way of reimbursement for expenses incurred by him in the discharge by him of his Parliamentary duties an allowance at the rate of three hundred pounds per annum which allowance shall be charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund and be payable to such Member from the time of taking his seat in the Assembly until he shall resign or vacate his seat or until Parliament shall be dissolved or shall expire by effluxion of time. (*Read.*)

Question put,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 42.

Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Gale,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Toohy,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Jones,
Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Wall,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Barbour,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Vaughn,
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Melville,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Crouch.
Mr. Dawson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Colls,	Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. Day,	Mr. McElhone.
Mr. Ellis,	

Noes, 29.

Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. See,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. R. Burdett Smith,
Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. Dangar,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Ball.
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Cortis,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Bruncker,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Street,	
Mr. Stevenson,	
Mr. Burns,	
Mr. Scaver,	
Mr. Bowman,	
Mr. Chapman,	
Mr. Holborow,	
Mr. McMillan,	
Mr. Lees,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Trickett,	
Mr. Merriman,	

Clause as read agreed to.

No. 7.

*(Same Bill.)*Abatement of  
allowance in  
certain cases.

Clause 4. If any Member of the said Assembly shall in any Session thereof be absent from any sittings of the said Assembly during any month except for the cause of illness the allowance of such Member shall be abated in the proportion which his absences bear to the whole of the sittings held during such month. (*Read.*)

Question put,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Scaver,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Chapman.
Mr. Garland,	
Mr. Toohy,	
Mr. Roberts,	
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	
Mr. Burdekin,	
Mr. Bruncker,	
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Holborow,	
Mr. See,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Henry Clarke,	
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,	
Mr. Stevenson,	
Mr. Lees,	
Mr. Trickett,	
Mr. Merriman,	
Mr. McMillan,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Bowman,	

Noes, 44.

Mr. Burns,	Mr. Crouch,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Melville,	Mr. Hawthorne.
Mr. Lyne,	Mr. Dowel,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Gale,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Hassall,	Mr. Sydney Smith,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Hayes,
Mr. Wall,	Mr. Ewing,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Gibbes,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Woodward,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Ferguson,	Mr. Frank Farnell,
Mr. McElhone,	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Jones,	Mr. Dangar.
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Ball.
Mr. Colls,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Ellis,
Mr. Cortis,	Mr. Day.
Mr. Lakeman,	

Clause negatived.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

WEDNESDAY, 6 JULY, 1887, A.M.

On motion of Mr. Garrett, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with amendments.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 6 JULY, 1887.

No. 8.

## CROWN LANDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Clause 2. The arrears of rent on pastoral homestead or conditional leases where the amount exceeds ten pounds and license fees required to be paid under the provisions of Part IV of the Principal Act may when the notification of the determination by the Minister of such rent and license fees shall have been published be paid either as provided by the said Act or by deferred payments made half-yearly and to extend over a period of two years from the notified dates for payment <sup>As to payment of arrears of rent and license fees.</sup> respective dates notified for the payment of such arrears and bearing interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum—the first of such payments with interest to be made not later than six months after the date specified in such notification as being the date upon which the amount is payable under the Principal Act. Provided that in all cases in which the arrears of rent and license fees have been paid the lessees and licensees may before the date of payment apply for and the Minister may allow credit for the rent and license fee for the first year following the passing of this Act on the same terms and conditions as herein provided for the payment of arrears of rent and license fees now accrued and unpaid. Provided further that any default in making such payments shall render the lease or license in respect of which such default shall be made or both liable to forfeiture and to be dealt with as forfeited in accordance with the provisions of that Act. (*Read.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Garrett*) to insert after "rent," line 1, the words, "on pastoral homestead or conditional leases where the amount exceeds ~~twenty~~ ten pounds."

Mr. O'Connor moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Mackinnon,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Cooke.
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. F. Jago Smith,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Matheson,
Mr. Brunker,	Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. H. H. Brown,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Burdekin,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Penzer.
Mr. Gibbes,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dawson,	
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Haynes.
Mr. Foster,	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Frank Farnell,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Garvan,	
Mr. Melville.	Mr. Dowd,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. McElhone.
Mr. Levien,	
Mr. Wall,	
Mr. Walker,	
Mr. Lakeman,	
Mr. Garland,	
Mr. Cortis,	
Mr. Wilson,	
Mr. Dibbs,	
Mr. Seaver,	
Mr. Copeland,	
Mr. Jones,	
Mr. Moore,	
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,	
Mr. Hawthorne.	

There not being "at least forty Members" in favour of the motion,—

Debate continued.

And Mr. Garrett's proposed amendment having been amended, as indicated, on motion of Mr Kelly, and agreed to,—

*Clause, as further amended, agreed to.*

No. 9.

(Same Bill.)

Mr. Garrett brought up the following new clause to stand clause 4:—

New Clause 4. The Governor may suspend or remove the Chairman of any Local Land Board and appoint some other person in his place or in the event of any Chairman being suspended or being unable to act from any cause whatever the Governor may appoint some other person as Acting Chairman who while so acting shall have and exercise all the powers and authority and be subject to all the obligations applicable to the office of Chairman and the power herein lastly conferred for the appointment of or appointing an Acting Chairman shall be deemed to have been possessed by the Governor for the purpose of appointing an Acting Chairman in any case in which the Chairman of any Local Land Board was incapable through illness or other cause of performing his duties. (*Read.*) <sup>Suspension removal &c. of Chairman of Local Land Board.</sup> <sup>Acting Chairman.</sup>

Question proposed,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the question be now put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Mackinnon,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Brunner,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. F. Jago Smith,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Penzer,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Frank Farnell,	Mr. Tecece,
Mr. Hawthorne,	Mr. Scaver,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Bowman,	
Mr. Cortis,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. O'Sullivan.
Mr. Barbour,	

Noes, 9.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. Levien,
Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Dawson.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Moore,
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson.

There not being "at least forty Members" in favour of the Motion,—  
Debate continued.

No. 10.

(Same Clause.)

Question put,—That the Clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. Scaver,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Mackinnon,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Ferguson,
Mr. O'Connor,	Mr. Barbour,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Wise,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Frank Farnell,	Mr. Brunner,
Mr. Davis,	Mr. Wall,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Kethel,	Mr. Hawthorne.
Mr. Penzer,	<i>Tellers.</i>
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Tecece,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Schey,	
Mr. Stevenson,	

Noes, 7.

Mr. Walker,
Mr. R. B. Wilkinson,
Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. O'Sullivan.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lakeman,
Mr. Levien.

Clause as read agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Garrett, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with amendments.

THURSDAY, 7 JULY, 1887.

No. 11.

SUPPLY—GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1887.

(Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.—Postponed Estimate.)

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £20,795 for Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1887. (Sir Henry Parkes.)

Motion made (Mr. O'Sullivan) to omit item £240, salary of Matron Superintendent, Newington.

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

FRIDAY, 8 JULY, 1887, A.M.

Mr. Crouch moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 36.

Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Scaver,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Matheson,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Hawken,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Crouch,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Stokes,
Mr. Tecece,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Ives.
Mr. Carruthers,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Frank Farnell,	Mr. Hawthorne,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Cooke.
Mr. Kelly,	

Noes, 12.

Mr. Wall,
Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Dibbs,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Lyne,
Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Melville,
Mr. Walker,
Mr. Henson,
Mr. Fitzgerald.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Lakeman.

There not being "at least forty members" in favour of the motion,—  
Debate continued.

On motion of Sir Henry Parkes, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again.



1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 11 JULY, 1887.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—GENERAL ESTIMATES FOR 1887.

(Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute—Postponed Estimate.)

Question again considered,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £20,795 for Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1887.

Question again proposed, on Mr. O'Sullivan's motion, to omit item £240, salary of Matron-Superintendent, Newington.

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

TUESDAY, 12 JULY, 1887, A.M.

Mr. Frank Smith moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Hawthorne.

Tellers,

Mr. Frank Smith,  
Mr. Burdekin.

Noes, 51.

Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Inglis,
Mr. Lync,	Mr. Woodward,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Martin,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Tecece,
Mr. Abigail,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Merriman,	Mr. Schey,
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Ives,
Dr. Wilkinson,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. E. Jago Smith,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Gormly,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Bowes,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Penzer,	Mr. Dangur,
Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. H. H. Brown,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Stephen,	
Mr. Molville,	Tellers,
Mr. Carruthers,	Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Allen.
Mr. Seaver,	

Question negatived

502—

No. 2.

No. 2.

*(Same Estimate.)*

Question put,—That the item £240, salary of Matron-Superintendent, Newington, be omitted.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. O'Sullivan,  
Mr. Seaver,  
Mr. Lyne.

Tellers,

Mr. McElhone,  
Mr. Melville.

Noes, 48.

Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Martin,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Hurley,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Garrard,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Stephen,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Penzer,
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. William Clarke,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Bowes,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Gormly,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Ives,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Schey,	Mr. Dangar.
Mr. Hawthorne,	Tellers,
Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Woodward,	Mr. Kethel.
Mr. Ball,	

*Item stands.**Original Estimate agreed to.*

No. 3.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE FOR 1887.

*(Compensation to Captain Armstrong.)*

Question proposed,—That there be granted to Her Majesty a sum not exceeding £204,118 to defray additional charges under the Additional Estimate for 1887. (*Mr. Burns.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Garrard*) and Question put, to reduce by £1,000 item £1,500, compensation to Captain Armstrong, late Resident Magistrate, Lord Howe Island.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Dawson.

Tellers,

Mr. Melville,  
Mr. Garrard.

Noes, 43.

Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Ewing,	Mr. Ives,
Mr. Lyne,	Dr. Wilkinson,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Bowman,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Gormly,
Mr. Holborow,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. Seaver,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Dangar,	Mr. Street,
Mr. Penzer,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. F. Jago Smith,
Mr. William Clarke,	Sir Henry Parkes,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Foster,	Tellers,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Hurley.
Mr. Cooke,	
Mr. Ball,	

*Item stands.**Original Estimate agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Burns the Chairman left the Chair to report progress, and ask leave to sit again; also to report certain Resolutions.

TUESDAY, 12 JULY, 1887.

No. 4.

DIVORCE EXTENSION BILL.

*(Consideration of Council's Amendments.)*

Motion made (*Mr. J. S. Farnell*),—That the Committee agree to the following amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill, viz. :—

Page 1, clause 1, line 20. *After* "her" *insert* "continuously"

Page 1, clause 1, line 21. *Omit* "continuously"

Page 2, clause 1, lines 3 and 4. *Omit* "or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her"

Page

- Page 2, clause 1, line 9. *After* "months" *insert* "and is still imprisoned"  
 Page 2, clause 1, line 10. *Omit* "sentence or"  
 Page 2, clause 1, line 11. *Before* "sentence" *insert* "a"  
 Page 2, clause 1, line 11. *Omit* "for any felony of penal servitude"  
 Page 2, clause 1, line 12. *After* "upwards" *insert* "for some other crime"  
 Page 2, clause 1, line 13. *After* "habitually" *insert* "during two years and upwards"  
 Page 2, clause 1, lines 16 and 17. *Omit* "of an assault upon the petitioner occasioning actual  
 "bodily harm or"  
 Page 2, clause 1, lines 18 and 19. *Omit* "or assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous  
 "bodily harm"  
 Page 2, clause 1. At end of clause *add* "or otherwise during a period of two years been  
 "repeatedly guilty of cruelty towards her"  
 Page 2, clause 2, line 28. *After* "marriage" *omit* remainder of clause *insert* Proviso.  
 Page 2, clause 3, line 40. *Before* "petitions" *insert* "decrees"  
 Page 2, clause 5, line 58. *After* "Court" *insert* "consisting of three Judges"

Motion made (*Mr. O'Sullivan*) and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Monday next.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. McElhone,  
 Mr. Jeanneret,  
 Mr. Gormly.  
*Tellers,*  
 Mr. O'Sullivan,  
 Mr. Hugh Taylor.

Noes, 44.

Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Sydney Smith,	Mr. Cooke,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Vaughn,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. See,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Rylie,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. H. H. Brown,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. Riley,	Mr. Foster,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Garrett,
Mr. Henson,	Mr. Sutherland.
Mr. Trickett,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Street,	Mr. Garland,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Merriman.
Mr. Bowman,	

*Question negatived.*

No. 5.

(*Same Bill.*)

Motion made (*Mr. McElhone*) and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Hugh Taylor.  
*Tellers,*  
 Mr. Jeanneret,  
 Mr. McElhone.

Noes, 37.

Mr. Penzer,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. See,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Haynes,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. Rylie,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Street,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Riley,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. McMillan.
Sir Henry Parkes,	
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	

*Question negatived.*

No. 6.

(*Same Bill.*)

Mr. McMillan moved,—“That the Question be now put.”

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Frank Smith,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. F. Jago Smith,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Tonkin,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Inglis,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. See,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Lees,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Riley,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Street,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Wilson,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Holborow,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Rylie,	Mr. Ball.
Mr. Cooke,	
Mr. William Clarke,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Haynes,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Sydney Smith.
Mr. Penzer,	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Hugh Taylor,  
Mr. Jeanneret,  
Mr. Dawson.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Gormly,  
Mr. McElhone.

There not being "at least forty Members" in favour of the Motion,—  
Debate continued.

No. 7.

(Same Bill.)

Original Question put,—That the Committee agree to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Rylie,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Lees,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Merriman,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. Tonkin,	Mr. Stevenson,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Inglis,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Penzer,	Mr. Kethel,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. William Clarke,	
Mr. Haynes,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. McMillan,	Mr. Allen,
Mr. Riley,	Mr. Moore.
Mr. Street,	

Noes, 7.

Mr. McElhone,  
Mr. Jeanneret,  
Mr. Sydney Smith,  
Mr. See,  
Mr. Henson.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Walker,  
Mr. Gormly.

Council's amendments agreed to.

No. 8.

(Same Bill.)

Motion made (Mr. J. S. Farnell) and Question put,—That the Chairman leave the Chair to report that the Committee has agreed to the amendments made by the Legislative Council in this Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Davis,
Mr. R. Burdett Smith,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Roberts,	Mr. Lees,
Mr. Garrett,	Mr. Henson,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Trickett,
Mr. Dibbs,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Allen,	Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Walker,	Mr. Bowman,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Kethel,
Sir Henry Parkes,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. William Clarke,	Mr. Rylie,
Mr. Teece,	Mr. Holborow,
Mr. Abbott,	Mr. Riley,
Mr. Penzer,	Mr. McMillan,
Mr. Frank Smith,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. F. Jago Smith,	Mr. Haynes.
Mr. Tonkin,	
Mr. Merriman,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Inglis,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. Stevenson,	Mr. Street.

Noes, 2.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Jeanneret,  
Mr. McElhone.

Chairman left Chair accordingly.

1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. 10 March..	Directors of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company .....	Four .....	Mr. Henry Clarke	{ Praying for leave to bring in the Illawarra Steam Navigation Act Amendment Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 11th March, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. 15 March..	Thomas Saywell .. .. .	One .. . . . .	Mr. Carruthers..	{ Praying for leave to bring in Saywell's Tramway Act Amendment Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 18th March, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. Mar. 22 ...	Executive Committee of the Commercial, Pastoral, and Agricultural Association, of Sydney	{ Eleven thousand } { and sixty ..... }	Mr. McMillan...	{ That certain amendments may be made } { in the Land Laws of the Colony.
„ 23 ...	Inhabitants of Cudal, Cargo, Toogong, Murga, &c.....	{ Six hundred and } { seventy-six ..... }	Mr. F. Jago Smith .....	{ That they have been amazed at the action } { of the Legislative Council, in refusing } { their approval of the plans and book } { of reference of the Borenore-Forbes } { Railway, and praying the House to } { take such steps as will afford the } { Legislative Council an opportunity of } { revising their former decision.
„ 24 ...	Moderator and Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales .....	Two .....	Mr. Foster .....	{ In favour of opening every sitting of } { Parliament with prayer.
„ „ ...	Do do	Two .....	Mr. Kethel .....	{ Praying the House to pass a measure } { providing for the extension of Divorce } { to cases of wilful desertion.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 25th March, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887.				
29 March...	Elizabeth Crisp, the administratrix, and Amos Crisp and John Crisp, administrators, of the Estate of the late Amos Crisp .....	Nine .....	Mr. Day .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in Crisp's Enabling Bill.
31 „ ...	Andrew Armstrong, of St. Leonards .....	One .....	Mr. Lyne .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in the William-street Tramway Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 1st April, 1887.STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)  
—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.  
—  
WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF  
PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. April 5 ...	Unemployed Artizan and Labouring Classes of Sydney .....	Two .....	Mr. Walker .....	{ Praying that a Representative or Representatives of the unemployed may be heard at the Bar of the House.
„ 5...	The Moderator of the Federal Assembly of the Presbyterian Churches of Australia and Tasmania .....	One .....	Mr. Riley .....	{ Praying that a measure may be passed prohibiting the importation of Opium into this Colony, except for medicinal purposes ; and that such measure may be so framed as to come into operation at the expiration of six months from the passing thereof.
„ 6 ...	Fitzwilliam Wentworth, Henry Hill, John Whitcombe, Henry Thomas Haynes, Alexander Pentleton Stewart, and Thomas Robertson .....	Six .....	Mr. R. B. Wilkinson .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in the Hay and Deniliquin Tramway Bill.
6 ...	Selectors and others .....	Thirty-three .....	Mr. McElhone .....	{ Praying that certain amendments suggested by them respecting fencing provisions may be made in the Land Act of 1884.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 6th April, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. April 20 ...	Employés connected with tobacco-manufacturing industries.....	{ Seven hundred and sixty-one .....	{ Mr. Fletcher ...	{ Praying the House to take such steps as will prevent the imposition of an extra excise duty on manufactured tobacco.
„ 20 ...	Mayor and Aldermen of the Council of the Municipal District of St. Peters.....	{ Nine .....	{ Mr. Henson.....	{ Praying the House to take the premises into consideration and pass an amending Municipalities Act, giving Municipal Councils the power to sell, or lease, or otherwise deal with vacant or unimproved lands within the area of any Municipality.
„ 20 ...	Inhabitants of the Municipality of Canterbury ...	{ Two hundred and twenty-one .....	{ Mr. Henson ...	{ Praying the House to grant them relief by giving them railway communication with the metropolis.
„ 20 ...	Employés of the Sydney Paper Mill Company, Liverpool.....	{ Sixty-six .....	{ Mr. McCulloch..	{ Praying that the proposal of the Colonial Treasurer to abolish the import duty on paper may not be agreed to.
„ 21 ...	Residents of the District of Broulee .....	{ Two hundred and thirty-two .....	{ Mr. Garvan ...	{ Stating that they view with alarm the proposal made to repeal the Customs Duties now existing on butter, cheese, bacon, hams, and maizena, which, if carried out, would result in the ruin of many of the residents of the district; and praying the House to take the circumstances into consideration, and not repeal the said duties.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 22nd April, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)  
—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. April 26 ...	Residents and persons interested in property in William-street, Woolloomooloo.....	Seventy-five ... ..	Mr. Fletcher ...	{ Praying the House to pass the William-street Tramway Bill.
„ 27 ...	The Right Reverend William Lanigan, the Rev. Michael Slattery, Daniel O'Brien, and Michael Tully.....	Four .....	Mr. Holborow ...	{ Praying for leave to bring in the Crookwell Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill.
„ 27 ...	Certain Colonists .....	{ Three thousand four hundred and twenty-three .....	{ Dr. Wilkinson.	{ In favour of opening each sitting of Parliament with Prayer.
„ 28 ...	Inhabitants of Manly and surrounding Districts...	{ Sixty-one .....	{ Sir H. Parkes ...	{ Complaining of the state of the Government roads leading from Manly Beach, Manly Vale, Middle Harbour to Pittwater, the Head of Middle Harbour, French's Forest, and the Government Reserves; and praying the House to take the matter into favourable consideration, and to grant such relief as the urgency of the case deserves.
„ 28 ...	The Public of New South Wales .....	{ Thirty-onethousand two hundred and thirteen.....	{ Mr. Riley .....	{ Alleging that the proposed additional excise duty on tobacco manufactured in the Colony is unjust, and opposed to the first principles of political economy; and praying the House to take such steps as will prevent the proposal becoming law.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 29th April, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887.				
May 3.....	Borough Council of Albury	Two.....	Mr. Day.....	{ Praying for leave to bring in the Albury Cattle Saleyards Bill.
„ 3.....	Chairman, and the Secretary and Manager of the City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company.....	Two.....	Mr. Teece.....	{ Praying for leave to bring in the City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Amendment Bill.
„ 5.....	Residents of the District of Bega.....	{ One thousand seven hundred and eighty-five .....	Mr. Henry Clarke.....	{ Stating that they view with alarm the proposal made to repeal the Customs Duties now existing on butter, cheese, bacon, hams, and maizena, which, if carried out, would result in the ruin of many of the residents of the district; and praying the House to take the circumstances into consideration, and not repeal the said duties.
„ 5.....	Andrew Armstrong and James Alexander Brown .....	Two.....	Mr. Lyne .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in the Willoughby and Gordon Tramway Bill.
„ 5.....	William Richardson, Chairman of a Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney .....	One.....	Mr. Walker .....	{ Representing that the following Resolution was passed at the Meeting, and that he, as Chairman, was authorized to cause the Resolution to be presented to Parliament:—“This meeting condemns the crude and destructive policy emanating from the present Government, which policy is calculated to destroy many existing industries of the country, while the burden of taxation is thrown upon the working classes, and the wealthy are allowed to go free.”—And praying the House to take the Resolution into consideration.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 5th May, 1887.STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. May 10 ...	John S. Martin, Managing Director of the Mittagong Coal-mining Company (Limited) ...	One .....	Mr. Carruthers..	{ Praying for leave to bring in the Mittagong Coal-mining Company's Railway Act Amendment Bill.
„ 10 ...	A. J. Riley, Chairman of a Public Meeting of Citizens of Sydney .....	One .....	Mr. Abbott .....	{ Representing that the following Resolution was passed at the Meeting, and that he, as Chairman, was authorized to cause the Resolution to be presented to the Legislative Assembly:—“That this Meeting emphatically protests against the proposal of the Honorable the Treasurer to increase the Excise Duty on Tobacco manufactured in the Colony, and calls upon Representatives in Parliament to resist, by every constitutional means, a proposal so iniquitous and calculated to a great extent to destroy one of our most important industries”;—and praying the House to take the Resolution into consideration.
„ 10 ...	Residents of the Lower Wallamba River, Cape Hawke .....	Eleven .....	Mr. Scaver .....	{ Representing that repeated applications have been made to the Minister for the establishment of a Public School at the junction of Darawauk Creek and the Lower Wallamba River, but, on the report of the local Inspector, the applications were refused;—and praying the House to take the matter into favourable consideration.
„ 11 ...	Presbyterian Residents of the Lower Clarence ...	Three hundred and seven .....	Mr. McFarlane	{ Complaining of the action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales in removing the names of certain Trustees of the Presbyterian Cemetery at Maclean, thereby depriving Petitioners of their legal rights to the said Cemetery;—and praying that steps may be taken for restoring to them their rights.
„ 12 ...	William Larmer .....	One .....	Mr. Wise .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales Incorporation Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 12th May, 1887.STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)  
—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. May 17 ...	Charles Lucas Griffith and Thomas Hunter Griffith, of Albury, Auctioneers, &c.....	Two.....	Mr. Day.....	{ Praying to be heard by Council or Solicitor before this House or before the Select Committee now sitting on the Albury Cattle Sale-yard's Bill, with liberty to adduce each evidence as they may be advised, in opposition to the said Bill.
„ 18 ...	David Buchanan, Barris- tor-at-Law .....	One.....	Mr. Abbott .....	{ Praying the House to pass the Cremation Bill.
„ 18 ...	Public of New South Wales .....	{ Threethousand nine hundred and fifty-seven }	Mr. Abbott .....	{ Alleging that the proposed abolition of the halfpenny per pound import duty on candles will largely affect the manufacture of candles in this Colony, and be the means of depriving a large number of men of employment; and praying that the House will take such steps as will prevent the alteration in the present rates paid on imported candles.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 20th May, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. May 31 ...	Residents of the Electorates of Grafton and The Clarence .....	One thousand five hundred and sixty-three .....	Mr. Sec .....	{ Praying the House to take steps to complete the construction of the line of Railway from Grafton to the Tweed River.
„ 31 ...	David Wilson, Chairman of the West Wallsend Coal Company and Andrew J. Sievers, Chairman of the Monk-Wearmouth Colliery Estate Company .....	Two.....	Mr. Garrett.....	{ Praying for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the West Wallsend and Monk-Wearmouth Act of 1886.
June 3.....	Representatives of the Stock and Pastures Boards of the various sheep districts of the Colony .....	Thirty-five.....	Mr. Waddell ...	{ Alleging that a large area of the Western Pastoral Country is so seriously affected by the rabbit pest that extensive assistance in some form has become an absolute necessity, and that the pastoral and agricultural interests, extending over the whole of the Colony, are threatened with indefinite loss from the same cause; and praying the House to take the premises into consideration, with a view to relief.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 3rd June, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 12.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887.				
June 7 ...	Certain graziers of New South Wales .....	Forty-three .....	Mr. Penzer .....	{ Suggesting certain principles which they think should be embodied in an Act of Parliament for the protection of stock and pastures; and praying the House to take the matter into consideration.
„ 9 ...	F. B. Gulley, Mayor of Casino .....	One .....	Mr. Crouch .....	{ Praying the House to take steps to complete the construction of the line of railway from Grafton to the Tweed River.
„ 9 ...	W. M. Burns, Mayor of Balmain .....	One .....	Mr. Garrard .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in the Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 10th June, 1887.STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. June 16 ...	Municipal Councils of East St. Leonards, St. Leonards, Victoria, and North Willoughby.....	Eight .....	Mr. Ives .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in the North Shore Boroughs Wharves Bill.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 16th June, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 14.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887.				
June 23 ...	Miners and others .....	{ One hundred } { and nineteen }	Mr. Garland.....	{ Praying that a Bill may be passed pro- } { viding for mining on private property. }
„ 24 ...	Miners of Uralla and others	{ One hundred } { and twenty- } { five .....	Mr. Garland.....	Similar prayer.
„ 24 ...	{ Joseph Stimson and } { George W. Logan, of } { Sydney .....	Two .....	Mr. Teeco .....	{ Praying for leave to bring in the Christian } { Chapel Lands Sale Bill. }

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 24th June, 1887.STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.





1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 15.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WILLENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. June 27 ...	Miners of Lucknow and others .....	Forty-nine .....	Mr. Garland ...	{ Praying that a Bill may be passed providing for Mining on Private Property.
„ 28 ...	Miners of Bowling Alley Point and others.....	Fifty .....	Mr. Garland ...	{ Similar prayer.
„ 28 ...	Members of the Women's Prayer Union .....	Two hundred and fifty .....	Mr. Garrard ...	{ In favour of opening every sitting of Parliament with prayer; and praying the House to take the matter into favourable consideration.
„ 28 ...	Charles Brown, Chairman of a meeting of tobacco operatives and others...	One .....	Mr. Melville ...	{ Praying the House to refuse to sanction the proposed extra Excise Duty on Tobacco.
„ 29 ...	Thomas Edgar Creswell and Harry Henry Robey, Captain and Secretary of the North Shore Rowing Club .....	Two.....	Mr. Ives .....	{ Praying to be heard by counsel or solicitor, or in person, before the House, or before the Select Committee, in opposition to the North Shore Boroughs Wharves Bill.
„ 29 ...	Prosper Orleans Williams and Alfred George Milson, of St. Leonards ...	Two.....	Mr. Ives .....	{ Similar prayer.
„ 29 ...	Residents and electors of the northern portion of the Electoral District of Wentworth .....	One hundred and fifty .....	Mr. Abbott ...	{ Praying the House to afford them relief by such an amendment of the Electoral Act as will separate the northern portion of the Electorate, embracing the Sub-police District of Milparinka, from the southern portion, so as to enable them to elect their own representative to serve in the Legislative Assembly.
„ 29 ...	Hugh Dixon, of Sydney...	One .....	Mr. Burdekin ...	{ Praying the House not to consent to the imposition of the further Excise Duty on Tobacco, and that he may be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to the Tobacco Increase Duty Bill.
„ 29 ...	Miners of Home Rule and others .....	Seventy-one .....	Mr. Garland ...	{ Praying that a Bill may be passed providing for Mining on Private Property.
„ 30 ...	Miners of Tarcutta and others .....	Twenty-five .....	Mr. Garland ...	{ Similar prayer.
„ 30 ...	Selectors and others .....	Eighty-four .....	Mr. Fitzgerald...	{ Praying that certain amendments in relation to fencing may be made in the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 1st July, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 16.

## WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHERE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887.				
July 4.....	William Mandeville Barker, of Sydney, solicitor }	One .....	Mr. Reid .....	{ Detailing the conditions under which the Governments of New South Wales and New Zealand contracted with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying mails between San Francisco and the said Colonies; and alleging that, notwithstanding the agreement entered into, the Postmaster-General of New South Wales has not paid the Company for carrying the mails for the year 1885; and praying the House to take the matter into consideration, and to do what may be thought right under the circumstances.
„ 5.....	Inhabitants of New Wales .....	Thirty-six thousand two hundred }	Mr. Foster .....	{ Praying the House to uphold the decision of the Government in prohibiting the use of licensed buildings for lectures and entertainments on the Lord's Day.
„ 7.....	Selectors and others of New England..... }	One hundred and eight .....	Mr. Inglis .....	{ Praying that certain amendments in relation to fencing may be made in the "Crown Lands Act of 1884."

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 7th July, 1887.STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 17.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. July 12 ...	Residents of Liverpool and District.	Three hundred and thirty-four.	Mr. Carruthers.	{ Praying the House to pass the necessary measures for the construction of a line of railway between Liverpool and St. Peters.
„ 12 ..	Miners and others of Bulli.	Thirty-eight .....	Mr. Garland ...	
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Tambaroora.	Five .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Cobar.	Sixty .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Rockley.	Sixty-six .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Muttama.	Twelve .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Stannifer.	Thirty .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Parkes.	Forty-three .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Tomingly.	Thirty-four .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Clifton.	Forty-seven .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Thackaringa.	Twenty-seven .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Nana Creek.	Fourteen .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Cadia.	Twenty-five .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Armidale.	Fifty-two .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Bermagui.	Twenty-nine .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Junee Reefs.	Thirty-five .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.
„ 12 ...	Miners and others of Sofala.	Forty-two .....	Mr. Garland ...	Similar prayer.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 13th July, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.  
REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1887.

Short Titles.	By whom Initiated.	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Message from Governor recommending provision for.	Ordered.	Presented and Read 1 <sup>st</sup> .	Negative on Motion for 2 <sup>d</sup> .	Read 2 <sup>d</sup> and Committed.	Reported.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>d</sup> .	Passed and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendment.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Order of the Day discharged, and Bill withdrawn.	Bill dropped or laid aside.	Assent reported.	Number of Act.	Remarks.
Abolition of Patent Fees	Mr. Walker	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	
Amendment of the Electoral Law	Mr. Haynes			14 June																	Not brought in.
Amendment of the Navigation Act	Mr. Hurley			18 Mar.																	Not brought in.
Appropriation	Mr. Burns	11 July		11 July	11 July		12 July	12 July			12 July	12 July	12 July	12 July					13 July	51 Vic. 14	Founded on resolution of Ways and Means, Nos. 10 and 11. Standing Orders suspended, 12th July, 1887. Assented to in Legislative Council Chamber.
Assignees of Fire Insurance Policies Enabling	Mr. Wall			23 Mar.	23 Mar.		16 June	10 June			10 June	15 June	15 June		12 July	12 July			13 July	13	Founded on resolution of Ways and Means, No. 4.
Beer Duty	Mr. Burns	10 May		11 May	11 May		11 May	13 May			13 May	17 May	17 May	1 June					3 June	50 Vic. 38	Not brought in.
Betting Houses Suppression Act Amendment	Mr. Abbott			28 Apl.																	Stopped by prorogation.
Brokers	Mr. O'Connor	29 Apl.		29 Apl.	3 May																Not brought in.
Building Labour and Material Lien	Mr. Carruthers	3 June		3 June																	Not brought in.
Centenary Celebration	Sir Henry Parkes	27 June	24 June	27 June	23 June		1 July	5 July			5 July	5 July	5 July	12 July					13 July	51 Vic. 9	
Clerks of Petty Sessions Fees	Mr. William Clarke			23 Mar.	23 Mar.		31 Mar.	31 Mar.			31 Mar.	1 Apl.	1 Apl.	15 Apl.					21 Apl.	50 Vic. 32	
Colonial Spirits Duty	Mr. Burns	27 June	28 June	27 June	27 June		28 June	28 June			28 June	29 June	29 June	6 July					11 July	51 Vic. 6	Founded on resolution of Ways and Means, No. 9.
Common Lodging Houses	Mr. Cameron	1 Apl.		1 Apl.	6 Apl.		10 June														
Conditional Purchases and Leases Validation	Sir Henry Parkes	17 Mar.	23 Mar.	17 Mar.	17 Mar.		24 Mar.	24 Mar.			24 Mar.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.		28 Apl.	5 May			18 May	34	
Consolidated Revenue Fund (Passed last Session)																			9 Mar.	29	See Register, Session 1887.
Do do	Mr. Burns	23 Mar.	23 Mar.	23 Mar.	23 Mar.		23 Mar.	24 Mar.			24 Mar.	24 Mar.	24 Mar.	30 Mar.					31 Mar.	30	Standing Orders suspended, 23 March, 1887.
Do do (No. 2)	Mr. Burns	27 Apl.	21 Apl.	27 Apl.	27 Apl.		27 Apl.	27 Apl.			27 Apl.	27 Apl.	27 Apl.	27 Apl.					28 Apl.	33	do do 21 April, 1887.
Do do (No. 3)	Mr. Burns	18 May	18 May	18 May	18 May		20 May	20 May			20 May	20 May	20 May	31 May					1 June	37	do do 19 May, 1887.
Do do (No. 4)	Mr. Burns	27 June	23 June	27 June	27 June		27 June	27 June			27 June	27 June	27 June	1 July					1 July	51 Vic. 1	do do 23 June, 1887.
Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act Extension	Sir Henry Parkes	5 July	7 July	5 July	5 July		7 July	7 July			7 July	11 July	11 July								Not returned by Legislative Council.
Crown Lands Act Amendment	Sir Henry Parkes	17 Mar.	23 Mar.	17 Mar.	17 Mar.		6 July	7 July			7 July	7 July	7 July	12 July					13 July	11	
Crown Lands (Auction Sales Balances)	Mr. Garrett	12 May	12 May	12 May	12 May		12 May	12 May			12 May	12 May	12 May	1 June					7 June	50 Vic. 39	Standing Orders suspended, 12 May, 1887.
Crown Lands Purchases Validation	Mr. Garrett			30 June	30 June																Stopped by prorogation.
Customs Duties	Mr. Burns	12 May		12 May	12 May		17 May	15 June	17 June	17 June	15 June	24 June	24 June	7 July					11 July	8	Founded on resolution of Ways and Means, No. 5.
Divorce Extension	Mr. Neild			16 Mar.	16 Mar.		25 Mar.	25 Mar.			25 Mar.	29 Mar.	30 Mar.		16 June	12 July			Reserved 13 July	15	Not returned by Legislative Council.
Essex-street Alignment	Mr. Abigail			3 May	3 May		17 May	17 May			17 May	18 May	18 May								Stopped by prorogation.
Foreign Criminals	Sir Henry Parkes	17 Mar.	29 Mar.	17 Mar.	29 Mar.																Not brought in.
Free Education	Mr. Melville			16 Mar.																	No quorum reported from Committee of the Whole, and House counted out, 1 July, 1887.
Fuel Delivery	Mr. Allen	3 June		3 June	7 June		10 June														Stopped by prorogation.
Government Railways and Tramways	Sir Henry Parkes	30 Mar.	5 Apl.	30 Mar.	13 Apl.																Stopped by prorogation.
Hay Court-house Site Acquisition	Mr. William Clarke			13 Apl.	13 Apl.		15 June	15 June	15 June		15 June	23 June	23 June	6 July					11 July	51 Vic. 4	
Judgment Creditors Remedies Extension	Mr. Trickett			23 Mar.	23 Mar.																Stopped by prorogation.
Jury Fees	Mr. William Clarke			27 Apl.	27 Apl.		15 June	15 June			15 June	22 June	22 June		12 July	12 July			13 July	10	
Land Titles Commissioners Fees	Sir Henry Parkes			23 June	23 June		29 June	29 June			29 June	30 June	30 June	6 July					11 July	5	
Liens on Wool	Mr. Abbott	10 June		10 June	10 June																
Mining Act Amendment	Mr. Wall			25 Mar.																	Not brought in.
Mining on Private Property	Mr. Garland			16 Mar.	16 Mar.														25 Mar.		Mr. Speaker ruled that the Bill was of the class relating to trade, and should have originated in Committee of the Whole, 25th March, 1887.
Municipal Roads and Streets	Mr. Frank Farnell			23 June	23 June																Stopped by prorogation.
Ordnance Lands Transfer	Sir Henry Parkes			9 Mar.																	Pro forma Bill
Parliamentary Representatives Allowance	Mr. Garrett	8 June	14 June	2 June	14 June		5 July	6 July			6 July	6 July	6 July								Not returned by Legislative Council.
Patents Law Amendment	Mr. William Clarke	17 May	27 Apl.	17 May	18 May																
Do do (No. 2)	Mr. William Clarke	17 May	27 Apl.	2 June	2 June		15 June	15 June			15 June	16 June	16 June	5 July					11 July	3	
Petersham Roman Catholic Cemetery Closing	Mr. Melville			16 Mar.																	Not brought in.
Provision for Lives of Workmen	Mr. Hurley			18 Mar.																	Not brought in.
Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment	Sir Henry Parkes			23 Mar.	17 Mar.	17 Mar.		30 Mar.	30 Mar.		30 Mar.	30 Mar.	30 Mar.								Not returned by Legislative Council.
Right of Audience	Mr. Frank Smith			10 June	23 June																
Sheriff's Fees	Mr. William Clarke			23 Mar.	23 Mar.		30 Mar.	30 Mar.			30 Mar.	31 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl.					21 Apl.	50 Vic. 31	
Supreme Court Appeals	Mr. Wise	12 July	12 July	12 July	12 July		12 July	12 July			12 July	12 July	12 July	12 July					13 July	51 Vic. 12	Standing Orders suspended, 12th July, 1887.
Supreme Court (Judges Enabling)	Mr. William Clarke			17 May	17 May		17 May	17 May			17 May	17 May	17 May	18 May					31 May	50 Vic. 36	Standing Orders suspended, 17th May, 1887.
Supreme Court (Sixth Judge)	Mr. William Clarke	27 Apl.	14 Apl.	27 Apl.	27 Apl.		28 Apl.	28 Apl.			28 Apl.	29 Apl.	29 Apl.	12 May					18 May	35	
Sydney Corporation Act Amendment	Mr. O'Connor			16 Mar.	16 Mar.		29 Apl.	29 Apl.			29 Apl.	3 May	3 May								Select Committee appointed to search Journals of Legislative Council, 19th May, 1887, a.m.; report brought up, 20 May. Not returned by Legislative Council.
Trades Conciliation	Mr. Carruthers	3 June		3 June	7 July																Stopped by Prorogation.
Tobacco Increase Duty	Mr. Burns	27 June	23 June	27 June	27 June		23 June	29 June			29 June	29 June	29 June	7 July					11 July	51 Vic. 7	Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means No. 8.

**No. 2.**  
REGISTER OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED UPON PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1887.

Short Titles.	By whom and when Petition presented.	1887.		1887.		1887.		1887.		1887.		1887.		1887.		1887.		1887.		Remarks.			
		Ordered.	Presented and read 1 <sup>st</sup> .	Referred to Select Committee.	Reported by Select Committee.	Read 2 <sup>d</sup> .	Committed.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>d</sup> .	Passed.	Sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendment.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Assent reported.							
Albury Cattle Sale-yards .....	Mr. Day .....	3 May	5 May	5 May	10 May	30 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Petition from Charles Griffith and Thomas Hunter Griffith, praying to be heard before the Select Committee, referred to the Committee, 17 April, 1887. Stopped by prorogation.			
Borough of Balmain Wharves .....	Mr. Garrard .....	9 June	27 June	29 June	29 June	5 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stopped by prorogation.			
Christian Chapel Land Sale .....	Mr. Teece .....	24 June	27 June	27 June	29 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report from Select Committee.			
City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Amendment .....	Mr. Teece .....	3 May	5 May	5 May	10 May	18 May	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	6 July			
Crisps's Enabling .....	Mr. Day .....	29 Mar.	30 Mar.	30 Mar.	31 Mar.	15 April	22 Apl.	22 Apl.	29 Apl.	29 Apl.	3 May	3 May	3 May	12 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 May			
Crookwell Roman Catholic Church Land Sale .....	Mr. Holborow .....	27 Apl.	28 Apl.	28 Apl.	29 Apl.	3 May	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	3 June	1 July			
Hay and Deniliquin Tramway .....	Mr. R. B. Wilkinson .....	6 Apl.	31 May	31 May	2 June	30 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stopped by prorogation.		
Illawarra Steam Navigation Act Amendment .....	Mr. Henry Clarke .....	10 Mar.	16 Mar.	16 Mar.	17 Mar.	23 Mar.	1 Apl.	1 Apl.	1 Apl.	1 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	21 Apl.			
Mittagong Coal-mining Company's Railway Act Amendment .....	Mr. Carruthers .....	10 May	11 May	11 May	18 May	3 June	10 June	10 June	10 June	10 June	15 June	15 June	15 June	15 June	15 June	15 June	15 June	15 June	15 June	6 July			
North Shore Boroughs Wharves .....	Mr. Ives .....	16 June	23 June	23 June	24 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Petitions of Thomas Edgar Crosswell and Harry Henry Robey, and Prosper Orleans Williams and Alfred George Milson, praying to be heard before the Select Committee, referred to Committee on 29 June, 1887. No report from Select Committee. Not brought in.		
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales Incorporation .....	Mr. Wise .....	12 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Saywell's Tramway Act Amendment .....	Mr. Carruthers .....	15 Mar.	16 Mar.	16 Mar.	17 Mar.	23 Mar.	1 Apl.	1 Apl.	1 Apl.	1 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	5 Apl.	23 Apl.			
West Wallsend and Monk-Wearmouth Act Amendment .....	Mr. Garrett .....	31 May	8 June	8 June	9 June	16 June	24 June	24 June	24 June	24 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	.....	5 July	12 July	13 July
William-street Tramway .....	Mr. Lyne .....	31 Mar.	1 Apl.	1 Apl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Motion to refer Bill to Select Committee withdrawn, 29 April, 1887.		
Willoughby and Gordon Tramway .....	Mr. Lyne .....	5 May	10 May	10 May	19 May	1 June	10 June	10 June	24 June	24 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	27 June	.....	12 July	12 July	13 July

**No. 3.**  
REGISTER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS BROUGHT FROM THE COUNCIL DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1887.

Short Titles of		Brought up and read 1 <sup>st</sup> .	Read 2 <sup>d</sup> and Committed.	Reported.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report Adopted.	Read 3 <sup>d</sup> , passed without Amendment, and returned to Council.	Read 3 <sup>d</sup> , passed with Amendments, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Assent reported.	Number of Act.	Remarks.
Public Bills.	Private Bills.											
Bills of Exchange .....	.....	21 May	29 June	29 June	.....	.....	29 June	30 June	.....	11 July	51 Vic 2	
Cremation Bill .....	.....	5 May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stopped by Prorogation.
.....	Perpetual Trustee Company .....	9 June	24 June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stopped by Prorogation.
.....	St. James' Parsonage Land Leasing .....	15 June	12 July	12 July	.....	.....	12 July	12 July	.....	.....	.....	Assent not reported.
.....	Sydney Bishopric and Church Property .....	5 May	3 June	3 June	.....	.....	3 June	3 June	.....	22 June	.....	

**RECAPITULATION.**

Number of Public Bills originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, shown on Register No. 1 .....	53
Number of Private Bills do. do. shown on Register No. 2 .....	15
Number of Public Bills brought from the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, as shown on Register No. 3 .....	2
Number of Private Bills do. do. do. ....	3
73	
	Public, Private, Total.
Passed ( <i>last Session</i> ) and assent reported .....	1    1    1
Passed and assented to .....	24    9    33
Passed and assent not reported .....	.....    1    1
Reserved .....	1    .....    1
<i>Pro-forma</i> Bill .....	1    .....    1
Not brought in .....	8    1    9
Withdrawn .....	6    .....    6
Dropped .....	.....    1    1
Not reported from Select Committee .....	.....    2    2
Not returned by Legislative Council .....	5    .....    5
Lapsed or not proceeded with .....	1    .....    1
Stopped by Prorogation .....	8    4    12
73	



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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ALPHABETICAL REGISTERS

OF

ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS,

AND OF

ADDRESSES

(NOT BEING FOR PAPERS).

SECOND SESSION, 1887.

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1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING THE SESSION 1887, No. 2.

No. OF ADDRESS OR ORDER.	WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	VOTES.			By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When given to Clerk of Printing Branch.
	No.	Entry.							
73	50	24 June	Mr. Walker	.....	Alleged Railway Frauds.	1887.	.....	1887.	.....
58	39	2 June	Mr. Copeland	.....	Applications for Mineral Leases of Metz	7 July	87/695	7 July	8 July.
22	13	29 March	Mr. Moore	.....	Applications for Mineral Leases	Order rescinded 31 May, 1887, Votes No. 37, Entry 15.	.....	.....	.....
55	37	31 May	Mr. Moore	.....	Applications for Mineral Leases	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	6	16 March	Mr. McElhone	.....	Appointments to the Civil Service	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	46	15 June	Mr. Stokes	.....	Appraisement of Runs, District of Forbes	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	43	22 June	Mr. Kelly	.....	Appraisements on Conditional Leases at Moree	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	35	31 May	Mr. Wall	.....	Articles supplied to the Electric Telegraph Department by Kingsbury & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	15	31 March	Mr. Abbott	.....	Berry's Bay Torpedo Store	12 May	87/457	12 May	13 May.
47	33	17 May	Mr. Waddell	.....	Booranugga, Wilga, and Sussex Runs.	28 April	87/399	28 April	29 April.
15	12	25 March	Mr. Stephen	.....	Botany Road	3 May	/409	3 May	4 May.
25	14	30 March	Mr. Abbott	.....	Bridge over the River Darling at Wentworth.	15 June	/584	15 June	16 June.
59	39	2 June	Mr. Melville	.....	Bull's Colliery Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	43	22 June	Mr. Dangar	.....	Capp's Millic Run	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	53	29 June	Mr. Barbour	.....	Claim of James H. Husband.	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	45	14 June	Mr. Wilson	.....	Cobar Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	21	20 April	Mr. Thompson	.....	Commissioner for Railways v. Murphy	10 May	87/436	10 May	11 May.
12	11	24 March	Mr. Chantler	.....	Conditional Purchases made at Moama	31 May	/508	31 May	1 June.
43	30	10 May	Mr. Teece	.....	Conditional Purchases made at Hillston Lands Office	31 May	/511	31 May; rescinded 1 June.	1 June.

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES, &c.—continued.

NO. OF ADDRESS OR ORDER.	WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.		PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	No.	Date.	No.	Entry.	By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When given to Clerk of Printing Branch.
2	13	1887.	Mr. Abbott	12	Circuit Courts		1887.		1887.	1887.
29	17	29 March	Mr. Stokes	7		Confirmation of Conditional Purchases, Forbes	31 May	87/509	31 May	1 June.
38	27	5 April	Mr. McMillan	5		Consumption of Oil in Government Service { <i>In part</i> } Further <i>in part</i>	7 June	543	7 June	8 June.
8	8	29 April	Mr. Garland	6		Diamond Drills and Water Augers	8 June	554	8 June	9 June.
62	42	18 March	Mr. Thompson	5		Fees received by Civil Servants	26 April	375	26 April	27 April.
44	30	10 May	Mr. McElhone	14		Field of Mars Common				
78	59	7 July	Mr. Frank Farnell	10		Fisher's Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases				
69	48	22 June	Mr. Melville	9		Forbes-street, Newtown and Alexandria				
41	30	10 May	Mr. Hawken	4		Hawarra Railway				
23	13	29 March	Mr. McElhono	17		Hawarra Railway, No. 3 Section				
49	33	17 May	Mr. McElhone	15		Iron Columns for Telegraph Lines	29 June	87/637	29 June	30 June.
65	46	15 June	Mr. Wall	5		Iron Core and Paramattas River Bridges—Field of Mars Common ( <i>in part</i> )	5 July	672	5 July	6 July.
39	27	29 April	Mr. McCulloch	8		Jetty Accommodation at Circular Quay, Dawes Point, and Fort Macquarie	4 July	664	4 July	5 July.
27	16	1 April	Mr. Jeanneret	4		Juvenile Prisoners in Gaols and Reformatories				
35	25	27 April	Mr. Brunter	9		Land at corner of Pitt and Bridge Streets	13 July	87/776	13 July	14 July.
81	60	11 July	Mr. Hurley	7		Land Revenue, District of Inverell				
48	33	17 May	Mr. Moore	7		Land Revenue, Districts of Warialda, Bingera, and Moree				
53	34	19 May a.m.	Mr. Hassall	27		Land acquired by the Messrs. Smith in the District of Molong	11 July	87/715	11 July	12 July.
34	23	22 April	Dr. Ross	4		Locomotive Engines				
82	60	11 July	Mr. Creer	8		M. J. Brett's Conditional Purchases made at Wagga Wagga	5 July	87/670	5 July	6 July.
6	23	22 April	Mr. Fletcher	7		Ministerial Picnics, &c.				
21	13	29 March	Mr. Gormly	8		Mr. J. A. Smith, Public School Teacher at Coolu Creek	19 May	87/488	19 May	21 May.
16	12	25 March	Mr. Levison	8		Mr. Thomas M. Cross's Conditional Purchase, Brewarrina.	13 July	87/775	13 July	14 July.
50	33	17 May	Mr. Cameron	12		"O'Grady's Hotel," Nyngan.				
89	59	7 July	Mr. Wall	3		Officers of the Permanent and Volunteer Corps				
33	23	22 April	Mr. Waddell	5		Patients received into Hospitals from Public Works				
76	56	4 July	Mr. McElhono	5		Premises rented by the Government { <i>In part</i> } Further <i>in part</i>	28 April	87/896	28 April	29 April.
6	6	16 March	Mr. Kelly	10		Prisoners lodged in Gaols	1 June	537	1 June	2 June.
18	12	25 March	Mr. Hawthorne	10			23 June	608	23 June	24 June.
74	50	24 June	Mr. Walker	11						
79	59	7 July	Mr. Walker	11						
9	9	22 March	Mr. McElhono	5						
57	39	2 June	Mr. Wall	2						

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES, &c.—continued.

No. of Address or Order.	WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	VOTES.			By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When given to Clerk of Printing Branch.
	No.	Date.							
7	8	1887.			Quit Rents	1887.	87/520	1887.	1887.
40	28	18 March	Mr. O'Sullivan		Railway from Tarago to Brackwood	1 June	87/520	1 June	2 June
83	61	3 May	Mr. Sydney Smith		Railway Sleeping-berth—Nash v. Copeland	12 July	87/740	12 July	13 July
28	17	12 July	Mr. Hurley		Randwick and Waverley Tramway	28 April	87/309	28 April	29 April
13	12	5 April	Mr. Sec		Refund of Interest due on Forfeited Conditional Purchases	31 May	87/507	28 June	29 June
18	12	25 March	Mr. Wall		Removal of Botany Road Toll-bar	12 July	748	12 July	13 July
14	12	25 March	Mr. Stephen		Removal of Locomotive Engines from Dubbo to Wellington	5 July	87/671	5 July	6 July
10	11	24 March	Mr. Penzer		Removal of Railway Sleeping-cars from Wellington to Dubbo	28 June	87/628	28 June	29 June
68	48	22 June	Mr. Melville		Rent of Marra Run	9 June	561	9 June	10 June
72	49	23 June	Mr. Waddell		Resumption of Land and Buildings the property of Edward Irby on Bluff River	15 June	583	15 June	16 June
42	30	10 May	Mr. Lee		Roads and Bridges in the Electorate of the Richmond	13 April	87/325	13 April	14 April
51	34	18 May	Mr. Crouch		Roads from Casalis to Merriwa, Reedy Creek, and Coolah	9 June	558	9 June	10 June
60	41	7 June	Mr. McElhone		Robert Munford's Conditional Purchases	6 April	308	6 April	7 April
46	32	12 May	Dr. Ross		Scab Inspectors	12 July	87/757	12 July	13 July
56	38	1 June	Mr. Wall		Sir John Fowler	22 June	598	22 June	23 June
58	38	1 June	Mr. Wall		Site for Court-house, Dubbo	8 June	565	8 June	9 June
22	12	21 April	Mr. Cameron		Special Lease at La Kerouse	7 July	87/699	21 April	22 April
17	12	25 March	Mr. Kelly		Special Trains used by, and Expenses of Ministers (in part)	21 April	360	21 April	22 April
32	12	25 March	Mr. Copeland		The Soudan Expedition	19 May	87/487	19 May	21 May
4	6	16 March	Mr. Copeland		Temporary Clerks, Department of Roads and Bridges	5 May	417	5 May	6 May
2	6	16 March	Mr. McElhone		Tenders called for by the Department of Public Works	12 July	743	12 July	13 July
1	11	16 March	Mr. McElhone		Telegraph Wire	10 May	438	10 May	11 May
11	11	24 March	Mr. Trickett		The case of John Mullens				
36	25	27 April	Mr. Matheson		The case of Mrs. Butterley				
45	31	11 May	Mr. Wall		The case of Patrick Sankey				
61	42	8 June	Mr. Stokes		The case of Sarah Myers				
45	31	11 May	Mr. Wall		The late Acting Police Magistrate at Corowa				
52	34	18 May	Mr. Schey		The Post Office Clock				
20	13	29 March	Mr. O'Sullivan		The Rabbit Pest				
71	49	23 June	Dr. Ross		The Unemployed				
3	13	29 March	Mr. Henson		Tram Conductor				
77	57	5 July	Mr. Walker		Tramway from Kogarah to Sans Souci				
24	13	29 March	Mr. Frank Farnell		W. N. Laurie's Conditional Purchase				
37	26	28 April	Mr. Abbott						
64	45	14 June	Mr. Carruthers						
19	12	25 March	Mr. Hassall						
3	6	16 March	Mr. Fletcher						
7	31	11 May	Mr. Reid						
31	21	20 April	Mr. Seaver						

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING FORMER SESSIONS.

NO. OF ADDRESS OR ORDER.	WHEN PASSED.		ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER.	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.	
	VOTES.			By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.	When given to Clerk of Printing Branch.
	No.	Date.							
52	57	1886. 11 May	5	Mr. Thompson	.....	1887. 18 March	87/211	1887. 18 March	1887. 21 March.
31	36	30 March	3	Mr. Melville	.....	.....	86/952	17 March	18 March.
83	84	29 June	5	Dr. Ross	.....	.....	87/448	11 May	12 May.
26	35	25 March	8	Mr. Olliffe	.....	.....	/210	18 March	21 March.
128	94	1884. 6 May	6	Mr. Hutchinson	.....	.....	/179	16 March	17 March.
128	94	6 May	6	Mr. Hutchinson	.....	.....	/369	26 April	27 April.
56	63	1886. 20 May	3	Mr. Gould	.....	.....	/218	.....	.....
32	97	1877. 6 July	5	Mr. Macintosh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	121	1886. 2 September.	2	Mr. Hugh Taylor	.....	Immigration—Steamship "Port Victor" and steamship "Abyssinia." For further particulars see General Index.	.....	.....	.....
34	151	21 October	5	Sir Henry Parkes	.....	Leave of absence to Officers of Civil Service	87/208	18 March	21 March.
15	22	5 February	7	Mr. Hawthorne	.....	.....	/575	14 June	15 June.
14	46	1886. 15 April.	7	Mr. Abbott	.....	.....	/292	1 April	2 April.
7	14	1885. 11 December.	13	Mr. O'Sullivan	.....	Railway Bridge over the Hawkesbury River	/385	27 April	27 April.
113	118	1886. 27 August.	2	Mr. Davies	.....	.....	/513	31 May	1 June.
104	103	3 August.	5	Mr. Dalton	.....	.....	/207	18 March	21 March.
8	14	1885. 11 December.	15	Mr. Abigail	.....	.....	/651	30 June	1 July.
64	70	1886. 2 June.	3	Dr. Ross	.....	.....	/244	24 March	25 March.
106	106	6 August.	7	Mr. Abigail	.....	.....	/345	20 April	21 April.
104	57	1884. 15 February	4	Mr. Hutchinson	.....	.....	/714	11 July	12 July.
104	57	1886. 15 February	4	Mr. Hutchinson	.....	.....	/287	31 March	1 April.
68	72	1886. 4 June.	5	Mr. Thompson	.....	.....	/743	12 July	13 July.
25	35	25 March	7	Mr. Abigail	.....	.....	/212	18 March	21 March.
16	22	5 February	9	Mr. Melville	.....	.....	/293	1 April	2 April.
					.....	.....	/294	1 April	2 April.

REGISTER OF SEPARATE AND JOINT ADDRESSES (NOT BEING FOR PAPERS), TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SESSION 1887 (No. 2).

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY.			WHEN PASSED OR AGREED TO.			WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED.			WHEN AND HOW ANSWERED.			REMARKS.			
	VOTES.			VOTES.			VOTES.			VOTES.						
	No.	Date.	Entry.	On whose Motion.	No.	Date.	Entry.	No.	Date.	By whom.	No.	Date.		Entry.	By whom and how.	
(5.) Captain Armstrong .....	13	1887. 29 Mar.	11	Mr. Trickett.....	16	1887. 1 April	10	.....	.....	Mr. Speaker.....	.....	1887.	.....	.....	Adopted on Resolution agreed to in Committee of the Whole.	
(10.) Free Railway Passes to Ex-Members of the Legislative Assembly.	61	12 July	10	Mr. Copeland ..	61	12 July	10	.....	.....	Mr. Speaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(9.) Loyalty to the Queen .....	47	17 June a.m.	9	Sir Henry Parkes	47	17 June a.m.	9	.....	.....	Mr. Speaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(8.) Payment of Members of the Legislative Assembly.	33	17 May	13	Mr. Fletcher.....	39	3 June a.m.	10	.....	.....	Mr. Speaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do do	
(4.) Prospecting for Gold and other Minerals ...	8	18 Mar.	9	Mr. Sydney Smith	16	1 April	9	.....	.....	Mr. Speaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do do	
(1.) The Governor's Opening Speech.....	2	9 Mar.	11	Mr. McMillan ...	5	16 Mar. a.m.	4	6	16 Mar.	Mr. Speaker, accompanied by the House.	1	6	16 Mar.	1	His Excellency the Governor.	Address in Reply prepared by Select Committee appointed for that purpose.
Congratulatory Address to Her Majesty the Queen on the completion of the Jubilee Year of Her Reign.	28	4 May.	15	Sir Henry Parkes	28	4 May	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not presented to the Governor.	

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 18th July, 1887.

STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1887.

No. of Committee.	Designation of Committee.	When and how appointed.	Members.	Chairman.	No. of Meetings.		No. of Witnesses Examined.	When Reported.	
					Called.	Held.			
1	The Governor's Opening Speech .....	9 March, 1887. Votes No. 2, Entry 11. (On motion of Mr. McMillan.)	{ Mr. McMillan, Mr. Burns, Mr. Burdakin, Mr. Cameron,	Mr. Kelly, Mr. Garvard, Mr. Jeanmeret.	Mr. McMillan .....	1	1	None .....	9 March, 1887.
2	Elections and Qualifications .....	11 March, 1887. Votes No. 4, Entry 2. (By Mr. Speaker's Warrant taking effect 18 March, 1887.)	{ Mr. Burdakin, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Garland, Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Reid, Mr. Slatery, Mr. Trickett* .....	Mr. Trickett* .....	13	9	9	29 March, 1887. 22 June, 1887. 7 July, 1887.
3	Standing Orders .....	15 March, 1887. Votes No. 5, Entry 17. (On motion of Sir Henry Parkes.)	{ Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cameron, Mr. J. S. Farnell, Mr. Foster,	Mr. Garvett, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Slatery, Mr. Street, Mr. Want.	Mr. Speaker .....	3	3	None .....	6 April, 1887. 17 May, 1887.
4	Library Committee .....	15 March, 1887. Votes No. 5, Entry 18. (On motion of Sir Henry Parkes.)	{ Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Burns, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Garvan,	Mr. O'Mara, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Reid, Dr. Wilkinson, Mr. Wise.†	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	Refreshment Committee .....	15 March, 1887. Votes No. 5, Entry 19. (On motion of Sir Henry Parkes.)	{ Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Burdakin, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Cortis, Mr. J. S. Farnell,	Mr. Garvard, Mr. Hassall, Mr. Varney Parkes, Mr. Slatery, Mr. Day.	Mr. Farnell .....	1	1	None .....	.....
6	Sayvull's Tramway Bill .....	17 March, 1887. Votes No. 7, Entry 4. (On motion of Mr. Carruthers.)	{ Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Davis, Mr. McCulloch,	Mr. Moore, Mr. Toohy, Mr. Ewing.	Mr. Carruthers.....	1	1	1	23 March, 1887.
7	Illawarra Steam Navigation Act Amendment Bill.	17 March, 1887. Votes No. 7, Entry 5. (On motion of Mr. Henry Clarke.)	{ Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Toce, Dr. Ross, Mr. Hawken,	Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Day, Mr. J. S. Farnell, Mr. Kethel.	Mr. Henry Clarke ..	1	1	1	23 March, 1887.

\* Resigned, and Mr. Henry Clarke elected Chairman, 29 June, 1887. † Seat declared vacant, 31 May, 1887.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1887—continued.

No. of COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	No. of MEETINGS.		No. of WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
8	Claim of Matthew M'Ivor to a Tin mine at Pheasant's Creek.	22 March, 1887. Votes No. 9, Entry 8 ... (On motion of Mr. Melville, for Mr. Jones.)	{ Mr. Jones, Mr. Abigail, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Kethel, Mr. Neild, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Melville, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Teece, Mr. Wall, Mr. Moore, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Day, Mr. Hassall, Mr. Lyne. Mr. Henson, Mr. Allen, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Levien, Mr. Gormly. Dr. Ross, Mr. Levien, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Chantey, Mr. Garret, Mr. Day, Mr. Gale, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Chantey, Mr. Garret, Mr. Day, Mr. Gale, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Day, Mr. Dawson, Mr. O'Mara, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Gale, Mr. Garret, Mr. Hassall, Mr. Day, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Davis, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Wilson. Mr. Neild, Mr. Garret, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Wilson.	Mr. Jones	2	2	None	21 April, 1887.
9	Tramway from Kogarah to Sans Souci	22 March, 1887. Votes No. 9, Entry 9 ... (On motion of Mr. Fletcher.)		Mr. Fletcher	10	6	5	
10	Railway Tree Passes—Special Trains.	29 March, 1887. Votes No. 13, Entry 15 ... (On motion of Mr. Neild.)						
11	Conditional Purchases on Pericoota Run.	29 March, 1887. Votes No. 13, Entry 15 ... (On motion of Mr. Chantey.)						
12	Thomas Thompson's Conditional Purchase made at Mowma.	29 March, 1887. Votes No. 13, Entry 18 ... (On motion of Mr. Chantey.)		Mr. Chantey	7	5	5	12 July, 1887.
13	Crisp's Enabling Bill	31 March, 1887. Votes No. 15, Entry 7 ... (On motion of Mr. Day.)		Mr. Day	1	1	3	15 April, 1887, a.m.
14	James Fyfe's Conditional Purchase	5 April, 1887. Votes No. 17, Entry 12 ... (On motion of Mr. Gale.)		Mr. Gale	2	1	None	
15	Robert Mackrell's Conditional Purchase at Forbes.	6 April, 1887, a.m. Votes No. 17, Entry 15 ... (On motion of Mr. Vaughn.)		Mr. Vaughn	5	4	5	

\* Elected Chairman in place of Mr. Chantey, 7 July, 1887.



STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1887—continued.

No. of Committee	Designation of Committee	When and how appointed.	Members.	Chairman.	No. of Meetings.		No. of Witnesses Examined.	When Reported.
					Called.	Held.		
16	Claim of Charles Stevens .....	5 April, 1887. Votes No. 17, Entry 16 (On motion of Mr. Vaughn.)	{ Mr. Vaughn, Mr. Day, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Holborow, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Ball, Mr. Teece, Mr. Garrett, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Gollis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Teece, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ball, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Day, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Collis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Melville, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. O'Connor, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McElhone,	Mr. Vaughn .....	3	2	None .....	3 June, 1887.
17	Crookwell Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill.	29 April, 1887. Votes No. 27, Entry 4 (On motion of Mr. Hugh Taylor, for Mr. Holborow.)	{ Mr. Gibbes, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Davis, Mr. J. S. Farnell, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Lees, Mr. Teece, Mr. Walker, Mr. Davis, Mr. Funnell Farnell, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Ryrice, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Seaver, Mr. Wall, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Walker, Mr. Teece, Mr. McElhone, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Davis, Mr. Lees, Mr. Ball, Mr. Teece, Mr. Gibbes, Mr. Brunker, Mr. Street, Mr. Clupman, Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Holborow .....	1	1	1	3 May, 1887.
18	Claim of Cornelius Grady .....	29 April, 1887. Votes No. 27, Entry 15 (On motion of Mr. O'Sullivan.)	{ Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Gollis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Teece, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ball, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Day, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Collis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Melville, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. O'Connor, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McElhone,	Mr. O'Sullivan .....	5	4	4	5 July, 1887, a.m.
19	City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company's Amendment Bill.	10 May, 1887. Votes No. 30, Entry 8 (On motion of Mr. Teece.)	{ Mr. Teece, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ball, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Day, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Collis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Melville, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. O'Connor, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McElhone,	Mr. Teece .....	1	1	1	18 May, 1887.
20	Albury Cattle Sale-Yards Bill .....	10 May, 1887. Votes No. 30, Entry 9 (On motion of Mr. Teece, for Mr. Day.)	{ Mr. Teece, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ball, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Day, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Collis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Melville, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. O'Connor, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McElhone,	Mr. Day .....	10	9	13	30 June, 1887.
21	Claims of John Gallagher .....	17 May, 1887. Votes No. 33, Entry 11 (On motions of Mr. O'Sullivan.)	{ Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Collis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Melville, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. O'Connor, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McElhone,	Mr. O'Sullivan .....	4	4	4	5 July, 1887, a.m.
22	Claim of E. Blakey v. Pegus .....	17 May, 1887. Votes No. 33, Entry 12 (On motion of Mr. Melville.)	{ Mr. Teece, Mr. McElhone, Mr. Ewing, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Davis, Mr. Lees, Mr. Ball, Mr. Teece, Mr. Gibbes, Mr. Brunker, Mr. Street, Mr. Clupman, Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Melville .....	3	3	None .....	7 June, 1887.
23	Mittagong Coal-mining Company's Railway Act Amendment Bill.	18 May, 1887. Votes No. 34, Entry 13 (On motion of Mr. Carruthers.)	{ Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. O'Connor, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McElhone,	Mr. Carruthers .....	2	2	2	8 June, 1887, a.m.
24	Sydney Corporation Act Amendment Bill. (Search Committee.)	19 May, 1887, a.m. Votes No. 34, Entry 26 (On motion of Mr. O'Connor.)	{ Mr. O'Connor, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Abbott, Mr. McElhone,	Mr. O'Connor .....	1	1	None .....	19 May, 1887.

## STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1887—continued.

No. OF COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	No. OF MEETINGS.		No. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
25	Willoughby and Gordon Tramway Bill.	19 May, 1887. Votes No. 35, Entry 4..... (On motion of Mr. Lyne.)	{ Mr. Lyne, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Neild, Mr. Dalton, Mr. R. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Lakeman, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Street, Mr. Black, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Ives, Mr. Frank Farnell, Mr. Lakeman, Mr. Sutherland.	Mr. Lyne .....	2	1	1	1 June, 1887.
26	Hay and Deniliquin Tramway Bill ...	2 June, 1887. Votes No. 39, Entry 5..... (On motion of Mr. R. B. Wilkinson.)	{ Mr. R. B. Wilkinson, Mr. Lakeman, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Dawson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Trickett, Mr. Chanter, Mr. Street, Mr. Black.	Mr. R. B. Wilkinson	2	2	2	30 June, 1887, a.m.
27	West Wallsend and Monk Wearmouth Act Amendment Bill.	9 June, 1887. Votes No. 43, Entry 4..... (On motion of Mr. Cameron for Mr. J. S. Farnell.)	{ Mr. J. S. Farnell, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Day, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. Tonkin, Dr. Ross, Mr. Stephen, Mr. McVilvie, Mr. Allen, Mr. Hugh Taylor.	Mr. J. S. Farnell...	1	1	2	16 June, 1887.
28	Parliamentary Hansard .....	9 June, 1887. Votes No. 43, Entry 12..... (On motion of Mr. Carruthers.)	{ Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Burns, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Garland, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Ewing, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Henson.	Mr. Carruthers.....	8	5	5	12 July, 1887.
29	North Shore Boroughs Wharves Bill..	24 June, 1887. Votes No. 50, Entry 8..... (On motion of Mr. Lyne, for Mr. Ives.)	{ Mr. Ives, Mr. Garnett, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Dalton, Mr. H. H. Brown, Mr. Garland, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Wilters, Mr. Lyne, Mr. R. B. Smith.	Mr. Ives .....	3	2	2	
30	Christian Chapel Lands Sale Bill .....	29 June, 1887. Votes No. 53, Entry 11... (On motion of Mr. Cameron, for Mr. Teece.)	{ Mr. Teece, Mr. Allen, Mr. Ball, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Henson, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Sydney Smith.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
31	Borough of Balmain Wharves Bill ...	29 June, 1887. Votes No. 53, Entry 12... (On motion of Mr. Garrard.)	{ Mr. Garrard, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Garland, Mr. Teece, Mr. Day, Mr. Henson.	Mr. Garrard.....	1	1	3	5 July, 1887.

Legislative Assembly Offices,  
Sydney, 13 July, 1887.STEPHEN W. JONES,  
Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

OPENING PARLIAMENT WITH PRAYER.

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# REPORT

FROM THE

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

OPENING EVERY SITTING OF PARLIAMENT WITH PRAYER.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
6 *April*, 1887.

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SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

---

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

---

VOTES NO. 5. TUESDAY, 15 MARCH, 1887.

17. **STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE** (*Sessional Order*):—Sir Henry Parkes moved, pursuant to Notice (*as amended with the consent of the House*), That the Standing Orders Committee for the present Session shall consist of Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cameron, Mr. J. S. Farnell, Mr. Foster, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Street, Mr. Want, and the Mover, with leave to sit during any adjournment, and authority and power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to examine witnesses, and to report in any matter or thing referred to or pending before the said Committee, and to confer upon subjects of mutual concernment with any Committee appointed for similar purposes by the Legislative Council.  
Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.
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VOTES NO. 6. WEDNESDAY, 16 MARCH, 1887.

22. **OPENING PARLIAMENT WITH PRAYER**:—Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the Colonial Secretary a communication addressed to him by certain Ministers of Religion, and others, on the subject of opening every Sitting of Parliament with Prayer.  
With the consent of the House, the document was read by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, and, on motion of Sir Henry Parkes, referred to the Standing Orders Committee.
- 

VOTES NO. 18. WEDNESDAY, 6 APRIL, 1887.

1. **OPENING PARLIAMENT WITH PRAYER**:—Mr. Abbott, on behalf of the Chairman, brought up from the Standing Orders Committee the following Report:—  
“The Standing Orders Committee, for whose consideration was referred on the 16th March, 1887, a communication addressed to the Colonial Secretary by certain Ministers of Religion and others, on the subject of opening every Sitting of Parliament with Prayer, have agreed to the following Report:—  
“That the Committee, having considered the communication referred to them in reference to the opening of the Legislative Assembly with Prayer, decline to recommend any alteration of the procedure of the House.  
“Mr. Speaker’s Room,  
“Legislative Assembly,  
“Sydney, 6th April, 1887.”
- “J. H. YOUNG,  
“Chairman.”
- Ordered to be printed.
-

1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

---

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

OPENING PARLIAMENT WITH PRAYER.

---

REPORT FROM THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

OPENING EVERY SITTING OF PARLIAMENT WITH  
PRAYER.

---

THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE, for whose consideration was referred on the 16th March, 1887, a communication addressed to the Colonial Secretary by certain Ministers of Religion and others, on the subject of opening every Sitting of Parliament with Prayer, have agreed to the following Report:—

That the Committee, having considered the communication referred to them in reference to the opening of the Legislative Assembly with Prayer, decline to recommend any alteration of the procedure of the House.

J. H. YOUNG,  
Chairman.

*Mr. Speaker's Room,  
Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 6th April, 1887.*



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**OPENING PARLIAMENT WITH PRAYER.**

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 March, 1887.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The respectful Memorial of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South  
Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That to us, and we venture to believe to a very large and substantial portion of the community, the non-recognition of Almighty God in the Parliament of this Colony is a matter of solemn moment.

In the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Congress of the United States of America, in the Parliament of New Zealand, in the Legislative Council of Victoria, there is at the opening of every sitting prayer for Divine guidance and blessing.

Your Memorialists, believing that God is the Ruler of Nations, and that He will mark with His approval a recognition of His power and wisdom and goodness by those called to be the law-makers of the Colony, humbly desire that the wholesome custom of opening every sitting of Parliament with prayer may be established in the Parliament of New South Wales.

Your Memorialists therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing into its most favourable consideration.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM BAIN, Moderator.  
JAMES S. LAING, Clerk.

Dated this seventeenth day of March, 1887.





1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**OPENING PARLIAMENT WITH PRAYER.**

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—CERTAIN COLONISTS.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 April, 1887.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The respectful memorial of the undersigned Colonists,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That to us, and we venture to believe to a very large and substantial portion of the community, the non-recognition of Almighty God in the Parliament of this Colony is a matter of solemn moment.

In the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Congress of the United States of America, in the Parliament of New Zealand, and in the Legislative Council of Victoria, there is at the opening of every sitting prayer for Divine guidance and blessing.

Your memorialists believing that God is the Ruler of nations, and that he will mark with his approval a recognition of his power, wisdom, and goodness, by those called to be the law-makers of the Colony, humbly desire that the wholesome custom of opening every sitting of Parliament with prayer may be established in the Parliament of New South Wales.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that Your Honorable House will take the foregoing into its most favourable consideration.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1887.

*(Here follow 3,423 signatures.)*

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**OPENING PARLIAMENT WITH PRAYER.**

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—WOMEN'S PRAYER UNION.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 June, 1887.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The respectful Memorial of the undersigned members of the Women's Prayer Union,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That to us, and we venture to believe, to a very large and substantial portion of the community, the non-recognition of Almighty God in the Parliament of this Colony is a matter of solemn moment.

In the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Congress of the United States of America, in the Parliament of New Zealand, and in the Legislative Council of Victoria, there is at the opening of every sitting prayer for Divine guidance and blessing.

Your Memorialists, believing that God is the ruler of nations, and that He will mark with His approval a recognition of His power, wisdom, and goodness by those called to be the law-makers of the Colony, humbly desire that the wholesome custom of opening every sitting of Parliament with prayer may be established in the Parliament of New South Wales.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing into its most favourable consideration.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1887.

*[Here follow 250 signatures.]*

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486

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

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# REPORT

FROM THE

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

17 *May*, 1887.

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SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES NO. 5. TUESDAY, 15 MARCH, 1887.

17. **STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE** (*Sessional Order*):—Sir Henry Parkes moved, pursuant to Notice (*as amended with the consent of the House*), That the Standing Orders Committee for the present Session shall consist of Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cameron, Mr. J. S. Farnell, Mr. Foster, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Street, Mr. Want, and the Mover, with leave to sit during any adjournment, and authority and power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to examine witnesses, and to report in any matter or thing referred to or pending before the said Committee, and to confer upon subjects of mutual concernment with any Committee appointed for similar purposes by the Legislative Council.  
Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 32. THURSDAY, 12 MAY, 1887.

7. **PROPOSED STANDING ORDERS**:—Sir Henry Parkes moved, pursuant to Notice, "That" this House, in the exercise of the powers conferred by 35th section of the Constitution Act, agrees to and adopts the following as Standing Orders of this House, and authorizes Mr. Speaker to present the same to His Excellency the Governor for "approval":—
- (1.) No motion for the adjournment of the House shall be entertained, except for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, the subject of which shall be first stated to the Speaker in writing, and no such motion shall be proposed until the consent of the Speaker has been given on the ground that the matter is of urgent public importance; and when, after such consent, the motion is proposed "That this House do now adjourn," or any motion which the Speaker shall consider of like character, such motion shall be openly proposed without any words from the mover in support, and shall only be proceeded with on ten other Members rising in their places to support it; and, if so proposed and supported, the mover shall not exceed one hour in speaking in support of such motion, and any other Member speaking to such motion shall not exceed twenty minutes, and every Member making or speaking to any such motion shall confine himself to the one subject in respect to which the motion has been made. And no second motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made on the same day, except by the unanimous consent of the House, without debate: Provided that this Standing Order shall not operate in respect to the usual motion of adjournment by a member of the Government to terminate the Sittings of the House.
  - (2.) No debate shall be allowed on the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, and no contingent motion shall be entertained on any such Order without the consent of the House being first obtained by a majority of two-thirds of the Members then present, no debate being allowed, except a statement of the subject matter of the intended motion, limited to ten minutes.
  - (3.) In Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, or in Committee of the Whole on any Bill or Resolution, no Member shall make any motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair, which by the ruling of the Chairman without debate shall be held to be of an obstructive character or not consistent with the regular and orderly conduct of the business of the Committee.
  - (4.) The Speaker or the Chairman of Committees may call the attention of the House or the Committee, as the case may be, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a Member, and may direct such Member to discontinue his speech.
  - (5.) At any time during the proceedings of the House, or during the proceedings of a Committee of the Whole, any Member may move without debate "That the Question be now put"; and such motion shall then be put without debate, and if such motion be carried by a majority of two-thirds of the Members then present, the Speaker, or the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the Question to the vote.  
Debate ensued.  
Mr. Abbott moved, as an amendment, That all the words after the word "That," in the first line, down to the word "approval," in fourth line, be omitted, with a view to the insertion in their place of the following words: "it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to prepare such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear adapted for the orderly conduct of the business of this House, and to take into consideration the following proposals, and report the same with as little delay as possible."  
Question proposed,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question.  
Debate continued.

Question,—

Question,—That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question,—put and negatived.  
 Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words omitted be there inserted,—  
 put and passed.

Question then,—That it be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to prepare such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear adapted for the orderly conduct of the business of this House, and to take into consideration the following proposals, and report the same with as little delay as possible:—

(1.) No motion for the adjournment of the House shall be entertained, except for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, the subject of which shall be first stated to the Speaker in writing, and no such motion shall be proposed until the consent of the Speaker has been given on the ground that the matter is of urgent public importance; and when, after such consent, the motion is proposed "That this House do now adjourn," or any motion which the Speaker shall consider of like character, such motion shall be openly proposed without any words from the mover in support, and shall only be proceeded with on ten other Members rising in their places to support it; and, if so proposed and supported, the mover shall not exceed one hour in speaking in support of such motion, and any other Member speaking to such motion shall not exceed twenty minutes, and every Member making or speaking to any such motion shall confine himself to the one subject in respect to which the motion has been made. And no second motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made on the same day, except by the unanimous consent of the House, without debate: Provided that this Standing Order shall not operate in respect to the usual motion of adjournment by a member of the Government to terminate the sittings of the House.

(2.) No Debate shall be allowed on the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, and no contingent motion shall be entertained on any such Order, without the consent of the House being first obtained by a majority of two-thirds of the Members then present, no debate being allowed, except a statement of the subject matter of the intended motion, limited to ten minutes.

(3.) In Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, or in Committee of the Whole on any Bill or Resolution, no Member shall make any motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair, which by the ruling of the Chairman without debate shall be held to be of an obstructive character or not consistent with the regular and orderly conduct of the business of the Committee.

(4.) The Speaker or the Chairman of Committees may call the attention of the House or the Committee, as the case may be, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a Member, and may direct such Member to discontinue his speech.

(5.) At any time during the proceedings of the House, or during the proceedings of a Committee of the Whole, any Member may move without debate "That the Question be now put"; and such motion shall then be put without debate, and if such motion be carried by a majority of two-thirds of the Members then present, the Speaker, or the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the Question to the vote,—  
 put and passed.

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VOTES NO. 33. TUESDAY, 17 MAY, 1887.

5. PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS:—Mr. J. S. Farnell, on behalf of the Chairman, brought up from the Standing Orders Committee the following Report, with the proposed Additional Standing Orders prepared by that Committee pursuant to an instruction referred to them on 12th May instant:—

"The Standing Orders Committee, to whom it was referred 'to prepare such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear adapted for the orderly conduct of the business of this House, and to take into consideration the following proposals, and report the same with as little delay as possible' (See Votes and Proceedings No. 32, 12th May, 1887), have agreed to the following Report:—

"Your Committee, having duly considered the subject referred, have now the honor to present to your Honorable House such Additional Standing Rules and Orders as, in their opinion, ought to be adopted for the orderly conduct of the business of your Honorable House.

"Mr. Speaker's Room,  
 "Legislative Assembly,  
 "Sydney, 13th May, 1887."

"JAMES HENRY YOUNG,  
 "Chairman."

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"PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

"(1.) No motion for the adjournment of the House shall be entertained, except for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, the subject of which shall be first stated to the Speaker in writing, and when the motion is proposed 'That this House do now adjourn,' or any motion which the Speaker shall consider of like character, such motion shall be openly proposed without any words from the mover in support, and shall only be proceeded with on five other Members rising in their places to support it; and, if so proposed and supported, the mover shall not exceed one hour in speaking in support of such motion, and any other Member speaking to such motion, or the mover in reply, shall not exceed twenty minutes, and every Member making or speaking to any such motion shall confine himself to the one subject in respect to which the motion has been made. And no second motion for the adjournment of the House shall be made on the same day, except by the consent of the House obtained by the Speaker, without debate: Provided that this Standing Order shall not apply to the usual motion of adjournment by a member of the Government to terminate the sittings of the House.

“(2.) No debate shall be allowed on the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, and no amendment or contingent motion shall be entertained on any such Order without the leave of the House, no debate being allowed upon the motion for such leave, except a statement of the subject matter of the intended motion, limited to ten minutes.

“(3.) In Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, or in Committee of the Whole on any Bill or Resolution, no Member shall make any motion for the Chairman to leave the Chair, which by the ruling of the Chairman without debate shall be held to be of an obstructive character or not consistent with the regular and orderly conduct of the business of the Committee.

“(4.) The Speaker or the Chairman of Committees may call the attention of the House or the Committee, as the case may be, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a Member, and may direct such Member to discontinue his speech: Provided that the Member so directed shall have the right to require the Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, to put the Question that he be further heard, and such Question shall be put without debate.

“(5.) At any time during the proceedings of the House, or during the proceedings of a Committee of the Whole, any Member may move without debate ‘That the Question be now put;’ and such motion shall then be put without debate, but shall not be decided in the affirmative unless by a vote of at least forty Members in favour thereof, and if such motion be carried, the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the Question to the vote.”

The Report and Proposed Additional Standing Orders having been read by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, were ordered to be printed.

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1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

REPORT FROM THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

THE STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE, to whom it was referred "to prepare such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear adapted for the orderly conduct of the business of this House, and to take into consideration the following proposals, and report the same with as little delay as possible" (see Votes and Proceedings, No. 32, 12 May, 1887),—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee, having duly considered the subject referred, have now the honor to present to your Honorable House such Additional Standing Rules and Orders as, in their opinion, ought to be adopted for the orderly conduct of the Business of your Honorable House.

JAMES HENRY YOUNG,  
Chairman.

*Mr. Speaker's Room,  
Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 13th May, 1887.*

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

"(1.) No motion for the adjournment of the House shall be entertained, except for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, the subject of which shall be first stated to the Speaker in writing, and when the motion is proposed 'That this House do now adjourn,' or any motion which the Speaker shall consider of like character, such motion shall be openly proposed without any words from the mover in support, and shall only be proceeded with on five other Members rising in their places to support it; and, if so proposed and supported, the mover shall not exceed one hour in speaking in support of such motion, and any other Member speaking to such motion, or the mover in reply, shall not exceed twenty minutes, and every Member making or speaking

" to

“ to any such motion shall confine himself to the one subject in respect to which  
 “ the motion has been made. And no second motion for the adjournment of the  
 “ House shall be made on the same day, except by the consent of the House obtained  
 “ by the Speaker, without debate: Provided that this Standing Order shall not apply  
 “ to the usual motion of adjournment by a Member of the Government to terminate  
 “ the Sittings of the House.

“ (2.) No debate shall be allowed on the Order of the Day for the House to  
 “ resolve itself into Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, and no amendment or  
 “ contingent motion shall be entertained on any such Order without the leave of the  
 “ House, no debate being allowed upon the motion for such leave, except a state-  
 “ ment of the subject matter of the intended motion, limited to ten minutes.

“ (3.) In Committee of Supply or Ways and Means, or in Committee of the  
 “ Whole on any Bill or Resolution; no Member shall make any motion for the Chairman  
 “ to leave the Chair, which by the ruling of the Chairman without debate shall  
 “ be held to be of an obstructive character or not consistent with the regular and  
 “ orderly conduct of the business of the Committee.

“ (4.) The Speaker or the Chairman of Committees may call the attention of  
 “ the House or the Committee, as the case may be, to continued irrelevance or tedious  
 “ repetition on the part of a Member, and may direct such Member to discontinue  
 “ his speech: Provided that the Member so directed shall have the right to require  
 “ the Speaker or Chairman, as the case may be, to put the Question that he be  
 “ further heard, and such Question shall be put without debate.

“ (5.) At any time during the proceedings of the House, or during the  
 “ proceedings of a Committee of the Whole, any Member may move without debate  
 “ ‘That the question be now put’; and such motion shall then be put without debate,  
 “ but shall not be decided in the affirmative unless by a vote of at least forty Members  
 “ in favour thereof, and if such motion be carried, the Speaker, or the Chairman of  
 “ Committees, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the Question to the vote.”

1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PARLIAMENTARY "HANSARD";

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
12 July, 1887.

---

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 43. THURSDAY, 9 JUNE, 1887.

12. PARLIAMENTARY "HANSARD" :—Mr. Carruthers moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the expediency, probable cost, and best means of printing, publishing, and circulating a daily issue of *Hansard*.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Burns, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Garland, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Ewing, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Henson, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.  
Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 61. TUESDAY, 12 JULY, 1887.

12. PARLIAMENTARY "HANSARD" :—Mr. Carruthers, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 9th June, 1887, together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
- 

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1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

PARLIAMENTARY "HANSARD."

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REPORT.

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed on the 9th June, 1887,—“with power to send for persons and papers to inquire into and report upon the expediency, probable cost, and best means of printing, publishing, and circulating a daily issue of *Hansard*,”—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List\* \*See List, p. 5 (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), find:—

1. That it is expedient to print, publish, and circulate a daily issue of *Hansard*.
2. That the probable cost of so doing by the means hereinafter mentioned will be £6,500 per annum, from which must, however, be deducted the amount now expended in printing the weekly and sessional volumes at the Government Printing Office.
3. That the best means of effecting the above will be by calling for tenders from proprietors of daily newspapers published in Sydney, and making a contract with some tenderer for printing, publishing, and circulating such daily issue of *Hansard*.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 12th July, 1887.

J. H. CARRUTHERS,  
Chairman.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 24 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ewing, | Mr. Henson.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers, | Mr. Lyne,  
Mr. Henson, | Mr. Ewing.

Mr. Carruthers called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.  
Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Charles Robinson, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Three o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Henson, | Mr. Lyne,  
Mr. Tonkin.

Charles Robinson, Esq. (*Principal Shorthand Writer*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in Report from Principal Shorthand Writer on Parliamentary *Hansard*; also Report from Select Committee of Victorian Parliament upon the establishment of a Daily *Hansard*,—which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices A 1 and 2.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That M. J. Hammond, Esq., and Charles Potter, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at Three o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 1 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Ewing, | Mr. Henson.

Mark John Hammond, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in specimen page of Daily *Hansard*,—which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix B.*)

Witness withdrew.

Charles Potter, Esq. (*Government Printer*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mark John Hammond, Esq., further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Samuel Cook, Esq., and Watkin Wynne, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Three o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Henson, | Mr. Ewing,  
Mr. Lyne.

Samuel Cook, Esq. (*Sydney Morning Herald* Office), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Watkin Wynne, Esq. (*Sydney Daily Telegraph* Office), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That E. W. O'Sullivan, Esq., M.L.A., be requested to give evidence next meeting.

Adjourned to To-morrow, at Three o'clock.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 6 JULY, 1887.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 7 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers, | Mr. Ewing.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 12 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Carruthers in the Chair.

Mr. Dibbs, | Mr. Lyne,  
Mr. Garland.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

—put. Motion made (*Mr. Dibbs*) and Question,—That the Draft Report be the Report of the Committee,  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

Mr. Dibbs,  
Mr. Lyne.

No, 1.

Mr. Garland.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative; Chairman to report to the House.

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1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PARLIAMENTARY "HANSARD."

WEDNESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

MR. CARRUTHERS,  
MR. LYNE,

MR. HENSON,  
MR. TONKIN.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Robinson, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you the principal short-hand writer? Yes.
2. Are you aware that this Committee is formed to make inquiries as to the expediency, probable cost, and best practicable means of publishing and circulating a daily issue of *Hansard*? Yes.
3. Do you think the present reporting staff at your disposal would be sufficient to meet the requirements of a daily issue of *Hansard*? Certainly not.
4. In what way would you have to increase it? I estimate that with a staff of seven additional reporters I should be in a position to issue a daily *Hansard* of the same length as is now published weekly, and completing reports up to midnight of each day.
5. What would be the extra cost in making the necessary alterations? Last year I was invited by the Clerk of Parliaments to look into this matter for the information of Mr. President and Mr. Speaker. I considered it, and I estimated that seven additional reporters would be required, at a salary of £350 per annum, making in all £2,450; that would be the additional cost for reporting.
6. Do you hand in the report that you then drew up? Yes. [*Vide Appendix A. 1.*]
7. What means suggest themselves to you for making this a practical scheme? I have seen four modes suggested for publishing a daily *Hansard*, but only two of them appear to me practicable. I have discussed, in the report now handed in, two of the suggested plans, neither of which I think is advisable. One of these was that the debates should be reported as at present, and that the Government Printer should forward proof-slips hourly in the course of the night to the various newspapers, allowing them to publish or not as they pleased. That, for reasons which I have given at length, I think inexpedient; I think it would fail. Another plan I have seen proposed is that the Government Printer should publish the *Hansard* daily, and either give it or sell it to the newspapers as a supplement. That I think would also fail, for reasons which I have mentioned. Papers like the *Daily Telegraph*, sold at 1d., are practically given away, and it does not seem likely that they would buy the Debates Supplement at any price. A third plan which occurs to me, is, that the Government might publish *Hansard* as a daily newspaper, combining it with the *Government Gazette*, and say the Votes and Proceedings, published in the morning. That would have this advantage, that it would reach the country newspapers in the remotest parts of the colony within twenty-four hours of publication, so that it would be always in time for the editor of any country newspaper to extract the speeches of the local members which were of special interest in the particular district, and it might be in the option of any honorable member to obtain any number of copies and forward them quickly while they were of interest to any of his constituents. If the *Hansard* were published as a newspaper it would be forwarded post free, but when *Hansard* is distributed as a present through

C. Robinson,  
Esq.

29 June, 1887.

C. Robinson,  
Esq.

29 June, 1887.

through the post the charge for postage is an expensive item. At the Government Printing Office a staff of compositors are kept each night to print the Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly, and the Minutes of the Legislative Council. These are issued, I may say, pretty much as a morning paper at present.

8. *Mr. Lyne.*] How are they issued? There is a proof copy issued at nine o'clock in the morning. If the staff I refer to were amalgamated with the *Hansard* printing staff, and the *Government Gazette* were also combined, there should be a great economy in the publication of the three works now carried on. By putting all through the machines at one time you might get the whole publication at a lessened cost, but I do not see that you would get any very large circulation. The only plan which occurs to me, by means of which you would obtain a large circulation, would be to invite the newspapers to tender for the printing and publication of the *Hansard* reports. The newspapers alone have the agencies of distribution.

9. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Then you would have no Government *Hansard* at all, it would be entirely in the hands of the newspaper which obtained the contract? No. The plan I suggest is for printing and circulating the *Hansard*. The *Hansard* would still be prepared by the official staff directly responsible to Parliament. The contracting printer would simply have to receive "copy" or manuscript from the Government reporters. He would print it as a supplement, or incorporate it in his paper, as might be most convenient to him, and circulate it with the paper.

10. Would the Government print the *Hansard*, and then give it as a supplement to the newspaper? That has been suggested, but I think that as a matter of fact it would fail. For example, the three newspapers in Sydney might desire to have this publication. The Government Printing Office would have to be enlarged to provide room for the machinery required. You might very likely want to print 100,000 copies. After the Government had gone to the expense of enlarging the premises and obtaining necessary machinery the newspapers might turn round and say "we will not take the *Hansard*." The only practicable plan that occurs to me, is that *Hansard* should be reported as at present, but instead of my sending the manuscript down to the Government Printer I should send it to the newspaper printer who might have the contract—to the *Herald*, or the *Daily Telegraph*, for example. I should send the "copy" down as fast as it was written, and then the newspaper proprietor would print it at so much per column, and charge for the printing paper at the rate of so much per supplement, according to the number of thousand copies circulated.

11. Could the compositor take the report from your short-hand, would you not have to send down a translator? No. We now have to transcribe our short-hand notes for the Government Printer.

12. *Chairman.*] Would it be part of the scheme to have the reports always up to midnight? Yes. I think in all probability unless you did that, no newspaper would tender for printing *Hansard*. Any scheme of that kind, seems to me, to make it necessary that the printer should have absolute control over the space in his own paper, that he should be at liberty to publish the Parliamentary Report altogether as a supplement, or in the column of his paper, according to the demands upon his space, which vary from day to day; and if the whole of the report could not be put into a four-page supplement—which would be a thing of rare occurrence—he ought to have the option of holding the balance over until the next day. As a matter of fact, a portion of the Victorian "*Debates*" is nearly always held over.

13. How would you manage about sending "copy" to the newspapers? Within an hour after the House met the printer could take "copy" all the night; we would send it to him as quickly as he required it.

14. Would you require any further accommodation in the House? Not more than could be easily provided.

15. Would you require any accommodation in the newspaper office? None whatever.

16. The only increase then would be the increase of the reporting staff? Yes.

17. *Mr. Henson.*] How many reporters have you at present? Six besides myself.

18. Would you require seven more reporters? Yes. I suggest that the staff should number fourteen altogether. There has been a proposal made in Victoria to publish a daily *Hansard*. There it was computed that ten, eleven, or twelve reporters would be sufficient. As an explanation of my suggestion, that here there should be fourteen reporters, I desire to inform the Committee that my staff have to report all the Select Committees of Parliament and Government Commissions. I may mention that since this session began on the 8th March, we have attended ninety-four meetings of Select Committees and Government boards. The *Hansard* reporters in Victoria confine their labours to *Hansard* alone. Parliament there sits only three days a week, and the Legislative Assembly almost invariably rises about eleven o'clock. As a matter of fact, their work is not nearly so heavy as our work is. In addition to the *Hansard* Staff in Victoria, there is a Government Shorthand-writers' Department for reporting Select Committees and Commissions, which is maintained at an annual cost of £2,668. The cost of the *Hansard* Staff in Victoria is £2,250, so that the total cost of the Shorthand-writing Department there is £4,918. I produce an average specimen copy of the Victorian weekly *Hansard*, and also an average specimen of our weekly *Hansard*, and it will be seen that our copy of *Hansard* is about one-third the larger. Since this Committee was appointed I have endeavoured to ascertain the amount of work done in connection with the various Australian *Hansard* Staffs. I find that the aggregate number of pages contained in the official reports of the Parliamentary Debates of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, for the years 1880 to 1886 inclusive, is as follows:—New South Wales (which includes only two months of 1879), 24,263 pages; Victoria (which includes the whole of 1879, and is printed in the same size type), 19,644 pages; South Australia (printed in nonpareil), 6,211 pages; and Queensland (printed in minion), 10,250 pages. The New South Wales Report is thus larger than that of Victoria by 4,619 pages, and it exceeds that of South Australia by 18,053 pages, and of Queensland by 14,013 pages. Bearing these facts in mind, the Committee will, I hope, see that I could not do this amount of additional work, together with the Committees and Commissions, with the same staff as is proposed in Victoria for their daily *Hansard*.

19. *Mr. Lyne.*] I would like to know, taking all things into account, with the length of the reports as they are now, how much do you consider the extra cost would be? £2,450 for reporting.

20. What is the cost at present? The cost of reporting the debates and the proceedings of Select Committees and Commissions, which are all combined, and which would be still combined under the proposed arrangement, is £4,500.

21. Then in round numbers the amount required for the reporting staff would be £7,000? Yes.

22. You stated just now that you thought a good method would be for the *Hansard* Staff to report the debates and supply a copy to the newspaper or newspapers to print and circulate? Yes, to any newspaper which might have the contract for printing.

23. Do you think that that would be a wise course, considering that it would be advisable to circulate the reports in each of the leading newspapers? I do not very well see how you could get more than one paper to contract for the printing and circulating.

C. Robinson,  
Esq.

29 June, 1887.

24. That is the point upon which I want to get some information? I do not myself think that if you printed the reports at the Government Printing Office, and gave them to the newspapers for nothing, that they would circulate them for you.

25. You made another suggestion just now, that there should be an amalgamation of several of the staffs now existing in the Government Printing Office, concentrating them into one staff so that the Government might print the paper every morning? I think that might be done quite as cheaply, if not more cheaply, than is done at present.

26. Do you think if that were done, and the publication you speak of were handed to the various newspapers, they would issue that report instead of keeping up their present staffs in the House? No; for this among other reasons, any such publication as that would not be produced probably before 5 o'clock in the morning. The newspapers go to press at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. *The Daily Telegraph* goes to press, I believe, at 2 o'clock so as to catch the southern mail train. *The Herald*, I believe, goes to press at 3 o'clock. That is my principal reason for saying that the report should be given to the newspaper, not later than midnight, which obtains the contract for printing, so as to fit in with their arrangements for early publication.

27. What would prevent the Government report coming out at the same time as the newspapers issue their morning papers if you gave in your "copy" not later than 12 o'clock or 11 o'clock, as the case might be, with the newspapers? To do that the Government would have to go to a much larger expense for printing appliances, and have a larger staff of compositors. Newspapers have very large staffs for the production of rapid work. Then there would be a delay after every publication was completed at the Government Printing Office, because the copies would have to be carried to the newspaper offices and placed as insets or supplements; that would involve considerable delay.

28. If the Government undertook to print the daily *Hansard* at the Government Printing Office, would that entail any large expenditure for additional machinery beyond what they have at present? I think it would be necessary to purchase one or more rapid printing machines. The Government Printer can give you any information on that point with more authority than I can.

29. *Chairman.*] Are you acquainted with the method of issuing the daily *Hansard* in Queensland? Yes; I have dealt with that subject fully in the report already handed in. They close their reports, as a rule, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. *The Brisbane Courier* (which is the morning paper) has given up circulating the official reports.

30. Do you propose to allow the newspaper proprietors to use any spare space in the sheet containing the daily *Hansard* with advertisements? Yes. In the event of any paper tendering for the publication of *Hansard*, I would allow the proprietor to publish either a two-page supplement or a four-page supplement, as he might find the length of the report required, and if there were any vacant space on a part of the supplement it would be at the option of the proprietor to fill it up with his advertisements or news. I think it would be desirable that the tender should be for the price of composition at so much per thousand, and so much for the paper of the supplement. The advantage of that arrangement would be that the newspaper proprietor would incur no risk. The thing would be in no sense a speculation to him, and the Government would only pay the actual cost of the work performed. The Government Printer would also be able, by merely measuring the length of the report and ascertaining the quantity of printing paper used, to check the contractor's bill, and there would be no opening for any dispute between them.

31. Would you also publish in that report notices of motion for the next day? If you were to issue it as a Government publication I think that would be a desirable plan.

32. Could not that also be given as "copy" to the newspaper proprietor if the work were done by tender? It could be done in that way; but the width of the newspaper or *Hansard* column would not coincide with that of Votes and Proceedings column, so that there would be no economy. It would be very desirable to do it as a matter of news.

33. Would not that save the trouble of having the notices of motion and business papers printed at the Government Printing Office? I think Members of the House would still like to have the Votes made up for them in their present shape, but that could be done afterwards, and the width of the Notices column could be adjusted with that view.

34. Are there not about three copies of the Notices printed every day? Yes; I understand that there is first a proof which Members get in the morning, then there is a revise which Members receive in the afternoon, and there is the third copy for official record.

35. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Would you have as much confidence in the report if it were published in the newspapers, as you suggest, as you have at present? So far as the substantial accuracy of the report was concerned that would entirely depend on the reporters; but it is by no means improbable that the type set up in the newspaper printing office, late at night, very rapidly, might be less carefully set up than it would be at the Government Printing Office, where work can be done with greater care, and a stricter sense of responsibility. However, such inaccuracies as these would be simply typographical errors, and would not really detract from the value of the report. I further assume that this publication in the newspaper press would be regarded as a proof. Members in the course of the day would have an opportunity of correcting their speeches, and after they were revised, the final record would be struck off as at present.

36. *Mr. Lyne.*] It would simply be cut up and bound? No. What I think it would be expedient to do is this. It should be a condition of the contract, the newspaper having been published, that the printer should forward the type to the Government Printing Office, where it would then be put into pages for the volumes as is now published. The first publication would take place exactly under the same conditions as the newspaper reports; but the next morning each reporter would be required to revise that portion of the report which he had written over night. I should also revise the whole report and apply the various checks which I have instituted to ensure accuracy in the reports as they are now published. My present staff work so well together that the corrections are comparatively few; but whether few or many in the case of the proposed daily publication, I think that the making of them, together with the compilation of the matter into pages, and binding of the volumes, would be better done at the Government Printing Office. Such work as paging and bookbinding is foreign to the ordinary scope of newspaper work. If corrections for the final publication were made by the contracting newspaper they ought to be done as part of the original contract for a specified sum. If made the subject of calculation they might give rise to much dispute. If this view were adopted it would be expedient to provide that the Government Printer should be allowed to retain possession of the type for say forty-eight hours.

37.

C. Robinson,  
Esq.  
29 June, 1887.

37. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Have you any idea what the newspapers would charge for the issue of a *Hansard* in the form you speak of? No; I have made no inquiry, but as a matter of fact, the price the papers pay for the composition of the type is somewhat less than that which I understand is paid at the Government Printing Office; therefore the actual cost of composition ought to be less than it is at present. Then there is also the reduction in the number of reporters which the newspaper would require, that would be some saving. Take the *Herald* for example, I suppose that some weeks they expend from £20 to £30 in composing their Parliamentary debates report; that is exclusive of the cost of reporting. Such expense would be saved to the newspaper which contracted for the work, and it should make some difference in their tender; but against that you would have the extra expense of paper for the large number of copies that would be printed. For example, at the present time I do not suppose that there are more than 400 or 500 copies of *Hansard* printed, but if you printed 20,000 or 30,000 newspaper supplements the cost of the printing paper required would be so much in addition. What that cost would be I cannot say. The Government Printer would be able to tell you.

38. You cannot give us an estimate of the additional expense beyond the fact that seven additional reporters would be required? Yes, that would be a certain expense, but I think it extremely probable that the type setting expenses would be less if the work were done by a newspaper contractor than they are at present, and the cost of the paper is a matter you could easily ascertain.

39. *Mr. Lyne.*] Are you aware that the *Hansard* Committee in Victoria, which inquired into the subject of an issue of a daily *Hansard*, received a tender from a Melbourne newspaper to print and circulate a daily *Hansard*? Yes; the *Age* newspaper in Victoria tendered to print and circulate 66,000 copies of the complete report of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament as furnished by the *Hansard* reporters for a period of six years, at £6,984 2s. 9d. per annum.

40. Is this that report? Yes. [*Appendix A 2.*]

41. If it would cost £7,000 there, would it cost us from £10,000 to £11,000 per annum? On the plan I suggest it ought not to cost so much.

42. What plan do they propose? They take it as a speculation. They say in effect, we will do the whole work for a lump sum.

43. Does that include the reporting as well? No, simply the printing. The plan I suggest is that the tender should be on the basis of so much per column, and at so much per ream for the printing paper used in the supplements.

44. By that means you think the cost would be much less than if the tender were a speculative one? Yes; there are occasions when the House sits only a couple of hours. On those occasions the newspaper would very likely find it convenient to put the report in its ordinary columns. If the House sat for a longer time any extra expense arising out of the lengthy report would always be covered by the tender. The plan I suggest would give the newspaper proprietor full control over his own paper, and would protect him against risk. It also gives the Government the advantage of having to pay only for work actually done.

45. You think that this is a speculative tender on the part of the *Age*, and the reasonable deduction is that they have gone outside of what might be called the extreme limit? Yes, I think so.

46. Under your suggestion, it would simply mean that the newspaper proprietor should be paid for work done? Yes; and he would incur no risk.

47. From any conversations you may have had with newspaper proprietors here do you think they are in favour of the course suggested, and would they be likely to tender? I have not had any conversation with any of the newspaper proprietors, or any one else on the subject. It is a matter which I have not considered, except officially, since the Committee was appointed.

48. *Chairman.*] Have you ever compared the reports of the newspapers with the official reports of *Hansard*? I have done so occasionally in point of length.

49. Have you read them occasionally? I cannot say that I have read them with very much care. My own work occupies so much of my time that I have not paid much attention to the newspaper reports.

50. Have you ever had complaints from members or references made to you for the purpose of correcting misreports in the newspapers? Members have sometimes applied to me for proofs of their speeches to send to the country papers, and they have mentioned incidentally that their observations have not been reported in the press at all. For example, if I remember rightly, Mr. George Day on one occasion moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the question of phylloxera, which was of great importance to a vine-growing district like his own. A debate took place on this subject on Friday night, when probably the press had great demands upon their space for advertisements, and so the debate was practically omitted. I have had several cases of that kind, but I have no knowledge myself as to their merits.

51. Has it not been brought under your notice that sometimes the press reports are absolutely in contradiction to the official *Hansard* reports in certain cases? It is quite possible such contradiction may occur. Cases of this kind have occurred, in the Legislative Council particularly; I will mention one or two examples. When the Stamp Duties Bill was being discussed in the other House, there was almost a deadlock in the session 1879-80 between the two Houses, and it was a matter of very great interest. Sir Saul Samuel represented Sir Henry Parkes' Government in the Council. Mr. Dalley made a speech of great length against the policy of the Government. It was reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* to the extent of about two columns. Sir Saul Samuel then replied at considerable length, but his reply was not given at all in the *Herald*, and he came to me and asked me for proofs of his speech, with the intention, as he said, of trying to get that paper to publish them. Many cases of that kind have occurred. More recently I have heard complaints of this nature from members. When a discussion took place on the question of the annexation of the New Hebrides, Mr. Dalley spoke at great length on one side of the question, and the present Chief Justice, then Mr. Darley, spoke at great length on the other side, but Mr. Darley's friends complained that his speech was not reported. I have heard complaints of that kind officially, but I have little knowledge as to the character of the press reports except from what I hear.

52. Were not you connected with the press for a considerable period? Yes, for some twenty years.

53. Was it not your experience that the Parliamentary reports are apt to be sacrificed to the general intelligence that a newspaper is bound to put before its readers? Yes. I think that a newspaper proprietor judges the importance of subjects from an entirely different standpoint to that of a member of Parliament. He considers what is the most interesting matter for the day. For instance, take the accident that occurred on Jubilee day at the Hawkesbury. Had that occurred when the House was sitting a newspaper proprietor would naturally give more prominence to that accident than he would to an

an ordinary Parliamentary debate. First of all, the manager would have to detach his reporters from the gallery to collect the information, and then he would have to provide space for the purpose of giving the information. He would certainly not leave out advertisements, and the Parliamentary report, being the most squeezable thing to his hand, would probably be abridged. When there was only one morning newspaper I have frequently known the report of proceedings in Parliament on a Friday to be kept over until the following Monday.

C. Robinson,  
Esq.  
29 June, 1887.

54. *Mr. Tonkin.*] Do you not think that if any one newspaper proprietor in Sydney contracted to publish this daily *Hansard* it would prevent the other papers to a great extent from reporting Parliamentary proceedings at all as they do at present? I think if one daily paper were to get the contract it would put the other daily papers on their mettle, and the competition would induce better reporting.

55. Do you think that newspapers which were not paid at all would enter into competition with a paper that was receiving payment for what they were doing in the same line of business? I think so. They might not compete in point of length, but I think there would be more careful supervision. I do not think it would deteriorate the present quality of the newspaper reports.

56. *Chairman.*] In your experience have you not noticed a certain amount of bias in reports given by the press? I cannot say that I have. If unfairness does exist, I am satisfied that it is the result of accident, inadvertence, or inattention, and certainly not the result of instructions from the proprietors or the managers.

57. What were the conditions of the tender received in Victoria for the publication of a daily *Hansard*? The tender of the *Age* newspaper was for a period of six years. Considering that a newspaper would have to buy special and costly machinery and plant, and would perhaps have to enlarge its premises, the tender should be for a period of ten years. You would probably get the work done more cheaply by having the contract run for a longer term.

58. *Mr. Henson.*] Would the fact of our having a larger number of members in our House, and the later hours that we keep, make our publication more expensive than the Melbourne daily *Hansard*? Yes. Our reports are about a thousand pages longer per session than the Melbourne reports. With regard to the number of reporters required to produce such reports as the Committee have in view I should like to mention that the American Bureau of Education gives the number of shorthand writers employed in different countries, and I find that in the Argentine Republic they have ten for each House, in Belgium they have twelve reporters, in Denmark fifteen reporters and six revisers, in Hungary they have fifteen reporters, in Italy they have thirteen reporters and six revisers, and in Spain they have fourteen for the daily *Hansard*.

59. How many members are there in those parliaments that you refer to? I do not know, but that is not material because only one member can speak at a time, and therefore the main question to be considered is the length of hours of sitting. On the question of the length of hours of sitting I should like to give some information. The only two parliaments that I have been able to compare in point of duration of sittings are Queensland and New South Wales. During the period of six years, 1880-1886, for which I have made comparison as to the length of the reports, I find that the New South Wales Assembly sat 4,359 hours 53 minutes, and the Queensland Assembly sat for 3,159 hours 31 minutes, so that our Assembly sat 1,200 hours 27 minutes more than the Queensland Assembly. During the same period the New South Wales Assembly sat 477 hours after midnight, while the Queensland Parliament only sat 38 hours after midnight, so that we sat 428 hours after midnight more than the Queensland Parliament did, and that is a very severe strain so far as our reporters are concerned. For two whole sessions the Queensland Parliament did not sit after midnight at all, and for one session they sat only 5 minutes after midnight, in another only 10 minutes, and in another session they only sat 1 hour 5 minutes after midnight. In Queensland they have ten reporters, so that the severity of the work is very great so far as we are concerned. Not only have we more work to do, but also a shorter time in which to do it. When a man who works at a sedentary occupation does not get to bed until three or four o'clock in the morning, refreshing sleep is almost out of the question. During the long Parliamentary Sessions here, we have had a terribly hard fight at times to pull through to the end of the week.

FRIDAY, 1 JULY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. HENSON,

MR. EWING.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mark Joseph Hammond, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

60. *Chairman.*] You were formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes.

61. I believe that you took a great interest in and made a number of inquiries respecting the proposed daily issue of *Hansard*? I did.

62. Did you ascertain the cost of issuing *Hansard* in its present form? Yes; it is £6,825 a year.

63. I believe that you had a proposal for the issue of a daily *Hansard*? Yes, I wrote a memorandum, and had it printed for the purpose of having it circulated among members in order to explain the proposal which I was about to make.

64. Did you inquire into the probable cost of carrying out that proposal? I estimated the annual cost of producing 1,000 copies daily, four days a week, for twenty-six weeks in the year, at a total of £9,279. The printing of 1,000 copies alone per day would be £17 7s., or £1,804 for the twenty-six weeks. The making-up into book form and binding the sessional volumes would cost £700. The reporting (including £2,450 extra, as estimated by the Principal Shorthand Writer) would have cost £6,775, making the total which I have given, or an excess over the present cost of £2,454; that is for a daily *Hansard* of 1,000 copies a day issued from the Government Printing Office.

M. J.  
Hammond,  
Esq.  
1 July, 1887.

65. *Mr. Henson.*] How came you to fix the number at 1,000? I am going to proceed further, and show what the extra cost would be for an additional number. I estimated the annual cost to produce 10,000 copies per day at £12,414. Supposing 9,000 copies were sold daily at a penny, that amount would be reduced by £3,950, making the actual cost £8,464, or an excess over the present cost of the weekly *Hansard* of £1,639. The memorandum to which I have just referred condenses in as few words as possible my ideas on this subject. I will read it for the information of the Committee:—

These figures are based on the estimate of the Government Printer.

"DAILY

## "DAILY HANSARD."

M. J.  
Hammond,  
Esq.

1 July, 1887.

PROPOSED that a daily *Parliamentary Hansard* be issued to the public from the Government Printing Office every morning after each sitting of Parliament, printed on foolscap-folio size paper, set in columns the same width as the present weekly *Hansard*, so as to admit of that form being continued as a weekly compilation of the daily issue to be subsequently published in book form as at present.

The daily issue to contain the report of the business of the first sitting in every week from the commencement of the sitting up to midnight, and to be laid on the Table of the House for the second day; the balance of the report left, from midnight up to the adjournment, together with the report of the second day's business up to midnight, to be laid on the Table for the third day's sitting; the balance of the report of the second day, from midnight up to the adjournment, together with the report of the third day's business from commencement of the sitting up to midnight, to be laid on the Table for the fourth day; the balance of the report of the third day, from midnight up to the adjournment, together with the report of the fourth day (Friday) as a whole, to be laid on the Table of the House included with the weekly issue for the first day's sitting of the ensuing week."

I produce a specimen copy of the sheet as I propose to issue it. [*Vide Appendix B.*] It would come out daily in this form, and then there would be a weekly issue as at present. It would be in the same type, and with the same width of columns, and would be bound up in sessional volumes as at present. It would simply amount to printing, say, last night's report, and issuing it by to-morrow afternoon when the House met, instead of allowing it to stand over for a week, as at present. The limitation as to the printing of the report up to midnight is necessary for the proper working of the publication at the printing office. There would be no necessity for a daily issue for the last sitting in the week, because it would be issued with the weekly publication.

66. Your idea seems to refer only to the issue of *Hansard* for the convenience of members of Parliament? Just so; but you see that I propose it should be printed in the morning, and if there was any demand for it it might be sold, and of course the greater the demand so in proportion would the cost lessen.

67. *Chairman.*] Are you not aware that the present issue for *Hansard* is unsaleable? Yes, quite unsaleable.

68. I suppose there is good reason for that? One reason is that the report of speeches, although perhaps very interesting next morning, after the debate has taken place, ceases to be interesting after a week. Something else takes possession of the public mind in the meantime. Speeches delivered four or five days ago cease to be of interest sufficient to induce people to purchase *Hansard*, especially at 2s. a copy.

69. *Mr. Ewing.*] Suppose you tried to sell Monday's *Herald* on the following Saturday you would have a poor show of doing so? Quite so. I believe that there is hardly a single copy of *Hansard* sold.

70. Are you aware of a proposal which has been made to circulate *Hansard* through the newspaper? I am aware that a proposal was made in Victoria to circulate *Hansard* there through the newspapers. That proposal has been made since I moved in Parliament to have a daily *Hansard* published in New South Wales.

71. Do you think that would be a better plan? I am certain if the idea had occurred to me before I made the proposal which I have stated, I should have proposed the one which has been recommended in Melbourne, as being more practical and more useful to the public, and I think less expensive.

72. It would get over the difficulty of circulation? It would get over that difficulty, and I think in all ways would be much more economical and beneficial. You see that I proposed that 10,000 copies a day should be printed and circulated. I looked upon that as better than no circulation at all. Further, I looked at the matter in this way; that if the public desired to get a report of last night's proceedings under my proposal it would be within their power to do so, whereas under the present system they cannot get the report until the interest in the event has probably ceased. Under the Victorian proposal *Hansard* would get a circulation of fifty or sixty thousand a day throughout the country wherever the newspaper circulated. That would be a great advantage over any other proposal that I have heard of.

73. What reason have you for believing that it would be wise and expedient to publish a daily *Hansard*? First, a very good reason is given frequently in Parliament. It is often urged that the debate on the Treasurer's financial statement should not proceed any further until members have had an opportunity of reading it and studying it. In almost all cases the debate on the financial statement has been adjourned in order to give members time to consider it after it has been printed. I have known instances in which *Hansard* has been published specially in order that members might have it to refer to, as giving a correct report of the financial statement. If this rule is good with regard to financial speeches, then I say it must also be good with regard to other important matters which come before Parliament. Again, you will have noticed that there are very rarely more than two-thirds of the members present. Members may be on their way to the House from the country, and when they arrive they are expected to take part in a debate which may have begun on the previous night. They have only a newspaper report to give them any information as to what has taken place in Parliament. The outcome of this is very frequently that speeches are made over and over again unconsciously by the members making them. Speeches are reiterated, and time wasted through members not knowing exactly what has taken place. In this respect I assume that the issue of a daily *Hansard* would undoubtedly prevent a lot of waste of time in the Assembly. In other cases, members who have been absent from the previous night's debate refrain from speaking for fear of repeating what has already been said when in reality the matter which they may have been possessed of has not been touched upon; in that case useful information is lost through want of a daily report.

74. *Mr. Henson.*] Then you think it would facilitate the business of Parliament? Yes.

75. *Chairman.*] In your experience have you found that newspapers do not report speeches after a certain hour—11 o'clock? The general impression in the House is that if a member desires to be fully reported he ought to speak before 11 o'clock. I think it is based on very good reason. The newspapers have to close their columns at an early hour in the morning in order to get their issue out in time, and it necessarily follows that a speech made early in the evening would have the best chance of being fully reported.

76. *Mr. Henson.*] During your parliamentary experience did you ever hear Members complain that they suffered in any way in their constituencies through their speeches not being reported? I have frequently heard members complain of the newspaper reports being too meagre and too limited to give any idea of what



what they said. I intended to refer to this point if I had an opportunity to speak on the question in Parliament, and for that purpose I took notice of one of my own speeches as reported in the *Herald* and contrasted it with the report in *Hansard*. I purposely took out a short speech which I made because in making long speeches you have no reason perhaps at a late hour to expect a full report from the newspapers, but I have selected a speech of a few minutes, a speech containing very solid matter. I thought that would be the best kind of speech to select in order to show that the Press do not fully report proceedings in Parliament, especially after a long sitting. I spoke on the Stamp Duties Bill in the Assembly on the 2nd July, 1886, and what I said is thus reported in *Hansard* :—

M. J.  
Hammond,  
Esq.  
1 July, 1887.

"Mr. Hammond was sorry the Premier should consider that the only question involved was one of revenue, and that in seeking to obtain revenue it was not necessary to proceed on principles of justice. The Schedule as it stood undoubtedly required amendment. First of all, estates of £5,000 were subject to a duty of £100; but if an estate was a penny under £5,000, it only had to pay £50; there being a jump of £50 consequent upon this difference of a penny. Then again, an estate of £25,000 had to pay £2,500, while another estate of a penny less only had to pay £2,000. Was it not possible to arrange a scale of duties on a more just plan than that? The proposed amendment remedied this injustice by making the scale a gradual one. The constitutional question was simply a herring drawn across the trail. One would imagine that we were living in times like those of 100 years ago, when battles were frequent between the King and the Commons. He believed that both Houses were doing the best they could in the interests of the country; and while willing to insist upon the constitutional rights of the House, he did not think we should refuse to entertain an amendment obviously based upon principles of justice, simply because of some supposed antagonism between the two Houses."

The *Herald*, which usually gives the most correct report of any of the newspapers, reported that speech in these words :—

"Mr. Hammond thought that the scale should be made more just, and that the amendment would do. The taxation would be on a gradual and equitable scale. He would support the amendment."

I maintain that the *Herald* report gives no idea of what was said. If these remarks had not been based on strict calculations to unravel the proposal before the House there could have been no objection to the speech being so condensed, but I maintain that my figures were such as would explain exactly the proposal of the then Premier. The argument that night was at a quarter past 11.

77. *Mr. Ewing.*] The *Herald* report only gives an idea of what your conclusion was? Yes, but I say that it does not give an idea to the public of what we found fault with; I may say that there are plenty of other samples quite equal to that.

78. *Chairman.*] Is that an exceptional circumstance, or a common one? Quite common. Some of the leading newspapers do not even give a line of Members' speeches; I do not speak thus as applying to myself particularly; I have noticed that this is a common thing, it is not an exceptional case at all.

79. *Mr. Henson.*] Referring again to the circulation of *Hansard* through the newspaper, have you thought whether it would be any advantage to the newspaper proprietor to have *Hansard* circulated in the way proposed? I do not think that the newspaper proprietors are favourable to *Hansard* at all in any shape or form; I think it is very likely that if you were to call for tenders for the printing and circulation of *Hansard* you would get tenders, but it would be through a spirit of competition between the newspapers rather than a desire to publish *Hansard*; I know that tenders have been called for the printing and circulation of *Hansard* in Victoria.

80. *Chairman.*] Did you make inquiries whether they have a daily *Hansard* in the other colonies? They have one in Queensland.

81. What about New Zealand? I believe that *Hansard* there is issued bi-weekly.

82. *Mr. Henson.*] You still think that the public would be benefited by having a daily *Hansard*? I think the public would be benefited very much by a daily *Hansard*. My reasons for saying so are these :— The whole form of our Government is supposed to be a representative one, and anything short of representing to the people the exact proceedings as they take place in Parliament must be a curtailment of that representation of the public. It may be argued, I know, that the publication of a daily *Hansard* would encourage long speeches in Parliament; that may be one view of it, but I take another view of it, that as it will encourage long speeches in some cases, in other cases it will check long speeches. I think that if the public are perfectly aware of the exact course which Members take in the Assembly, in some cases in wasting time and in making useless speeches, that under our form of representative Government the people themselves will have the remedy for any evil which exists at present. It is impossible for a newspaper, and I do not think it would be very judicious either if it were possible to do so, to publish every word that is uttered in Parliament. Although the columns of *Hansard* would not perhaps be embellished by some speeches, the report would convey to the public an idea of those who were doing actual earnest work in the House as against those who were simply wasting time. I think the outcome of that would be that the public themselves would act upon the remedy which they have within themselves, and perhaps give these people an opportunity to make their windy speeches in places where they cannot injure the public.

83. You think that there is a desire on the part of the public to have fuller reports of speeches in Parliament than are now published in the newspapers? Yes; I am satisfied that the public will raise no objection to having full and complete reports of the proceedings of Parliament. There can be nothing to object to.

84. *Chairman.*] Do you know what was the cause of the publication of a daily *Hansard* in Queensland? As far as I can glean from the reports of the Select Committees in Queensland and in Victoria the cause was for greater convenience in referring to debates as well as the inadequate, and sometimes partial reports of the press. You will find that stated in the reports of the Committees. The same reasons, I think, may be said to exist here.

Charles Potter, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined :—

85. *Chairman.*] You are the Government Printer? Yes.

86. I suppose you are aware that this is a committee constituted to inquire into the expediency of, and the probable cost of, printing, publishing, and circulating a daily issue of *Hansard*? I am.

C. Potter,  
Esq.

87. 1 July, 1887.

- C. Potter,  
Esq.  
1 July, 1887.
87. The information which the Committee desire from you is what is the cost of printing, binding, and distributing the present weekly *Hansard*? Last year it was nearly £4,000 for printing, binding, and everything. That was a long session. Of course the cost depends upon the length of the session. I have made an estimate of the probable cost of issuing *Hansard* daily to Members in the same way as they get the weekly publication now. I mean, that a daily *Hansard* might be delivered to Members by the time the House meets the next day. For a session of six months the cost would be £2,621.
88. *Mr. Ewing.*] How much would be the cost of the weekly *Hansard* for six months? I have not reckoned that.
89. *Chairman.*] Do you think that your office, as at present constituted, could undertake to print and issue *Hansard* in time for circulation in the daily papers? Oh, no. We could produce it in its present shape, and issue it daily, and the cost would be something under £1,000 additional for the session. You would then get four daily numbers, and a weekly number each week. That is the most practical suggestion that I can offer to the Committee. I have made a rough calculation of the cost of a daily *Hansard* of 40 pages of the present shape and the present type. Putting that into two pages of the *Herald* I estimate that 20,000 copies would cost £125 a week, or £3,250 for six months, but to produce that number in the Government Printing Office we should require a new set of machinery. We should want two fast rotary printing machines, and other things.
90. *Mr. Ewing.*] What would the machines cost? Between £4,000 and £5,000.
91. *Chairman.*] Have you made an allowance for a certain number to be supplied to the public? No, the estimate which I have just given is based on the presumption that *Hansard* would be circulated by a newspaper.
92. Suppose you supplied it at a penny a copy? I have not taken that into account.
93. Do you not think that something could be saved by binding with the daily issue of *Hansard* the business paper of the House for the day? I do not see that you could, and I do not think it would be so convenient as the present arrangement. There are three editions of Votes and Proceedings,—the proof edition, the revise edition, and a final edition for the volumes. The arrangement which you suggest would make things complex.
94. *Mr. Henson.*] Do you refer to the printing of the *Hansard* at your office, or would you simply furnish the newspapers with the "copy" for them to print it? I refer to printing it ourselves. We should not have room for the machinery in the present office, we should have to hire a building for it. We can set up the type in the present building, but there is no room for additional machinery.
95. *Mr. Ewing.*] Do you think that there would be a sale for the *Hansard* if it were printed at the Government Printing Office? I hardly think there would. We have only one subscriber for the present *Hansard*, and the average number of sales of copies is not more than twenty-five per session. The price of the weekly number is 2s. per single copy, and the subscription for it is two guineas per session.
96. Do you think that the interest in the debates is gone by the end of the week, or is it that people never care about what is said in the House? I fancy they get all the information they want from the newspapers. They would rather read a summary than wade through long speeches. That is my impression.
97. You do not think it is possible for a newspaper to be wilfully misleading? I do not think that they would do so. They might curtail their report to suit their own convenience.
98. But not to suit their political views? No.
99. You have never heard such an idea expressed? Never.
100. *Chairman.*] Have you considered the plan which has been suggested of printing *Hansard* at a newspaper office and circulating it as a supplement? I have heard of it. If you wish to have a large circulation I think that is the only method you can adopt. I was thinking that it might be distributed with the *Government Gazette*, but the circulation of that is very small. We print only 3,275 copies; of these we keep 150 for stock, which leaves 3,125 copies to be disposed of. We have only 495 subscribers to the *Gazette*. The balance of the issue is distributed amongst Government offices—to the Courts, pound-keepers, and so on, throughout the Colony. So you will see that *Hansard* cannot be brought within the reach of the public by the *Gazette*. I presume that you wish it to reach the public generally, and the *Gazette* would not do that.
101. *Mr. Ewing.*] You think that it could not reach the public at all through the Government Printing Office? We might sell it to the news agents, but what would be the use if they could not sell them.
102. You know that it is printed by private contract in other colonies? I am aware that tenders were called for the printing of it in Victoria, but I do not know whether it is printed there by private contract or not.
103. What would be the rent of the building which you say it would be necessary to have for the extra printing machinery? We should require only part of a building; I suppose we should get it for £250 a year.
104. Does your estimate include the cost of reporting? Oh, no. I tell you that you could have a daily *Hansard* on the table every day at an additional cost of something under £1,000, as far as the printing is concerned.
105. And members could get additional copies if they wanted them? Exactly.
106. *Mr. Henson.*] Do you think that a daily publication of *Hansard* for the public generally could be done cheaper by a newspaper than it could be done by the Printing Office? I think so, because the newspaper would save the expense of some reporters. It must be borne in mind that we should want it in book form after it has been printed in newspaper shape, and there might be some difficulty in that respect. Suppose the *Herald* took the contract for it, their measure is wider than ours is, and it would be too wide for our present paper; there would be too little margin left.
107. *Chairman.*] Have you any more information you can give to the Committee? I do not know that I have any more.

Mark John Hammond, Esq., recalled and further examined:—

- M. J.  
Hammond,  
Esq.  
1 July, 1887.
108. *Chairman.*] Having carefully considered this question, what do you think is best to be done in the matter? I think that the most practical way to publish a daily *Hansard* would be to invite tenders from private sources, giving them three months' notice. I feel certain that there would be competition amongst the newspapers for it. It might be published in sheet form, or even in pamphlet form, and circulated with the



the paper. I think an unbound and unstitched pamphlet would be the handiest way for the readers. The weekly issue and the sessional volumes could be made up from the same type. The binding might be done by the Government Printing Office. I think the whole thing might be done by private contract without much more expense. I think it would be economy to have the whole work done by private contract.

109. *Mr. Henson.*] You think it ought to be done independently of the Government Printing Office? Yes, the reporters could furnish their "copy" to the contractor, and he could then publish the report in the sheet, or, if it were desired, in the pamphlet form. The yearly volumes could be made up by the Government Printing Office as at present. I think that this is the cheapest and most practicable way of getting a daily *Hansard*, because I have heard it stated that the cost of a daily *Hansard*, supplied only to Parliament itself from the Government Printing Office, would be £6,000 a year. The tender price in Victoria for the circulation of 60,000 copies a day was only £6,000, which shows that the work can be done by private contract much more cheaply than it can be done at the Government Printing Office. I have given the question a good deal of study, and I say if you are to have a daily *Hansard* at all it must be circulated in connection with a newspaper.

M. J.  
Hammond,  
Esq.

1 July, 1887.

TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1887.

Present:—

MR. EWING, | MR. LYNE,  
MR. HENSON.

J. H. CARRUTHERS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Samuel Cook, Esq., was called in, sworn, and examined:—

110. *Chairman.*] Are you connected with the staff of the *Sydney Morning Herald*? Yes; I am a member of the editorial staff. S. Cook, Esq.

111. Are you aware that this Committee is appointed to inquire among other matters into the probable cost of publishing, issuing, and circulating with a newspaper a daily issue of *Hansard*? We wish to know if it is practicable to print at the newspaper office with which you are connected the reports of parliamentary proceedings furnished by the *Hansard* staff, say at midnight each night, so that the same might be issued with the daily issue of the *Herald*. It would be practicable; but I do not think that it would be entertained. 5 July, 1887.

112. Would you require any new machinery to enable the office to do the work? I think it is possible to do the work with the machinery at present in the office; but I do not think any proposal of the kind would be entertained by the proprietors.

113. If it were entertained, would the machinery you have at the present time be sufficient? I think there is enough machinery at present in the office to perform the work if it were intended to do it.

114. Suppose the proprietors of the *Herald* were willing or inclined to tender, what period do you think would be fair to fix as the term of the contract, so as to allow sufficient time to elapse to recoup the proprietors for any outlay in making provision for the publishing of *Hansard*? If any newspaper proprietor were inclined to tender, the term should be at least five years. I think a longer contract term would be likely to be as unsatisfactory in this Colony as it has proved in the Old Country. Some evidence was published by the Imperial Parliament about twelve months ago, showing that the Government there had suffered considerable loss by making contracts for a longer period, and the system of contracting there has recently undergone considerable change.

115. Suppose tenders were called for, and were accepted, what time would have to be allowed before the proprietors could be expected to commence the publication of the daily *Hansard* after the tender was accepted? That would depend upon a variety of circumstances. First, as to whether the business premises were sufficiently large to allow for the expansion; second, as to whether the plant of the office was in excess of the immediate requirements so as to be prepared for any emergency, such as the case of fire. It would also depend upon business arrangements to some extent.

116. Are there any special conditions that would have to be inserted in specifications to meet the general requirements of the newspaper office with respect to receiving the reports from the *Hansard* staff, and the size and number of the columns of the paper? It seems to me that if a newspaper were to undertake work of this kind it would resolve in the first place to give up its own reports, and would take the *Hansard* reports in lieu of them. The number of columns would depend of course upon the degree of fulness with which the reports were made. The House meets at half-past 4, it adjourns for half an hour for dinner, and then say that the proceedings last until 12, that would make seven hours. If the reports were taken with a fair degree of fulness they would average about twenty-two or twenty-three columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The speaking averages a little over three columns an hour of reportable matter. On the following day there would be, in addition to the seven hours reporting of that day, the reporting of the proceedings which took place on the previous day after midnight until the House rose. The House might sit until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and that would make an additional twelve columns, so that on the second day you would have not only the ordinary twenty-one columns reported from half-past 4 until 12; but you would have the additional twelve columns from an earlier period of the same day. That would make nearly thirty-three or thirty-four columns, or nearly six pages of the *Herald*.

117. Are you aware that in Melbourne a similar committee to this Committee sat and took evidence, and made a report to the Parliament of Victoria last year? Yes.

118. In their report it was recommended that the tender of the *Age* newspaper for printing and circulating 60,000 copies of a complete report of the proceedings of both Houses as furnished by the *Hansard* reporters, for a period of six years, at £6,984 2s. 9d. per annum be accepted. Are you in a position to give this Committee any information as to what the probable cost to this Government would be of printing and circulating, say the same number of copies as there are issues of the *Herald*, of a complete report of the proceedings of both Houses? I do not think any amount of money would induce the *Herald* proprietors to publish so long a report of the parliamentary proceedings.

119. In the reports furnished by the *Sydney Morning Herald* do you not necessarily condense the reports of the speeches of members? Yes. 120.

- S. Cook, Esq.  
5 July, 1887.
120. I suppose so far as you can speak of the matter you endeavour to give fairly the gist of what members say? Yes; if the subject is of public interest, but we regulate the parliamentary work on the assumption that the public want ideas, and not words, and that they want to obtain information as to what takes place in Parliament in a concise form, so as to save their time, and enable them to acquire that knowledge in the easiest and quickest possible way.
121. Is it not a rule that up to 11 o'clock at night your reports are much more extended than they are after that hour? It sometimes happens that they are so, but sometimes when matters of unusual importance arise I think you will find that the speeches are given at considerable length much later than that.
122. *Mr. Lyne.*] How many columns or pages of *Hansard* could you put into a column of the *Sydney Morning Herald*? I do not think that we could put more than two or two and a-half pages, but that is only a rough guess, as the type and measure are different.
123. I have just run over the number of pages in *Hansard*, and according to my calculation it would take about sixteen columns of the *Herald* per night to publish the *Hansard* report? I think it would take more than that. It would be necessary to say how many hours sitting were included.
124. I have taken the number of pages in a week, and I have divided it by four, that is in both Houses? Then if the House sat until midnight on each of those occasions the reports of *Hansard* must be more condensed than I was under the impression they are. I think that as a rule you will find that full reporting averages about three columns per hour.
125. I find that the *Hansard* reports average from thirty to forty pages per night, that would range up to about sixteen columns of the *Herald*? But on many occasions the House sits long after 12 o'clock.
126. That is exceptional. I have taken up two or three copies of *Hansard*, and it works out in the way I have stated? I presume you are aiming at a full report, not a condensed report.
127. I refer to a report such as we have here in *Hansard*. I am assuming that it would be transferred from the pages of *Hansard* to the *Herald*. The present *Hansard* report is a very full report. We find, in comparing our *Hansard* with the Victorian *Hansard*, that ours is about one-third longer? I think it is a great advantage to have the speeches condensed, because it saves the time of the public, and the reports are much more extensively read than would be the case if the reports were full.
128. Summing the whole thing up I suppose the case stands thus; if the proprietors of the *Herald* were disposed to take the printing of the *Hansard* from the Government they could do it? No doubt they could do it.
129. I presume you admit that they could do it as cheaply as the *Age* newspaper in Melbourne? I have no doubt about it.
130. *Mr. Henson.*] Do you think the public desire fuller reports of parliamentary proceedings than they now get in the newspapers? I am not aware that the public have expressed any desire of that kind.

Watkin Wynne, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

- W. Wynne, Esq.  
5 July, 1887.
131. *Chairman.*] Are you connected with the *Daily Telegraph*? Yes; I am the manager of the *Daily Telegraph*.
132. We desire information from you as to the practicability of printing, at a newspaper office, reports of the proceedings of Parliament furnished by the *Hansard* staff up to midnight, so that the same might be issued with the daily issue of a morning paper? It is certainly quite feasible—it could be done without difficulty. Whether the *Daily Telegraph* proprietors are willing to enter into such a contract I am not prepared to say; but it could be done.
133. In the event of tenders being invited from the newspaper offices for printing, would it be necessary for the proprietors to obtain fresh machinery to enable them to carry on the work? In our case the machinery is now used to its utmost extent, and it will soon be necessary for us to procure additional machinery for our ordinary business, so that if we were to print a daily *Hansard* we should certainly have to obtain additional machinery for that purpose also.
134. Would you require to have a reasonable time allowed to obtain such machinery if your tender were accepted? Yes; about nine months. The machinery would have to be built for the purpose. Machinery of this rapid description is not kept in stock, but has to be built for the purposes for which it is required.
135. What duration should be fixed, do you think, for the contract to enable you to get a fair return for the capital expended on machinery, and interest and profit on the investment and the work done? Five years at least.
136. Would it be necessary to make special conditions to meet the general requirements of your office in respect to receiving the reports from the *Hansard* staff, and as to the size and number of the columns of the paper? I think to work it conveniently, and to issue the official reports in sufficient time in the morning, it would be necessary to supply the copy complete not later than 1 o'clock. If the parliamentary reports close at twelve the *Hansard* staff would require to be sufficiently strong to complete the whole of their writing by 1 o'clock.
137. Would it be most convenient to issue the report as a supplement? Yes; except in cases where the House only sat for a very short time.
138. I suppose that, for the purpose of correcting speeches for the permanent record of *Hansard*, arrangements could easily be made with the Government Printer or somebody else to make the corrections? Arrangements could be made for making the necessary corrections without difficulty.
139. Can you give us any idea at present as to the probable cost of publishing *Hansard* through a newspaper office? It would depend upon the number of supplements issued. I should imagine that it would cost the Government about £5,000 a year to print and circulate the report in any Sydney newspaper.
140. What would be the number of copies issued by your paper? I am not at liberty to answer that question; but if a contract were made a guarantee could be given as to the number circulated, and means would be found of securing to the Government the issue of the number contracted for. I am not speaking of any one newspaper particularly when I say that it would cost £5,000 a year, I am speaking of what I think it would cost to circulate the reports with the average issue of any of the leading Sydney newspapers.
141. In your daily report of the proceedings of Parliament, have you necessarily to condense the speeches? We publish speeches on such subjects as appear to be of interest to our readers. We limit the reports of the proceedings to what we think our readers are most anxious for. Sometimes the speeches are taken fully when the subject appears to be one of great public interest.
- 142.

142. Are your reports mainly on matters which are of interest to the general body of your readers? Yes.
143. I suppose you are aware that there are many speeches delivered in the House which are of great interest to the constituencies of members, but which you do not report, as they are not of interest to the general body of subscribers? There are many speeches which would be of interest to persons in one locality that would not be of sufficient interest to the general public to report them fully in such a paper as ours.
144. You do not report fully matters of local importance? No. The construction of a court-house or public building in some town might be of vital importance to the people of that town; but it would not be of sufficient importance to publish at any great length in a newspaper circulating generally in the Colony.
145. *Mr. Lyne.*] I suppose you could publish the daily *Hansard* in your newspaper as conveniently, or nearly so, as the *Age* newspaper can? Yes; we could do so.
146. And I suppose at very little extra expense? Any extra expense would be caused by the difference of the price paid as wages in this Colony.
147. Have you machinery as complete as they have in the *Age* newspaper office? We have equal machinery, but not so much of it.
148. I suppose the best plan would be, if any morning paper circulated the *Hansard*, to receive the copy as it is written out during the sitting of the House? Yes; it would be essential to send in the copy in that way. That is the system adopted with all lengthy reports.
149. Do you think the best plan would be to call for tenders at per inch, or per column, or in a lump sum? I think the tenders should be called for a lump sum for a given period of say four months sitting, with so many days of sitting per week. Otherwise if the House sat for nine months in the year whoever took the contract would lose heavily upon the lump sum, and if the House only sat two months a year the contractor would gain heavily. I think there should be a certain minimum period fixed for the lump sum and the price per day added for sittings beyond that period.
150. Would it not be more satisfactory to the Government and to the newspaper proprietor to have the contract at so much per inch or per column, so that if you had long night sittings you would be paid proportionately? No; because the issue of the supplement would necessitate the issue of a certain number of additional pages, and whether the parliamentary proceedings filled the whole of these pages or only a part it would be necessary to complete them.
151. Do you think that in most cases it would be done by means of a supplement? Yes.
152. Do I understand you to mean that the cost of £5,000 would be the cost to the Government for printing and circulating the *Hansard* with the newspaper? Yes, for a minimum period of about four months, with five days sitting each week.
153. That would be in addition to the extra work required for the *Hansard* staff? Yes.
154. Do you know that the *Age* newspaper sent in a tender to do the work in Victoria? Yes.
155. Do you know that the amount of that tender was between £6,000 and £7,000 a year extra? Yes.
156. You are aware that a parliamentary Committee brought a report recommending that the tender of the *Age* newspaper should be accepted? Yes.
157. *Chairman.*] Assuming that your circulation is 50,000 per day, would you issue a supplement with every copy of your newspaper? Yes.

W. Wynne,  
Esq.  
5 July, 1887.

## APPENDIX.

[To Evidence of Charles Robinson, Esq.]

### A 1.

#### PARLIAMENTARY HANSARD.

(REPORT FROM PRINCIPAL SHORTHAND WRITER ON COST OF DAILY ISSUE.)

RETURN (*final*) to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, date 9th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—“A Report from the Government Printer, and also from the Chief Parliamentary Reporter, as to the cost of establishing and maintaining a daily issue of Parliamentary *Hansard*, similar, or otherwise, to that in use in Queensland.”

#### The Principal Shorthand Writer to The Clerk of the Parliaments.

Legislative Assembly Offices, Sydney, 11 June, 1886.

Sir, Parliamentary Debates—Daily reports of.

In attention to your memorandum of date June 4th, requesting me to furnish a report on the question of the publication of a daily issue of the debates in Parliament, for the information of the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council and the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, I beg to request that you will be so good as to submit the following observations for their consideration:—

The Parliaments of the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and the British Dependencies of Australasia make provision for the publication of an official record of their debates; that of Queensland is published daily, that of New Zealand bi-weekly, others weekly.

The debates of the Queensland Parliament have been published by the Government of that Colony since the year 1869. The Queensland *Hansard* had its origin in the distrust of the Queensland Parliament of the Brisbane press. The earlier records are full of the complaints of the alleged partiality of the conductors of the leading newspaper, and of the inaccuracy and insufficiency of their Parliamentary reports. On the 22nd December, 1870, the Legislative Assembly resolved,—

“That, having in view the partiality and unreliable reports of the Parliamentary debates appearing in the newspapers, this House is of opinion that steps should be taken to secure, for the information of the public, an authentic weekly publication of the reports of such debates.”

On the 19th July, 1872, the following resolutions were proposed in the same body:—

- “1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is highly desirable that the public should be supplied with a full and fair account of the proceedings of Parliament.
- “2. That, in the absence of a fairly conducted journal, it has become necessary to take steps to provide a correct report of Parliamentary debates.”

The first resolution was agreed to; the second, withdrawn.

When the daily publication of the debates was determined upon in 1874, it was confined to the reports of the Assembly, leaving the reports of the Council to be published at the end of the week. A Select Committee of the Council, appointed

to consider and report upon the "feasibility of issuing a more frequent or earlier publication of *Hansard* in connection with the proceedings of this House," reported on the 18th September, 1879, that—

"Your Committee are unanimously of opinion, more especially as affecting the current Session, that the proceedings of your honorable House, by medium of the daily press or otherwise, have not been nor are sufficiently made known to the public. Thus business of very grave import received your very earnest attention; bills more or less affecting all colonists—affecting our trade, industries, and institutions—have been largely discussed in their several stages, as well as amended in Committee, without the public outside receiving timely or hardly any information thereon, or being afforded a fair opportunity of legitimately, and it may be most usefully to your honorable House, expressing concurrence therewith or dissent therefrom."

I do not assume that ground for complaint by honorable members exists in regard to the newspapers of New South Wales on the score of partiality; but I think I am warranted in believing that a similar desire to promote the political education of the people, and to secure that full and accurate information concerning the business before Parliament should be quickly and widely promulgated, is the object proposed to be obtained by the earlier publication of the official record of the debates. Other uses of *Hansard* appear to be provided for by the weekly publication: thus, for example, the debates furnish material for the constitutional and political history of the Colony; the record which they contain of the rulings of Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, and of the circumstances on which they are based, forms an authoritative exposition of the law and custom of Parliament; they facilitate the preparation of measures for submission to Parliament, and the consideration of them where (as is the case with most large questions of policy) subjects are pending from session to session and from Parliament to Parliament; and they afford to honorable members the means of vindicating their conduct in cases where it may have been misrepresented, or where their votes and speeches may have been omitted or misunderstood by the Press. Since Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, on the 17th December, 1885, arranged for the publication of the debates at noon on Saturdays, and for their distribution through the Post-office, the reports have been placed in the hands of honorable members four days earlier than under the former routine; and they are delivered at the Schools of Arts and newspaper offices of all important towns in the Colony on the Monday following publication. They have thus been rendered available to honorable members who desire to inform themselves of the progress made in current legislation (more particularly of the amendments made in Bills in Committee), and to prepare for the business of the ensuing week; they are much more than formerly available for the use of journalists, and to the heads of the public Departments, whose duty it may be to give effect to the promises of Ministers (sometimes numerous on motions of adjournment) in regard to public works, the administration of justice, &c. The practice which obtains, of allowing an honorable member to obtain an early proof of the report of his speech for publication in the Press, might perhaps be extended, so as to apply to the whole of the debate in which it occurs. I do not see how it is possible by means of present appliances to go beyond this. I have good reason to believe that the New South Wales Parliamentary debates are now produced with greater promptness and regularity than that which obtains with regard to any other similar publication (Queensland alone excepted); and, in my judgment, the arrangements made for securing the accuracy of the reports and for preserving the independence of the record are superior to those which exist elsewhere.

If my inference, stated at the beginning of the last paragraph, be justified by the facts with regard to the weekly issue of the debates, it becomes important to consider how a wider circulation of a daily report is to be obtained. In this connection, as it appears to me, the co-operation of the Press is essential to success; for without it the reports would obtain very little additional circulation. It would, in fact, correspond somewhat with the circulation of the *Government Gazette* which is hung out at public pounds, police offices, and police stations. When the Reform Bill of 1831 was being discussed in the House of Commons, or when Sir John Robertson's Land Bills were before the Legislature here, Parliamentary debates, as a separate publication, would no doubt have been in great demand, as perhaps they would be in Great Britain while the Government of Ireland Bill is being debated at the present time. But in the progress of society many great public questions have become settled; and the telegraph now lays all civilised communities under tribute for news. Reports of Parliamentary debates do not always form the most important incidents in the day's news, and would not of themselves hold public attention. Judging from the experience of other Colonies as well as this, the demand for the debates as a separate publication would be so small as to be inappreciable.

The agencies for daily distribution (unless where the Post-office was available) would involve additional expenditure upon the public funds. In Queensland, Parliament was able to force *Hansard* into circulation despite the opposition of the *Courier*; but the position here is not similar, for the wealthy and enterprising journals, which publish a daily report of the debates in Parliament, are, by means of railroads and steamships, in touch of a population twenty-four times more numerous than the population of Brisbane in 1874. Their arrangements for reporting the debates are doubtless dictated by their views of the wishes of their subscribers, the pecuniary interests of the proprietors, and their perceptions of what may be due to the public interests involved. In presenting to their readers the history of the day, they no doubt seek to give to each event its due proportion; but room must be found for advertisements, for social and legal intelligence, foreign news, accounts of startling fires, shipwrecks, colliery explosions, earthquakes, &c. These demands upon their space vary from hour to hour, and they cannot always be anticipated. I have seen it suggested that Government should supply to the morning newspapers proofs of the official reports from the Government Printing Office, leaving it to the conductors of the Press to reproduce the report in their own type. It is not my duty to inquire whether the Press would be content to receive reports in this way, but I feel very confident that if it suited their purposes to do so, there would not be more extended Parliamentary reports than there are at the present time. I do not believe that the managers of the Press would be willing to mortgage their space for what they might regard as the prosaic matter of a Parliamentary debate, more particularly if they considered that the subject had been "thrashed out," however important to the country the issues involved might be. Unless the dearth of other intelligence left plenty of space on their hands, they would give the division and leave out the speeches. If, therefore, Parliament were to determine to supply proof slips of the official reports of the debates, I do not believe that the newspapers would accept them as a gift, if coupled with the condition that they must print them. To accept them on that condition would be to abandon to a very large extent the control of their important enterprises. If they accepted the reports at all, they would exercise their discretion in "cutting them down" to such proportions as suited their space, and in presenting them in such a form as they might judge to be most attractive to their readers. This abridgement would have to be done under circumstances of the greatest hurry, because the proofs from the Government Printing Office could not be supplied to the newspaper printer until at least one or two hours later than he could obtain the exact kind of report he wanted by the employment of his own staff. Inasmuch as it would be the duty of the official staff to write out their report in the order of debate with the fulness demanded by the intrinsic importance of the subject, and as it would be impossible for them to accommodate their duty to the varying requirements of different newspapers, I should fear there would be a state of chronic contention between the Government Printer and the Government reporters on the one hand, and the newspaper printers and the literary staffs on the other. The latter would sometimes be clamouring for details of an occurrence at midnight out of which to make a sensational article, while the former would be employed upon a part of the record which related to events two hours earlier, the report of which would not be a marketable commodity. Considerations such as these lead me to conclude that this method of publication would altogether fail to accomplish what is desired, and would be speedily disappointing.

The plan adopted in Brisbane is open to less objection; and, inasmuch as it has answered there, there may be some reason to expect that it might be successful here, so long as the Government gave the press the reports for (say) the cost of the paper upon which they were printed. The principal difficulty which occurs to me in connection with this form of distribution is based chiefly upon mechanical considerations. Morning newspapers "go to press" very early, (say) 3 o'clock, and it would therefore be necessary that the debates should be completed, put into type, corrected, printed, folded, and delivered in the newspaper offices at an hour which would enable the publishers to incorporate them as supplements. This would involve the purchase of rapid printing and folding machines, and the employment of an adequate staff of compositors and machinists. It does not concern me, nor is it necessary to inquire what the circulation of the Sydney morning papers is; but, for the sake of illustrating my meaning, I will assume that that of the *Sydney Morning Herald* is 25,000 copies, and that of the *Daily Telegraph* the same. It is obvious that the machining and folding appliances would have to be equal to the production of 50,000 copies at an hour when they could be received. If one paper only took the report, these appliances would be reduced by one-half. If there were any demand for the reports from the afternoon city newspapers, or from the conductors of the country press, that could easily be satisfied by the same appliances after the requirements of the morning papers had been met. If the number of copies required to be printed and folded could be ascertained, there would be no difficulty in stating within a few pounds the cost of the machines required. The circulation to be provided for would vary with that of the papers which took the Debates Supplement. If a number of the Debates were co-incident in time of publication with the intelligence of a wreck upon the coast, such as that of the *Ly-ee-Moon*, the demand for the daily

daily newspapers would probably be increased by from 20,000 to 30,000 copies, and the Debates Supplement might also obtain that additional publicity, unless the newspapers should choose to confine it to the regular subscribers, and not include it in the copies for casual sale. Inasmuch, however, as the newspapers treat with their agents pretty much upon the same principle as manufacturing firms treat with wholesale houses, I incline to the opinion that the machinery to be provided ought to be adequate to supply the maximum, and not simply the ordinary demand. As to the circulation of the Queensland *Hansard*, I cannot perhaps do better than present the information in the form in which I find it recorded in the evidence given by Mr. J. C. Beal before a Parliamentary Committee on the 30th July, 1879 :—

"By the Chairman.] Mr. Beal, you attend here as Government Printer? I do.

"The object of this Committee is to obtain information from you especially, as to the possibility of issuing a daily *Hansard* in connection with the Legislative Council. I may ask you the following questions :—What is the number of the daily *Hansard* of the Assembly printed now? 4,320 copies.

"By Mr. Hart.] Daily? Daily.

"By the Chairman.] Does your Department get payment for the circulation of any quantity of this paper? It does; to the extent for the present Session of £200 1s. That is the amount of revenue that we have received up to to-day.

"How far does that go towards paying the cost of the issue of *Hansard*? A very small way.

"State as clearly as you can, please, so that we can understand? When the *Hansard* was introduced, which I think you will remember, I gave a sliding scale of prices for from four pages up to eight pages demy folio; but that scale has never been carried out, in consequence of newspaper proprietors waiting upon the Colonial Secretary, who agreed to let them have a maximum quantity for the minimum price.

"When was that? The Session before last. The Session of 1877-8.

"And consequently you issued the *Hansard* to those newspapers upon the terms agreed to by the Government? Exactly so.

"Do you gain or lose by it? Lose by it, of course, as they get it now.

"Explain, if you please? The minimum price was for four pages—that was the least quantity—at 3s. 3d. per 100 copies. Now they get seven or eight, as much sometimes as ten pages, for the same price. In other words, it scarcely pays for the paper.

"What papers avail themselves of this subsidy? The *Courier*, the *Toowoomba Chronicle*, the *Darling Downs Gazette*, the *Rockhampton Morning Bulletin*, the *Rockhampton Morning Argus*, the *Cairns Advertiser*, and the *Port Douglas Gazette*. The two last go in for very small numbers.

"Do they take a stipulated number of each issue? Yes.

"State the number, each, please? It is scarcely fair, I think, to put that in evidence.

"Yes; you will have to give it too. I am prepared to give it if the Committee wish :—The *Courier*, 1,725; *Toowoomba Chronicle*, 675; *Darling Downs Gazette*, 450; *Rockhampton Bulletin*, 600; *Rockhampton Argus*, 300; *Cairns Advertiser*, 40; *Port Douglas Gazette*, 70."

The hour to which reports of the Debates could be published on the following morning depends chiefly on two considerations, namely, (1) the money which Parliament would appropriate for the service, and (2) the hour at which the newspapers would require the supplements. With the present staff of reporters (6), when only one House is sitting, I fix the length of first turns at five minutes, to bring all quickly into work; but with two Houses sitting, it becomes expedient to fix the time for note-taking at 20 minutes and 30 minutes. I have often had only two reporters to record the debates of one House, extending over from six to eight hours; and if they were occupied in relieving each other every five minutes, three or four hours of transcription-time would be lost, and the risk of errors greatly increased. The length of time required to transcribe varies from time to time according to the clearness of the speaker, the rate at which he speaks, and the extent to which he repeats himself. In many cases, it takes the most expert writers six hours to transcribe one hour's notes. With an adequate staff of reporters taking turns towards the close of the sitting of two minutes' duration, and a staff of compositors sufficient for the purpose, the daily report might be completed to within about an hour of the time fixed by the newspapers for the delivery of the supplements in their offices. It would, however, be a costly performance; and if the circulation of both the *Herald* and the *Telegraph* had to be provided for simultaneously, time would have to be allowed for stereotyping the forms before the machining could commence. A newspaper printer who expects a division at 4 o'clock in the morning can, if he thinks proper, keep his form open to receive it, and the report can be manipulated to suit his exact space; but not so the debates. The report which Parliament would expect from an official staff would have to be more than a mere skeleton of the proceedings, or a bare enumeration of the names of honorable members who might address the House. The importance of a speech does not depend upon the hour at which it is delivered, and I have frequently known speeches of great public importance delivered as late as 5 o'clock in the morning. To show what can be done, I may mention the system which obtains in the *Times* office. The reports are read, by means of a telephone, from the gallery at Parliament House into the ears of the compositors stationed at composing machines in Printing Office Square. The manager of the *Times* informs me that the machines set the type at a speed which frequently exceeds a column of the *Times* type, or 230 lines of "minion," per hour,—that is about half as fast again as a rapid penman could write. In a letter written on the 20th January, 1885, Mr. M'Donald states :—

"I have been more than twelve years perfecting our system of machine composing, and having succeeded, I hope to retain it as a distinctive feature of this office for my time at least. What it has cost so much time and effort to build up here could not be done easily elsewhere, and especially at such a distance, even with our best assistance."

The question, however, has to be dealt with not on the ground of what is possible—and it is conceivable that, given the requisite subdivision of labour and the *Times* composing machines, a speech may be put in type ten minutes after it is delivered,—but of what is practicable under existing circumstances. Judging of the question as a matter of probability, I should say that midnight would be the latest hour at which an honorable member could expect to see a report of his speech printed on the following morning, although I have myself furnished reports as late as four o'clock in the morning, which have been published in less than an hour afterwards. The Government Printer has, I am aware, devoted considerable attention to the question of publishing a daily *Hansard*, and I may perhaps be permitted to cite his opinion on this point. In one of his reports, that written after his return from Queensland, to which Colony he went in 1878 for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the organisation and working of the *Hansard*, Mr. Richards says :—

"The quantity of matter issued daily is not supposed to exceed eight pages demy folio, which is equal to twenty columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald* set in 'brevier' type; and to insure this limitation there is a tacit understanding in the Assembly,† which is generally adhered to, that the sittings are not to continue later than ten o'clock upon business nights. If such an understanding could be arrived at in our House of Assembly, the *Hansard* would be worth all it could cost on that ground alone."

The next point which occurs to me to invite attention is the additional staff required and the consequent cost. In this connection I may quote—not because I think the conditions of Parliamentary reporting in Brisbane and Sydney are strictly analogous, but because I think the information will be expected of me—from a letter which Mr. D. E. F. Jones, Shorthand Writer to the Queensland Parliament, wrote, in response to my inquiry, on the 7th December, 1885 :—

"(1.) Our staff consists at present of Chief Shorthand Writer, £600; Shorthand Writers—one at £450, one at £400, seven at £300, making an expenditure of £3,550. If pressure of business renders it necessary, one sessional reporter at £9 per week, (say) two months, £72; four cadets for dictation purposes—one at £2 a week, and three at £1 a week, (say) for a session of five months, £100; messengers—one for day, one for night, (say) for five months, at 10s. per week each, £28; the total expenditure would be £3,750.

"(2.) A separate staff is not appointed to report the Council, but I generally detail two good men to that chamber until the close of the Session.

"(3.) In your Colony, where the Parliament sits very late, the salaries ought to be higher than the scale I have given.

"(4.) With regard to the £300-a-year men, four were formerly cadets who have worked their way to the permanent staff, and the other three are under annual engagement. Circumstances

\* The type in which the *Herald* prints its Parliamentary reports is, I believe, "minion," i.e., a size smaller.—C.R.

† In 1878 the Council reports were not published daily.—C.R.

Circumstances in which the two Colonies differ are these :—

- (a.) The number of members is not so great at Brisbane as at Sydney.
- (b.) The Brisbane Friday sittings are chiefly occupied with formal business.
- (c.) The length of the Sessions is not so great.
- (d.) The length of the reports is not so great.

On all those points time does not permit me to state exact facts ; but if I had opportunity to make the investigation, I should be very much surprised if the result did not show that the Parliament of New South Wales sat at least twice as long as that of Queensland, and that the length of the official report in this Colony was from two to three times as long.

The numerical strength of the Australasian Parliaments is shown by the following figures :—

New South Wales—Assembly, 122 ; Council, 57 ; total, 179.  
 New Zealand—Assembly, 95 ; Council, 47 ; total, 142.  
 Victoria—Assembly, 86 ; Council, 42 ; total, 128.  
 Queensland—Assembly, 58 ; Council, 33 ; total, 91.  
 South Australia—Assembly, 52 ; Council, 24 ; total, 76.  
 Tasmania—Assembly, 33 ; Council, 16 ; total, 49.

The length of debates is determined by many considerations, of which the number of available speakers is only one, and perhaps not a particularly important one, where gentlemen acknowledge the discipline of strict party obligation ; but the quorum of members composing the New South Wales Parliament not having been increased with the increase of its members' roll, a "no House," which in some sessions often happened twice a week, is a thing of rare occurrence, and "counts out" have become much less frequent. In Melbourne, Parliament almost invariably rises at an hour which enables honorable members to go home by the suburban trains ; but the greater facilities for getting home at any hour available to honorable gentlemen in Sydney enable them to protract their deliberations regardless of ordinary railway and tramway time-tables. My knowledge of the composition of other Australian Parliaments, derived from personal observation, is so limited as to be of no value ; but five members of my staff have had experience in the galleries of the Victorian, New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australian Legislatures, and they inform me that the proportion of very rapid speakers is greater in the Legislative Assembly at Sydney than in any similar body in these Colonies. I can readily understand that it should be so as far as the comparison with Queensland is concerned. The members of that body are largely drawn from the pastoral and mercantile classes, whose homes and occupations are in the country, and who are unwilling to devote much more than three months to legislative business ; while here they consist more largely of professional gentlemen resident in Sydney, whose more liberal education has probably inclined them to the study of political questions, and given them greater fluency in the expression of their views.

These considerations lead me to conclude that the Queensland *Hansard* is, so far as the number and cost of the staff are concerned, no criterion as to what would be required here. Perhaps *Hansard's* Debates would supply the means of arriving at a more accurate estimate. These are compiled chiefly from the reports of the *Times* ; but Mr. Hansard has also a staff of his own to continue the reporting to a later hour than it may suit the *Times* to report. Chambers' Encyclopedia, vol. viii, article "Reporting," says :—

"The *Times* Parliamentary Corps are sixteen in number, who are equally divided between the two Houses. When one House rises, the entire corps is available for duty in the other so long as it sits. It thus happens that one of a series of reporters is constantly in the gallery of the Lords, and another in the Commons. Like sentinels, they cannot leave their places until they are relieved by a colleague ; but this relief takes place with unvarying regularity every quarter of an hour. When both Houses are sitting, each reporter has thus an hour and three quarters for the work of transcribing his shorthand notes for the printer—a sufficiently short interval, when it is remembered that a moderate speaker will fill three-quarters of a column, and a rapid speaker not infrequently a column in a quarter of an hour."

Mr. James Grant, in his work on the "Newspaper Press," vol. ii, page 171, states :—

"In my notice of the *Times* I mentioned the number of gentlemen in the gallery two sessions ago, but added that I was not at the moment of writing—which was at the beginning of last session—quite certain of the precise number then. I am now able to state that until the close of the session it was sixteen reporters, in the strict sense of the word, with two summary writers and a superintendent of the corps ; this would make nineteen in all. As, therefore, the *Times* has sixteen gentlemen attending to the debates in Parliament, exclusive of summary writers and a chief of the staff, and as at least three of this number have ten guineas each, its weekly expenditure for reporting the proceedings in the Legislature must be above rather than under 100 guineas."

Again, at page 172 Mr. Grant writes :—

"Next to the *Times* the *Standard* has the most numerous staff ; that journal has thirteen reporters and a summary writer. The *Morning Advertiser* has nine reporters and a summary writer. The reporting staff of the *Daily News* consists of eight gentlemen and a summary writer ; and the *Morning Post* has a reporting staff of seven, with a summary writer. But it is due to the latter two journals to mention that on occasions of double debates—that is, debates in both Houses on the same night, or of prolonged debates upon important questions in either House—they employ other competent shorthand-writers, so that their reports may, as a rule, bear comparison, so far as essentials are concerned, with those of other morning papers which can boast of larger staffs."

If it should be urged that the international interest and importance of debates in the House of Commons transcends that which attaches to debates in the Parliament of New South Wales, it would, I respectfully submit, be my duty to believe that legislation having reference to the tariff, settlement upon the land, local government, &c., are as important to the public of this Colony as any of the topics discussed in the House of Commons are to the people of the United Kingdom ; and to direct the reporting of the debates on that basis until I should be otherwise instructed.

I have thought it expedient to make the quotation made in the last preceding paragraph, because I am unwilling to assume that an opinion based upon my own individual experience would suffice to assist Mr. President and Mr. Speaker in the matter. As you are aware, my duties are confined to taking check-notes in the Assembly at night, revising the reports as they come from the printer during the day, exercising supervision as to the apportionment of duty, and giving directions where necessary as to how it shall be carried out. My labour, therefore, counts for nothing in the length of the reports. You are also aware that the Debates Staff is now charged with the duty of reporting Royal Commissions (one of which has been sitting for some time two afternoons during the week), Government Boards of Inquiry, and (in conjunction with the Shorthand Writer of the Legislative Council) Select Committees. I am able, from personal observation, to state that the Parliamentary Staff of the *Sydney Morning Herald* in actual attendance is rarely allowed to fall below eight reporters, irrespective of summary and leader writers. It will, I hope, be seen that my staff of six is not excessive, more particularly if it be borne in mind that the debates reports (making allowance for the difference in type) are three times longer than those of the most extended newspaper report. I do not mention this under any idea that it implies superiority on our part, for the explanation is simply this :—The telephone never brings us the welcome message from the printer to "cut it down ;" we work continuously through the night until the adjournment of the House ; and we more than make up for our numerical inferiority by working whatever number of hours may be necessary during the next day. It is sometimes necessary, for months together, that we should work fourteen and sixteen hours a day, and, on exceptional occasions, not of infrequent occurrence, as long as forty hours out of the forty-eight. More willing service could not be rendered whenever necessary ; but, as far as the reporting of the debates is concerned, it is absolutely impossible that more can be done than is done at present. As far as Friday night is concerned, we produce a daily report now ; and as far as Tuesday night is concerned, the copy is supplied to the printer in time to allow him to issue the reports with the revised Votes and Business Paper in the afternoon. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the proofs of Tuesday's debates do not reach me before 6 o'clock on Wednesday night ; but I have no doubt that if it were deemed expedient that the reports of Tuesday's debates should be issued to honorable members before the proofs have been read by the staff (each correcting his own work) and by myself, the Government Printer, would, if desired, have pleasure in having it ready by 4 o'clock on Wednesday. That, however, is a change which I presume would involve expense and probably much inconvenience in the printing office, and I do not recommend it.

I assume in the absence of any intimation to the contrary, that the present official report is satisfactory in regard to length ; that neither extension nor abridgement is desired, but simply that the same amount of work should be done in shorter time. If a daily publication were determined upon, the only alteration which I should suggest would be the recording of petitions presented and of questions asked upon notice, which have hitherto been omitted because it has not been thought desirable to duplicate the records, as contained in the "Votes" and "Minutes."

The



The experiment tried and eventually given up in Queensland, of issuing the Council debates weekly, has no consideration other than that of economy to recommend it, and appears to me to be quite inadmissible as the basis of any estimate I could make on the subject. I suppose that one of the principal reasons which may be urged in favour of a daily publication is that the debates of the Council do not obtain that prominence in the press reports which would seem to be necessary in the public interest. Questions which have been frequently debated in the Assembly lose the freshness and charm of novelty—a characteristic which greatly enhances the value of intelligence to the conductor of a newspaper; and sufficient importance does not always appear to be attached to the fact that the voice of the Council is equally potential with that of the Assembly in shaping legislative enactments. As a matter of fact, however, debates of the greatest public importance have occurred in the Council upon subjects which have been almost entirely overlooked in the Assembly, as for instance, those upon the Inscribed Stock Bill, while others (those upon the proposed amendment of the Divorce Law are the most recent example) precede discussion in the Lower House.

As the idea of a weekly publication of the Council debates is in conflict with every reason founded upon utility and the public interest, so also the assumption that because the Council sometimes adjourns at 7 o'clock no appreciable additional expense would be necessary is based upon misconception. The reporting staff should be equal to any demand which can reasonably be expected to be made upon it, or otherwise it will fail when it is most important that it should succeed. For the reasons I have tried to indicate, I estimate that in order to produce a report of the debates in both Houses of Parliament closing at not later than midnight, to be published upon the following morning in time to allow of its being distributed by the press, it would require an addition to the present staff of seven reporters.

In consideration of their services being confined solely to the reporting of the debates, and to their having absolute freedom to employ their time as they might think best during the recess, I suggest that the remuneration to be offered should be £350 per annum, or £2,450 for all. This, having regard to the amount of work to be done, and to the fact that they would have no opportunity of supplementing their income by the reporting of Royal Commissions, is proportionately less than is paid by Queensland and New Zealand, where the experiment has been tried upon lines of severe economy. In New Zealand, the salary of the ordinary members of the staff is £300 per annum, and the duration of the session is from four to twenty weeks. The reporter has also a chance of sometimes doubling his income from Government shorthand writing work in the recess, and a greater probability of employment upon the press in towns, owing to the more equal distribution of the population in those places as compared with its enormous concentration in one or two centres in New South Wales. The lowest salary paid to the *Hansard* reporters in Victoria (where the work is confined exclusively to Debates reporting) is £450. The salary of £450 here has been refused by five reporters on the Australian press, the ground alleged in some cases being that they could earn more with less labour.

It will be seen that in Queensland they make provision for one sessional reporter at £9 a week; and in an estimate submitted to the Government for the publication of a daily report, I notice that it includes six reporters at £8 8s. per week. In Queensland, this kind of fugitive service has been almost given up, and I know that neither the late nor the present Principal Shorthand Writer thought it a good plan that they should have to search throughout the colonies at the beginning of each session for an almost new staff of reporters. If Mr. President and Mr. Speaker should be favourable to this plan, I ask leave to submit further information showing how it has worked elsewhere. Meanwhile, I will merely say that I am not aware of the existence of a class of vagrant reporters who would answer the purpose; and that newspaper proprietors who employ Parliamentary reporters do not discharge them at the end of the session. I know that some find great difficulty in getting the kind of service they require, even upon the system of annual engagements; and until the Legislatures of the different colonies agree to begin and end at different times there is little likelihood of there being called into existence a class of literary tramps, moving from colony to colony to reap the harvests of Parliamentary eloquence, coming to maturity at different, but, by preconcerted arrangement, specified seasons.

As to cadets, the system was introduced into Brisbane in 1875, and the regulations framed by the Premier of the Queensland Government and the Speaker of the Queensland Parliament provided that the class should not exceed twelve pupils (Reg. 1); that the fee for tuition should be ten guineas per annum (Reg. 2); that admission to the class should depend upon an examination in English composition, &c. (Reg. 4); that whenever the Principal Shorthand Writer should report that pupils were competent to assist the staff in transcribing notes, the Speaker might select two or more as assistants, at a salary not to exceed for the first year £100 (Reg. 10). I may quote Mr. W. Senior, the late Principal Shorthand Writer, who was engaged by the Queensland Government to initiate and conduct their daily *Hansard*, and who in his letter to me of date 27th April, 1880, states:—

“After the class has been in existence for two years, a Board of Examiners were appointed by the Premier and Speaker, and the cadets were subjected to a test examination, both documents and impromptu addresses being taken down by them. Those who could write correctly at the rate of from eighty to ninety words per minute were adjudged to have met all the requirements of Regulation 10, and five of the best youths were then employed as assistants to the *Hansard* staff; one, whose proficiency in shorthand was considerably in advance of the rest, having a salary of £100 a year, in consideration of his assumption of the functions of—if I may so call it—monitor of the class; the remainder receiving £50 per annum. They were of considerable assistance to the staff last year in transcribing from dictation. I had hoped to have seen the cadets doing gallery work during the forthcoming Session, but I fancy I expected too much; and although I shall make the trial I have not much hope of success. But by next year the majority of the youths at any rate should be fit to take their turns in the gallery.”

It would thus appear that it takes from five to six years to train a youth for gallery work under conditions most favourable to success.

Mr. D. F. T. Jones, Mr. Senior's successor, in his letter to me of 7th December, 1885, writes:—

“The reporter may dictate off a portion of his notes to one of the cadets, who takes it down in shorthand and transcribes it. As these cadets are sometimes careless, many of the shorthand writers, unless very much pressed, prefer to transcribe their own notes. When the cadets are not engaged in dictation, they sit in one of the galleries to practice.”

The Government Printer, in the report from which I have already quoted, states:—

“With regard to the cadets, I consider it very desirable that a number, six or more, should be employed, and that they should be trained by the Government, with the object of using them not only to assist and recruit the *Hansard* staff, but also of importing them into other official positions. There can be no doubt that the services of a shorthand writer would be invaluable in most of the principal Government offices. I would propose to article these cadets for three years, with a salary (say) for the first year of £25; second year, £50; third year, £75; and with promise of employment ultimately on *Hansard* or in some other branch of the public service, on condition of their rendering themselves thoroughly efficient.

“But whether *Hansard* be started next session or not, I would strongly recommend to the Government the system of cadets before mentioned. Besides being the proper first step towards the initiation of a *Hansard*, its introduction would I am sure be of great benefit to the Service, and especially to Ministers, who, being hampered with excessively heavy and various duties, require frequently to commit their views to paper in the most expeditious manner possible.”

It will, I think, be apparent that the cadet system employed at Brisbane is not immediately available here, and would require three years for its development according to the Government Printer's estimate, and six years according to the experiment made upon the first batch at Brisbane. But it should be remembered that skill in shorthand writing is only part—the mechanical part—of the equipment of a good reporter. Shorthand writing is no doubt essential to debates work, but a man may be the best shorthand writer in the world and yet be incompetent. A good reporter must, as far as the subject under discussion is concerned, be pretty well on a level in intelligence with his speaker; he must be able to put himself at once in sympathy with him and be quick to perceive the drift of his thoughts, whether they are or are not clearly expressed; and he must be able to concentrate and sustain his attention upon his work. If the reporter have not this aptitude, the probability is that instead of the style of a speech being preserved, the argument being developed in just proportions, and in very nearly the exact words of the speaker, the reporter will, in the case of many speeches delivered without premeditation, become hopelessly bewildered by redundant verbiage and involved parentheses. The speeches of the late Mr. Wm. Forster were nearly always incomprehensible by a mechanical stenographer; and where his speeches were reported at length, it was no uncommon thing to find nearly a column of philosophic, ingenious, and original reasoning, in which every new phase of the subject which suggested itself to a highly critical mind was analyzed with an amount of candour which made it almost impossible to foresee the final deductions, and then this would be followed by a most lame and impotent conclusion—mere scraps of sentences, for which the most that could be said was that they had been “taken down.” If it could be assumed that all the cadets would become good reporters, it would still be necessary that they should be paid a salary

salary which would enable them to present a respectable appearance in the precincts of Parliament, and as they grow into manhood to establish homes for themselves; and if the amount appropriated were not sufficient, they would take their labour to a market where the price was higher. As a matter of fact, however, there might be expected to be a large percentage of cadets who would fail, and who, having acquired a sort of lien upon Governmental employment, would feel aggrieved if they were not admitted into the Civil Service. They could not be quartered upon the "Debates" staff, for an inefficient reporter would be worse than useless. I recognize, however, that there is a good deal to be said in favour of the cadet system; but I have hesitated to incur the responsibility of recommending it.

The daily report would have to be sent to press pretty much as the reports furnished to the newspapers now are, for any revision which could be exercised before publication would be necessarily superficial and incomplete. The very brief reports of debates at a late hour published in the Press admit of almost perfect accuracy (excepting of course, errors of the printer), but the length of the official report would, I presume, be governed solely by the importance of the subject, and regardless of the time of night or of the convenience of the reporter and the printer. The work would have to be done at high-pressure speed, and I fear that if casual reporters were engaged upon it, the result might be far from satisfactory. One inefficient reporter would destroy the prestige attaching to the work of all the rest; and to such service I attribute the fact that in Queensland and New Zealand the business of Parliament has been so frequently interrupted by honorable members rising in their places to correct errors in the official report. With the best assistance—and I could not hope to obtain more skilful, intelligent, and conscientious service than that rendered by the present staff—errors will occur; for, although an honorable member says exactly what he means, it is not always easy to distinguish his voice from that of, it may be, twenty other gentlemen engaged in conversation at the same time. So much consideration, however, has been extended to the "Debates" staff, that I anticipate honorable members would be patient of errors and indulgent in criticism until such time as opportunity was afforded to bring the new staff up to the present standard of efficiency. In Brisbane, Mr. Jones informs me:—

"Members are allowed to revise the daily report. Each morning a cadet is told off to cut out the speeches from galley-slips provided for the purpose, and these are enclosed in a printed envelope to the members delivering them, with the understanding that the corrected proofs must be returned to me in the course of the evening. It is part of my duty to take care that the privilege is not abused, and I have never found any attempt to make more than a necessary correction."

Other points which occur to me relate to aspects of the question which it does not fall within my province to consider; and yet I am tempted to anticipate the indulgence of Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, to enable me to suggest for their consideration a method of accomplishing the object aimed at, not only without increasing, but, as it appears to me, really diminishing present expenditures. It is, if my memory does not deceive me, a method which I heard suggested by Sir John Robertson in the course of a debate in the Legislative Assembly many years ago, namely, that reports of the debates in Parliament and the Government Gazette should be published together. The matter in the Government Gazette printed on thick paper and in small pages appears rather bulky, but it could be divided among the four daily publications of the "Debates," so that to a very great extent the expenses of paper, machining, and publication incidental to one issue would suffice for two. The Government, it will be seen by reference to the Treasurer's estimates, spends £15,000 per annum upon advertising. All Government advertisements now probably appear in the Government Gazette; but if not, they could be inserted. Inasmuch as Parliament does not sit all the year round, it would, under the plan I am considering, be admissible that when the Parliament was not in session the Gazette should take its ordinary course; and it would perhaps be expedient to reserve a portion of the advertising vote, say £5,000, for expenditure during the intervals which occur between one session of Parliament and another. If it were not expedient to amalgamate the Gazette and the "Debates," it might still be admissible to include the advertisements with the "Debates." The State would, if this plan were admissible, do its own advertising as well as its own reporting.

It seems to me, however, that the key of the position is held by the conductors of the daily press, who, as the result of large expenditure and great enterprise continued through many years, have enlisted the interest of all classes of the community in their undertakings. The services which they render to Parliamentary and Civil Government by the publication of intelligence is one of the grounds for the privilege or subsidy which they enjoy in the use of the railways and post-office for the carriage of their newspapers free of charge. The disposition which they have shown to disseminate intelligence relating to the business of Parliament and of Government may, perhaps, warrant the expectation that it would suit their business interests to distribute as a supplement to their own journals, the official publication contemplated; but, inasmuch as the newspapers command practically all the avenues of appeal to the public, I would suggest that it becomes a necessary and an antecedent part of the inquiry to ascertain if one or more of the newspapers published in Sydney would accept and circulate the report.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. ROBINSON,  
Principal Shorthand Writer.

Memorandum from the Government Printer, Queensland, to The Principal Shorthand Writer,  
New South Wales.

Government Printing Department, Brisbane, 8 June, 1886.

IN reply to your queries by wire *re Hansard*:—

1. No. of copies, each issue, taken by newspapers—	
Brisbane.....	4,250
Other towns .....	1,554
(Subject to considerable increase on occasion of special debates).	
2. No. of Subscribers .....	150
3. Total cost .....	£3,200
(Printing, binding, and publishing, including labour and material).	
4. Total income.....	£700

These figures are based on Session 1885.

JAMES CHAS. BEAL,  
Government Printer.

A 2.

FINAL REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed to consider and report upon the establishment of a daily *Hansard* have the honor to report to your Honorable House as follows:—

Your Committee desire to state that they have taken evidence from the members of the *Hansard* staff, all of whom admit the feasibility of producing a daily *Hansard* if the staff of reporters is increased to ten members. These witnesses suggest that better gallery accommodation should be afforded them, so that they would be undisturbed by other reporters. The Committee consider that the improved accommodation asked for should be provided. The estimated cost of reporting, with staff increased to ten members, is set down at about £5,000 per annum.

Evidence was obtained from the Government Printer to the effect that the plant in the Government Printing Office is not suitable for printing a daily *Hansard*, and that about £5,000 would have to be expended for plant and material if the work was to be done at the Government Printing Office. He believed a daily *Hansard* would be more economically printed at a daily newspaper office.

Your Committee examined news agents as to best means of circulating a daily *Hansard*, but no practicable suggestions were offered by them for circulating it apart from a daily newspaper.

Representatives from printing offices gave their opinion that they would require new machinery before they could undertake the work, and it appears a newspaper office would be the best adapted to the undertaking.

Your Committee took evidence from representatives of the Melbourne daily newspapers to the effect that a daily *Hansard* could be produced by them, and circulated with their journals, but some would require notice before January next in order to make preparation for additional plant.

Your Committee deemed it desirable, in order to furnish the House with an estimate of the cost of providing a daily *Hansard*, to call for tenders for printing and circulating the same.

Eight



Eight tenders were received, and, after examination, your Committee consider that of the *Age* proprietary to be most suitable.

Your Committee, after careful consideration, are of opinion that the only satisfactory method of circulating a daily *Hansard* is to issue it with one of the daily newspapers. By this means the most difficult question, viz., that of circulation, is provided for; and your Committee beg to recommend—

1. That the tender of the *Age* proprietary for printing and circulating 66,000 copies of a complete report of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, as furnished by the *Hansard* reporters, for a period of six years, at £6,984 2s. 9d. per annum, be accepted.
2. That the staff of *Hansard* reporters be increased to not more than ten members.
3. That a separate gallery be provided in the Chamber for the *Hansard* reporters.
4. That a Joint Committee be appointed each session to ensure the due fulfilment of this contract.

Committee-room, 14th December, 1886.

## TENDER.

*The Age* Office, Melbourne, 14 December, 1886.

Sir,

The Chairman of Select Committee on Daily *Hansard*.

1. We are willing to print and distribute with the *Age* newspaper the Reports of the Parliamentary Debates from 1st January next, under the conditions stated in the specification of the Parliamentary Committee now sitting, at the following rates:—

For three consecutive years,	£7,471	8s. 0d.	per annum.
Six	£6,984	2s. 9d.	„
Nine	£6,496	17s. 6d.	„

2. Should the maximum daily length of the Reports be fixed at sixteen columns (*Age* measure), the cost would be:—

For three consecutive years,	£6,896	3s. 4d.	per annum.
Six	£6,446	8s. 4d.	„
Nine	£5,996	13s. 4d.	„

3. Any increase necessitated by an addition to the present circulation (66,000) of the *Age* to be charged for at the rate of 2s. per thousand, and a like deduction to be made for any decrease.

4. The cost of making-up, printing, and binding 500 copies weekly in book form would be Four hundred pounds (£400) per annum. Alterations to matter in type would be charged at cost price, or we would undertake to make them for One hundred and fifty pounds (£150) per annum additional.

We are, Sir,  
Your obedient servants,  
DAVID SYME & CO.

*Specimen Page of the proposed Daily Hansard.*

## PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SECOND SESSION OF THE NINTH PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1863.

## Legislative Assembly.

Thursday, 8 December, 1859.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. SAMUEL, in moving that the sum of £80,784 4s. 9d. be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of New South Wales, to meet the supply granted to Her Majesty, spoke as follows:—I take, Mr. Piddington, the earliest opportunity that the forms of the House will permit, to state to the Committee the estimated expenditure for the year 1860, and the manner in which I propose to provide ways and means to meet it. I feel that I labour under some disadvantage in so soon following the honorable Member for West Maitland, who recently made a similar statement to the Committee; but I trust that when I have concluded I may be so fortunate as to have made my statement in as clear and lucid a manner as did that honorable gentleman. It is only two short months since the honorable gentleman made that statement, and it is therefore unnecessary that I should take up the time of the Committee in travelling over precisely the same ground as my predecessor then travelled over. The honorable gentleman on that occasion informed the House of the state of the commerce of the country, and of many other matters which it is hardly necessary that I should now refer to, as they must be fresh in the memory of honorable Members. I shall endeavour to confine my observations to-night as closely as possible to the matter immediately before us—I mean the estimated revenue and expenditure for the coming year. I regret that the statement I have to submit to the House does not exhibit so large a surplus as that which was shown by the honorable gentleman opposite, but I shall endeavour briefly to point out how the difference has arisen. It will no doubt be still in the recollection of honorable Members that in the statement of the honorable gentleman he estimated his surplus in round numbers at £101,000; my surplus is only £16,359 8s. 9d. This difference has been occasioned by several causes, the most important of which is the separation of the new Colony of Queensland; and I regret to state that after deducting the estimated expenditure from the estimated revenue a balance is left in favour of that Colony of £33,463, which is to that extent a loss to our revenue. If honorable Members will refer to statement No. 7A, they will find a detailed estimate of the revenue that would have been derivable from the District of Moreton Bay (now the Colony of Queensland) in 1860, the amount of which I have had to deduct from the estimated revenue of this Colony. The amount of the probable revenue of Queensland for the ensuing year is £133,107, while the expenditure, as extracted from the Estimates of the late Government, is £99,644, leaving the balance I have just stated. I may as well state here that, in consequence of that separation it has been necessary to re-frame the Estimates, more for the convenience of dealing with them than for any other cause, because the whole of the items relating to Moreton Bay are mixed up with other items, and it would have been inconvenient to have dealt with them in that form. That is the

principal cause why these Estimates have been reprinted; but it has also been done in order to balance them with those of the honorable gentleman opposite. In another statement hon. Members will find an estimate of the whole revenue derivable from the Colony, as it stood before the separation of Queensland, and this statement I may at once say is precisely similar to that of the honorable gentleman opposite. Although the amounts are exactly the same, I cannot be accused of having borrowed his figures, because the same sources from which he derived his information, namely, from the operations of previous years, and the heads of the various departments, were those which were open to me. For instance, I applied to my honorable friend the Minister for Lands to furnish me with a statement of what would probably be the land revenue for the ensuing year, upon which he put himself in communication with the Acting Surveyor-General, with whom I have also been in communication myself, and the result was that I received an estimate (based upon the existing land law) precisely the same as that furnished to my predecessor. I cannot, therefore, be charged with borrowing the honorable Member's figures any more than with borrowing his speech. I make this statement to show that I have endeavoured to ascertain whether the estimated revenue of my predecessor was to be relied upon, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be a fair and just estimate of the sums likely to be derived, in 1860, from the various sources of our income. As I before stated, the surplus brought down by the honorable gentleman was £101,000, from which, deducting the deficiency occasioned by the separation of Queensland, the balance will be £67,519. I have now to account for the difference between that sum and the balance that I have brought down, viz., £16,359 8s. 9d.; and if honorable Members will bear with me for a short time, I will endeavour to give them the figures as nearly as I can, and shall afterwards be happy to give them any further details that may be desired. The honorable gentleman's balance was £100,982. To that I have added £8,000 as a further saving on an appropriation for steam postal service *via* Panama, after reserving £2,000 thereon for any expenses that are likely to arise. Then there is a difference of £15,943 17s. 1d. between the Further Supplementary Estimate for 1859 of my honorable predecessor and the amount passed by the Assembly. This sum added to the £8,000 makes a reduction of expenditure to the amount of £23,943 17s. 1d. This would have increased his surplus to £124,925 17s. 7d., from which I deduct £33,463, the excess of revenue over expenditure, consequent upon the withdrawal of the Queensland items. We have, however, an excess of additions over deductions in my honorable predecessor's estimates for 1860 of £48,511, and I will explain how this addition occurs: The ordinary way would have been to have had the sum brought down by an Additional or a Supplementary Estimate, but the later period at which our Estimates were prepared has enabled us to include some of these amounts; others would have been thus brought down by the late Ministry. Then there is one amount which I have transferred from the Loan Account to the General Revenue Account—that

of £3,000 for a deodorizing apparatus, which I thought we were not justified in putting down to the Loan Account, and have therefore transferred it to the General Revenue Account. There is also an Additional Supplementary Estimate for 1859 of £14,587 8s. 10d., which has been brought down and laid on the Table of the House. That amount includes the sum of £7,500, again submitted as compensation to Mrs. Want. I now come to an entirely new item in this Colony, that is a sum of £12,005 which I propose to set aside as an investment to meet debentures which we shall necessarily have to issue. I am anxious to make a few observations to the Committee on this subject, but before doing so it will be better perhaps that I should explain some of the most important new items on the Estimates, and show how the additions and deductions have occurred. In the first place, the Government have felt it their duty to place £50,000 upon the Estimates for increased gaol and work-house accommodation in those parts of the country where Courts of Quarter Sessions are held; and I may state, for the information of Honorable Members, that, where there is not adequate accommodation of that kind at present, the operation of these Courts has been modified so as to prevent the inconvenience which was felt on that account. This is one of the largest items the Government has put on the Estimates. Another item added is one which was left as a legacy from the former Government, namely, £500 as a pension to Colonel Barney. It appears that an engagement was entered into with Colonel Barney to leave his office on condition that he would receive a pension of £500 a year. This amount was, I believe, accidentally omitted from the Estimates of the late Ministry, but, seeing that the Government was pledged to carry out this engagement, that sum has been put upon the present Estimates. The next item of importance I come to is £600 as a salary for a Police Magistrate for the city of Sydney. As this matter was so fully discussed a day or two ago, it is not necessary to delay the House now by any additional arguments in its favour. There is one item of £10,000 which the Government has taken off; this was intended to provide for the new education scheme of the late Ministry, but as the present Government do not intend to interfere with the existing systems of education until the question can be dealt with in a proper manner, the amount has been withdrawn. The sum I have referred to as a balance of the deductions and additions—namely, £16,359 8s. 9d.—is arrived at in this way: deductions from the expenditure, £108,566 8s. 10d.; additions to the expenditure, £124,925 17s. 7d.; thus leaving the above-stated balance of additions in excess of reductions. Now I will go back to the item of £12,000, to be made an annual charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the purpose of paying off at maturity the debentures which we shall be compelled to issue during the present year. These debentures are intended to provide for public works—(of course subject to a vote of the House)—to the extent of £200,000, and to pay off debentures falling due in 1860 to the amount of £365,600. Hon. Members will not deny that the system which requires debentures to be paid off by the issue of others is a bad one,

1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCE BILL.  
(MESSAGE No. 27.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 June, 1887.*

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CARRINGTON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 27.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to authorize the payment to Members of the Legislative Assembly of an annual allowance as reimbursement for expenses incurred in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties.

*Government House, Sydney,  
8th June, 1887.*

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SEAT OF WILLIAM CAMAC WILKINSON, ESQUIRE, ONE OF THE MEMBERS FOR  
THE GLEBE.

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## REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

## ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
29 *March*, 1887.

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SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

## PRIVILEGE:—SEAT OF WILLIAM CAMAC WILKINSON, ESQ.

VOTES No. 4. FRIDAY, 11 MARCH, 1887.

2. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirements of the Electoral Act of 1880, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session; of which the following is a copy:—

“By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly  
of New South Wales.

“Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1880, I do hereby appoint—

“Sydney Burdekin, Esquire,	“George Houston Reid, Esquire,
“Henry Clarke, Esquire,	“Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, and
“Charles Launcelot Garland, Esquire,	“William Joseph Trickett, Esquire,
“James Patrick Garvan, Esquire,	

“being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

“Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street, Sydney,  
this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
eighty-seven.

“J. H. YOUNG,  
“Speaker.”

VOTES No. 8. FRIDAY, 18 MARCH, 1887.

7. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—*Maturity of Warrant reported*:—Mr. Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Friday, 11th March, 1887, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the despatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee; and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880.

VOTES No. 9. TUESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1887.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Sydney Burdekin, Esquire, Henry Clarke, Esquire, Charles Launcelot Garland, Esquire, James Patrick Garvan, Esquire, Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, and William Joseph Trickett, Esquire, came to the Table, and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

\* \* \* \* \*

6. PRIVILEGE—SEAT OF WILLIAM CAMAC WILKINSON, ESQ.:—Mr. McElhone moved, without Notice, That it be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to inquire and report to this House whether William Camac Wilkinson, one of the Honorable Members for the Glebe Electorate, was not at the time of his election as Member for the Glebe, and is not at the present time, disqualified from sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, by reason of his holding an office of profit under the Crown at the date of such election, and at the present time, as he is Lecturer in the Sydney University, the salary for which office being paid out of the Endowment Fund voted by Parliament.  
Question put and passed.

\* \* \* \* \*

12. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Pursuant to the requirement of the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880, Mr. Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at Eleven o'clock a.m. on Thursday next, the 24th instant, in Committee Room No. 2.

## VOTES No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

11. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—George Houstoun Reid, Esquire, came to the Table, and was sworn by the Clerk as a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

## VOTES No. 13. TUESDAY, 29 MARCH, 1887.

1. \* \* \* \* \*

## COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—

- (1.) *Seat of William Camac Wilkinson, Esquire* :—Mr. Trickett, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence, together with Appendix, taken before, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, with reference to the question submitted to them on the 22nd March, instant, regarding the Seat of William Camac Wilkinson, Esquire.

And the said Report having been read by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, as follows :—

“ The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 11th March, 1887, to whom was referred on the 22nd March, 1887, the question whether William Camac Wilkinson, one of the Honorable Members for the Glebe Electorate, was not at the time of his election as Member for the Glebe, and is not at the present time, disqualified from sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, by reason of his holding an office of profit under the Crown at the date of such election, and at the present time, as he is Lecturer in the Sydney University, the salary for which office being paid out of the Endowment Fund voted by Parliament,—have determined and do hereby accordingly declare,—

“ That William Camac Wilkinson, Esquire, one of the Members for the Glebe Electorate, is a salaried Lecturer in Pathology at the University of Sydney ; that he was not at the time of his election, and is not at the present time, the holder of an office of profit under the Crown ; that he is not disqualified from sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

“ W. J. TRICKETT,  
“ Chairman.”

“ No. 2 Committee Room,  
“ 29th March, 1887.”

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Trickett, that the Report and Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, together with Appendix, be printed.

- (2.) *Adjournment of Committee* :—Mr. Trickett moved, That the Committee of Elections and Qualifications have leave to adjourn *sine die*, the matter referred to them having been disposed of. Question put and passed.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SEAT OF WILLIAM CAMAC WILKINSON, ESQUIRE, ONE OF THE MEMBERS FOR  
THE GLEBE.

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REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

## ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

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THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, duly appointed on the 11th March, 1887, to whom was referred on the 22nd March, 1887, the question whether William Camac Wilkinson, one of the Honorable Members for The Glebe Electorate, was not at the time of his election as Member for The Glebe, and is not at the present time, disqualified from sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, by reason of his holding an office of profit under the Crown at the date of such election, and at the present time, as he is Lecturer in the Sydney University, the salary for which office being paid out of the Endowment Fund voted by Parliament, have determined and do hereby accordingly declare:—

That William Camac Wilkinson, Esquire, one of the Members for The Glebe Electorate is a salaried Lecturer in Pathology at the University of Sydney; that he was not at the time of his election, and is not at the present time, the holder of an office of profit under the Crown; that he is not disqualified from sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

W. J. TRICKETT,  
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,  
29th March, 1887.*

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

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**MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.**


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*In the matter of a Question of Privilege referred by the House on the 22nd March, 1887, whether William Camac Wilkinson, one of the Honorable Members for the Glebe Electorate, was not at the time of his election as Member for the Glebe, and is not at the present time, disqualified from sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, by reason of his holding an office of profit under the Crown at the date of such election, and at the present time, as he is Lecturer in the Sydney University, the salary for which office being paid out of the Endowment Fund voted by Parliament.*

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**THURSDAY, 24 MARCH, 1887.**

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burdekin,		Mr. Garland,
Mr. Henry Clarke,		Mr. Garvan,
	Mr. Trickett.	

In attendance—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

1. On motion of Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Trickett was elected Chairman.
2. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Extract from the Votes and Proceedings, referring the question to the Committee. (*Vide Extract, p. 3.*)
3. Ordered,—That H. E. Barff, Esquire, Registrar of the University, be summoned to produce any document or writing showing the appointment of Dr. Wilkinson as Medical Lecturer to the University, and also all vouchers, accounts, ledgers, or cash books, showing the payments to Dr. Wilkinson as salary; and Dr. W. C. Wilkinson, M.P., to produce any document or writing showing his appointment as Medical Lecturer to the University.

Committee adjourned until Tuesday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,

*Acting for Second Clerk Assistant.*


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**TUESDAY, 29 MARCH, 1887.**

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Trickett in the Chair.		
Mr. Burdekin,		Mr. Garland,
Mr. Henry Clarke,		Mr. Garvan,
	Mr. Reid.	

In attendance—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

*Present:—Dr. William Camac Wilkinson. (One of the Sitting Members for The Glebe).*

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.
2. Committee deliberated as to course of taking evidence.
3. Henry Ebenezer Barff, Esquire, Registrar of the Sydney University, called in and examined. Witness handed in a copy of the Balance-sheet showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year 1885. (*See Appendix A.*) Witness withdrew.
4. Dr. Wilkinson, M.P., addressed the Committee on his own behalf.
5. Committee deliberated as to Report.

Mr. Garvan moved,—

“That the following be the Report of the Committee:—That William Camac Wilkinson, Esquire, one of the Members for the Glebe Electorate, is a salaried Lecturer in Pathology at the University of Sydney; that he was not at the time of his election, and is not at the present time, the holder of an office of profit under the Crown; that he is not disqualified from sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.”

Question put and agreed to.

The Chairman to report to the House accordingly, and to move for leave for the Committee to adjourn *sine die*.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,

*Acting for Second Clerk Assistant.*


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WITNESS.

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**COMMITTEE**  
OF  
**ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.**

**SEAT OF WILLIAM CAMAC WILKINSON, ESQUIRE.**

TUESDAY, 29 MARCH, 1887.

Present:—

Mr. Trickett, Mr. Garvan, Mr. H. Clarke,		Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Garland, Mr. Reid.
--	--	--

W. J. Trickett, Esq., in the Chair.

Henry Ebenezer Barff, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are? Registrar of the University of Sydney.
2. Do you know Mr. William Camac Wilkinson, one of the Members of the Legislative Assembly for the Glebe? Yes.
3. Is he a Lecturer at the University? Yes, in Pathology, in connection with the medical school.
4. Was he appointed verbally? No; by letter.
5. Have you a copy of that letter? Yes; it is as follows:—

H. E. Barff,  
Esq.  
29 Mar., 1887.

The Registrar of the University of Sydney to W. Camac Wilkinson, Esq., M.B.

Sir,

8 February, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that you were yesterday appointed to the office of Lecturer in Pathology in this University.

The Senate has decided that your appointment shall take effect from the 1st of March in the year in which your active duties commenced.

The emoluments of the office are £200 per annum, with full fees.

I have, &c.,

Registrar.

6. Did Dr. Wilkinson accept that appointment? Yes.
7. And he entered on the duties? Yes.
8. And has continued to perform them until the present time? Yes.
9. He has been paid a salary of £200 per annum? When his active duties commenced in 1884 he was paid at the rate of £200 per annum, but in 1885 his salary was increased to £300, in consequence of additional duties being imposed on him.
10. Since that time he has received a salary of £300? Yes.
11. And he still receives it? Yes.
12. From what money is that salary paid? From the general funds of the University, which consist partly of statutory endowment, increased endowment, and fees; but it is dependent on the annual vote of Parliament, which forms the increased endowment, so that it really comes out of the increased endowment.
13. What we understand by that is that under the University Act there is a permanent endowment of £5,000 a year, and that there is a yearly vote of £7,000, which is called the additional endowment? Yes. The medical school having been established in consequence of that additional vote of £7,000, all salaries belonging to that school are dependent upon that vote.
14. Do you keep separate accounts of the permanent and the additional endowments? No.
15. But still, without the £7,000 you would not be able to pay these additional salaries? No.
16. *Mr. Reid.*] It would be a matter for the consideration of the Senate whether Dr. Wilkinson's services should be continued in the event of the £7,000 not being voted—you cannot say that they would not be continued? I cannot actually say so. What I have said is based partly on the advertisement which was inserted when the medical school was established. This is a copy of the advertisement:—

*Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 March, 1882.

PROVISION having been made by Parliament for increased endowment of the University for the year 1882, the Senate invites applications from persons qualified to fill the positions of—

1. School of Natural Philosophy: Lecturer in Engineering.
2. School of Natural History: Demonstrator in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology and in Histology.
3. School of Medicine: Demonstrator in Anatomy and Physiology. Lecturers in Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, General Pathology, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.
4. School of Law and Modern History: Lecturers in Law, Medical Jurisprudence, Modern History, Modern Languages.

Applications must be sent to the Acting Registrar, from whom all particulars may be obtained, before the 25th of March.

H. E. BARFF,

Acting Registrar.

17. Was there any condition annexed to the appointment that it was only to be held as long as the £7,000 was voted? Nothing beyond what is in the advertisement.

- H. E. Barff, Esq.  
29 Mar., 1887.
18. *Mr. Garvan.*] Is any return made to the Auditor-General with reference to the disbursement of that £7,000? Vouchers are not sent in. The increased endowment of £7,000 is accounted for in the same way as the statutory declaration is: by the balance-sheet attached to the annual report, which is presented to Parliament.
19. Does that show the details of the disbursements? No.
20. *Chairman.*] It gives a lump sum for salaries? Yes. I have a copy of the last balance-sheet which was presented to Parliament. (*Appendix A.*)
21. Is that audited by the Auditor-General? No; by the auditor of the University.
22. *Mr. Reid.*] Is not the Senate incorporated by Act of Parliament? Yes.
23. In such an appointment as that of Dr. Wilkinson, has the Government any voice? None at all.
24. Either as to appointment or removal? None at all.
25. Is it not a fact that the Act provides that the affairs of the University shall be under the control of the Senate? Yes.
26. Has that been carried out in practice. Has the Government interfered in any way with the appointment or removal of professors, tutors, or officers of the University? Never, as far as I know.
27. Or made any communications at all with reference to appointments? Never in my experience.
28. *Mr. Garland.*] Have they any power to do so? Not under the Act of Parliament.
29. *Mr. Reid.*] Had the Government any thing to do with this particular appointment? Nothing at all.
30. *Mr. Garland.*] Did Dr. Wilkinson hold the appointment before the General Election in 1885. His duties commenced in 1884.
31. *Dr. Wilkinson.*] As a matter of fact, in the letter which informed me of my appointment, no condition was stated that my salary depended on the additional endowment? There was no such condition.
32. Was the endowment increased when my salary was increased? No.
33. *Mr. Garland.*] If the endowment were reduced by £300 a year would the Senate still have funds to continue the appointment of Dr. Wilkinson? That would be a question for the Senate to decide. If it became necessary to dispense with one appointment they would have to determine which appointment it should be.
34. *Chairman.*] That would be a matter of general consideration? Yes.
35. *Mr. Reid.*] Have you any funds coming into the University independently of the endowments from the Government? No funds applied to general purposes at present.
36. Have you any expectations? We have the bequest of Mr. Chuck, which will fall in in three years.
37. *Mr. Garvan.*] If when the estimate for the £7,000 was submitted some member moved that it be reduced by £300, although he could not put it in the Estimates, yet he stated that his reason for moving it was that it was his intention to lop off Dr. Wilkinson's salary on the public ground that the result did not justify the expenditure of £300; if Parliament then assented to the reduction and the reduced amount of £6,700 was given to the University, do you know how the Senate would treat that—would they take that as an instruction from Parliament that Dr. Wilkinson's salary was to be lepped off? I believe not. Of course I cannot say for certain.
38. *Dr. Wilkinson.*] It is a fact that the work which I do in the medical school is just as important as that of any other lecturer,—as necessary for the scheme of medical instruction,—and there is no *a priori* reason why the Senate should reduce the amount of my salary rather than reduce that of any other lecturer? Certainly not. If it were necessary to dispense with the services of some officers I think it unlikely that the Senate would dispense with the officers of the medical school, which requires to be complete. There are matters of life and death attached to it, and it is necessary to turn out good medical men if you turn out any at all.
39. *Mr. Garvan.*] Is the phase on which Dr. Wilkinson lectures essential to the proper knowledge of medicine? Quite essential.
40. *Mr. Reid.*] You do not keep a special account of the £7,000? No.
41. *Mr. Garland.*] Has Parliament stipulated any use to which it shall be put? None at all.
42. *Mr. Garvan.*] What time is Dr. Wilkinson occupied in lecturing? Daily, during term time.
43. For how long? About an hour a day.
44. Are there any lecturers who are on the same footing—that is, officers who do not give the whole of their time to the University? Yes.
45. *Mr. Reid.*] Will you name some of them? There are: Dr. Cox, who lectures on the principles and practice of medicine; Dr. Milford, principles and practice of surgery; Dr. Chambers, midwifery and diseases of women; Dr. Dixon, materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. Wilkinson, pathology; Dr. Goode, medical jurisprudence; Drs. Shewen and Oram, clinical medicine; Drs. Goode and Hankins, clinical surgery.
46. Do they receive similar allowances? Yes; but not all the same amount.
47. What is the highest amount? £300.
48. *Mr. Garvan.*] There are professors who are not allowed to devote their time to private practice? Yes. In the case of one or two I believe there was no stipulation made in their letters of appointment; but it is a general understanding and it has been made in the appointments of some.
49. Would the Senate be likely to make any protest if the fact of any of those professors going into Parliament interfered with the discharge of their duties? I should think it would.
50. We must infer from the fact that the Senate has not protested against Dr. Wilkinson being a member of Parliament, that the fact that he is one has in no way impaired his efficiency? I should think so, certainly.

## APPENDIX A.

[Handed in by H. E. Barff, Esquire, Registrar of the Sydney University.]

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year 1885.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1884...	2,841 12 2	Paid for Salaries .....	12,318 13 8
Received from the Government of New South Wales		,, Improvement of Grounds.....	312 0 5
the Annual Endowment .....	5,000 0 0	,, Sundry charges, including printing .....	2,288 13 10
,, " " Additional Endowment	7,000 0 0	,, Library .....	642 11 9
,, " " for purchase of Scientific Apparatus .....	1,500 0 0	,, Philosophical apparatus .....	2,492 15 6
,, " " towards School of Mining and Metallurgy	500 0 0	,, Furniture .....	93 15 0
,, " " towards Medical School	500 0 0	,, Organ .....	102 15 7
,, " " Expenses of Evening Lectures .....	2,000 0 0	,, Chemical Department .....	19 13 6
,, Lecture Fees, after paying Professors.....	1,647 11 3	,, Temporary Chemical Laboratory .....	1,047 7 0
,, Matriculation Fees, after paying Professors .....	256 0 0	,, University Scholarships .....	50 0 0
,, Degree Fees, after paying Professors .....	205 0 0	,, Medical School .....	175 5 8
,, Public Examination Fees.....	369 19 7	,, Building Fund Suspense Account .....	550 0 0
		,, to Commercial Bank for fixed deposit on account of—	
,, for Pasturage .....	100 0 0	Hunter Baillie Bursary No. 1... 50 0 0	
,, from Commercial Bank, interest on fixed Deposits .....	280 0 0	,, " " No. 2... 50 0 0	
,, interest on Fixed Deposits and Debentures and Rents of Properties belonging to Private Foundations :—		Wentworth Prize Medal .....	50 0 0
Levy Scholarship .....	50 0 0	E. M. Frazer Bursary .....	25 0 0
Nicholson Medal .....	10 0 0	Wigram Allen Scholarship .....	125 0 0
Wentworth Prize Medal.....	10 0 0	Wentworth Fellowship .....	150 0 0
J. Fairfax Prize .....	30 0 0	W. C. Wentworth Bursary No. 2 150 0 0	
Salting Exhibition .....	30 0 0	J. E. Frazer Bursary.....	25 0 0
Alexander Bursary .....	50 0 0	Freemasons' Scholarship .....	75 0 0
John West Prize .....	10 0 0	Salting Exhibition.....	25 0 0
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1	50 0 0	Thomas Walker Bursaries .....	50 0 0
W. C. Wentworth " " No. 2	50 0 0	Struth Exhibition .....	25 0 0
J. E. Frazer Bursary .....	50 0 0	Burdekin Bursary .....	25 0 0
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 2	10 10 0		
J. B. Watt Exhibition .....	51 10 0	,, the following sums on account of Private Foundations :—	
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50 0 0	Levy Scholarship .....	50 0 0
Cooper Scholarship .....	161 9 0	Fairfax Prize .....	30 0 0
Barker Scholarship .....	151 9 0	Salting Exhibition.....	25 0 0
Levy and Alexander Bursary...	50 0 0	Alexander Bursary .....	50 0 0
Freemasons' Scholarship.....	50 0 0	Hunter Baillie Bursary, I .....	50 0 0
J. Aitken Bursary .....	50 0 0	W. C. Wentworth Bursary, I... 50 0 0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarship ...	92 2 10	J. E. Frazer Bursary " " II... 50 0 0	
Wigram Allen Scholarship.....	42 10 0	Hunter Baillie Bursary, II .....	50 0 0
Burdekin Bursary .....	50 0 0	J. B. Watt Exhibition .....	42 10 0
E. M. Frazer Bursary .....	50 0 0	Bowman Cameron Scholarship..	50 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship .....	70 0 0	George Allen Scholarship.....	50 0 0
Wentworth Fellowship .....	40 0 0	Cooper Scholarship .....	100 0 0
Challis Statue Fund.....	5 4 0	Barker Scholarship .....	100 0 0
Renwick Scholarship .....	20 0 0	Levy and Alexander Bursary ...	60 0 0
Belmore Medal .....	15 0 0	J. Aitken Bursary.....	50 0 0
		Thomas Walker Bursaries .....	250 0 0
	1,349 14 10	Deas-Thomson Scholarship .....	50 0 0
		Wigram Allen Scholarship .....	25 0 0
		Struth Exhibition .....	50 0 0
		Burdekin Bursary .....	50 0 0
		E. M. Frazer Bursary .....	50 0 0
		Earl Roseberry's Prize .....	26 5 0
		Lithgow Scholarship.....	50 0 0
		Renwick Scholarship .....	60 0 0
		Belmore Medal .....	15 0 0
		Balance in Commercial Bank, 31 December, 1885	1,483 15 0
			1,147 10 11
	£23,549 17 10		£ 23,549 17 10

G. EAGAR,  
Auditor.P. J. CLARK,  
Accountant.

## STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Civil Service and Public Examinations, for the year ended 31st December, 1885.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Received fees from Candidates for Civil Service and Public Examinations .....	2,362 10 0	Paid fees to Examiners, and all other expenses in connection with these Examinations .....	1,992 10 5
		To Balance*.....	369 19 7
	£ 2,362 10 0		£ 2,362 10 0

\* This balance is subject to outstanding claims not yet presented.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PRIVILEGE—SEAT OF MR. J. C. NEILD.

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REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

7 July, 1887.

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SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

## PRIVILEGE—SEAT OF MR. J. C. NEILD.

VOTES No. 4. FRIDAY, 11 MARCH, 1887.

2. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirements of the Electoral Act of 1880, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy:—

“ By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly  
“ of New South Wales.

“ Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of  
“ New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1880, I do hereby appoint—

“ Sydney Burdekin, Esquire,

“ Henry Clarke, Esquire,

“ Charles Launcelot Garland, Esquire,

“ James Patrick Garvan, Esquire,

“ George Houstoun Reid, Esquire,

“ Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, and

“ William Joseph Trickett, Esquire,

“ being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and  
“ Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

“ Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street, Sydney,  
“ this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
“ eighty-seven.

“ J. H. YOUNG,  
“ Speaker.”

VOTES No. 8. FRIDAY, 18 MARCH, 1887.

7. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—*Maturity of Warrant reported*:—Mr. Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Friday, 11th March, 1887, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the despatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee; and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880.

VOTES No. 9. TUESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1887.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Sydney Burdekin, Esquire, Henry Clarke, Esquire, Charles Launcelot Garland, Esquire, James Patrick Garvan, Esquire, Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, and William Joseph Trickett, Esquire, came to the Table, and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

\* \* \* \* \*

12. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Pursuant to the requirement of the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880, Mr. Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at Eleven o'clock a.m. on Thursday next, the 24th instant, in Committee Room No. 2.

VOTES No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

11. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—George Houstoun Reid, Esquire, came to the Table, and was sworn by the Clerk as a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

VOTES

## VOTES No. 44. FRIDAY, 10 JUNE, 1887.

7. PRIVILEGE (*Seat of Mr. J. C. Neild*):—Mr. McElhone moved, That Mr. J. C. Neild having been appointed as Commissioner to the Adelaide Exhibition, and he having drawn sums of money to pay his expenses in connection therewith, the question whether Mr. Neild has accepted an office of profit under the Crown, within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution Act or Electoral Act, 61st section, be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for consideration and report.  
Question put and passed.

## VOTES No 59. THURSDAY, 7 JULY, 1887.

1.

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS (*Seat of Mr. J. C. Neild*):—

- (1.) Mr. Henry Clarke, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, in reference to the Seat of Mr. J. C. Neild.

And the said Report was read at length by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, as follows:—

“The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 11th March, 1887, to whom was referred, on the 10th June, 1887, the question whether Mr. J. C. Neild, having been appointed as Commissioner to the Adelaide Exhibition, and having drawn sums of money to pay his expenses in connection therewith, has accepted an office of profit under the Crown, within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution Act or Electoral Act, 61st section,—have determined and do hereby accordingly declare,—

“That Mr. Neild has not accepted an office of profit within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution Act or Electoral Act, 61st section.

“No 2 Committee Room,

“Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 7th July, 1887.

“HENRY CLARKE,

“Chairman.”

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Clarke, that the Report and Minutes of the Proceedings and Evidence be printed.

- (2.) Mr. Clarke moved (*without Notice*), That the Committee of Elections and Qualifications have leave to adjourn *sine die*, the matters referred to them having been disposed of.  
Question put and passed.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

PRIVILEGE — SEAT OF MR. J. C. NEILD.

---

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

## ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

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THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, duly appointed on the 11th March, 1887, to whom was referred on the 10th June, 1887, the question whether Mr. J. C. Neild, having been appointed as Commissioner to the Adelaide Exhibition, and having drawn sums of money to pay his expenses in connection therewith, has accepted an office of profit under the Crown, within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution Act or Electoral Act, 61st section,— have determined and do hereby accordingly declare:—

That Mr. Neild has not accepted an office of profit within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution Act or Electoral Act, 61st section.

HENRY CLARKE,  
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,  
Legislative Assembly,  
7th July, 1887.*

---

1887.

**MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND  
QUALIFICATIONS.**

*Privilege.—In the matter whether Mr. J. C. Neild, having been appointed as Commissioner to the Adelaide Exhibition, and having drawn sums of money to pay his expenses in connection therewith, has accepted an office of profit under the Crown, within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution Act or Electoral Act, 61st section, referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for consideration and report.*

WEDNESDAY, 22 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Trickett.

There not being five members present one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, the member present adjourned till Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
Second Clerk Assistant.

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Trickett in the Chair.

Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Garland,
Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Garvan.

In attendance—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

*Present:—*Mr. P. O. Williams (of Messrs. Creagh & Williams), Solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Neild.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the two preceding meetings, which were confirmed.
2. Mr. Trickett announced that he did not intend to sit in Mr. Neild's case, and he therefore tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee,—*accepted*.
3. Moved by Mr. Burdekin,—  
"That Mr. Henry Clarke do take the Chair." *Carried*.
4. The Committee deliberated, and decided to summon Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P., Mr. Critchett Walker, Principal Under Secretary, and Mr. Geoffrey Eagar, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, to give evidence at the next meeting, and to produce all papers, accounts, &c., bearing on the case. The Committee adjourned till Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
Second Clerk Assistant.

TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Henry Clarke in the Chair.

Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Reid,

Mr. Slattery.

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

*Present:—*Mr. P. O. Williams (of Messrs. Creagh & Williams), Solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Neild.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.
2. The Chairman read a letter, dated 20 June, which had been addressed to him by Mr. Neild. Ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix A.*)
3. Mr. Williams applied for a postponement of the consideration of Mr. Neild's case till after his return from Adelaide, probably in January next, to enable him to be present at the inquiry. Room cleared. Committee deliberated, and decided to proceed with the inquiry. Parties called in and informed.
4. Stephen Wilson Jones, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, called in, sworn, and examined. Witness produced the Writ of Election for the Electorate of Paddington, endorsed with the name of John Cash Neild as one of the Members for Paddington. Witness withdrew.

5. Critchett Walker, Esq., Principal Under Secretary, called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness produced the original Minute of the Executive Council appointing John Cash Neild, Esq., M.P., as Executive Commissioner at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition; also the registered copy of the Commission of Appointment. (*Certified copies handed in. See Appendix B 1 & 2.*)  
Witness also produced a copy of the Government Gazette of 5th April, notifying Mr. Neild's appointment.  
Witness withdrew.
6. Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness produced letters from the Principal Under Secretary of the 13th April, 17th May, 16th and 18th June, 1887, requesting that certain advances may be paid to the credit of Mr. Neild as Executive Commissioner at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition. (*Certified copies handed in. See Appendix C 1, 2, 3, and 4.*)  
Witness withdrew.
7. Critchett Walker, Esq., recalled, and further examined.  
Witness produced applications from Mr. Neild of the 17th May and 1st June for advances to be paid to his credit; and one from Mr. Alexander Cumming, Secretary, on behalf of Mr. Neild, to the same effect. (*Certified copies handed in. See Appendix B 3, 4, and 5.*)  
Witness withdrew.
8. Room cleared and Committee deliberated.
9. Parties called in.
10. Mr. Williams handed in a letter from Mr. Neild, dated 30th June, which was read and ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix D.*)  
Mr. Williams then addressed the Committee, and withdrew.
11. Committee deliberated, and decided to request Sir Henry Parkes, the Colonial Secretary, to give evidence at the next meeting, and to produce any writing or documents particularly in reference to the terms of the appointment by the Government of Mr. J. C. Neild as Executive Commissioner to the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition.  
Committee adjourned till Thursday next at 12 o'clock noon.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
*Second Clerk Assistant.*

THURSDAY, 7 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Henry Clarke in the Chair.

Mr. Burdekin,		Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Garland,		Mr. Reid,
Mr. Slattery.		

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

*Present* :—Mr. P. O. Williams (of Messrs. Creagh & Williams), Solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Neild.

- The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.
- Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness withdrew.
- Room cleared, and Committee deliberated.
- Mr. Garvan moved,—  
“That the Committee, not having had an opportunity of examining Mr. Neild as to whether he has applied, in payment of his personal expenses, any portion of the moneys paid to his credit as Executive Commissioner of the Adelaide Exhibition, is unable to find, at present stage, whether Mr. Neild has accepted an office of profit within the meaning of the Constitution Act or Electoral Act.”

Committee divided.

Ayes, 1.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Garvan.	Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Garland, Mr. Reid, Mr. Slattery.

- Mr. Reid moved,—  
“That the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, report to the House, that Mr. Neild has not accepted an office of profit within the spirit and meaning of the Constitution Act or Electoral Act, 61st section.”  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 1.
Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Garland, Mr. Reid, Mr. Slattery.	Mr. Garvan.

- Chairman requested to report accordingly to the House, and to move for leave for the Committee to adjourn *sine die*.  
Committee adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
*Second Clerk Assistant.*

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 8 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Burdekin, | Mr. Henry Clarke.

There not being five members present one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the Committee, the members present adjourned till Monday next, at half-past three o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
*Second Clerk Assistant.*

---

MONDAY, 11 JULY, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Henry Clarke in the Chair.

Mr. Burdekin, | Mr. Garvan,  
Mr. Garland, | Mr. Trickett.

The Chairman reported that the House had granted leave to the Committee to adjourn *sine die*, whereupon the Committee adjourned accordingly.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
*Second Clerk Assistant.*

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**COMMITTEE**  
OF  
**ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.**

**PRIVILEGE—SEAT OF MR. J. C. NEILD**

TUESDAY, 5 JULY, 1887.

Present:—

Mr. Burdckin,		Mr. Garvan,
Mr. H. Clarke,		Mr. Reid,
Mr. Garland,		Mr. Slattery.

Henry Clarke, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. P. O. Williams, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Neild.

Stephen Wilson Jones, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Do you produce a writ of the election of Mr. John Cash Neild as one of the Members for the electorate of Paddington? I do. S. W. Jones,  
Esq.
2. Did you receive that writ from the Returning Officer? Yes. 5 July, 1887.
3. Is the Mr. John Cash Neild who has gone to Adelaide as Executive Commissioner to the Exhibition there the same Mr. Neild whose writ of election you produce? I believe so.
4. Did Mr. Neild sign the roll of the Legislative Assembly and take the oath of allegiance? I produce the oath taken and subscribed by Mr. Neild.
5. Does Mr. Neild continue to be a Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes.
6. You know Mr. Neild personally? I do.
7. Are you the person having the custody of the document which you have now produced? Yes.

Critchett Walker, Esq., Principal Under Secretary, called in, sworn, and examined:—

8. *Chairman.*] Do you know Mr. John Cash Neild, one of the Members for Paddington? Yes. C. Walker,  
Esq.
9. Are you aware of the appointment he holds at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition? The appointment of Executive Commissioner. 5 July, 1887.
10. Do you produce any documents appointing Mr. Neild to that position? Yes; I have a copy of the commission appointing him to be Executive Commissioner of the Colony of New South Wales at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition. I produce also the register of patents, in which is included the original commission issued to Mr. Neild. [*Copy of commission handed in. Vide Appendix B 1.*]
11. I also produce the Executive minute of the appointment. [*Certified copy handed in. Vide Appendix B 2.*]
12. Are these the usual documents put in to prove similar cases of this kind? Yes.
13. Have you received any letter from Mr. Neild applying for an advance of money? There is such a letter in the Colonial Secretary's Office. I will obtain it, and produce it subsequently.
14. Do you also produce a copy of the *Government Gazette* containing the notification of Mr. Neild's appointment? Yes.
15. *Mr. Reid.*] What is the date of that appointment? The 5th April.

Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, called in, sworn, and examined:—

16. *Chairman.*] Do you know Mr. John Cash Neild, one of the Members for Paddington? I do. G. Eagar,  
Esq.
17. Have you had any personal interviews with him with reference to his appointment as Commissioner to the Adelaide Exhibition? I have not. 5 July, 1887.
18. Have you had any correspondence with him on the subject? No, none at all.
19. Was the appointment of Mr. Neild as Commissioner for the Adelaide Exhibition notified to you? Only indirectly, in requesting payment of public money to him.
20. Has any money been paid to Mr. Neild? Yes; under the authority of the Colonial Secretary's letters of 13th April, 17th May, 16th June, and 17th June the aggregate sum of £1,450 was paid to the credit of Mr. Neild, as Executive Commissioner to the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, into the Union Bank of Australia.
21. *Mr. Garvan.*] There were separate amounts under each of these dates? Yes. Perhaps it would be advisable, for the information of the Committee, that I should read the letter, which is simply a draft of the others. I have already stated that I have no direct information of the appointment of Mr. Neild, but on the 13th April I received a letter signed by Mr. Critchett Walker, Principal Under Secretary, which was simply an order from the Colonial Secretary to pay £200 to the credit of Mr. Neild, and we acted upon it. The other letters are in exactly the same terms. [*Copies of letters handed in. Vide Appendices C 1, 2, 3, and 4.*]

- G. Eagar, Esq.  
5 July, 1887
21. You mentioned four separate letters? Yes. Perhaps I had better give the amounts mentioned in each. They are as follows:—13th April, £200; 17th May, £500; 16th June, £250; 17th June, £500.
22. *Mr. Slattery.*] The amounts mentioned were paid into the Bank? Yes, and I produce the teller's receipts.
23. *Mr. Garvan.*] Into what account have the moneys advanced to Mr. Neild been paid? Into the account of John Cash Neild, Executive Commissioner at the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition. An account was opened at the Union Bank in that name.
24. And Mr. Neild's cheque alone could operate upon it? Yes. We made no direct payment to Mr. Neild of any kind whatever.
25. Has Mr. Neild made any refund or return showing how the money has been spent? None whatever to us.
26. Is it usual for anyone in that position to explain how the money has been appropriated? Undoubtedly, to the Colonial Secretary; but our function was simply to pay the money on a proper order. The Colonial Secretary's Office would obtain the vouchers.
27. *Mr. Reid.*] When such advances are made time is allowed to the persons to whom they are made to account for them? Always. No advance is made without a provision for time to account.
28. Which may extend even to six months? Yes.
29. *Mr. Garvan.*] Has it ever been the case after any amounts have been paid in to the credit of any Executive Commissioner that any refund has been made to the Government? I am not aware of any case, but of course if the money were not all spent there would be a refund of the balance.

Critchett Walker, Esq., Principal Under Secretary, recalled and further examined:—

- C. Walker, Esq.  
5 July, 1887.
30. *Chairman.*] Have you the letter from Mr. Neild which you promised to produce? No; I find that the letter I referred to was a letter written to Mr. Neild. It was a letter informing Mr. Neild of the first advance, and it is in the same terms as the letter of the 13th April to the Treasury, which Mr. Eagar has produced to the Committee.
31. Have you any letters from Mr. Neild applying for advances? Yes; there is one of the 17th May, another of the 1st June, and a third of the 10th June from Mr. Cumming, secretary. [*Certified copies of letters handed in. Vide Appendices B 3, 4, 5.*]
32. *Mr. Slattery.*] Did Mr. Neild ever make a personal application for an advance? Yes; to me and the Colonial Secretary. I may mention that the majority of his expenses are in connection with show-cases, fittings, and the like. I do not know if there was anything further, except travelling and other expenses.
33. *Mr. Reid.*] But travelling and other expenses always mean in your official language expenses of the same character—they do not include anything in the nature of salary? No. Nothing in the nature of salary was given to Mr. Neild; nothing whatever.
34. Then if the expenses you have referred to do not reach the amount which has been advanced to Mr. Neild you will expect a refund? Certainly.
35. There is no authority for Mr. Neild to get any amount for his own benefit over the actual disbursements? None whatever.
36. It is understood that he has to account for the money? Yes; he has to send in vouchers and adjustments.
37. *Chairman.*] I see that there is an application of the 17th May by Mr. Neild for the sum of £500? Yes, that is an application.
38. *Mr. Garvan.*] Are there applications for the other sums afterwards paid? Yes; there is one on the 1st June.
39. *Mr. Reid.*] Is there anything in the arrangement with Mr. Neild by which he is able to make any profit out of these advances? There is none that I am aware of.
40. Then I presume that the advances to Mr. Neild would come within the same category as other advances to persons discharging public duties and not paid by salary? Yes. In no sense has Mr. Neild received a salary.
41. Is there any understanding or arrangement with Mr. Neild by means of which he is to be paid any private expenses of his own? Not that I know of. There is no record of anything of the kind, and I am not personally aware of anything of the kind.
42. But you would probably be aware of it? Yes, if there was anything of the kind.
43. *Mr. Slattery.*] I presume that Mr. Neild's private travelling expenses and hotel expenses will be included? That I cannot say. I cannot even say whether his hotel expenses are to be included. Of course, if he had to go anywhere in the performance of his official duties he would charge his travelling expenses.
44. *Mr. Reid.*] And that, of course, is only your view of the matter? That is my view of the matter.
45. *Mr. Garvan.*] Have you received from any Commissioners appointed in similar capacities any explanation of the application of money paid to their credit? Other Commissioners have always furnished vouchers in adjustment of any advances made to them.
46. In any of those cases that you can call to mind, has there ever been any surplus handed back to the Government? I can hardly say from memory, but as a matter of course if there were any surplus it would be returned.
47. Take the case of Mr. Combes? Mr. Combes had no advance—that is the difference. He rendered accounts of what he had spent when he came back. He only went away with an understanding. In the case of the Commissioners who have been appointed to represent the Colony at the Imperial Conference, they received an advance of £100 each.
48. I see that in the first instance £200 was advanced to Mr. Neild, on a second occasion £500, and afterwards there were two other advances? Yes.
49. Before the second advance was made, was any voucher of statement submitted to you by Mr. Neild showing how the first advance had been used? No; no vouchers or adjustments have been sent in yet.
50. *Mr. Reid.*] Who was Executive Commissioner for this Colony at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880? Dr. Renwick.
51. Was he at that time a Member of the House? Yes; but he did not take a penny for his expenses or anything.



52. Did he pay for show-cases and things of that sort out of his own pocket? No; the payment passed through another channel—that of his secretary.
53. But as a matter of fact the expenses of that kind were paid for by the Treasury? Yes.
54. *Mr. Garvan.*] None were paid through Dr. Renwick? No; he directed certain things to be done, but the money was paid to and distributed by his secretary.
55. *Mr. Reid.*] But surely his appointment included a direct power over the expenditure? Yes, but he took not one penny for travelling expenses or anything of that kind.
56. There is no secretary to the Adelaide Exhibition corresponding with the officer Dr. Renwick had? No; there is a superintendent of exhibits.
57. Then the Colony is not put to the expense of a secretary in this case? No; the superintendent would act as a kind of secretary. I do not know that he was appointed to do so. He was appointed to supervise exhibits and to do other work of that kind. Mr. Neild is Executive Commissioner.
58. In the case of an appointment to an office to which any profit or salary by allowance is attached, is it not usual to insert in the minute of the Executive Council recommending such an appointment the rate of such allowance or salary? It depends upon circumstances; sometimes it is done, sometimes it is not.
59. Where it is not done, is there not a subsequent minute to that effect? If the person appointed is to get a salary it is always done.
60. Or an allowance in lieu of a salary? Yes; it is always put in an Executive minute.

C. Walker,  
Esq.  
7 July, 1887

THURSDAY, 7 JULY, 1887.

Present:—

Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. H. Clarke,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Garland,	Mr. Slattery.

Henry Clarke, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

P. O. Williams, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for Mr. Neild.

Sir Henry Parkes was called in, sworn, and examined:—

61. *Chairman.*] I presume that you are aware that Mr. Neild has been appointed Commissioner to the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition? I am aware that Mr. Neild has been appointed Executive Commissioner to that Exhibition.
62. What are the duties of Mr. Neild in that office? They are involved in so much mystery I could not explain them. They seem to me pretty much to be to dance attendance at the Exhibition, receive visitors, and so on.
63. Has any arrangement been made with regard to any payment of money to Mr. Neild? An arrangement has been made for the payment of money for Mr. Neild's expenses.
64. For his public or his private expenses? The understanding with Mr. Neild is, that he is to be recouped for his expenses on account of his mission, for which expenses he is to produce vouchers in every instance, and that he is not to have one shilling for his personal advantage. That was very fully explained.
65. *Mr. Reid.*] With reference to the large sums which have been advanced to Mr. Neild, we have some reason to believe—perhaps you can tell us whether it is so or not—that those advances have been made principally for defraying the expense of fitting up the New South Wales Court, for show-cases, and so on? Certainly, yes. Perhaps I ought to explain that as the letter addressed to me from this Committee requires me to produce papers, I inquired of the Principal Under Secretary, and I found that Mr. Walker has already produced before the Committee all the papers we have. I find that Mr. Neild has received, on account of his mission, £200 on the 14th April, £500 on the 17th May, £250 on the 16th June, and £500, making altogether £1,450. As to the purposes to which this money was applied, I understand that at one time he had fully sixty men at work getting the court ready, and getting the exhibits in order. I understand from other sources rather than from him that the court has a creditable appearance—that it is equal to any of the courts in the Exhibition. But with regard to these various sums of money I may say that they have all been paid to him on the public account, and it was most strictly understood—laid down as a condition of his appointment—that his time was not to be considered for a single moment, that no allowance whatever was to be made on his own personal account, and that he should account for every single expenditure by separate vouchers. That I shall require him to do.
66. *Mr. Slattery.*] Do I understand that the payment of expenses will include travelling and hotel expenses? I understand, on behalf of the Government, that Mr. Neild is to be recouped for any expenditure on the public account in connection with this Exhibition.
67. Will that include the payment of his travelling and hotel expenses? I should think it would, but I have never had any conversation with Mr. Neild on the subject. I gave him very distinctly to understand that he could not receive the appointment on any possible condition of at any time being rewarded for his personal services.
68. The reason I ask that question is this: The Committee have before them a letter from Mr. Neild, addressed to the Chairman, in which he says, "For your information I beg to state that no contract or agreement of any kind exists between the Government and myself—that I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, one shilling of remuneration for my services—that I am in no way responsible for answers given in the Assembly relative to an alleged intention on the part of the Government to allow something of my actual expenses here—that the money paid by the Treasury has gone wholly and solely to a public account in my name as Executive Commissioner—that not a shilling has passed to my own account, but has been solely used in meeting claims connected with the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition?" I suppose that is correct.
69. *Mr. Reid.*] Really nothing in connection with this appointment has transpired between Mr. Neild and yourself inconsistent with his letter? No. If I could recollect all that transpired—I do not know that I can, but I can recollect it in substance—I should be very glad to lay it before the Committee; but I may say that I impressed upon Mr. Neild, as a political friend rather than as a personal friend—my intimacy is not of a character that would go beyond that—that he had to consider well before he undertook the office

Sir Henry  
Parkes.  
7 July, 1887

Sir Henry  
Parkes.  
7 July, 1887

office whether it might not lead to an inquiry about his seat, and I told him distinctly that on no account could we think of allowing him anything for his personal services. He replied to me, as well as I recollect, "Certainly not," that he did not desire anything, and that he did not expect anything. He certainly will never receive anything on account of his personal services.

70. *Mr. Garvan.*] But you consider it is within his fair privilege under the appointment to defray all his hotel expenses. I do not know exactly what Mr. Neild's view is, but I consider that I should be justified in allowing any expense that he had incurred on account of the public.

71. That is a little vaguer than we want to get. We want to ascertain whether you consider it perfectly legitimate in accordance with the terms of the appointment to him that any expenses in the shape of his hotel expenses should be paid? I do not recollect that I once thought of his hotel expenses. I was very explicit in telling him that if he accepted this position he must render the services without expectation of remuneration, and I certainly told him at the same time that the Government would be prepared to pay any absolutely necessary expenses on account of his mission. Supposing he had not a free pass, I should consider it quite proper to pay his railway fare, for example.

72. More important than the question of railway fare is the fact that he will be from five to six months living at a hotel. Will the expenses of the hotel form a legitimate charge? I do not see how a person could be in Adelaide without living somewhere, and if it is a necessary expense—and expense consequent upon the business of his mission—in the interest of the Government I should think it ought to be paid.

73. *Mr. Reid.*] The main point is whether any understanding was arrived at on the subject? I never raised the question. The question was never raised.

74. Mr. Neild never stipulated in any way for any payment of that kind? No; not for anything. If he was a man of fortune for anything I know he might pay his expenses himself.

75. *Mr. Garvan.*] He says in the most positive way in his own letter that he is not going to have anything for his own personal expenses: "I am in no way responsible for answers given in the Assembly relative to an alleged intention on the part of the Government?" I think I remember a question being put to me, and I answered it without noticing the word "personal," which formed part of the question, and someone called my attention to the word, and I rose the second time and explained that I meant he was not to receive anything for his personal expenses. I answered the question without noticing this word, and in a way that it might be assumed that he would be reimbursed for his personal expenses. I rose the second time to say he would not. I know I did that.

76. *Chairman.*] The question, and your answer, is thus recorded:—"Has Mr. J. C. Neild, M.P., been appointed Executive Commissioner to represent this Colony at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition; and, if so, upon what terms as to payment of expenses? Sir Henry Parkes answered,—Mr. J. C. Neild has been appointed Executive Commissioner to represent this Colony at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition. His actual expenses will be allowed to him upon the production of vouchers; but no salary will be paid?" I may say that the shorthand writer now informs me that any second or supplementary question and answer, which answer I know I gave, is never recorded in the Votes.

77. The second question, asked on the 26th April, was as follows:—"Is Mr. John C. Neild, one of the Members for Paddington, who has been recently appointed Executive Commissioner for the Adelaide Exhibition, to receive any salary or emolument from the Government for performing that duty; if so, what is the nature and terms of the emolument he is to receive? Sir Henry Parkes answered,—No salary will be paid to Mr. Neild, but his actual expenses will be allowed to him upon the production of vouchers?"

78. *Mr. Garvan.*] That would cover, to my mind, the idea of paying hotel expenses, and for travelling in cabs—it may be fairly taken to cover that? I suppose it covers what I intended.

79. Supposing that after he has completed his work, among items of expenditure presented for payment there might be £100, £200, or £300 for his hotel expenses, would you deem that a legitimate charge to make in view of the terms of his appointment? If there were any charge of that kind I should not pay it without first submitting it to the Cabinet. I could not tell what view they might take of it.

80. *Mr. Williams.*] I understand that if the question of hotel expenses should arise hereafter that is a matter which will have to be dealt with when the application is made? I do not think I can say anything more than I have said. I only know that it never entered into my mind in my conversation with Mr. Neild. I know that nothing was said about his hotel expenses. He never raised the question, and I never raised it. I told him in general terms that he could not be allowed, and that he could not expect, any remuneration for his personal services; that if he undertook this mission he must perform the duties on public grounds, for the benefit of the Colony, and that all that we could give him would be to cover his actual expenses on account of Government work; for the expenses he must produce vouchers in every instance. We had two or three conversations about vouchers. I was very peremptory and strict about having vouchers in every single instance, and for every item of expenditure I required that vouchers must be produced.

81. You have said that certain sums of money were paid to him;—were they not paid to his credit in the Union Bank? I do not know. I merely approve of such payments, and they go on by the ordinary process to the Treasury. I do not know anything of the routine beyond my approval of the payments.

82. *Mr. Garvan.*] With your long knowledge of Parliamentary duties, if anyone appointed to the office of Executive Commissioner were to charge, or should be paid, for his hotel and other travelling expenses of that character from the time he left, do you think that that would involve his seat, or that it would be in violation of the terms of his appointment? I am quite willing to give an opinion if I am asked for it.

83. I think it important to have your opinion? From my long knowledge, as you are pleased to put it, I do not consider that constitutionally Mr. Neild holds any office of profit under the Crown. If I had thought so he should not have received the appointment. I do not think that it was ever contemplated that that provision of the Constitution Act should cover such a case as this. If it did it certainly would deprive the Government of valuable services at some time or other when there would be a difficulty in getting other services.

**COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.**  
(PRIVILEGE—SEAT OF MR. J. C. NEILD.)

APPENDIX.

[*Read to the Committee by the Chairman.*]

A.

Offices of the Royal Commission of New South Wales,  
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, Adelaide, 20 June, 1887.

Gentlemen,  
By the newspapers and by the *Herald* I learn that the question as to whether Mr. J. C. Neild has accepted an office of profit from the Crown has been referred to your Committee for inquiry and report.

The resolution does not specify that the "Mr. Neild" referred to is a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and, therefore, if I am the person referred to, I take the objection that the resolution of the Assembly discloses no ground for inquiry.

If I am the person referred to (and I may remark further that the resolution does not particularize that the "Mr. Neild" has accepted the position of *Executive Commissioner*, and, therefore, does not even in this way identify me), I assume that I shall receive due notice of the meetings of the Committee, so that I may have an opportunity of being personally present, or of instructing counsel, after receipt of particulars of the charge preferred, to represent me.

I am, &c.,  
JNO. C. NEILD.

The Chairman and Members, Elections and Qualifications Committee,  
Legislative Assembly, Sydney.

[*To Evidence given by Critchett Walker, Esq.*]

B 1.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.  
Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition—Appointment of Executive Commissioner.  
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29 March, 1887.

I RECOMMEND the appointment of John Cash Neild, Esquire, M.P., as Executive Commissioner for the Colony of New South Wales at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition.

HENRY PARKES.

The Executive Council approve of the appointment herein recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.  
Min. 87-23, 29/3/87. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 29/3/87. Confirmed, 5/4/87.  
True copy.—CRITCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Secretary.

B 2.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To our trusty and well-beloved JOHN CASH NEILD, of Sydney, in our Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, M.P.

GREETING :

WHEREAS by two several instruments under the Great Seal of our Colony of New South Wales bearing date the twelfth day of January and the nineteenth day of March last, respectively, we have appointed certain Commissioners for our said Colony in connection with the Jubilee Exhibition to be held in Adelaide, in our Colony of South Australia, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, to which Exhibition divers of our subjects in our said Colony of New South Wales have transmitted, or are about to transmit, various articles the produce or manufacture thereof: And whereas it hath appeared to us to be expedient to appoint an Executive Commissioner to act on behalf of our said Colony of New South Wales in all things connected with the said Exhibition, in conjunction with the said Commissioners or such other Commissioners as may be hereafter appointed: Now therefore know you, that we, of our especial grace, have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint you to be our Executive Commissioner for our said Colony of New South Wales, in Adelaide, in connection with the aforesaid Exhibition: And we do hereby give unto you, in conjunction with any three or more of such Commissioners when present, and then deciding by a majority, or, failing the attendance of such number after due notice given, then to yourself alone or in conjunction with such lesser number as shall be present, full power to superintend the unpacking and reception at the aforesaid Exhibition of all articles that the said Commissioners shall transmit from New South Wales for exposition at Adelaide, and generally to act on behalf of such last-named Colony, but more particularly of contributors of articles therefrom to the said Exhibition, in all matters connected with the arrangement and display therein of all such articles and their subsequent disposal in Adelaide, or their retransmission to New South Wales, as circumstances may require.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fifth day of April, in the fiftieth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,—

HENRY PARKES.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 12, page 549, this fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,  
CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

B 3.

## B 3.

I PURPOSE leaving about the end of this week, and as there are various contracts\* to pay and charges for labour, &c., will be numerous for a month to come, I shall require £500 placing to my credit at Union Bank by say Friday next.

Will you kindly attend to this for me?

J.C.N.

\* Boarding walls, decorating, constructing offices, &c.

Mr. Neild will have to pay the Superintendent of Exhibits out of this amount.—C.W. Approved.—H.P., 16/5/87.  
True copy.—CRITCHETT WALKER.

## B 4.

Dear Sir, New South Wales Court, Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1 June, 1887.  
I beg to request that a further sum of £500 may be paid into my public account at the Union Bank, Sydney, on behalf of the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, as I find unexpected and large expense necessary for the repair (almost remaking) of the show-cases for mineral exhibits sent from London, and for the decoration of the various portions of the N.S.W. Court.

The show-cases from England are simply in ruins, consequent upon disgracefully careless packing, and the "decorations" (?) likewise sent are worse than useless; they are so dirty, broken, and otherwise damaged that it will cost something to remove and burn them, and provide others.

All this entails expense, and though I am keeping down, and will continue to keep down expense as much as it is possible, I find it necessary to provide for larger outlay than I anticipated, and therefore made the present application for £500.

Please advise me when banked.

I have, &c.,

JNO. C. NEILD,  
Ex. Commr.

Critchett Walker, Esq., Principal Under Secretary, Sydney.

Mr. Neild presses for a further advance of £500.—C.W., 9/6/87. Done in another paper.—C.W., 23/6/87.  
True copy.—CRITCHETT WALKER.

## B 5.

New South Wales Commission, Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887.

Sir,

8, Loftus-street, Sydney, 10 June, 1887.

In telegram, dated 6th instant, the Executive Commissioner says:—"Remit £250 account; Space Commission pressing for payment. This urgent."

I am instructed by the Finance Committee of this Commission to state that where space is charged for in connection with Exhibitions it is usual for the payments to be made through the Executive Commissioner, and that they recommend for the approval of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary that Mr. Neild be authorized to pay sum of £250 asked for, and that, if necessary, he be placed in possession of the funds requisite for such payment.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. CUMMING,  
Secretary.

Critchett Walker, Esq., J.P., Principal Under Secretary.

Submitted for approval.—C.W., 14/6/87. Approved.—H.P., 15/6/87.  
True copy.—CRITCHETT WALKER.

[To Evidence given by Geoffrey Eagar, Esq.]

## C 1.

[Very urgent.]

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 April, 1887.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the sum of £200 to be placed to the credit of John Cash Neild, Esq., M.P., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition of 1887, in the Union Bank, to enable him to pay the expenses of the Commission, the amount to be met from the Advance Fund pending provision being made on the Supplementary Estimates.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Approved.—J.F.B., 13/4/87. Examiner.—J.T. (for U.S.), 13/4/87. T.M. To be paid into the Bank to-day.—J.T. (for U.S.), 13.

## Trust Fund.

£200.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 April, 1887.

RECEIVED from the Honorable the Treasurer the sum of £200 sterling, which is this day placed to the credit of the Public Account of John Cash Neild, M.P., Executive Commissioner, Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition Commission, in the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

GEO. A. RATTRAY,  
Receiving Teller.

## C 2.

For further £500 out Advance Fund Account, Adelaide Exhibition.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 May, 1887.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause a further sum of £500, from the Advance Fund, to be placed in the Union Bank to the credit of John Cash Neild, Esquire, M.P., Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, 1887, to enable him to defray the expenses in connection with the Exhibition, and provision to be made for the same on the Additional Estimates.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Approved.—J.F.B., 21/5/87. Examiner.—J.T., 21/5/87.

Trust Fund.—Voucher, No. 5,421.

£500.

The Treasury, Sydney, New South Wales, 26 May, 1887.

RECEIVED from the Honorable the Treasurer the sum of £500 sterling, which is this day placed to the credit of the Public Account of J. C. Neild, Executive Commissioner, Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, in the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

GEO. A. RATTRAY,  
Receiving Teller.

C 3.

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## C 3.

For £250 out of Advance Fund Account. Claims for space, "Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition."

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 June, 1887.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause a further advance of £250 to be made to John Cash Neild, Esq., M.P., Executive Commissioner for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887, to enable him to meet the claims for space in connection with the above Exhibition, the amount to form a charge against the Advance Fund, pending the passing of the Additional Estimates.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Approved.—J.F.B., 22/6/87. Examiner.—J.T., 22/6/87.

Trust Fund. Voucher No. 6,182.

£250.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 23 June, 1887.

RECEIVED from the Honorable the Treasurer the sum of £250 sterling, which is this day placed to the credit of the Public Account of J. C. Neild, Executive Commissioner, Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, in the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

GEO. A. RATTRAY,  
Receiving Teller.

## C 4.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 June, 1887.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause a further advance of £500 to be placed to the credit of John Cash Neild, Esquire, M.P., Executive Commissioner for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887, to meet urgent claims in connection with the Commission in Adelaide,—the amount to form a charge against the Advance Fund pending the passing of the vote taken on the Additional Estimates.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Approved in anticipation of the Treasurer's approval.—J.T., 18/6/87. Confirmed.—J.F.B., 18/6/87 Examiner.—J.T., 18/6/87. To be paid in to-day.

Trust Fund.

£500.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 18 June, 1887.

RECEIVED from the Honorable the Treasurer the sum of £500 sterling, which is this day placed to the credit of the Public Account of John Cash Neild, Executive Commissioner, Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, in the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

GEO. A. RATTRAY,  
Receiving Teller.

[Handed in by Mr. P. O. Williams.]

## D.

Offices of the Royal Commission of New South Wales,  
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, Adelaide, 30 June, 1887.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your telegram advising me that a preliminary meeting of your Committee had been held, and had been adjourned until the 5th proximo, when you desire me to be present, and that you were posting me a notice to that effect.

In reply, I beg to say that my public duties here will preclude the possibility of my leaving Adelaide for some time to come; and, therefore, as I cannot attend the meeting of your Committee, I have requested my solicitor, Mr. P. O. Williams (of Messrs. Creagh & Williams), to attend on my behalf.

I am aware that my absence may influence my interests, still I cannot, even for my personal advantage, abandon the large public duties committed to my care.

For your information, I beg to state that no contract or agreement of any kind exists between the Government and myself; that I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, one shilling of remuneration for my services; that I am in no way responsible for answers given in the Assembly relative to an alleged intention on the part of the Government to allow something of my actual expenses here; that the money paid by the Treasury has gone wholly and solely to a public account in my name as Executive Commissioner; that not a shilling has passed to my own account, but has been solely used in meeting claims connected with the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition.

Leaving my case with confidence in your hands,—

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
JNO. C. NEILD.

Henry Clarke, Esq., M.P.,  
Chairman, Committee of Elections and Qualifications,  
Legislative Assembly, Sydney.



1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION—TRAILL *v.* WISE—SOUTH SYDNEY.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

AND

EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

22 *June*, 1887.

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SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

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1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

## TRAILL v. WISE—SOUTH SYDNEY.

VOTES No. 4. FRIDAY, 11 MARCH, 1887.

2. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirements of the Electoral Act of 1880, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy:—

“By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly  
of New South Wales.

“Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1880, I do hereby appoint—

“Sydney Burdekin, Esquire,	}	“George Houstoun Reid, Esquire,
“Henry Clarke, Esquire,		“Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, and
“Charles Launcelot Garland, Esquire,		“William Joseph Trickett, Esquire,
“James Patrick Garvan, Esquire,		

“being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

“Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street, Sydney,  
this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and  
“eighty-seven.

“J. H. YOUNG,  
“Speaker.”

VOTES No. 8. FRIDAY, 18 MARCH, 1887.

7. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—*Maturity of Warrant reported*:—Mr. Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Friday, 11th March, 1887, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the despatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee; and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880.

VOTES No. 9. TUESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1887.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Sydney Burdekin, Esquire, Henry Clarke, Esquire, Charles Launcelot Garland, Esquire, James Patrick Garvan, Esquire, Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, and William Joseph Trickett, Esquire, came to the Table, and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

\* \* \* \* \*

12. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Pursuant to the requirement of the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880, Mr. Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at Eleven o'clock a.m. on Thursday next, the 24th instant, in Committee Room No. 2.

VOTES No. 10. WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH, 1887.

11. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—George Houstoun Reid, Esquire, came to the Table, and was sworn by the Clerk as a Member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

VOTES

## VOTES No. 44. FRIDAY, 10 JUNE, 1877.

5. ELECTION PETITION (*South Sydney*):—Mr. Speaker laid upon the Table an Election Petition which had been addressed to him from William Henry Traill, of Sydney, representing that at the recent Election for South Sydney, Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, and Petitioner were candidates for election, and alleging that at some of the polling-booths votes were declared informal which were not informal, and should have been counted in favour of Petitioner; and that the ballot-papers were wrongly counted at some of the polling-booths, whereby a larger number of votes were made to appear to be given in favour of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise than were so given; that the Returning Officer declared the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise to be duly elected; and praying that this Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that the return of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise may be declared null and void; that a scrutiny of all ballot-papers should be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications; that it may be declared that the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise was not lawfully elected; that it may be declared that Petitioner was duly elected; and that such further order and determination may be made in the premises as may be just.
- Ordered, on motion of Sir Henry Parkes, that the Petition be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications; and that the Committee having adjourned *sine die*, the Chairman be empowered to summon the Committee, and fix the time and place for meeting.

## VOTES No. 48. WEDNESDAY, 22 JUNE, 1887.

2. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—(*Traill v. Wise*):—Mr. Trickett, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred, on 10th June, 1887, the Petition of William Henry Traill against the return of Bernhard Ringrose Wise as a Member for the Electoral District of South Sydney.

And the said Report was read at length by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, as follows:—

“The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 11th March, 1887, to whom was referred, on the 10th June, 1887, a Petition from William Henry Traill representing that at the recent Election for South Sydney, Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, and Petitioner were candidates for election, and alleging that at some of the polling-booths votes were declared informal which were not informal, and should have been counted in favour of Petitioner; and that the ballot-papers were wrongly counted at some of the polling-booths, whereby a larger number of votes were made to appear to be given in favour of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise than were so given; that the Returning Officer declared the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise to be duly elected; and praying that the Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that the return of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise may be declared null and void; that a scrutiny of all ballot-papers should be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications; that it may be declared that the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise was not lawfully elected; that it may be declared that Petitioner was duly elected; and that such further order and determination may be made in the premises as may be just,—have determined and do hereby declare,—

“(1.) That Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, the sitting Member has been duly elected.

“(2.) That the Petition of William Henry Traill is not frivolous or vexatious.

“(3.) That the sum of £20 be awarded to the sitting Member towards his costs and expenses, such amount to be paid by the Petitioner to the sitting Member.

“No. 2 Committee Room,

“Legislative Assembly, 17th June, 1887.

“W. J. TRICKETT,

“Chairman.”

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Trickett, that the Report and Minutes of the Proceedings and Evidence be printed.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION—TRAILL v. WISE.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

## ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, duly appointed on the 11th March, 1887, to whom was referred on the 10th June, 1887, a Petition from William Henry Traill, representing that at the recent Election for South Sydney, Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, and Petitioner, were candidates for election, and alleging that at some of the polling-booths votes were declared informal which were not informal, and should have been counted in favour of Petitioner; and that the ballot-papers were wrongly counted at some of the polling-booths, whereby a larger number of votes were made to appear to be given in favour of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise than were so given; that the Returning Officer declared the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise to be duly elected; and praying that the Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that the return of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise may be declared null and void; that a scrutiny of all ballot-papers should be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications; that it may be declared that the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise was not lawfully elected; that it may be declared that Petitioner was duly elected; and that such further order and determination may be made in the premises as may be just,—have determined and do hereby declare:—

1. That Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, the sitting Member has been duly elected.
2. That the Petition of William Henry Traill is not frivolous nor vexatious.
3. That the sum of £20 be awarded to the sitting Member towards his costs and expenses, such amount to be paid by the Petitioner to the sitting Member.

W. J. TRICKETT,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Legislative Assembly,  
17th June, 1887.

1887.

**MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND  
QUALIFICATIONS.**

*In the matter of the Election Petition which had been addressed to the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly by William Henry Traill, of Sydney, representing that at the recent Election for South Sydney, Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, and Petitioner, were candidates for election, and alleging that at some of the polling-booths votes were declared informal which were not informal, and should have been counted in favour of Petitioner; and that the ballot-papers were wrongly counted at some of the polling-booths, whereby a larger number of votes were made to appear to be given in favour of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise than were so given; that the Returning Officer declared the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise to be duly elected; and praying that this Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that the return of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise may be declared null and void; that a scrutiny of all ballot-papers should be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications; that it may be declared that the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise was not lawfully elected; that it may be declared that the Petitioner was duly elected; and that such further order and determination may be made in the premises as may be just.*

TUESDAY, 14 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Trickett in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,

Mr. Garland,

Mr. Garvan,

Mr. Slattery.

In attendance—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the entry from the Votes and Proceedings, by which the Petition of William Henry Traill was referred to the Committee. (*Vide extract, p. 4.*)
2. The Clerk then, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of William Henry Traill (together with the accompanying Bank Deposit Receipt) so referred to this Committee as follows:—

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The humble Petition of William Henry Traill, of the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That on the thirty-first day of May last, the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly did issue a Writ for the election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of South Sydney, in the room of Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, who had resigned his seat as such Member.

2. That the nomination for the said election took place on the second day of June instant, when the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise and William Henry Traill were duly nominated and proposed as such Member, and the Returning Officer then called for a show of hands separately in favour of each candidate, and upon the same taking place declared the show of hands to be in favour of the said William Henry Traill, whereupon a poll was demanded on behalf of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise, which was afterwards taken on the fourth day of June instant.

3. That before and at the time of the said nomination, and from thence your Petitioner was and is a person qualified by law to be elected a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

4. That the Returning Officer on the day of the declaration of the poll for the said Electoral District declared the numbers of votes polled for the respective candidates to be as follows:—

For the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise—Two thousand six hundred and eighteen votes.

And for your Petitioner—Two thousand five hundred and seventy-eight votes.

And thereupon declared the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise to be duly elected as Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District, and the said Returning Officer afterwards endorsed on the Writ for the said election the name of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise as the person so elected, and returned the said Writ to the Speaker of the said Assembly.

5. That at some of the polling-booths votes were declared informal which were not, as a matter of fact or of law, informal, and which should have been counted in favor of your Petitioner.

6. That the ballot-papers were wrongly counted at some of the polling-booths, whereby a larger number of votes were made to appear to be given in favor of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise than were so given, whereby the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise was made to appear to have a majority of the said votes recorded at the said Election, when, as a matter of fact, he had not a majority of the said votes.

7. Your Petitioner, pursuant to the Electoral Act of 1880, has caused the sum of one hundred pounds to be paid into the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in relation to this Petition, and the Bank Deposit Receipt for such payment is hereto annexed.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that this Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that the return of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise as a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District may be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid. That a scrutiny of all ballot-papers should be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

That for the reasons aforesaid it may be declared that the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise was not lawfully elected, and is not such Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District; that it may be declared and determined that your Petitioner was duly elected at the said election, to serve and be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District of South Sydney, and is entitled to take his seat accordingly in the said Assembly. And that such further or other order and determination may be made in the premises as may be just.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Sydney, the 10th day of June, A.D. 1887.

W. H. TRAILL.

In the matter of the Petition against the return of Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, as one of the Members of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of South Sydney.

PAID to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in relation to the Petition of W. H. Traill, with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the sum of one hundred pounds (£100) stg.

By J. J. DILLON.

C. ANDERSON, Teller.



5. Room cleared—the Committee deliberated, and decided that Mr. Traill, having supported the allegations in his petition on oath, a *prima facie* case had been made out, they would therefore call the Clerk of the Assembly to produce the writ and ballot-papers, and proceed at once with the scrutiny.
6. Parties called in and informed of the decision of the Committee.
7. Stephen Wilson Jones, Esquire, called in, sworn, and examined.  
Witness produced the Writ of Election, certifying to the return of Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esq. as a member for South Sydney.  
Witness also produced the parcel of ballot-papers as received from the Returning Officer for South Sydney.  
Witness withdrew.
8. The Committee proceeded to the scrutiny of the ballot-papers.
9. The Committee decided to summon Mr. S. T. Whiddon, Returning Officer for South Sydney, to attend to-morrow at 12 o'clock.
10. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, then to resume the scrutiny of the ballot-papers.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
*Second Clerk Assistant.*

FRIDAY, 17 JUNE, 1887.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Trickett in the Chair.

Mr. Burdekin,		Mr. Garland,
Mr. Henry Clarke,	!	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Slattery.		

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

*Present*:—William Henry Traill, Esq. (*the Petitioner*).

B. R. Wise, Esq. (*the sitting Member*).

W. H. Coffey, Esq., instructed by Mr. Alfred Shaw, solicitor (*Counsel for the sitting Member*).

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.
2. The Committee continued the scrutiny of the ballot-papers, and, having completed all the undisputed papers,
3. Samuel Thomas Whiddon, Esq., J.P., Returning Officer for South Sydney, called in, sworn, and examined.  
Mr. Coffey having put a question to the witness as to the number of electors who had applied to vote in cases where it was found that votes had already been recorded in their names, Mr. Traill objected to the evidence being admitted.  
Committee deliberated, and decided to admit the evidence for what it was worth.  
Examination continued.  
Witness withdrew.
4. The Committee proceeded to the further scrutiny of the ballot-papers set aside as doubtful or disputed.
5. Room cleared.
6. The scrutiny of such ballot-papers as had been set aside for final consideration and decision, resumed and concluded.
7. The Chairman reported the result of the scrutiny, which was confirmed by the Committee, as follows:—

Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esq. ... ..	2,611
William Henry Traill, Esq. ... ..	2,571

 Showing a majority of forty for the sitting Member—sixty-two (62) votes having been rejected as informal.
8. The Committee then deliberated as to their Report.  
Moved by Mr. Garvan, and seconded by Mr. Slattery,—  
“That Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esquire, the sitting Member, has been duly elected.” *Carried.*  
Moved by Mr. Henry Clarke, and seconded by Mr. Garland,—  
“That the Petition of William Henry Traill is not frivolous nor vexatious.” *Carried.*  
Moved by Mr. Slattery, seconded by Mr. Garland,—  
“That the sum of £20 be awarded to the sitting Member towards his costs and expenses, such amount to be paid by the Petitioner to the sitting Member.”  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Slattery,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Burdekin.
Mr. Garland,	
Mr. Trickett.	
9. Resolved,—That the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived be embodied in a Report and presented to the House.
10. Parties called in, and informed of the result of the scrutiny of ballot-papers and of the resolutions come to by the Committee.  
Committee adjourned till Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
*Second Clerk Assistant.*

COMMITTEE  
OF  
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

TRAILL v. WISE.—SOUTH SYDNEY.

TUESDAY, 14 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

Mr. H. Clarke,		Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Garland,		Mr. Slattery,
Mr. Trickett.		

William Joseph Trickett, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Traill, the Petitioner, appeared in person.

Mr. Coffey, instructed by Mr. Shaw, appeared as Counsel for the sitting Member.

William Henry Traill, Esq., the Petitioner, sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you the petitioner named in the petition now handed to you? Yes.
2. And you were a candidate in the recent election for South Sydney? I was.
3. At the time of that election were you duly qualified to be a candidate under the Electoral Act? I was.
4. And you still are so? I am still so.
5. You make certain allegations in your petition, in clauses 5 and 6? Yes.
6. What reasons have you for believing that those allegations are correct? Information from persons who are in a position to form an opinion.
7. Not of course from your own knowledge? Certainly not.
8. Do you think an examination of the ballot-papers will bear out those statements? I do; but my information of course is the only basis upon which I can go. The examination of the ballot-papers is the only means by which the matter can be elucidated.
9. Have you heard from any of the voters of any proceedings such as are alleged in your petition? Not any, unless indeed the scrutineers and members of the committee may be regarded as voters, but not from voters outside that circle.
10. You desire a scrutiny by this Committee of all the votes that were recorded at that election? I do.
11. Have you any statement you yourself wish to make in support of your petition? Not any.

W. H. Traill,  
Esq.  
14 June, 1887.

THURSDAY, 16 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

Mr. H. Clarke,		Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Garland,		Mr. Slattery,
Mr. Trickett.		

William Joseph Trickett, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Traill, the Petitioner, appeared in person.

Mr. Coffey, instructed by Mr. Shaw, appeared as Counsel for the sitting Member.

Stephen Wilson Jones, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, called in and examined:—

12. *Chairman.*] Are you the officer ordinarily having the custody of writs of election on which are endorsed the names of Members returned to the Legislative Assembly? I am.
13. Do you produce the writ issued for the Electoral District of South Sydney at the last election? I do. *(Document produced.)*
14. Do you produce the return endorsed on that writ? The return is endorsed on the writ.
15. Does that return disclose the election of Bernhard Ringrose Wise, Esq.? The Returning Officer certifies to the return of Bernhard Ringrose Wise.
16. And as far as you know he is still a Member for South Sydney, subject to this inquiry? Yes.
17. Do you produce the ballot-papers for the last election for South Sydney? I do. *(Parcel produced.)*
18. Were they transmitted to you by the Returning Officer? They were.
19. Can you tell us on what date you received them? On the 6th of the present month.
20. Sealed up in their present form according to law? Yes.
21. Those papers have not been opened in any way since they have been locked up in your custody? They are in the same condition as they were when I received them from the Returning Officer.

S. W. Jones,  
Esq.  
16 June, 1887.

FRIDAY, 17 JUNE, 1887.

Present:—

Mr. Burdekin,		Mr. Garland,
Mr. H. Clarke,		Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Slattery,		Mr. Trickett.

William Joseph Trickett, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Traill, the Petitioner, appeared in person.

Mr. Coffey, instructed by Mr. Shaw, appeared as Counsel for the sitting Member.

Mr. Samuel Thomas Whiddon called in and examined:—

- Mr. S. T. Whiddon.  
17 June, 1887.
22. *Chairman.*] Were you the Returning Officer at the last South Sydney Election? Yes.
23. Who were the presiding officers at booth "A-B"? Mr. Lewis Solomon and myself.
24. Are the initials "L.S." on these ballot-papers those of Mr. Lewis Solomon? Yes.
25. Who was the presiding officer at booth "L-M"? Charles T. Morgan.
26. Was there another presiding officer at that booth? It is necessary to relieve a presiding officer now and then during the day, so Mr. William Solomons acted as deputy presiding officer in the various booths during the election.
27. Are the initials "W.S." on these ballot-papers the initials of your deputy? Yes, he was acting as deputy under my instructions. In some instances the presiding officer did not leave the booth the whole of the day, but in other cases he was relieved to enable him to attend to the calls of nature.
28. Who presided at the various booths? At booth "A-B," S. T. Whiddon and L. Solomon; at booth "C-D," Frederick Underwood; at booth "E-F-G," C. W. Richards; at booth "H-I-J-K," Alfred W. Jackson; at booth "L-M," Charles T. Morgan; at booth "N-O-P-Q," Arthur Berril; at booth "R-S-T," David William Solomons; at booth "U to Z," David Williams.
29. *Mr. Traill.*] When was Mr. Solomons appointed as your deputy in booth "A-B"? He acted as my deputy throughout the election.
30. You appointed him at the commencement of the election? Yes.
31. In what way? By the usual process.
32. In writing? No; he has always had charge of the booth.
33. *Chairman.*] You are quite sure you appointed him? Yes; he asked me for the appointment, as he did at the previous election.
34. *Mr. Traill.*] I understood you to say that two gentlemen presided in another booth besides the "A-B" booth? Mr. W. Solomons was the relieving officer in more than one booth, but only for a few minutes at a time.
35. *Mr. Coffey.*] Was any objection to Mr. Solomons' appointment taken on the morning of the election, or during the election? No; I never heard of any such objection until to-day.
36. Did Mr. Traill, or any members of his Committee, suggest any arrangements with respect to the carrying out of the election? None, that I recollect.
37. Were any complaints made to you during the counting of the poll with regard to informal votes? None whatever.
38. None by Mr. Traill? No.
39. With regard to these paragraphs in Mr. Traill's petition,—
5. That at some of the polling-booths votes were declared informal which were not, as a matter of fact or of law, informal, and which should have been counted in favour of your Petitioner.
  6. That the ballot-papers were wrongly counted at some of the polling-booths, whereby a larger number of votes were made to appear to be given in favour of the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise than were so given, whereby the said Bernhard Ringrose Wise was made to appear to have a majority of the said votes recorded at the said election, when as a matter of fact he had not a majority of the said votes.
- were any similar complaints made to you on the day of the election or during the counting of the votes? No.
40. No protest whatever was made to you? None whatever.
41. Not by Mr. Traill or by his scrutincers? No. A formal demand for a rescrutiny was made by Mr. Traill at the time of the declaration of the poll.
42. Was any exception taken by his scrutineers to the counting of the votes? None whatever.
43. Was any reason offered to you for this rescrutiny? No. I simply received a formal demand for a rescrutiny.
44. Is it a fact that a number of voters, when they applied to you for their ballot-papers, found that some persons had voted in their name? Yes, they did.
- [Mr. Traill objected to the question. The Committee deliberated; objection overruled.]
45. How many voters who had been personated applied to you for ballot-papers? From fifteen to twenty, I should imagine.
46. To you personally? Yes.
47. Did you know personally that they were actually the persons whose names were on the roll? Not in all cases. In many cases I know that they were undoubtedly entitled to vote; in those cases I knew the men personally.
48. Out of fifteen or twenty persons who applied to you personally how many did you know? I cannot say how many. I knew a large proportion of them. It was chiefly in the after part of the day that the applications were made.
49. Have you any idea how many similar applications were made to the presiding officers in other booths? I cannot say. It was reported to me that there had been a great many cases of personation.
50. These voters can be obtained I suppose to give evidence here? Yes.
51. *Mr. Garvan.*] Did you make on the electoral roll any record of the names of those who said that they had been personated? No; it did not occur to me that that was a part of my duty.
52. You have been returning officer for this electorate for some time? It is the second election which I have conducted. I conducted the last general election.
53. Were the personations at the last election greater than they were at the previous election? As far as my memory serves me they were. Not many cases of personation came under my notice during the general election. Upon reflection I say that there was certainly more personation at the last election than there was at the preceding one.



54. *Mr. Traill.*] Were you personally acquainted with the gentlemen who complained to you about having been personated? Yes; I knew them to be men of a certain name and address.
55. They were men of sufficient note in the community for you to know? Yes.
56. Although these men were of sufficient note in the community for you to know they were not personally known to the scrutineers? I should imagine not.
57. *Mr. Coffey.*] You have lived in South Sydney for a very long time? For thirty-three years. I have been in business there for twenty-nine years.
58. Do you know the greater number of the people in the electorate? I know nearly every second person who comes into the booth. It was remarked to me at the recent election by a deputy returning officer, "You know everybody who comes in to vote."
59. *Mr. Garvan.*] Can you give the names of the gentlemen who said that they had been personated? I have been trying to recall their names while you have been talking. I recollect that there were several cases of personation. I can only recollect at this moment the case of Mr. Barnet, a cigar manufacturer, who was in a great state of mind because he had been personated. I was beseeched for ballot-papers during one part of the afternoon by fifteen or twenty voters who had been personated.
60. What proof did you have of any personation? I simply knew that they had gone to the booth to vote, and that someone had voted in their names before they went there.
61. Did you test their statements? Yes, in many instances. They asked me whether it was possible for me to empower them to vote.
62. You do not remember the names of these gentlemen? No; I knew a number of them by sight.
63. You think that there were between fifteen and twenty of them? Yes, that number came under my immediate notice. It was reported to me that there had been a great deal of personation in the other booths.
64. You knew most of the people who complained to you that they had been personated? I knew ten or fifteen out of the twenty.
65. If you know them personally why did you allow anyone else to vote in their name? It did not happen in my booth. The persons of whom I have been speaking came to me to know if they could vote notwithstanding that they had been personated; but others who had been personated did not come to me at all. The case of Mr. Barnet occurred in my own booth; I am not sure whether there was a second case of personation.
66. Did you examine the roll in every case to see that someone had voted in the name of the complainant? In many cases I went to the particular booth and found that they had been personated. Their object in coming to me was to know whether I as returning officer could empower them to vote.
67. There was only one case of personation in your booth? I believe that there was another besides that of Mr. Barnet.
68. Of your own actual knowledge you know of only two cases of personation? In each case I went to the booth to see whether the complaint of personation was true.
69. How did you know that the man who complained to you had not voted himself? I could not say whether he had or not. These persons reported to me that they had been personated, and I ascertained in each instance that somebody had voted in their name.
70. Where do you get the ballot-papers from? The Government Printing Office.
71. Do they send a specific number to you? Yes; in parcels of 100.
72. At the end of the day, taking your own particular booth, you have a certain number of unused papers? Yes; I had a thousand.
73. What did you do with them? I put them into the ballot-box after the votes had been counted.
74. Where are they? I do not know. I imagine that they are in the possession of the Government.
75. Are they returned with the ballot-papers to the Legislative Assembly? I imagine so; they are generally sealed in a separate parcel, and put into the ballot-box belonging to the booth.
76. The name of each voter when he comes up to vote is marked off on the roll; do you check at the end of the day the number of such names with the number of ballot-papers in the box? No; it could be very easily done.
77. *Mr. Coffey.*] Was a voter or anyone else stopped when he was leaving a booth with a ballot-paper in his hand? I stopped two myself.
78. These persons got the papers from the presiding officer? Yes. I stopped one of them at the top of the stairs; I told him to leave the paper in the ballot-box, and he did so.
79. Had he marked his paper when you interfered? I cannot say.
80. Where did you stop the other man? It was a different case; he had made some mistake according to his own statements. He asked for another ballot-paper, which I declined to give. He insisted upon taking his ballot-paper downstairs. I objected to him going away without putting it in the box, and after some contention he folded it up and put it in the box. The paper was torn as if he was in a temper when he folded it.
81. *Mr. Traill.*] A similar occurrence has happened at previous elections? Yes; it happened once or twice at the general election.

Mr. S. T.  
Whiddon.

17 June, 1887.



1887.  
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(YEARS 1880, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, AND 1886-87.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 March, 1887.

RETURN showing the past operation of the Expansive Clauses (6, 7, 8, and 9) of the "Electoral Act of 1880" (44 Vic. No. 13)—the Names of the Electorates which were proclaimed capable of returning an Additional Member to the Legislative Assembly, at the General Election, February, 1887, under the same clauses—and the Number of Electors in each Electorate in New South Wales, upon the Roll thereof for the Years 1880, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1886-87, respectively.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.										1886-87.					
	General Election, Nov. and Dec., 1882.		General Election—October, 1885.				General Election, February, 1887.		Rolls for 1880.	Rolls for 1881-82.	Rolls for 1882-83.	Rolls for 1883-84.	Rolls for 1884-85.	Rolls for 1885-86.	Electoral Lists.	Electoral Rolls.
	Under section 5 of Act.	24 October, 1882.	Under proclamation.				Grand Total.									
			4 March, 1884.	17 September, 1884.	4 July, 1885.	9 July, 1885.		Total.	24 November, 1886.							
Albury	1					1	1	1,365	1,234	1,136	1,322	1,288	1,322	1,455	1,447	
Argyle	2					2	2	2,770	2,819	2,759	2,897	2,912	2,692	2,819	2,759	
Balmain	1	1				3	3	3,221	3,859	4,354	5,119	5,757	6,759	7,894	7,900	
Balranald	2					2	2	2,949	3,404	3,387	3,615	3,765	3,777	3,883	4,036	
Bathurst	1					1	1	1,426	1,445	1,463	1,637	1,720	1,773	1,852	1,863	
The Bogan	2					2	2	3,280	3,250	3,577	4,628	4,722	4,386	4,873	4,876	
Boorowa	1					1	1	1,387	1,353	1,291	1,202	1,104	1,107	1,091	1,103	
Bourke	1	1				2	2	3,748	3,494	3,972	5,768	5,714	3,889	4,369	4,431	
Braidwood	1					1	1	1,564	1,619	1,601	1,609	1,403	1,427	1,502	1,501	
Camden	2					2	2	3,438	3,937	3,931	4,271	4,448	4,448*	4,846	4,977	
Canterbury	2	1				4	4	5,421	5,761	6,737	8,059	9,479	10,520	12,650	12,645	
Carcoar	2					2	2	2,667	2,689	2,858	3,006	3,105	3,095	3,519	3,514	
The Clarence	1					1	1	1,956	1,721	1,638	1,728	1,772	1,832	1,958	1,951	
Central Cumberland	2			1		3	3	3,523	3,597	3,860	4,761	5,841	6,011	7,872	7,882	
Durham	1					1	1	1,472	1,481	1,489	1,438	1,429	1,433	1,496	1,491	
Eden	2					2	2	2,582	2,605	2,740	2,808	3,008	3,140	3,299	3,289	
Forbes	2					2	2	2,704	2,617	2,674	3,054	2,548	2,461	2,409	2,409	
The Globe	1				1	2	2	1,967	2,147	2,359	2,755	3,129	3,256	3,650	3,653	
Glen Innes	1					1	1	1,575	1,577	1,860	2,257	2,218	2,426	2,927	2,832	
Gloucester	1					1	1	1,527	1,678	1,426	1,696	1,548	1,655	1,653	1,638	
Goulburn	1					1	1	1,546	1,596	1,657	1,822	1,949	2,079	2,193	2,187	
Grafton	1					1	1	1,897	1,918	1,965	1,981	2,008	2,124	2,071	2,068	
Grenfell	1					1	1	1,614	1,646	1,550	1,692	1,524	1,456	1,593	1,597	
Gundagai	1					1	1	1,749	1,806	1,744	1,817	1,896	2,375	2,619	2,614	
Gunnedah	1					1	1	1,916	1,956	2,085	1,876	1,872	1,933	2,051	2,047	
The Gwydir	1					1	1	1,949	1,791	1,684	1,817	1,799	1,961	2,181	2,174	
Hartley	1					1	1	1,677	1,719	2,012	1,965	2,047	2,003	2,231	2,220	
The Hastings and Manning	2					2	2	2,328	2,356	2,379	2,515	2,556	2,590	2,938	2,933	
The Hawkesbury	1					1	1	1,971	2,021	2,025	2,075	2,031	2,103	2,285	2,283	
The Hume	2					2	2	2,949	3,016	2,777	2,654	2,665	2,713	2,612	2,606	
The Hunter	1					1	1	1,366	1,356	1,274	1,253	1,288	1,364	1,414	1,403	

\* The Roll for 1885-86 not having been perfected, the Roll for 1884-85 was partially used in substitution for it.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.										Rolls for 1880. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1881-82. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1882-83. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1883-84. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1884-85. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	Rolls for 1885-86. No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.	1886-87.	
	Under section 5 of Act. 24 October, 1882.	Under proclamation.				Grand Total.	Electoral Lists.	Electoral Rolls.										
		General Election, Nov. and Dec., 1882.	General Election—October, 1885.						General Election, February, 1887.									
			4 March, 1884.	17 September, 1884.	4 July, 1885.													
The Upper Hunter	2				2	2	2,790	2,773	2,668	2,715	2,743	2,822	2,860	2,871				
Illawarra	1				1	1	1,831	1,743	1,711	1,692	1,792	2,365	2,876	2,873				
Inverell	1				1	1	1,783	1,882	1,779	1,908	1,883	1,839	2,066	2,049				
Kiama	1				1	1	1,288	1,335	1,379	1,484	1,491	1,565	1,629	1,621				
The Macleay	1				1	1	1,738	1,808	1,894	2,089	2,216	2,577	2,891	3,032				
East Macquarie	2				2	2	2,055	2,070	2,062	2,008	2,077	2,239	2,809	2,805				
West Macquarie	1				1	1	1,112	1,122	1,080	1,037	1,050	1,083	1,101	1,109				
East Maitland	1				1	1	966	966	984	982	1,018	1,075	1,165	1,161				
West Maitland	1				1	1	1,223	1,233	1,214	1,349	1,468	1,647	1,650	1,633				
Molong	1				1	1	1,855	1,937	1,859	1,754	1,722	1,866	1,868	1,867				
Monaro	2				2	2	2,590	2,653	2,736	2,843	2,773	2,846	3,111	3,109				
Morpeth	1				1	1	1,169	1,178	1,162	1,191	1,187	1,189	1,247	1,250				
Mudgee	3				3	3	4,443	4,491	4,982	5,120	4,638	4,026	3,946	3,933				
The Murray	2				2	2	3,191	3,316	2,942	3,010	2,768	2,721	2,872	2,879				
The Murrumbidgee	2	1			3	3	5,258	5,143	4,876	5,979	6,805	6,961	8,001	7,936				
The Namoi	1				1	1	1,744	1,758	1,987	2,173	2,148	2,163	2,448	2,517				
The Nepean	1				1	1	1,338	1,336	1,474	1,568	1,676	1,717	1,858	1,862				
Newcastle	2				2	2	3,383	3,338	3,312	3,532	3,875	4,362	5,165	5,160				
New England	2				2	2	3,430	3,582	3,923	4,061	3,625	3,635	3,955	3,908				
Newtown	2		1		3	3	3,376	3,524	3,812	4,358	4,929	5,406	6,127	6,123				
Northumberland	2				2	2	3,765	3,567	3,563	3,754	4,066	4,940	5,490	5,482				
Orange	2				2	2	2,463	2,626	2,702	2,426	2,444	2,689	2,688	2,684				
Paddington	2	1			3	3	4,044	4,273	4,546	5,358	6,034	6,728	7,739	7,742				
Parramatta	1				1	1	1,429	1,473	1,538	1,707	1,829	1,875	2,050	2,046				
Patrick's Plains	1				1	1	1,522	1,538	1,561	1,475	1,524	1,573	1,744	1,737				
Queanbeyan	1				1	1	1,712	1,681	1,679	1,601	1,597	1,936	2,664	2,608				
Redfern	2	1			3	4	5,409	5,358	5,947	6,630	7,385	7,675	8,590	8,592				
The Richmond	1	1			2	2	2,632	2,673	2,924	3,686	3,999	4,668	5,159	5,170				
Shoalhaven	1				1	1	1,938	1,941	1,942	1,959	1,990	2,022	2,176	2,166				
St. Leonards	1	1			2	2	2,717	2,810	3,082	3,523	3,831	4,264	5,277	5,283				
East Sydney	4				4	4	8,992	8,504	8,045	8,923	8,799	10,240	10,884	10,888				
South Sydney	4				4	4	8,127	7,997	7,905	8,562	8,978	8,724	9,618	9,620				
West Sydney	4				4	4	8,882	9,451	9,330	10,061	10,036	10,439	11,541	11,523				
Tamworth	2				2	2	3,638	3,442	3,015	2,884	2,882	2,871	3,061	3,067				
Tenterfield	1				1	1	1,411	1,353	1,385	1,412	1,910	2,312	2,328	2,326				
Tumut	1				1	1	1,931	1,898	1,854	1,907	1,840	1,844	1,746	1,744				
Wellington	1				1	1	1,939	1,527	1,268	1,341	1,209	1,316	1,342	1,342				
Wentworth	1		1		2	2	1,901	1,900	2,997	3,828	3,835	4,882	5,426	5,444				
Wollombi	1				1	1	1,288	1,299	1,347	1,409	1,435	1,672	1,906	1,912				
Yass Plains	1				1	1	1,858	1,891	2,002	1,990	1,923	1,838	1,957	1,953				
Young	2				2	2	3,049	4,656	3,518	3,629	3,457	3,502	3,391	3,425				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>188,414</b>	<b>192,214</b>	<b>196,250</b>	<b>214,016</b>	<b>221,483</b>	<b>232,244</b>	<b>256,627</b>	<b>256,781</b>			

EFFECT of Expansive Clauses on Electoral Rolls for 1886-87.

	Roll. 1884-85.	Roll. 1885-86.	List. 1886-87.	Roll. 1886-87.	
Camden	4,448	4,448	4,846	4,977	Cannot be proclaimed, because number on Roll for 1886-87 only 4,977 instead of 5,000.
The Murrumbidgee	6,805	6,961	8,001	7,936	Cannot be proclaimed, because number on Roll for 1886-87 only 7,936 instead of 8,000.
Northumberland	4,066	4,940	5,490	5,482	Proclaimed capable of returning 3 Members to Parliament, 24th November, 1886.
Redfern	7,385	7,675	8,590	8,592	Proclaimed capable of returning 4 Members to Parliament, 24th November, 1886.
The Richmond	3,999	4,668	5,159	.....	Cannot be proclaimed, because number on Roll for 1884-85 only 3,999 instead of 4,000.
Newcastle	3,875	4,362	5,165	5,160	Cannot be proclaimed, because number on Roll for 1884-85 only 3,875 instead of 4,000.
St. Leonards	3,831	4,264	5,277	5,283	Cannot be proclaimed, because number on Roll for 1884-85 only 3,831 instead of 4,000.
Wentworth	3,835	4,882	5,426	.....	Cannot be proclaimed, because number on Roll for 1884-85 only 3,835 instead of 4,000.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GENERAL ELECTION, 1887.

(RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTERS AT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 March, 1887.*

## ELECTORS AND VOTERS—GENERAL ELECTION, 1887.

RETURN showing the Number of Electors on the Rolls of the several Electoral Districts of the Colony, as also the Number of Persons who recorded their Votes at the General Election in 1887.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members elected.	Number of Electors on the Roll.	Number of Persons who voted. (Not including informal votes.)	Number of Persons who recorded informal votes.	Total number of Persons who voted.
Albury...	1	1,447	876	18	894
Argyle...	2	2,759	1,712	11	1,723
Balmain...	3	7,900	4,532	108	4,640
Balranald...	2	4,049	†1,546	43	1,589
Bathurst...	1	1,863	1,290	18	1,308
The Bogan...	2	4,876	2,340	19	2,359
Boorowa...	1	1,103	*	.....	.....
Bourke...	2	4,431	2,026	21	2,047
Braidwood...	1	1,501	916	23	939
Camden...	2	4,977	3,028	58	3,086
Canterbury...	4	12,645	6,616	160	6,776
Carcoar...	2	3,514	1,940	.....	1,940
The Clarence...	1	1,951	1,159	13	1,172
Central Cumberland...	3	7,882	3,973	67	4,040
Durham...	1	1,491	1,020	30	1,050
Eden...	2	3,289	*	.....	.....
Forbes...	2	2,409	1,237	16	1,253
The Glebe...	2	3,256	2,304	84	2,448
Glen Innes...	1	2,832	1,171	20	1,191
Gloucester...	1	1,638	956	14	970
Goulburn...	1	2,187	*	.....	.....
Grafton...	1	2,068	*	.....	.....
Grenfell...	1	1,597	809	15	824
Gundagai...	1	2,614	1,267	19	1,286
Gunnedah...	1	2,047	983	47	1,030
The Gwydir...	1	2,174	*	.....	.....
Hartley...	1	2,220	1,381	30	1,411
The Hastings and Manning...	2	2,933	1,613	15	1,628
The Hawkesbury...	1	2,283	1,637	38	1,675
The Hume...	2	2,606	*	.....	.....
The Hunter...	1	1,403	*	.....	.....
The Upper Hunter...	2	2,871	1,631	6	1,637
Illawarra...	1	2,873	1,687	29	1,716
Inverell...	1	2,049	1,270	21	1,291
Kiama...	1	1,621	*	.....	.....
The Macleay...	1	3,032	1,629	31	1,660
East Macquarie...	2	2,805	1,253	11	1,264
West Macquarie...	1	1,109	704	8	712
East Maitland...	1	1,161	*	.....	.....
West Maitland...	1	1,633	*	.....	.....
Molong...	1	1,867	*	.....	.....
Momaro...	2	3,109	1,720	12	1,732
Morpeth...	1	1,250	929	12	941
Mudgee...	3	3,933	2,191	40	2,231
The Murray...	2	2,879	1,351	26	1,377

\* Uncontested.

† Approximately.

Electorates.	Number of Members elected.	Number of Electors on the Roll.	Number of Persons who voted. (Not including informal votes.)	Number of Persons who recorded informal votes.	Total number of Persons who voted.
The Murrumbidgee ...	3	7,936	3,183	31	3,214
The Namoi ...	1	2,517	1,173	20	1,193
The Nepean ...	1	1,862	1,384	21	1,405
Newcastle ...	2	5,160	3,846	44	3,890
New England... ..	2	3,908	2,077	31	2,108
Newtown ...	3	6,123	3,389	57	3,446
Northumberland ...	3	5,482	4,046	71	4,117
Orange ...	2	2,684	1,836	21	1,857
Paddington ...	3	7,742	5,008	151	5,159
Parramatta ...	1	2,046	*	.....	.....
Patrick's Plains ...	1	1,737	*	.....	.....
Queanbeyan ...	1	2,608	1,244	20	1,264
Redfern ...	4	8,592	4,930	103	5,033
The Richmond ...	2	5,179	2,801	27	2,828
Shoalhaven ...	1	2,166	1,651	15	1,666
St. Leonards ...	2	5,283	*	.....	.....
East Sydney ...	4	10,888	6,820	63	6,883
South Sydney... ..	4	9,620	6,476	126	6,602
West Sydney ...	4	11,523	7,240	189	7,429
Tamworth ...	2	3,007	1,752	32	1,784
Tenterfield ...	1	2,326	1,022	27	1,049
Tumut... ..	1	1,744	1,269	26	1,295
Wellington ...	1	1,342	850	16	866
Wentworth ...	2	5,444	1,545	†38	1,583
Wollombi ...	1	1,912	1,041	17	1,058
Yass Plains ...	1	1,953	1,225	22	1,247
Young... ..	2	3,425	2,182	24	2,206
General Total... ..	124	256,406	128,787	2,275	131,062

NOTE.—The total number of Electors on the Rolls of Electorates in which contests took place was 226,222.

\* Uncontested. † Approximately.

1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**QUEANBEYAN ELECTION.**

(REPORT OF RETURNING OFFICER AS TO ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 March, 1887.*

[Laid upon the Table of this House, in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 15, Votes No. 9, of Tuesday 22 March, 1887.]

(15.) Queanbeyan Election:—Mr. O'Sullivan asked the Attorney-General,—Is he aware that during the Queanbeyan Election the polling place at Molonglo was entered after 4 o'clock p.m. by Mr. George Osborne, a squatter, who insisted upon a number of votes being then recorded, though the time for closing the poll had passed, according to the Returning Officer's watch; if so, will he cause an inquiry to be made into the matter?

*Sir Henry Parkes* answered,—I am not aware of the fact stated by the Honorable Member. I will, however, cause inquiry to be made.

T. Parr, Esq., to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 23 March, 1887.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 21st instant, requiring a report of the facts regarding the taking of the votes of certain persons after the closing of the poll at Molonglo.

I have the honor to inform you that from statements made to me by Mr. Gabriel, the presiding officer, and Mr. Maloney, the poll clerk, I have ascertained the facts to be as follow:—

At 4 o'clock p.m., according to the presiding officer's computation of the time, none but the presiding officer, poll clerk, and two scrutineers being in the room, one of the scrutineers, by direction or at the request of the presiding officer, closed the door of the polling-room. About two minutes after the door had been closed, George Osborne, Esquire (a Justice of the Peace, who resides at Foxlow, about 5 or 6 miles from the polling place), pushed open the door, and, entering the room, said he had come to vote. Mr. Gabriel, the presiding officer, told him it was past 4 o'clock. Mr. Osborne pulled out his watch and said it wanted eight or ten minutes to 4. Mr. Osborne also said: "I demand to vote; I will not be deprived of my vote." The door had not been bolted, nor had the ballot-box been opened or unlocked. Mr. Osborne was then allowed to vote, as also were six other voters who had accompanied Mr. Osborne from Foxlow. These voters are most, if not all, tenants or employés of Mr. Osborne's. By the time these votes were taken it was ten minutes past 4 o'clock, according to the presiding officer's time. The door of the polling-room was then closed and bolted, the ballot-box opened, and votes counted. Both scrutineers signed the presiding officer's roll, and neither of the scrutineers made any objection to the votes being taken.

The presiding officer made a note of the names of those who voted at that time. No report was made to me, and I heard nothing of the matter until the day after the declaration of the poll, on the following Monday, when I was informed in effect as above stated.

I have, &c.,

THOS. PARR,

Returning Officer for the District of Queanbeyan.





1887.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WENTWORTH.**

(PETITION FOR DIVISION OF—ELECTORS OF NORTHERN PORTION OF ELECTORATE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 June, 1887.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the residents and electors in the Northern portion of the Electoral District of  
Wentworth,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Electoral District of Wentworth is by far the largest in the Colony of New South Wales, and contains more than a fifth of the total area of the Colony.
2. That when the Electoral Districts were defined under the Electoral Act of 1880 the Albert Gold-fields were unknown.
3. That since then three distinct settlements have been established in the northern portion of the Electorate especially identified with the gold-bearing portion of the country known as the Albert Gold-fields, namely—Milparinka, Tibooburra, and Mount Browne.
4. That your Petitioners, being residents of these places and the surrounding districts, owing to the enormous extent of country to be traversed by parliamentary candidates, are almost disfranchised.
5. That your Petitioners cannot reasonably complain of this apparent neglect; the fault lies entirely in the unwieldy and unworkable size of the Electorate.
6. That the voting power conferred by the present Act is liable at any time to be concentrated in some particular portion of the Electorate, to the serious neglect of other portions where a diversity of interests exists.
7. That at the present time such an inequality of voting power is most observable in the case of Silverton and Broken Hill, the inhabitants of which particular portion of the Electorate have it in their power to nominate and elect any two members they please, regardless of the wishes of the towns and districts of Wentworth, Wilcannia, Milparinka, and Tibooburra.
8. That in all probability at no very distant period, the same complaint may be made of Mount Browne when the deep leads of gold known to exist there shall be further prospected, and population is concentrated to develop them.
9. That your Petitioners sympathise entirely with the movement now being made by the inhabitants of other remote portions of the Electorate for a subdivision of the Wentworth Electorate.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to favourably consider the disabilities under which they suffer, and afford them relief by such an amendment of the Electoral Act as will separate the northern portion of the Electorate, embracing the sub-police district of Milparinka, from the southern portion, so as to enable your Petitioners residing therein to elect their own representatives to serve in your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 150 signatures.]