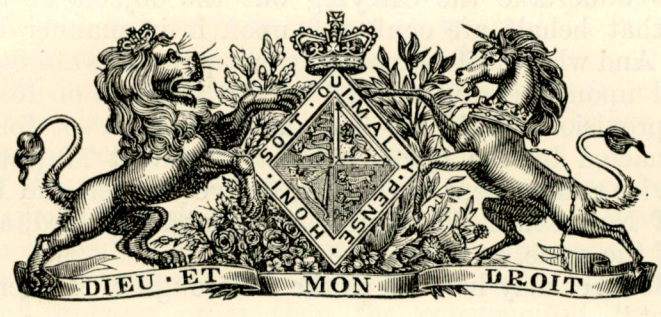


of the Municipalities Act of 1867, so far as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and to impose certain liabilities, and to amend the law relating to being defrauded, in relation to the exercise of the aforesaid powers; and to amend the law in other respects. [Assented to, 18th November, 1867.]

WITNESSETH that the Queen has caused this Act to be printed, and that the same shall be printed in the name of the Queen.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO NONO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

An Act to give powers to the Council of the Borough of Redfern to light the streets and public places of the said Borough with the Electric Light, and to supply Electricity within or without the limits of the said Borough; and to levy rates and make charges in respect of such lighting and supply; and for the purposes aforesaid to acquire land, and the right to use patents, and acquire or construct works and break open streets, remove obstructions, and lay down or erect electric lines; and to borrow money, enter into contracts, sell or lease fittings, and do other matters incidental to such lighting and supply; and to enable corporations, boroughs, and Municipal Districts without the limits of the said Borough of Redfern to participate in the benefits of such supply; and to empower the Municipal Councils of such Corporations, Boroughs, and Municipal Districts to give consents, enter into contracts, and levy rates in respect of such supply; and to amend the one hundred and fifty-third, one hundred and sixty-fifth, and one hundred and ninetieth, and other sections of

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

of the Municipalities Act of 1867, so far as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and to impose certain penalties, and otherwise protect the Council from being defrauded, impeded, or harassed in the exercise of the aforesaid powers; and to make provision for the safety of the public; and to amend the law in other respects. [Assented to, 18th November, 1895.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the streets and public places of the borough of Redfern should be lighted with the electric light, and that electricity should be supplied for lighting or otherwise within the limits of the said borough, and also within such corporations, boroughs, municipal districts, and places as may desire to be supplied from the works for the said borough of Redfern, and can conveniently be so supplied: And whereas the council of the borough of Redfern is willing to undertake the carrying out the objects of this Act if powers in that behalf are conferred upon it in manner hereinafter appearing: And whereas it is expedient that powers as aforesaid should be conferred upon the said council of the borough of Redfern, and that other provision should be made as hereinafter set forth: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting Act."

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression—

"borough" means the borough of Redfern as constituted in pursuance of the Municipalities Act of 1858, and of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or as the same may hereafter be constituted;

"council" means the council of the borough;

"electricity" means electricity, electric current, or any like agency;

"electric line" means a wire or wires, conductor, or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting, or distributing electricity with any casing, coating, tube, pipe, or insulator enclosing, surrounding, or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith, for the purpose of conveying, transmitting, or distributing electricity;

"private purposes" means any purposes whatever to which electricity may for the time being be applicable (not being public purposes), except the transmission of any telegram or telephonic message;

"public purposes" means lighting any place or building belonging to or subject to the control of the council, or any street.

"street" means any square, court, alley, highway, lane, road, thoroughfare, or public passage or place;

"works" means and includes electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, and apparatus for the supply of electricity, also any buildings, machinery, engines, matters or things of whatever description required to generate or supply electricity, and to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.

Council may supply electricity.

3. It shall be lawful for the council to generate and supply, under such regulations and conditions as may be approved of by the Governor, electricity for any public or private purposes, or for any public

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

public purposes and any private purposes within the limits of the borough: Provided that electricity may be supplied for private and public purposes outside the said limits in manner hereinafter set forth.

4. The council may, for the purpose of generating and supplying electricity, acquire such lands, construct or acquire such works, acquire such interests in, and licenses for the use of any patented or protected processes, inventions, machinery, apparatus, methods, or other things, enter into such contracts, and generally do such acts and things as may be necessary and incidental to such generation and supply.

General powers of council.

5. The council may, for the purpose of constructing or acquiring works for the generation and supply of electricity, borrow moneys by way of special loan in manner provided by the Municipalities Act of 1867, notwithstanding that such purpose may not be a purpose incidental to the making, carrying on, or completing of any permanent improvements within the borough, or that the security for the repayment of such loan may be other than is provided in the said section:—

Special loans for lands and works.

(I) The security for such loan may be all or any general or special rates or rate which the council is authorised to levy with or without any security expressly referred to in the said one hundred and ninetieth section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and any works to be constructed or acquired out of the proceeds of such loan, and any lands to be acquired out of the proceeds of such loan, or otherwise.

(II) A separate account shall be kept of all moneys received and expended on account of such loan, and it shall not be lawful to expend any such moneys in the maintenance or repair of or for current expenses connected with such works, or for any purpose other than the construction or acquisition thereof, and the acquisition, in pursuance of this Act, of any lands upon which the same, or any part thereof, are constructed or are to be constructed: Provided always that such loan may be lawfully charged with the payment of interest due thereon during the course of construction of such works.

(III) All lands or works to be acquired or constructed out of the proceeds of such loan shall be vested in the body corporate of the borough.

6. The council may make and levy an annual rate in manner provided in the one hundred and sixty-fifth section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, upon all ratepayers in the borough for the purpose of supplying electricity for public purposes within the borough, and for the construction and maintenance of works in connection with the supply of electricity for public or private purposes in pursuance of this Act: Provided that such rate shall not exceed sixpence in the pound in any one year.

Electric light rate.

7. A separate account, to be called the "electric light account," shall be kept of all moneys received from electric light rates, and in respect of the supply of electricity and otherwise in pursuance of this Act, all which money shall be charged as follows:—

Separate account to be kept.

(I) With such sums (to be transferred to an interest and sinking fund account) as shall be sufficient to satisfy the interest and principle sums payable on any loan raised under the authority of this Act.

(II) With the cost of maintaining the works in good repair, and all the expenses connected with generating and supplying electricity as herein provided.

(III) With any surplus remaining thereafter, which surplus the council is hereby empowered to retain to the credit of the electric light account, or transfer to the credit of the general municipal fund.

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

Power to break up streets and to open drains.

8. The council may open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, and may open and break up any sewers, drains, or tunnels within or under such streets, and may construct proper subways and drains, and may lay down and place under or over any street any electric lines, and from time to time repair, alter, or remove the same, and for the purposes aforesaid may remove and use all earth and materials in and under such streets, and may in any such streets erect any pillars, standards, lamps, and other works, and do all other acts which it may from time to time reasonably deem necessary for supplying electricity, and may lay any electric line, branch, or other apparatus from any main or branch electric line into, through, or against any place or building for the purpose of lighting the same, and provide and set up any apparatus necessary for securing thereto a complete supply of electricity, and for measuring and ascertaining the extent of such supply: Provided that nothing herein shall authorise or empower the council to lay down or place any electric line or other works into, through, against, or in any place or building, or land not dedicated to public use without the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof, except that the council may at any time make entry and lay or place any new electric line or fittings instead of an existing electric line or of existing fittings in any position wherein any electric line or fittings shall have been lawfully laid down or placed, and may repair or alter any electric line or fittings so laid down or placed.

Power to alter position of pipes, wires, &c.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Act—

- (I) the council may alter the position of any pipes, wires, sewers, drains, or tunnels, being under any street or place authorised to be broken up by it, which may interfere with the exercise of its powers under this Act, on previously making or securing such compensation to the owners of such pipes, wires, sewers, drains, or tunnels, and on complying with such conditions, as to the mode of making such alterations, as may before the commencement of such alterations be agreed upon between the council and such owners, or in case of difference as may be determined by arbitration;
- (II) any person or public authority lawfully competent so to do, may in like manner alter the position of any electric line or works of the council, being under or over any such street or place as aforesaid, which may interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in such person or authority, in relation to such street or place, subject to the like provisions, conditions, and restrictions as are in the first subsection of this section contained.

Streets, &c., to be reinstated.

10. When the council opens or breaks up the road or pavement of any street, or any sewer, drain, or tunnel, it shall, with all possible speed, complete the work for which the same shall have been opened or broken up, and fill in the ground, and reinstate and make good the road or pavement, or the sewer, drain, or tunnel so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby, and shall at all times whilst any such road or pavement shall be so opened or broken up cause the same to be fenced and guarded, and shall at night time cause a light sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up and maintained against or near such road or pavement where the same shall be open or broken up.

Protection of telegraph and telephone lines.

11. The council shall not, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, lay down or place any electric line or do any other work for the supply of electricity whereby any public telegraph or telephone line is or may be injuriously affected. And the council and its agents shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may from time to time be made by the Superintendent of

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of Telegraphs, in writing, for the purpose of preventing any such telegraph or telephone line from being injuriously affected by the said line or work. Any difference which arises between the Superintendent of Telegraphs and the council or its agents with respect to any requirements so made shall be determined by arbitration. In the event of any contravention of this section by the council or its agents the council shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which such contravention continues, or if the telegraphic or telephonic communication is wilfully interrupted not exceeding ten pounds for every day on which such interruption continues. For the purposes of this section a telegraph or telephone line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected if telegraphic or telephonic communication by means of such line, whether through induction or otherwise, is affected by any electric line or work of the council, or by any use made of such electric line or work.

12. In the exercise of its powers under this Act the council shall cause as little detriment and inconvenience, and do as little damage as possible, and shall make full compensation to all persons interested for all damage sustained by them by reason or in consequence of the exercise of such powers, the amount and application of such compensation in case of difference to be determined by arbitration.

Compensation for damage.

13. Where any electric line has been placed above or below ground by the council in any position, any district court judge or stipendiary magistrate or police magistrate may, upon complaint made by any person, if he is of opinion that such line is or is likely to become dangerous to the public safety, make an order directing and authorising the removal thereof by any such person and upon any such terms as he may think fit at the cost of the council: Provided that if the person complaining has consented to the placing of such line as aforesaid he may be ordered to pay to the council for costs and expenses such sum as the district court judge or stipendiary magistrate or police magistrate may award, not exceeding in the whole ten pounds.

Removal of dangerous wires, &c.

14. The council may from time to time enter into any contract with any person for supplying with electricity any place or building, or for providing any person with electric lines, burners, meters, lamps, or other fittings and things, and for the repair thereof in such manner and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon. And the amount due on any such contract, not exceeding fifty pounds, shall be recoverable by the said council in the same manner as is provided in section thirty-four of this Act for the recovery of any rate, fine, penalty, or forfeiture.

Power to contract for the supply of electricity and fittings.

15. The council may let any meter for ascertaining the quantity of electricity consumed or supplied, and any fittings thereto, for such remuneration and on such terms in respect of the repair of such meter and fittings, and for securing the safety and return thereof to the council as may be agreed upon between the hirer and the council, and such remuneration shall be recoverable in the same manner as charges due to the council for electricity.

Council may let meter.

16. The council shall at all times keep all meters on hire to any consumer in proper order for correctly registering the quantity of electricity supplied, and in default of the council so doing the consumer shall not be liable to pay remuneration for the use of the same during such time as such default continues.

Council to keep meters in repair.

17. Every meter used for ascertaining the quantity of electricity supplied by the council shall, during the continuance of such supply, and until all charges in respect thereof have been paid, be under the sole control of the council, whether such meter be the property of the council or not, and no person shall be at liberty to

Meter not to be interfered with and connections not to be made by unauthorised persons.

cut,

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cut, connect, tap, fix, alter, or remove any electric line, lamp, meter, or fittings used in connection with the supply of electricity by the council unless authorised in writing by the council or its agents duly authorised in that behalf: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the lawful exercise of any power in that behalf vested in any competent person or public authority.

Register of meter to be *prima facie* evidence.

18. The register of the meter used for ascertaining the quantity of electricity supplied by the council shall be *prima facie* evidence of such quantity.

Council not to prescribe manner of using electricity.

19. The council shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of lamp or burner to be used by any person, or in any way to control or interfere with the manner in which electricity supplied by it in pursuance of this Act is used: Provided always that no person shall be at liberty to use any form of lamp or burner, or to use the electricity supplied to him for any purposes, or to deal with it in any manner so as to unduly or improperly interfere with the supply of electricity to any other person; and if any dispute or difference as to the matters aforesaid arises between the council and any person entitled to be supplied with electricity in pursuance of this Act, such dispute or difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Obligation to supply electricity.

20. Where a supply of electricity is provided in any locality for private purposes, all persons within such locality shall, on application, be entitled to a supply on the same terms as the terms on which any other person in such locality is under similar circumstances entitled to a corresponding supply.

Charges for electricity.

21. The council shall not, in making any agreements for a supply of electricity, show any undue preference to any person; but, save as aforesaid, it may make such charges for the supply of electricity as may be agreed upon.

Power to cut off supply.

22. If any person neglect to pay any electric light rate or any charge for electricity, or any other sum due to the council in respect of or incidental to the supply of electricity to such person, the council may cut off his supply of electricity, and for that purpose may cut or disconnect any electric line or other work through which electricity may be supplied, and may, until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by the council in cutting off such supply of electricity as aforesaid is fully paid, but no longer, discontinue the supply of electricity to such person.

Injuring works with intent to cut off supply.

23. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously cuts or injures any electric line or work erected in pursuance of this Act with intent to cut off any supply of electricity shall be guilty of felony and be liable to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding three years, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding one year, but nothing in this section shall exempt a person from any proceeding for any offence which is punishable under any other provision of this Act, or under any other Act, or at common law, so that no person be punished twice for the same offence.

Stealing electricity.

24. Any person who maliciously or fraudulently abstracts, causes to be wasted or diverted, consumes, or uses any electricity provided in pursuance of this Act shall be guilty of simple larceny and punishable accordingly.

Penalty for removing electric line, &c.

25. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully removes, destroys, or damages any electric line, or any pillar, post, lamp, meter, or other work connected with or relating to the supply of electricity by the council in pursuance of this Act, or who wilfully and unlawfully extinguishes any of the public lamps or lights maintained by the council in pursuance of this Act, or wastes or wilfully and wrongfully uses any of the electricity supplied by the council in pursuance of this Act shall for each such offence forfeit to the council a sum not exceeding five pounds in addition to the amount of damage done.

26.

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26. Any person who carelessly or accidentally breaks, throws down, or damages any electric line, or any pillar, post, lamp, or other work belonging to the council or under its control shall forfeit and pay such sum of money by way of satisfaction to the council for the damage done, not exceeding five pounds, as two justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions shall think reasonable: Provided that this section shall not affect any other remedy.

Penalty for breaking electric line, &c.

27. Any person who wilfully, or fraudulently, or by culpable negligence injures or suffers to be injured any electric line or any meter or fittings belonging to the council, or alters the index to any meter, or prevents any meter from duly registering the quantity of electricity supplied, or fraudulently abstracts, consumes, or uses electricity supplied by the council shall, without prejudice to any other right or remedy for the protection of the council or the punishment of the offender, for every such offence forfeit to the council a sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds in addition to the amount of damage.

Penalty for tampering with meter, &c.

28. In any case in which any person has wilfully or fraudulently injured or suffered to be injured any electric line, or any meter or fittings belonging to the council, or altered the index to any meter, or prevented any meter from duly registering the quantity of electricity supplied, the council may also, until the matter complained of has been remedied, but no longer, discontinue the supply of electricity to the person so offending, notwithstanding any contract previously existing.

Supply of electricity may also be cut off.

29. The existence of artificial means for causing such alteration or prevention, or for abstracting, consuming, or using electricity supplied by the council when the meter is under the custody or control of the consumer, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such alteration, prevention, abstraction, or consumption, as the case may be, has been fraudulently, knowingly, and wilfully caused by the consumer using such meter.

Evidence that meter has been tampered with.

30. Any officer appointed by the council in that behalf may at all reasonable times enter any place or building to which electricity is or has been supplied by the council in pursuance of this Act for the purpose of inspecting and testing the electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, works, and apparatus for the supply of electricity belonging to the council, and of ascertaining the quantity of electricity consumed or supplied, or (where a supply of electricity is no longer required, or where the council is authorised to take away and cut off the supply of electricity from any premises) for the purpose of removing any electric lines, accumulators, fittings, works, or apparatus belonging to the council, repairing all damage caused by such entry, inspection, or removal.

Power to enter premises and inspect or remove fittings, &c.

31. Where any electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, works, or apparatus belonging to the council are placed in or upon any place or building (not being in the possession of the council), for the purpose of supplying electricity in pursuance of this Act, such electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, works, or apparatus shall not be subject to distress or to the landlords remedy for rent of the premises where the same may be, nor to be taken in execution under any process of a court of law or equity, or any proceedings in bankruptcy against the person in whose possession the same may be: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect any distress or execution lawfully made or issued upon or against the council.

Council's fittings not to be subject to distress, execution, &c.

32. All actions or other proceedings against the council, its officers, agents, or servants for anything done or reasonably supposed to have been done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within twelve months after the matter complained of was committed and

Limitation of action against the council.

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

and not otherwise; and notice in writing of any such action or proceedings, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the proceeding; and in every such proceeding the defendant may plead the general issue and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such proceeding if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before the same was commenced, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into a court after such commencement by or on behalf of the defendant, together with costs incurred up to that time. And if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become non-suit or discontinue such proceeding, or if upon demurrer or otherwise judgment shall be given against the plaintiff the defendant shall recover his costs and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant has by law in other cases.

Arbitrations.

33. Any arbitration in pursuance of this Act shall be by a single arbitrator and shall be conducted in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Act thirty-first Victoria number fifteen, intituled "*An Act to make Arbitrations more effectual*," and for the purposes of reference to arbitration thereunder this Act shall be deemed to be an instrument or document between the parties within the meaning of the same. The arbitrator shall in every case have power to direct how and by whom the cost of the reference and award shall be paid.

Procedure for recovery of penalties, &c.

34. Whenever by any section of this Act any person is (or persons are) made or becomes liable to any rate, fine, or forfeiture or to pay any sum of money, whether as compensation or in any other way, and the mode of recovering such rate, fine, forfeiture, or sum is not specified, the same may be recovered before any two or more justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions, in accordance with the Acts in force for the time being regulating summary proceedings before justices. And all sums of money ordered by any such court to be paid, and all costs and expenses awarded by such court may be recovered and enforced by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons ordered to pay the same, and in default of sufficient distress such person or persons shall be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, unless such money, costs, or expenses be sooner paid: Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent proceedings for the recovery of any fine, forfeiture, or sum as aforesaid being taken in any other court of competent jurisdiction when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds ten pounds.

Sums recovered to go to electric light account.

35. All fines, forfeitures, or other sums recovered by the council in pursuance of this Act shall be carried to the credit of the electric light account, and all costs in relation thereto shall be charged to the electric light account.

Appeals from summary convictions, &c.

36. In any case in which any summary conviction has been had, or any order for the payment of money has been made in pursuance of this Act before or by two or more justices sitting in petty sessions, the defendant may appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883 in respect of appeals from summary convictions thereunder shall apply and extend to all appeals under this section, and shall be observed in the making of every such appeal and all proceedings thereupon.

Council may make by-laws, appoint officers, &c.

37. The council may, for the purposes of this Act, make all such by-laws, appoint and pay all such officers, and do all such other necessary matters and things as it may now be entitled to make, appoint, pay, or do in connection with a lighting of the borough by means of gas or otherwise in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

38. It shall be lawful for the council to supply electricity outside the limits of the borough, and for such purpose to exercise any power conferred upon it by this Act (other than the power to make and levy an electric light rate) within or without the limits of any borough or municipal district near or adjoining the borough of Redfern, or near or adjoining any other borough or municipal district within the limits of which the council shall at the time be lawfully exercising such powers, subject, however, to the following provisions:—

Council may extend operations into other municipalities with consent.

- (I) The aforesaid powers shall not be exercised within the limits of any such borough or municipal district except with the consent of the council thereof (which consent it is hereby empowered to give), and upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.
- (II) The supply of electricity for the purpose of lighting any place, building, or street belonging to or subject to the control of the council of such borough or municipal district shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a supply for private purposes or use, and all provisions of this Act in such behalf shall extend and apply thereto.
- (III) The council of such borough or municipal district shall, for the purposes of this section, have power to enter into all such contracts, and to levy all such rates as it is by law empowered to enter into or levy in respect of a supply of gas.

39. Nothing in this Act—

Savings.

- (I) shall authorise or enable the council, its officers, agents, or servants to transmit any telegram or telephonic message, or to perform any of the incidental services of receiving, collecting, or delivering telegrams or telephonic messages, or give to the council, its officers, agents, or servants any power, authority, or facility of any kind whatever in connection with such transmission or performance as aforesaid.
- (II) shall exempt the council or its operations in pursuance of this Act from the provisions of any general Act relating to the supply of electricity which may be passed in this or any future Session of Parliament, or entitle the council to compensation from the public revenue by reason of the provisions of such general Act being made applicable to and binding upon the council.

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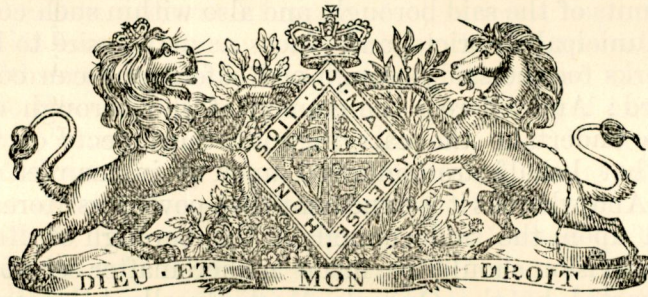
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I Certify that this PRIVATE BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 12 November, 1895. }*

*F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.*

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO NONO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

An Act to give powers to the Council of the Borough of Redfern to light the streets and public places of the said Borough with the Electric Light, and to supply Electricity within or without the limits of the said Borough; and to levy rates and make charges in respect of such lighting and supply; and for the purposes aforesaid to acquire land, and the right to use patents, and acquire or construct works and break open streets, remove obstructions, and lay down or erect electric lines; and to borrow money, enter into contracts, sell or lease fittings, and do other matters incidental to such lighting and supply; and to enable corporations, boroughs, and Municipal Districts without the limits of the said Borough of Redfern to participate in the benefits of such supply; and to empower the Municipal Councils of such Corporations, Boroughs, and Municipal Districts to give consents, enter into contracts, and levy rates in respect of such supply; and to amend the one hundred and fifty-third, one hundred and sixty-fifth, and one hundred and ninetieth, and other sections of

I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.

*WILLIAM McCOURT,
Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.*

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

of the Municipalities Act of 1867, so far as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and to impose certain penalties, and otherwise protect the Council from being defrauded, impeded, or harassed in the exercise of the aforesaid powers; and to make provision for the safety of the public; and to amend the law in other respects. [Assented to, 18th November, 1895.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the streets and public places of the borough of Redfern should be lighted with the electric light, and that electricity should be supplied for lighting or otherwise within the limits of the said borough, and also within such corporations, boroughs, municipal districts, and places as may desire to be supplied from the works for the said borough of Redfern, and can conveniently be so supplied: And whereas the council of the borough of Redfern is willing to undertake the carrying out the objects of this Act if powers in that behalf are conferred upon it in manner hereinafter appearing: And whereas it is expedient that powers as aforesaid should be conferred upon the said council of the borough of Redfern, and that other provision should be made as hereinafter set forth: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting Act."

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression—

"borough" means the borough of Redfern as constituted in pursuance of the Municipalities Act of 1858, and of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or as the same may hereafter be constituted;

"council" means the council of the borough;

"electricity" means electricity, electric current, or any like agency;

"electric line" means a wire or wires, conductor, or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting, or distributing electricity with any casing, coating, tube, pipe, or insulator enclosing, surrounding, or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith, for the purpose of conveying, transmitting, or distributing electricity;

"private purposes" means any purposes whatever to which electricity may for the time being be applicable (not being public purposes), except the transmission of any telegram or telephonic message;

"public purposes" means lighting any place or building belonging to or subject to the control of the council, or any street.

"street" means any square, court, alley, highway, lane, road, thoroughfare, or public passage or place;

"works" means and includes electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, and apparatus for the supply of electricity, also any buildings, machinery, engines, matters or things of whatever description required to generate or supply electricity, and to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.

Council may supply electricity.

3. It shall be lawful for the council to generate and supply, under such regulations and conditions as may be approved of by the Governor, electricity for any public or private purposes, or for any public

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public purposes and any private purposes within the limits of the borough: Provided that electricity may be supplied for private and public purposes outside the said limits in manner hereinafter set forth.

4. The council may, for the purpose of generating and supply-
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and things as may be necessary and incidental to such generation and
supply. General powers of council.

5. The council may, for the purpose of constructing or acquiring
works for the generation and supply of electricity, borrow moneys by
way of special loan in manner provided by the Municipalities Act of
1867, notwithstanding that such purpose may not be a purpose
incidental to the making, carrying on, or completing of any permanent
improvements within the borough, or that the security for the repay-
ment of such loan may be other than is provided in the said section:—
Special loans for lands and works.

(I) The security for such loan may be all or any general or special
rates or rate which the council is authorised to levy with or
without any security expressly referred to in the said one
hundred and ninetieth section of the Municipalities Act of
1867, and any works to be constructed or acquired out of the
proceeds of such loan, and any lands to be acquired out of
the proceeds of such loan, or otherwise.

(II) A separate account shall be kept of all moneys received and
expended on account of such loan, and it shall not be lawful
to expend any such moneys in the maintenance or repair of
or for current expenses connected with such works, or for
any purpose other than the construction or acquisition
thereof, and the acquisition, in pursuance of this Act, of any
lands upon which the same, or any part thereof, are con-
structed or are to be constructed: Provided always that such
loan may be lawfully charged with the payment of interest
due thereon during the course of construction of such works.

(III) All lands or works to be acquired or constructed out of the
proceeds of such loan shall be vested in the body corporate
of the borough.

6. The council may make and levy an annual rate in manner
provided in the one hundred and sixty-fifth section of the Muni-
cipalities Act of 1867, upon all ratepayers in the borough for the pur-
pose of supplying electricity for public purposes within the borough,
and for the construction and maintenance of works in connection with
the supply of electricity for public or private purposes in pursuance of
this Act: Provided that such rate shall not exceed sixpence in the
pound in any one year. Electric light rate.

7. A separate account, to be called the "electric light account,"
shall be kept of all moneys received from electric light rates, and in
respect of the supply of electricity and otherwise in pursuance of this
Act, all which money shall be charged as follows:—
Separate account to be kept.

(I) With such sums (to be transferred to an interest and sinking
fund account) as shall be sufficient to satisfy the interest and
principle sums payable on any loan raised under the authority
of this Act.

(II) With the cost of maintaining the works in good repair, and
all the expenses connected with generating and supplying
electricity as herein provided.

(III) With any surplus remaining thereafter, which surplus the
council is hereby empowered to retain to the credit of the
electric light account, or transfer to the credit of the general
municipal fund.

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

Power to break up streets and to open drains.

8. The council may open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, and may open and break up any sewers, drains, or tunnels within or under such streets, and may construct proper subways and drains, and may lay down and place under or over any street any electric lines, and from time to time repair, alter, or remove the same, and for the purposes aforesaid may remove and use all earth and materials in and under such streets, and may in any such streets erect any pillars, standards, lamps, and other works, and do all other acts which it may from time to time reasonably deem necessary for supplying electricity, and may lay any electric line, branch, or other apparatus from any main or branch electric line into, through, or against any place or building for the purpose of lighting the same, and provide and set up any apparatus necessary for securing thereto a complete supply of electricity, and for measuring and ascertaining the extent of such supply: Provided that nothing herein shall authorise or empower the council to lay down or place any electric line or other works into, through, against, or in any place or building, or land not dedicated to public use without the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof, except that the council may at any time make entry and lay or place any new electric line or fittings instead of an existing electric line or of existing fittings in any position wherein any electric line or fittings shall have been lawfully laid down or placed, and may repair or alter any electric line or fittings so laid down or placed.

Power to alter position of pipes, wires, &c.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Act—
- (I) the council may alter the position of any pipes, wires, sewers, drains, or tunnels, being under any street or place authorised to be broken up by it, which may interfere with the exercise of its powers under this Act, on previously making or securing such compensation to the owners of such pipes, wires, sewers, drains, or tunnels, and on complying with such conditions, as to the mode of making such alterations, as may before the commencement of such alterations be agreed upon between the council and such owners, or in case of difference as may be determined by arbitration;
- (II) any person or public authority lawfully competent so to do, may in like manner alter the position of any electric line or works of the council, being under or over any such street or place as aforesaid, which may interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in such person or authority, in relation to such street or place, subject to the like provisions, conditions, and restrictions as are in the first subsection of this section contained.

Streets, &c., to be reinstated.

10. When the council opens or breaks up the road or pavement of any street, or any sewer, drain, or tunnel, it shall, with all possible speed, complete the work for which the same shall have been opened or broken up, and fill in the ground, and reinstate and make good the road or pavement, or the sewer, drain, or tunnel so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby, and shall at all times whilst any such road or pavement shall be so opened or broken up cause the same to be fenced and guarded, and shall at night time cause a light sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up and maintained against or near such road or pavement where the same shall be open or broken up.

Protection of telegraph and telephone lines.

11. The council shall not, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, lay down or place any electric line or do any other work for the supply of electricity whereby any public telegraph or telephone line is or may be injuriously affected. And the council and its agents shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may from time to time be made by the Superintendent
of

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

of Telegraphs, in writing, for the purpose of preventing any such telegraph or telephone line from being injuriously affected by the said line or work. Any difference which arises between the Superintendent of Telegraphs and the council or its agents with respect to any requirements so made shall be determined by arbitration. In the event of any contravention of this section by the council or its agents the council shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which such contravention continues, or if the telegraphic or telephonic communication is wilfully interrupted not exceeding ten pounds for every day on which such interruption continues. For the purposes of this section a telegraph or telephone line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected if telegraphic or telephonic communication by means of such line, whether through induction or otherwise, is affected by any electric line or work of the council, or by any use made of such electric line or work.

12. In the exercise of its powers under this Act the council shall cause as little detriment and inconvenience, and do as little damage as possible, and shall make full compensation to all persons interested for all damage sustained by them by reason or in consequence of the exercise of such powers, the amount and application of such compensation in case of difference to be determined by arbitration.

Compensation for damage.

13. Where any electric line has been placed above or below ground by the council in any position, any district court judge or stipendiary magistrate or police magistrate may, upon complaint made by any person, if he is of opinion that such line is or is likely to become dangerous to the public safety, make an order directing and authorising the removal thereof by any such person and upon any such terms as he may think fit at the cost of the council: Provided that if the person complaining has consented to the placing of such line as aforesaid he may be ordered to pay to the council for costs and expenses such sum as the district court judge or stipendiary magistrate or police magistrate may award, not exceeding in the whole ten pounds.

Removal of dangerous wires, &c.

14. The council may from time to time enter into any contract with any person for supplying with electricity any place or building, or for providing any person with electric lines, burners, meters, lamps, or other fittings and things, and for the repair thereof in such manner and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon. And the amount due on any such contract, not exceeding fifty pounds, shall be recoverable by the said council in the same manner as is provided in section thirty-four of this Act for the recovery of any rate, fine, penalty, or forfeiture.

Power to contract for the supply of electricity and fittings.

15. The council may let any meter for ascertaining the quantity of electricity consumed or supplied, and any fittings thereto, for such remuneration and on such terms in respect of the repair of such meter and fittings, and for securing the safety and return thereof to the council as may be agreed upon between the hirer and the council, and such remuneration shall be recoverable in the same manner as charges due to the council for electricity.

Council may let meter.

16. The council shall at all times keep all meters on hire to any consumer in proper order for correctly registering the quantity of electricity supplied, and in default of the council so doing the consumer shall not be liable to pay remuneration for the use of the same during such time as such default continues.

Council to keep meters in repair.

17. Every meter used for ascertaining the quantity of electricity supplied by the council shall, during the continuance of such supply, and until all charges in respect thereof have been paid, be under the sole control of the council, whether such meter be the property of the council or not, and no person shall be at liberty to cut,

Meter not to be interfered with and connections not to be made by unauthorised persons.

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cut, connect, tap, fix, alter, or remove any electric line, lamp, meter, or fittings used in connection with the supply of electricity by the council unless authorised in writing by the council or its agents duly authorised in that behalf: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the lawful exercise of any power in that behalf vested in any competent person or public authority.

Register of meter to be *primâ facie* evidence.

18. The register of the meter used for ascertaining the quantity of electricity supplied by the council shall be *primâ facie* evidence of such quantity.

Council not to prescribe manner of using electricity.

19. The council shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of lamp or burner to be used by any person, or in any way to control or interfere with the manner in which electricity supplied by it in pursuance of this Act is used: Provided always that no person shall be at liberty to use any form of lamp or burner, or to use the electricity supplied to him for any purposes, or to deal with it in any manner so as to unduly or improperly interfere with the supply of electricity to any other person; and if any dispute or difference as to the matters aforesaid arises between the council and any person entitled to be supplied with electricity in pursuance of this Act, such dispute or difference shall be determined by arbitration.

Obligation to supply electricity.

20. Where a supply of electricity is provided in any locality for private purposes, all persons within such locality shall, on application, be entitled to a supply on the same terms as the terms on which any other person in such locality is under similar circumstances entitled to a corresponding supply.

Charges for electricity.

21. The council shall not, in making any agreements for a supply of electricity, show any undue preference to any person; but, save as aforesaid, it may make such charges for the supply of electricity as may be agreed upon.

Power to cut off supply.

22. If any person neglect to pay any electric light rate or any charge for electricity, or any other sum due to the council in respect of or incidental to the supply of electricity to such person, the council may cut off his supply of electricity, and for that purpose may cut or disconnect any electric line or other work through which electricity may be supplied, and may, until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by the council in cutting off such supply of electricity as aforesaid is fully paid, but no longer, discontinue the supply of electricity to such person.

Injuring works with intent to cut off supply.

23. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously cuts or injures any electric line or work erected in pursuance of this Act with intent to cut off any supply of electricity shall be guilty of felony and be liable to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding three years, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding one year, but nothing in this section shall exempt a person from any proceeding for any offence which is punishable under any other provision of this Act, or under any other Act, or at common law, so that no person be punished twice for the same offence.

Stealing electricity.

24. Any person who maliciously or fraudulently abstracts, causes to be wasted or diverted, consumes, or uses any electricity provided in pursuance of this Act shall be guilty of simple larceny and punishable accordingly.

Penalty for removing electric line, &c.

25. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully removes, destroys, or damages any electric line, or any pillar, post, lamp, meter, or other work connected with or relating to the supply of electricity by the council in pursuance of this Act, or who wilfully and unlawfully extinguishes any of the public lamps or lights maintained by the council in pursuance of this Act, or wastes or wilfully and wrongfully uses any of the electricity supplied by the council in pursuance of this Act shall for each such offence forfeit to the council a sum not exceeding five pounds in addition to the amount of damage done.

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

26. Any person who carelessly or accidentally breaks, throws down, or damages any electric line, or any pillar, post, lamp, or other work belonging to the council or under its control shall forfeit and pay such sum of money by way of satisfaction to the council for the damage done, not exceeding five pounds, as two justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions shall think reasonable: Provided that this section shall not affect any other remedy.

Penalty for breaking electric line, &c.

27. Any person who wilfully, or fraudulently, or by culpable negligence injures or suffers to be injured any electric line or any meter or fittings belonging to the council, or alters the index to any meter, or prevents any meter from duly registering the quantity of electricity supplied, or fraudulently abstracts, consumes, or uses electricity supplied by the council shall, without prejudice to any other right or remedy for the protection of the council or the punishment of the offender, for every such offence forfeit to the council a sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds in addition to the amount of damage.

Penalty for tampering with meter, &c.

28. In any case in which any person has wilfully or fraudulently injured or suffered to be injured any electric line, or any meter or fittings belonging to the council, or altered the index to any meter, or prevented any meter from duly registering the quantity of electricity supplied, the council may also, until the matter complained of has been remedied, but no longer, discontinue the supply of electricity to the person so offending, notwithstanding any contract previously existing.

Supply of electricity may also be cut off.

29. The existence of artificial means for causing such alteration or prevention, or for abstracting, consuming, or using electricity supplied by the council when the meter is under the custody or control of the consumer, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such alteration, prevention, abstraction, or consumption, as the case may be, has been fraudulently, knowingly, and wilfully caused by the consumer using such meter.

Evidence that meter has been tampered with.

30. Any officer appointed by the council in that behalf may at all reasonable times enter any place or building to which electricity is or has been supplied by the council in pursuance of this Act for the purpose of inspecting and testing the electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, works, and apparatus for the supply of electricity belonging to the council, and of ascertaining the quantity of electricity consumed or supplied, or (where a supply of electricity is no longer required, or where the council is authorised to take away and cut off the supply of electricity from any premises) for the purpose of removing any electric lines, accumulators, fittings, works, or apparatus belonging to the council, repairing all damage caused by such entry, inspection, or removal.

Power to enter premises and inspect or remove fittings, &c.

31. Where any electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, works, or apparatus belonging to the council are placed in or upon any place or building (not being in the possession of the council), for the purpose of supplying electricity in pursuance of this Act, such electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, works, or apparatus shall not be subject to distress or to the landlords remedy for rent of the premises where the same may be, nor to be taken in execution under any process of a court of law or equity, or any proceedings in bankruptcy against the person in whose possession the same may be: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect any distress or execution lawfully made or issued upon or against the council.

Council's fittings not to be subject to distress, execution, &c.

32. All actions or other proceedings against the council, its officers, agents, or servants for anything done or reasonably supposed to have been done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within twelve months after the matter complained of was committed and

Limitation of action against the council.

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

and not otherwise; and notice in writing of any such action or proceedings, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the proceeding; and in every such proceeding the defendant may plead the general issue and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such proceeding if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before the same was commenced, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into a court after such commencement by or on behalf of the defendant, together with costs incurred up to that time. And if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become non-suit or discontinue such proceeding, or if upon demurrer or otherwise judgment shall be given against the plaintiff the defendant shall recover his costs and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant has by law in other cases.

Arbitrations.

33. Any arbitration in pursuance of this Act shall be by a single arbitrator and shall be conducted in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Act thirty-first Victoria number fifteen, intituled "*An Act to make Arbitrations more effectual*," and for the purposes of reference to arbitration thereunder this Act shall be deemed to be an instrument or document between the parties within the meaning of the same. The arbitrator shall in every case have power to direct how and by whom the cost of the reference and award shall be paid.

Procedure for recovery of penalties, &c.

34. Whenever by any section of this Act any person is (or persons are) made or becomes liable to any rate, fine, or forfeiture or to pay any sum of money, whether as compensation or in any other way, and the mode of recovering such rate, fine, forfeiture, or sum is not specified, the same may be recovered before any two or more justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions, in accordance with the Acts in force for the time being regulating summary proceedings before justices. And all sums of money ordered by any such court to be paid, and all costs and expenses awarded by such court may be recovered and enforced by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons ordered to pay the same, and in default of sufficient distress such person or persons shall be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, unless such money, costs, or expenses be sooner paid: Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent proceedings for the recovery of any fine, forfeiture, or sum as aforesaid being taken in any other court of competent jurisdiction when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds ten pounds.

Sums recovered to go to electric light account.

35. All fines, forfeitures, or other sums recovered by the council in pursuance of this Act shall be carried to the credit of the electric light account, and all costs in relation thereto shall be charged to the electric light account.

Appeals from summary convictions, &c.

36. In any case in which any summary conviction has been had, or any order for the payment of money has been made in pursuance of this Act before or by two or more justices sitting in petty sessions, the defendant may appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883 in respect of appeals from summary convictions thereunder shall apply and extend to all appeals under this section, and shall be observed in the making of every such appeal and all proceedings thereupon.

Council may make by-laws, appoint officers, &c.

37. The council may, for the purposes of this Act, make all such by-laws, appoint and pay all such officers, and do all such other necessary matters and things as it may now be entitled to make, appoint, pay, or do in connection with a lighting of the borough by means of gas or otherwise in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

38. It shall be lawful for the council to supply electricity outside the limits of the borough, and for such purpose to exercise any power conferred upon it by this Act (other than the power to make and levy an electric light rate) within or without the limits of any borough or municipal district near or adjoining the borough of Redfern, or near or adjoining any other borough or municipal district within the limits of which the council shall at the time be lawfully exercising such powers, subject, however, to the following provisions:—

- Council may extend operations into other municipalities with consent.
- (I) The aforesaid powers shall not be exercised within the limits of any such borough or municipal district except with the consent of the council thereof (which consent it is hereby empowered to give), and upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.
 - (II) The supply of electricity for the purpose of lighting any place, building, or street belonging to or subject to the control of the council of such borough or municipal district shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a supply for private purposes or use, and all provisions of this Act in such behalf shall extend and apply thereto.
 - (III) The council of such borough or municipal district shall, for the purposes of this section, have power to enter into all such contracts, and to levy all such rates as it is by law empowered to enter into or levy in respect of a supply of gas.

39. Nothing in this Act—

- Savings.
- (I) shall authorise or enable the council, its officers, agents, or servants to transmit any telegram or telephonic message, or to perform any of the incidental services of receiving, collecting, or delivering telegrams or telephonic messages, or give to the council, its officers, agents, or servants any power, authority, or facility of any kind whatever in connection with such transmission or performance as aforesaid.
 - (II) shall exempt the council or its operations in pursuance of this Act from the provisions of any general Act relating to the supply of electricity which may be passed in this or any future Session of Parliament, or entitle the council to compensation from the public revenue by reason of the provisions of such general Act being made applicable to and binding upon the council.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty I assent to this Act.

*Government House,
Sydney, 18th November, 1895.*

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Borough of Maitland - Electric Light and Power Bill

It shall be lawful for the council to supply electricity out- side the limits of the borough and for such purposes to borrow money and to raise rates and to sell or lease any land or other property or to do any other thing which may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act.

(1) The council shall not be empowered to supply electricity to any person or to any premises or to any land or to any other thing unless the council has first obtained the consent of the council of the borough in which the premises or land or other thing is situated and such consent shall be given by a resolution of the council of the borough.

(2) The council shall not be empowered to supply electricity to any person or to any premises or to any land or to any other thing unless the council has first obtained the consent of the council of the borough in which the premises or land or other thing is situated and such consent shall be given by a resolution of the council of the borough.

(3) The council of each borough or municipal district shall, for the purpose of this Act, have power to enter into all such contracts and to do all such things as it is lawfully empowered to do in respect of a supply of electricity.

(4) The council shall not be empowered to supply electricity to any person or to any premises or to any land or to any other thing unless the council has first obtained the consent of the council of the borough in which the premises or land or other thing is situated and such consent shall be given by a resolution of the council of the borough.

(5) The council shall not be empowered to supply electricity to any person or to any premises or to any land or to any other thing unless the council has first obtained the consent of the council of the borough in which the premises or land or other thing is situated and such consent shall be given by a resolution of the council of the borough.

(6) The council shall not be empowered to supply electricity to any person or to any premises or to any land or to any other thing unless the council has first obtained the consent of the council of the borough in which the premises or land or other thing is situated and such consent shall be given by a resolution of the council of the borough.

In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty I assent to this Act.

FRANK M. DARTLEY
Governor

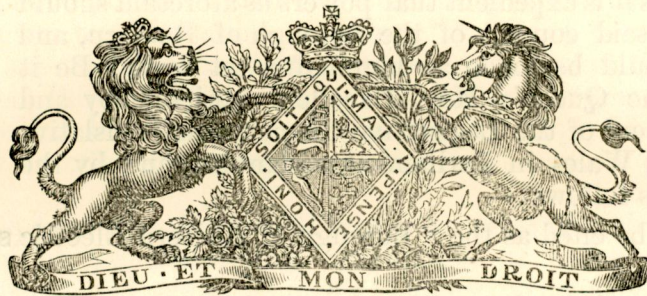
Edinburgh, 18th December, 1892.

This PRIVATE BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for its concurrence.

*Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 5 November, 1895. }*

F. W. WEBB,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

New South Wales.



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO NONO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

An Act to give powers to the Council of the Borough of Redfern to light the streets and public places of the said Borough with the Electric Light, and to supply Electricity within or without the limits of the said Borough; and to levy rates and make charges in respect of such lighting and supply; and for the purposes aforesaid to acquire land, and the right to use patents, and acquire or construct works and break open streets, remove obstructions, and lay down or erect electric lines; and to borrow money, enter into contracts, sell or lease fittings, and do other matters incidental to such lighting and supply; and to enable corporations, boroughs, and Municipal Districts without the limits of the said Borough of Redfern to participate in the benefits of such supply; and to empower the Municipal Councils of such Corporations, Boroughs, and Municipal Districts to give consents, enter into contracts, and levy rates in respect of such supply; and to amend the one hundred and fifty-third, one hundred and sixty-fifth, and one hundred and ninetieth, and other sections

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

of the Municipalities Act of 1867, so far as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and to impose certain penalties, and otherwise protect the Council from being defrauded, impeded, or harassed in the exercise of the aforesaid powers; and to make provision for the safety of the public; and to amend the law in other respects.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the streets and public places of the borough of Redfern should be lighted with the electric light, and that electricity should be supplied for lighting or otherwise within the limits of the said borough, and also within such corporations, boroughs, municipal districts, and places as may desire to be supplied from the works for the said borough of Redfern, and can conveniently be so supplied: And whereas the council of the borough of Redfern is willing to undertake the carrying out the objects of this Act if powers in that behalf are conferred upon it in manner hereinafter appearing: And whereas it is expedient that powers as aforesaid should be conferred upon the said council of the borough of Redfern, and that other provision should be made as hereinafter set forth: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting Act."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression—

"borough" means the borough of Redfern as constituted in pursuance of the Municipalities Act of 1858, and of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or as the same may hereafter be constituted;

"council" means the council of the borough;

"electricity" means electricity, electric current, or any like agency;

"electric line" means a wire or wires, conductor, or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting, or distributing electricity with any casing, coating, tube, pipe, or insulator enclosing, surrounding, or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith, for the purpose of conveying, transmitting, or distributing electricity;

"private purposes" means any purposes whatever to which electricity may for the time being be applicable (not being public purposes), except the transmission of any telegram or telephonic message;

"public purposes" means lighting any place or building belonging to or subject to the control of the council, or any street.

"street" means any square, court, alley, highway, lane, road, thoroughfare, or public passage or place;

"works" means and includes electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, and apparatus for the supply of electricity, also any buildings, machinery, engines, matters or things of whatever description required to generate or supply electricity, and to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.

3. It shall be lawful for the council to generate and supply, under such regulations and conditions as may be approved of by the Governor, electricity for any public or private purposes, or for any public

Preamble.

Short title.

Interpretation.

Council may supply electricity.

Borough of Redfern Electric Lighting.

public purposes and any private purposes within the limits of the borough: Provided that electricity may be supplied for private and public purposes outside the said limits in manner hereinafter set forth.

4. The council may, for the purpose of generating and supply-
5 ing electricity, acquire such lands, construct or acquire such works,
acquire such interests in, and licenses for the use of any patented or
protected processes, inventions, machinery, apparatus, methods, or
other things, enter into such contracts, and generally do such acts
and things as may be necessary and incidental to such generation and
10 supply.

General powers of
council.

5. The council may, for the purpose of constructing or acquiring
works for the generation and supply of electricity, borrow moneys by
way of special loan in manner provided by the Municipalities Act of
1867, notwithstanding that such purpose may not be a purpose
15 incidental to the making, carrying on, or completing of any permanent
improvements within the borough, or that the security for the repay-
ment of such loan may be other than is provided in the said section:—

Special loans for
lands and works.

(I) The security for such loan may be all or any general or special
20 rates or rate which the council is authorised to levy with or
without any security expressly referred to in the said one
hundred and ninetieth section of the Municipalities Act of
1867, and any works to be constructed or acquired out of the
proceeds of such loan, and any lands to be acquired out of
the proceeds of such loan, or otherwise.

(II) A separate account shall be kept of all moneys received and
25 expended on account of such loan, and it shall not be lawful
to expend any such moneys in the maintenance or repair of
or for current expenses connected with such works, or for
any purpose other than the construction or acquisition
30 thereof, and the acquisition, in pursuance of this Act, of any
lands upon which the same, or any part thereof, are con-
structed or are to be constructed: Provided always that such
loan may be lawfully charged with the payment of interest
due thereon during the course of construction of such works.

(III) All lands or works to be acquired or constructed out of the
35 proceeds of such loan shall be vested in the body corporate
of the borough.

6. The council may make and levy an annual rate in manner
provided in the one hundred and sixty-fifth section of the Muni-
40 palities Act of 1867, upon all ratepayers in the borough for the pur-
pose of supplying electricity for public purposes within the borough,
and for the construction and maintenance of works in connection with
the supply of electricity for public or private purposes in pursuance of
this Act: Provided that such rate shall not exceed sixpence in the
45 pound in any one year.

Electric light rate.

7. A separate account, to be called the "electric light account,"
shall be kept of all moneys received from electric light rates, and in
respect of the supply of electricity and otherwise in pursuance of this
Act, all which money shall be charged as follows:—

Separate account to
be kept.

(I) With such sums (to be transferred to an interest and sinking
50 fund account) as shall be sufficient to satisfy the interest and
principle sums payable on any loan raised under the authority
of this Act.

(II) With the cost of maintaining the works in good repair, and
55 all the expenses connected with generating and supplying
electricity as herein provided.

(III) With any surplus remaining thereafter, which surplus the
council is hereby empowered to retain to the credit of the
electric light account, or transfer to the credit of the general
60 municipal fund.

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8. The council may open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, and may open and break up any sewers, drains, or tunnels within or under such streets, and may construct proper subways and drains, and may lay down and place under or over any street any electric lines, and from time to time repair, alter, or remove the same, and for the purposes aforesaid may remove and use all earth and materials in and under such streets, and may in any such streets erect any pillars, standards, lamps, and other works, and do all other acts which it may from time to time reasonably deem necessary for supplying electricity, and may lay any electric line, branch, or other apparatus from any main or branch electric line into, through, or against any place or building for the purpose of lighting the same, and provide and set up any apparatus necessary for securing thereto a complete supply of electricity, and for measuring and ascertaining the extent of such supply: Provided that nothing herein shall authorise or empower the council to lay down or place any electric line or other works into, through, against, or in any place or building, or land not dedicated to public use without the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof, except that the council may at any time make entry and lay or place any new electric line or fittings instead of an existing electric line or of existing fittings in any position wherein any electric line or fittings shall have been lawfully laid down or placed, and may repair or alter any electric line or fittings so laid down or placed.

Power to break up streets and to open drains.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Act—

(I) the council may alter the position of any pipes, wires, sewers, drains, or tunnels, being under any street or place authorised to be broken up by it, which may interfere with the exercise of its powers under this Act, on previously making or securing such compensation to the owners of such pipes, wires, sewers, drains, or tunnels, and on complying with such conditions, as to the mode of making such alterations, as may before the commencement of such alterations be agreed upon between the council and such owners, or in case of difference as may be determined by arbitration;

(II) any person or public authority lawfully competent so to do, may in like manner alter the position of any electric line or works of the council, being under or over any such street or place as aforesaid, which may interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in such person or authority, in relation to such street or place, subject to the like provisions, conditions, and restrictions as are in the first subsection of this section contained.

Power to alter position of pipes, wires, &c.

10. When the council opens or breaks up the road or pavement of any street, or any sewer, drain, or tunnel, it shall, with all possible speed, complete the work for which the same shall have been opened or broken up, and fill in the ground, and reinstate and make good the road or pavement, or the sewer, drain, or tunnel so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby, and shall at all times whilst any such road or pavement shall be so opened or broken up cause the same to be fenced and guarded, and shall at night time cause a light sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up and maintained against or near such road or pavement where the same shall be open or broken up.

Streets, &c., to be reinstated.

11. The council shall not, in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, lay down or place any electric line or do any other work for the supply of electricity whereby any public telegraph or telephone line is or may be injuriously affected. And the council and its agents shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may from time to time be made by the Superintendent of

Protection of telegraph and telephone lines.

of

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of Telegraphs, in writing, for the purpose of preventing any such telegraph or telephone line from being injuriously affected by the said line or work. Any difference which arises between the Superintendent of Telegraphs and the council or its agents with respect to any
 5 requirements so made shall be determined by arbitration. In the event of any contravention of this section by the council or its agents the council shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which such contravention continues, or if the telegraphic or telephonic communication is wilfully interrupted not exceeding ten pounds
 10 for every day on which such interruption continues. For the purposes of this section a telegraph or telephone line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected if telegraphic or telephonic communication by means of such line, whether through induction or otherwise, is affected by any electric line or work of the council, or by any use made of such
 15 electric line or work.

12. In the exercise of its powers under this Act the council shall cause as little detriment and inconvenience, and do as little damage as possible, and shall make full compensation to all persons interested for all damage sustained by them by reason or in conse-
 20 quence of the exercise of such powers, the amount and application of such compensation in case of difference to be determined by arbitration.

13. Where any electric line has been placed above or below ground by the council in any position, any district court judge or stipendiary magistrate or police magistrate may, upon complaint
 25 made by any person, if he is of opinion that such line is or is likely to become dangerous to the public safety, make an order directing and authorising the removal thereof by any such person and upon any such terms as he may think fit at the cost of the council: Provided that if the person complaining has consented to the placing of such
 30 line as aforesaid he may be ordered to pay to the council for costs and expenses such sum as the district court judge or stipendiary magistrate or police magistrate may award, not exceeding in the whole ten pounds.

14. The council may from time to time enter into any contract
 35 with any person for supplying with electricity any place or building, or for providing any person with electric lines, burners, meters, lamps, or other fittings and things, and for the repair thereof in such manner and upon such terms as shall be agreed upon. And the amount due on any such contract, not exceeding fifty pounds, shall
 40 be recoverable by the said council in the same manner as is provided in section thirty-four of this Act for the recovery of any rate, fine, penalty, or forfeiture.

15. The council may let any meter for ascertaining the quantity of electricity consumed or supplied, and any fittings thereto, for
 45 such remuneration and on such terms in respect of the repair of such meter and fittings, and for securing the safety and return thereof to the council as may be agreed upon between the hirer and the council, and such remuneration shall be recoverable in the same manner as charges due to the council for electricity.

16. The council shall at all times keep all meters on hire to
 50 any consumer in proper order for correctly registering the quantity of electricity supplied, and in default of the council so doing the consumer shall not be liable to pay remuneration for the use of the same during such time as such default continues.

17. Every meter used for ascertaining the quantity of elec-
 55 tricity supplied by the council shall, during the continuance of such supply, and until all charges in respect thereof have been paid, be under the sole control of the council, whether such meter be the property of the council or not, and no person shall be at liberty to cut,

Compensation for damage.

Removal of dangerous wires, &c.

Power to contract for the supply of electricity and fittings.

Council may let meter.

Council to keep meters in repair.

Meter not to be interfered with and connections not to be made by unauthorised persons.

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cut, connect, tap, fix, alter, or remove any electric line, lamp, meter, or fittings used in connection with the supply of electricity by the council unless authorised in writing by the council or its agents duly authorised in that behalf: Provided that nothing in this section shall
5 affect the lawful exercise of any power in that behalf vested in any competent person or public authority.

18. The register of the meter used for ascertaining the quantity of electricity supplied by the council shall be *primâ facie* evidence of such quantity. Register of meter to be *primâ facie* evidence.

10 19. The council shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of lamp or burner to be used by any person, or in any way to control or interfere with the manner in which electricity supplied by it in pursuance of this Act is used: Provided always that no person shall be at liberty to use any form of lamp or burner, or to use the
15 electricity supplied to him for any purposes, or to deal with it in any manner so as to unduly or improperly interfere with the supply of electricity to any other person; and if any dispute or difference as to the matters aforesaid arises between the council and any person entitled to be supplied with electricity in pursuance of this Act, such dispute
20 or difference shall be determined by arbitration.

20. Where a supply of electricity is provided in any locality for private purposes, all persons within such locality shall, on application, be entitled to a supply on the same terms as the terms on which any other person in such locality is under similar circumstances entitled to
25 a corresponding supply. Obligation to supply electricity.

21. The council shall not, in making any agreements for a supply of electricity, show any undue preference to any person; but, save as aforesaid, it may make such charges for the supply of electricity as may be agreed upon. Charges for electricity.

30 22. If any person neglect to pay any electric light rate or any charge for electricity, or any other sum due to the council in respect of or incidental to the supply of electricity to such person, the council may cut off his supply of electricity, and for that purpose may cut or disconnect any electric line or other work through which electricity
35 may be supplied, and may, until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by the council in cutting off such supply of electricity as aforesaid is fully paid, but no longer, discontinue the supply of electricity to such person. Power to cut off supply.

40 23. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously cuts or injures any electric line or work erected in pursuance of this Act with intent to cut off any supply of electricity shall be guilty of felony and be liable to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding three years, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding one year, but nothing in this section shall exempt a
45 person from any proceeding for any offence which is punishable under any other provision of this Act, or under any other Act, or at common law, so that no person be punished twice for the same offence. Injuring works with intent to cut off supply.

24. Any person who maliciously or fraudulently abstracts, causes to be wasted or diverted, consumes, or uses any electricity provided in pursuance of this Act shall be guilty of simple larceny and punishable accordingly. Stealing electricity.

50 25. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully removes, destroys, or damages any electric line, or any pillar, post, lamp, meter, or other work connected with or relating to the supply of electricity by the
55 council in pursuance of this Act, or who wilfully and unlawfully extinguishes any of the public lamps or lights maintained by the council in pursuance of this Act, or wastes or wilfully and wrongfully uses any of the electricity supplied by the council in pursuance of this Act shall for each such offence forfeit to the council a sum not
60 exceeding five pounds in addition to the amount of damage done. Penalty for removing electric line, &c.

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26. Any person who carelessly or accidentally breaks, throws down, or damages any electric line, or any pillar, post, lamp, or other work belonging to the council or under its control shall forfeit and pay such sum of money by way of satisfaction to the council for the damage done, not exceeding five pounds, as two justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions shall think reasonable: Provided that this section shall not affect any other remedy.

Penalty for breaking electric line, &c.

27. Any person who wilfully, or fraudulently, or by culpable negligence injures or suffers to be injured any electric line or any meter or fittings belonging to the council, or alters the index to any meter, or prevents any meter from duly registering the quantity of electricity supplied, or fraudulently abstracts, consumes, or uses electricity supplied by the council shall, without prejudice to any other right or remedy for the protection of the council or the punishment of the offender, for every such offence forfeit to the council a sum not exceeding twenty-five pounds in addition to the amount of damage.

Penalty for tampering with meter, &c.

28. In any case in which any person has wilfully or fraudulently injured or suffered to be injured any electric line, or any meter or fittings belonging to the council, or altered the index to any meter, or prevented any meter from duly registering the quantity of electricity supplied, the council may also, until the matter complained of has been remedied, but no longer, discontinue the supply of electricity to the person so offending, notwithstanding any contract previously existing.

Supply of electricity may also be cut off.

29. The existence of artificial means for causing such alteration or prevention, or for abstracting, consuming, or using electricity supplied by the council when the meter is under the custody or control of the consumer, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such alteration, prevention, abstraction, or consumption, as the case may be, has been fraudulently, knowingly, and wilfully caused by the consumer using such meter.

Evidence that meter has been tampered with.

30. Any officer appointed by the council in that behalf may at all reasonable times enter any place or building to which electricity is or has been supplied by the council in pursuance of this Act for the purpose of inspecting and testing the electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, works, and apparatus for the supply of electricity belonging to the council, and of ascertaining the quantity of electricity consumed or supplied, or (where a supply of electricity is no longer required, or where the council is authorised to take away and cut off the supply of electricity from any premises) for the purpose of removing any electric lines, accumulators, fittings, works, or apparatus belonging to the council, repairing all damage caused by such entry, inspection, or removal.

Power to enter premises and inspect or remove fittings, &c.

31. Where any electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, works, or apparatus belonging to the council are placed in or upon any place or building (not being in the possession of the council), for the purpose of supplying electricity in pursuance of this Act, such electric lines, meters, accumulators, transformers, fittings, works, or apparatus shall not be subject to distress or to the landlords remedy for rent of the premises where the same may be, nor to be taken in execution under any process of a court of law or equity, or any proceedings in bankruptcy against the person in whose possession the same may be: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect any distress or execution lawfully made or issued upon or against the council.

Council's fittings not to be subject to distress, execution, &c.

32. All actions or other proceedings against the council, its officers, agents, or servants for anything done or reasonably supposed to have been done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within twelve months after the matter complained of was committed and

Limitation of action against the council.

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and not otherwise; and notice in writing of any such action or proceedings, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the proceeding; and in every such proceeding the defendant may plead the general issue and
 5 give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such proceeding if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before the same was commenced, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into a court after such commencement by or on behalf of the defendant,
 10 together with costs incurred up to that time. And if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become non-suit or discontinue such proceeding, or if upon demurrer or otherwise judgment shall be given against the plaintiff the defendant shall recover his costs and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant has by law in
 15 other cases.

33. Any arbitration in pursuance of this Act shall be by a single arbitrator and shall be conducted in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Act thirty-first Victoria number fifteen, intituled
 20 "*An Act to make Arbitrations more effectual*," and for the purposes of reference to arbitration thereunder this Act shall be deemed to be an instrument or document between the parties within the meaning of the same. The arbitrator shall in every case have power to direct how and by whom the cost of the reference and award shall be paid.

34. Whenever by any section of this Act any person is (or persons are) made or becomes liable to any rate, fine, or forfeiture or to pay any sum of money, whether as compensation or in any other way, and the mode of recovering such rate, fine, forfeiture, or sum is not specified, the same may be recovered before any two or more justices of the peace sitting in petty sessions, in accordance with the Acts in force
 30 for the time being regulating summary proceedings before justices. And all sums of money ordered by any such court to be paid, and all costs and expenses awarded by such court may be recovered and enforced by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons ordered to pay the same, and in default of sufficient distress
 35 such person or persons shall be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, unless such money, costs, or expenses be sooner paid: Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent proceedings for the recovery of any fine, forfeiture, or sum as aforesaid being taken in any other court of competent jurisdiction when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds
 40 ten pounds.

35. All fines, forfeitures, or other sums recovered by the council in pursuance of this Act shall be carried to the credit of the electric light account, and all costs in relation thereto shall be charged to the
 45 electric light account.

36. In any case in which any summary conviction has been had, or any order for the payment of money has been made in pursuance of this Act before or by two or more justices sitting in petty sessions, the defendant may appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The provisions
 50 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883 in respect of appeals from summary convictions thereunder shall apply and extend to all appeals under this section, and shall be observed in the making of every such appeal and all proceedings thereupon.

37. The council may, for the purposes of this Act, make all such by-laws, appoint and pay all such officers, and do all such other necessary matters and things as it may now be entitled to make, appoint, pay, or do in connection with a lighting of the borough by means of gas or otherwise in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

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38. It shall be lawful for the council to supply electricity outside the limits of the borough, and for such purpose to exercise any power conferred upon it by this Act (other than the power to make and levy an electric light rate) within or without the limits of any borough or municipal district near or adjoining the borough of Redfern, or near or adjoining any other borough or municipal district within the limits of which the council shall at the time be lawfully exercising such powers, subject, however, to the following provisions:—

Council may extend operations into other municipalities with consent.

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- (I) The aforesaid powers shall not be exercised within the limits of any such borough or municipal district except with the consent of the council thereof (which consent it is hereby empowered to give), and upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.
 - (II) The supply of electricity for the purpose of lighting any place, building, or street belonging to or subject to the control of the council of such borough or municipal district shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a supply for private purposes or use, and all provisions of this Act in such behalf shall extend and apply thereto.
 - (III) The council of such borough or municipal district shall, for the purposes of this section, have power to enter into all such contracts, and to levy all such rates as it is by law empowered to enter into or levy in respect of a supply of gas.

39. Nothing in this Act—

Savings.

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- (I) shall authorise or enable the council, its officers, agents, or servants to transmit any telegram or telephonic message, or to perform any of the incidental services of receiving, collecting, or delivering telegrams or telephonic messages, or give to the council, its officers, agents, or servants any power, authority, or facility of any kind whatever in connection with such transmission or performance as aforesaid.
 - (II) shall exempt the council or its operations in pursuance of this Act from the provisions of any general Act relating to the supply of electricity which may be passed in this or any future Session of Parliament, or entitle the council to compensation from the public revenue by reason of the provisions of such general Act being made applicable to and binding upon the council.

