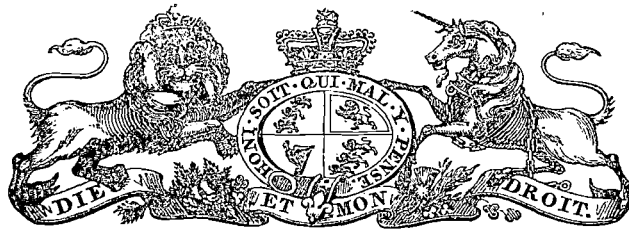


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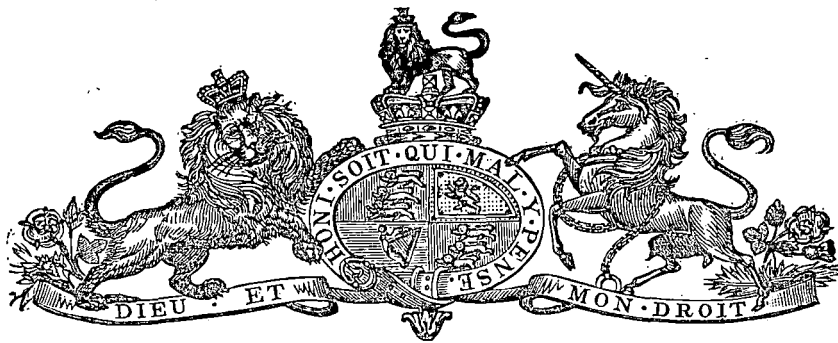
PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, WESTERN
AUSTRALIA :

CORRESPONDENCE.

Return to an Order of the House of Assembly. (Mr. Dooley.)

Laid upon the Table by the Minister of Lands, July 30, 1889, and ordered by the
House of Assembly to be printed.



RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

TELEGRAM.

Perth, 11th May, 1889.

INFLUENTIAL large meeting held Town Hall, Perth, last evening. Three resolutions passed unanimously, enthusiastically. First—That this meeting feels deeply urgent need immediate passage present Constitution Bill, and views with utmost apprehension and concern possibility same being delayed. Second—That the people of West Australia request active co-operation of people and Government neighbouring colonies, and ask such to advise Agents-General interview Secretary of State, and in every way to strenuously support speedy passage such Bill during current session of Imperial Parliament. Third—That resolution passed at meeting be telegraphed to Chief Secretaries of all sister colonies and their personal co-operation invited. Resolutions were spoken to and supported by Sir Thomas Campbell, Baronet; Mayors of Perth, Freemantle, Guildford; Messrs. Scoll, Keane, Burt, Parker, Pearce, Marmion, Richardson, Congdon, and Venn, M.L.C.'s, and other influential citizens.

Chief Secretary, Tasmania.

E. SCOTT, Mayor of Perth.

TELEGRAM.

Melbourne, 13th May, 1889.

HAVE received telegram from Mayor of Perth, Western Australia, communicating resolutions of public meeting in favour of early passing of Constitution Bill, and requesting the co-operation of neighbouring Governments through Agents-General in London. I feel some difficulty in interfering at all; but the difficulty is still greater in moving except at the expressed desire of the Government, as such action might be misconstrued. Shall be glad to learn your views.

The Hon. the Premier.

D. GILLIES, Premier.

The Premier's Secretary to the Premier.

Hobart, 14th May, 1889.

TELEGRAM received from Mayor of Perth, Western Australia, communicating resolution of public meeting in favour of early passing of Constitution Bill, and requesting co-operation of neighbouring Governments through Agents-General in London. The Premier of Victoria has telegraphed that his Government feel difficulty in interfering at all, but difficulty still greater except at expressed desire of the Western Australian Government. Mr. Bird agrees with this view; do you concur? Will you kindly telegraph movements.

JAS. ANDREW, Secretary to Premier.

TELEGRAM.

Leven, 14th May, 1889.

KINDLY cable to Perth as follows:—"While fully sympathising with the aspirations of the people of Western Australia to a Constitutional form of Government, I am of opinion that the suggested interference is not advisable."

Hon. B. S. BIRD.

P. O. FYSH.

TELEGRAM.

15th May, 1889.

WHILE fully sympathising with the aspirations of the people of Western Australia to a Constitutional form of Government, I am of opinion that the suggested interference of other Governments is not advisable.

B. STAFFORD BIRD, for the Premier, absent.

The Mayor, Perth, Western Australia.

TELEGRAM.

Perth, 20th May, 1889.

THE following telegram has been to-day addressed by this to the Governments of Queensland New South Wales, and Victoria:—"Referring to the telegraphic correspondence between this and other Australian Governments respecting the change of the Constitution of this Colony, Government desires in every way to recognise your kind feeling, and it is perfectly ready to give all

information you may wish to have. The Constitution Bill has been passed here, virtually as approved by the Secretary of State, who will receive it by the mail reaching London on third June. An Imperial Act is required before the Bill can be assented to by Her Majesty. Lord Knutsford has expressed his readiness to bring the Imperial Bill forward this Session. The Government believe that this will be done, and that the Bill will probably be passed in the House of Commons. In the London Press opinions, evidently founded on imperfect information, have been expressed. These opinions have been the subject of press telegrams appearing here, and have alarmed the public mind of the Colony; but proper steps have already been taken by this Government to remove the erroneous impressions referred to. The Government of this Colony does not think there is occasion for other Governments to make any representations to the Secretary of State, while, as far as the misapprehensions in the House of Commons and the London Press, the Government considers that the proper statement of the facts of the case, which has been sent by it to the Secretary of State, and for publication, will do what is required to remove such misapprehensions. A copy of the Constitution Bill has been posted to you.

Premier.

MALCOLM FRASER, *Colonial Secretary.*

TELEGRAM.

Melbourne, 20th May, 1889.

HAVING received reply of Western Australian Government to the effect that in its opinion all that is necessary is being done by the Government and the Colony in the matter of obtaining new constitution, from this I gather that it would not really promote the object in view to address the Secretary of State as proposed by the Mayor of Perth. I suggest, however, a middle course, by which the sister Colonies may give their support to the movement without appearing to go behind the Government. What I propose is that each Colony should address the Government of Perth and request that it will inform the Secretary of State by telegram of the deep interest which the other Colonies take in the matter, and their earnest desire that Responsible Government should be granted to Western Australia, so that the same systems may prevail throughout the Continent.

The Premier, Tasmania.

D. GILLIES, *Premier.*

TELEGRAM.

The PREMIER to the Hon. D. GILLIES, Premier of Victoria.

Hobart, 21st May, 1889.

SIR Malcolm Fraser's last message clearly expresses the desire of that Government for non-interference. This Government has therefore called to Western Australia that the people of Tasmania take a deep interest in the purpose of that people to obtain Constitutional Government, and are prepared to actively co-operate whenever the Government of Western Australia deem it desirable.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.*

TELEGRAM.

The PREMIER to SIR MALCOLM FRASER, Colonial Secretary, Perth, Western Australia.

Hobart, 21st May, 1889.

THE people of Tasmania are in full sympathy with the desire of their fellow Colonists of Western Australia for a Constitutional form of Government, and this Government is prepared to co-operate whenever deemed desirable, by expressing its desire that responsible Government should be granted to Western Australia, so that the same systems of Government may prevail throughout Australasia.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.*

TELEGRAM.

Perth, 31st May, 1889.

FOLLOWING has been cabled to Secretary of State by Governor of this Colony:—Begins—“Australian Colonies and Tasmania express sympathy with Western Australia questions of Responsible Government.” “Copy of correspondence sent by mail” ends.

MALCOLM FRASER, *Colonial Secretary.*

The Hon. the Premier, Tasmania.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, 20th May, 1889.

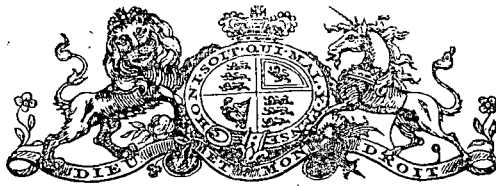
SIR,

I HAVE the honor, by direction of His Excellency Sir F. Napier Broome, to transmit to you by this mail, for the information of your Government, a copy of “An Act to confer a Constitution on Western Australia, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty,” which has been recently passed by the Legislative Council, and reserved for the Royal assent.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Premier, Hobart.

MALCOLM FRASER, *Colonial Secretary.*



Western Australia.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO —

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. —.

AN ACT to confer a Constitution on Western Australia, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty.

[Reserved, 29th April, 1889.]

WHEREAS by the thirty-second session of the Imperial Act passed in the session holden in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled “An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty’s Australian Colonies,” it was among other things enacted that, notwithstanding anything thereinbefore contained, it should be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council of Western Australia, from time to time, by any Act or Acts, to alter the provisions or laws for the time being in force under the said Act or other otherwise concerning the election of the elective members of such Legislative Council, and the qualification of electors and elective members, or to establish in the said Colony, instead of the Legislative Council, a Council and a House of Representatives, or other separate Legislative Houses, to consist of such members to be appointed or elected by such persons, and in such manner as by such Act or Acts should be determined, and to vest in such Council and House of Representatives, or other separate Legislative Houses, the powers and functions of the Legislative Council for which the same might be substituted; and whereas it is expedient that the powers vested by the said Act in the said Governor and Legislative Council should now be exercised, and that a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly should be substituted for the present Legislative Council, with the powers and functions hereinafter contained: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia and its Dependencies, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act is divided into seven Parts, namely:—

- PART I.—Parliamentary.
- PART II.—Electoral.
- PART III.—Elective Council.
- PART IV.—Judicial.
- PART V.—Legal.
- PART VI.—Financial.
- PART VII.—Miscellaneous.

Division of Act into Parts.

PART I.—PARLIAMENTARY.

2. There shall be, in place of the Legislative Council now subsisting, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly: and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies: and such Council and Assembly shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have all the powers and functions of the now subsisting Legislative Council.

Legislature to be constituted in Western Australia.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor to fix the place and time for holding the first and every other session of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and from

Place and time for holding sessions.

Prorogation. Dissolution of Assembly.	time to time to vary the same as he may judge advisable, giving sufficient notice thereof: and also to prorogue the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly from time to time, and to dissolve the Legislative Assembly by Proclamation or otherwise whenever he shall think fit.
A session every year.	4. There shall be a session of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the said Council and Assembly in one session and the first sitting of the said Council and Assembly in the next session.
First calling together of Legislature.	5. The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly shall be called together for the first time at some period not later than six months after the commencement of this Act.
Appointment of members of Council.	6. Before the first meeting of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly the Governor in Council may, in Her Majesty's name, by instruments under the Public Seal of the Colony, summon to the Legislative Council such persons, to the number of fifteen, as he shall think fit, and thereafter may from time to time, as vacancies occur, in like manner summon to the Legislative Council such other persons as he shall think fit, and every person so summoned shall thereby become a member of the Legislative Council. No member of the Legislative Council shall hold any office of profit under the Crown other than such as is liable to be vacated on political grounds, or than that of an officer of Her Majesty's sea or land forces on full, half, or retired pay. One at least of the executive offices liable to be vacated on political grounds shall always be held by a member of the Legislative Council.
Tenure of seats in Council.	7. Every member of the Legislative Council shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold his seat therein until Part III. of this Act shall come into operation.
Resignation of Councillors.	8. Any member of the Legislative Council may resign his seat therein by a letter to the Governor, and upon the receipt of such letter by the Governor the seat of such member shall become vacant.
Appointment of President. President may take part in debates.	9. The Governor may from time to time, by an instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, appoint one member of the Legislative Council to be President, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead; and the President may at any time take part in any debate or discussion in the said Council.
Quorum, division, casting vote.	10. The presence of at least five of the members of the Legislative Council, exclusive of the President or of the member presiding, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the despatch of business; and all questions in the said Council shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present, other than the President or the member presiding, and when the votes are equal the President or the member presiding shall have the casting vote.
Constitution of Legislative Assembly.	11. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of thirty members, who shall be elected for the several electoral districts hereinafter named and defined.
Convoking of Assembly.	12. For the purpose of constituting the Legislative Assembly, the Governor, before the time appointed for the first meeting of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and thereafter from time to time as occasion shall require, may in Her Majesty's name issue writs under the Public Seal of the Colony for the general election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly.
Assembly may pro- ceed to business although full number of writs shall not have been returned.	13. Upon any general election the Legislative Assembly shall be competent to proceed to the despatch of business, at the time appointed by the Governor for that purpose, notwithstanding that any of the writs of election not exceeding five shall not have been returned, or that in any of the electoral districts the electors shall have failed to elect a member to serve in the said Assembly.
Duration of Assembly.	14. Every Legislative Assembly shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same and no longer; subject, nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.
Election of Speaker.	15. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall, upon their first assembling after every general election, proceed forthwith to elect one of their number to be Speaker; and in case of his death, resignation, or removal by a vote of the said Assembly, the members shall again elect one of their number to be Speaker. The Speaker so elected shall preside at all meetings of the said Assembly.
Quorum necessary in Legislative Assembly.	16. The presence of at least ten of the members of the Legislative Assembly, exclusive of the Speaker or of the member presiding, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the despatch of business; and all questions in the said Assembly shall be decided by the majority of votes of the members present, other than the Speaker or the member presiding and when the votes are equal the Speaker or the member presiding shall have the casting vote.

17. Any member of the Legislative Assembly may resign his seat therein by writing under his hand, addressed to the Speaker, and upon the receipt of such resignation by the Speaker the seat of such member shall become vacant.

Resignation of seats
in the Assembly.

18. No person shall be qualified to be a member of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly unless he be a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty of the full age of twenty-one years, nor unless he be seised at law or in equity of an estate of freehold, for his own use and benefit, in lands or tenements within the Colony, of the value of Five hundred pounds, above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, or of the yearly value of Fifty pounds, and shall have been possessed of such estate for at least one year previous to his election.

Qualification for a member of either House.

19. Every member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, before he shall sit or vote in the said Council or Assembly, shall make and subscribe the following declaration :—

Declaration of Qualification.

"I, A.B., do declare that I am seised at law or in equity of an estate of freehold for my own use and benefit, in lands or tenements in the Colony of Western Australia, of the value of Five hundred pounds sterling money (or, of the yearly value of Fifty pounds sterling money) above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same; that the said lands and tenements consist of (describing them sufficiently for identification), of which I am seised in fee simple (or as the case may be), that I have been possessed of the said lands and tenements since the day of 1 , and that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands and tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of qualifying or enabling me to be elected a member of the Legislative Council (or Assembly) of Western Australia."

Every member shall deliver such declaration to the Clerk of the said Council or Assembly (as the case may be) during a sitting of the House, and such declarations shall be filed and kept by the Clerk with the other records of his office.

If any member shall in such declaration knowingly and wilfully make any false statement, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to the same punishment as if he had been convicted of perjury.

Every member who, before making such declaration, shall sit and vote in the said Council, or in the said Assembly after the election of a Speaker, shall be liable for every day on which he shall so sit and vote to a penalty of Two hundred pounds, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same in the Supreme Court.

20. If any member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, after making such declaration, shall sell or otherwise dispose of the property described therein, or any part thereof, or shall wish to make any alteration in the description of such property, or to substitute other property for the property so described, he may at any time make and subscribe another similar declaration, and shall deliver the same to the Clerk of the said Council or Assembly (as the case may be), to be by him filed and kept with the other records of his office.

Member may alter
or make new
declaration.

21. If any member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, after making any such declaration, shall sell or otherwise dispose of the property described therein, or any part thereof, so that the remainder is insufficient to constitute the qualification required for a member, he shall be disqualified from holding his seat, and if he shall sit or vote in the said Council or Assembly (as the case may be) after he shall have become so disqualified, he shall for every day on which he shall so offend be liable to a penalty of Two hundred pounds, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same in the Supreme Court: Provided always, that if such member, at or before the time of selling or otherwise disposing of such property, be seised of other property sufficient to constitute a qualification, he may hold his seat in the said Council or Assembly (as the case may be) if he shall, previously to sitting or voting, have made and subscribed another such declaration, and shall have delivered the same to the Clerk of the Council or Assembly (as the case may be), to be filed and kept as aforesaid. Provided further that the property qualification mentioned in section eighteen and the provisions of this section and of the two next preceding sections shall not apply to any member of the Legislative Council until Part III. of this Act shall come into operation.

Member selling
qualifying property,
after making declara-
tion, disqualified to
sit.

22. No member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly shall sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath before the Governor, or before some person authorised by the Governor to administer such oath :

No member of the Legislature allowed to sit or vote, unless and until he be sworn or have affirmed.

"I, A.B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Colony of Western Australia. So help me God."

Provided always, that if the taking of an oath is according to the religious belief of any member unlawful, such member may make and subscribe the following affirmation :

Affirmation may be made instead of oath:

"I, A.B., solemnly declare that the taking of an oath is according to my religious belief unlawful, and I do sincerely promise and affirm that I will

be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Colony of Western Australia."

And whensoever the demise of Her present Majesty (whom may God long preserve), or of any of Her successors, shall be notified by the Governor to the said Council and Assembly respectively, the members of the said Council and Assembly shall, before they shall be permitted to sit and vote therein, take and subscribe the like oath or affirmation of allegiance to the successor for the time being to the Crown.

Disqualification for membership of either House.

23. No person shall be qualified to be a member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, if he—

- (1.) Be a member of the other House of the Legislature; or,
- (2.) Be a Judge of the Supreme Court; or
- (3.) Be the Sheriff of Western Australia; or,
- (4.) Be a clergyman or minister of religion; or,
- (5.) Be an undischarged bankrupt or a debtor whose affairs are in course of liquidation or arrangement; or,
- (6.) Has been in any part of Her Majesty's dominions attainted or convicted of treason or felony.

Persons holding contracts for the public service shall be incapable of being elected or sitting.

24. Any person who shall directly or indirectly, himself, or by any person whomsoever in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy in the whole or in part any contract, agreement, or commission made or entered into with, under, or from any person whomsoever, for or on account of the Government of the Colony;

Or shall knowingly furnish or provide in pursuance of any such contract, agreement, or commission any money to be remitted abroad, or any goods whatsoever to be used or employed in the service of the public;

And any member of any company, and any person holding any office or position in any company formed for the construction of any railway or other public work, the payment for which, or the interest on the cost of which has been promised or guaranteed by the Government of the Colony; shall be incapable of being a member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly during the time he shall execute, hold, or enjoy any such contract, agreement, or commission, or office or position, or any part or share thereof, or any benefit or emolument arising from the same.

Any member accepting a contract, or continuing to hold any contract after the commencement of the next session, his seat shall be void.

25. If any person, being a member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, shall directly or indirectly, himself, or by any person whomsoever in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, enter into, accept, or agree for, undertake or execute, in the whole or in part, any such contract, agreement, or commission as aforesaid, or if any person being a member of the said Council or Assembly, and having already entered into any such contract, agreement, or commission, or any part or share of any such contract, agreement, or commission, by himself, or by any other person whomsoever in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or upon his account, shall, after the commencement of the next Session of the Legislature, continue to hold, execute, or enjoy the same or any part thereof, the seat of every such member shall be void. Provided that nothing in this or the last preceding section shall extend to persons contributing towards any loan for public purposes heretofore or hereafter raised by the Colony, or to the holders of any bonds issued for the purpose of any such loan.

Not to extend to incorporated trading companies.

26. The foregoing provisions shall not extend to any contract, agreement, or commission made, entered into, or accepted by any incorporated company where such company consists of more than twenty persons, and where such contract, agreement, or commission is made, entered into, or accepted for the general benefit of such company, nor to any contract or agreement in respect of any lease, license, or agreement in respect to the sale or occupation of Crown lands.

Not to extend to contracts by descent.

27. The foregoing provisions shall not extend to any person on whom, after the commencement of this Act, the completion of any contract, agreement, or commission shall devolve by descent, or limitation, or by marriage, or as devisee, or legatee, until twelve months after he shall have been in possession of the same, or to any executor or administrator until three years after he shall have been in possession of the same.

Office holder taking the oath as member thereby to vacate his office.

28. If any person while holding an office of profit under the Crown, other than that of an officer of Her Majesty's sea or land forces on full, half, or retired pay, be elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, or of the Legislative Council after Part III. of this Act shall be in operation, he shall, if he takes the oath or makes the affirmation hereinbefore prescribed, be held by so doing to vacate his said office.

Chief executive offices excepted.

Provided always that there shall be five principal executive offices of the Government liable to be vacated on political grounds, and that to such offices this section shall not apply.

Such offices to be designated.

The said offices shall be such five offices as shall be designated and declared by the Governor in Council, within one month of the coming into operation of this Act, and thereafter from time to time as may be, to be the five principal executive offices of the Government for the purposes of this Act.

29. If any member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, after his nomination or election—

- (1.) Ceases to be qualified or becomes disqualified as aforesaid ; or,
- (2.) Becomes of unsound mind ; or,
- (3.) Takes any oath or makes any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign Prince or Power, or does, concurs in, or adopts any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign State or Power, or whereby he may become entitled to the rights, privileges, or immunities of a subject or citizen of any foreign State or Power ; or,
- (4.) Fails to give his attendance in the Legislative Council, or in the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, for two consecutive months of any session thereof without the permission of the said Council or Assembly, as the case may be, entered upon its journals ; or
- (5.) Accepts any pension during pleasure or for term of years, or any office of profit from the Crown, other than that of an officer of Her Majesty's sea or land forces on full, half, or retired pay,

his seat shall thereupon become vacant. Provided that members accepting offices liable to be vacated on political grounds shall be eligible for re-election, or, while the Council remains nominated, for re-appointment.

Seats in Parliament vacated in certain cases.

30. Whenever any question arises respecting any vacancy in the Legislative Council, the same shall be referred by the Governor to the said Council to be by the said Council heard and determined.

Vacancies in the Council.

31. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Legislative Assembly from any cause, upon a resolution by the Assembly declaring such vacancy and the cause thereof, the Speaker shall cause a writ to be issued for supplying such vacancy.

Election to take place on vacancies.

The Speaker may in the case of a vacancy caused by death or resignation, issue such writ without such preceding resolution when the Assembly is not in session.

32. If any person by this Act disabled or declared to be incapable to sit or vote in the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, shall nevertheless be summoned to the said Council, or elected and returned as a member to serve in the said Assembly (or in the Legislative Council after the coming into operation of Part III. of this Act), such summons, or election and return, may be declared by the said Council or Assembly, as the case may require, to be void, and thereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes whatsoever ; and if any person, under any of the disqualifications mentioned in this Act, shall, whilst so disqualified, presume to sit or vote as a member of the said Council or Assembly, such person shall forfeit the sum of Five hundred Pounds, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same in the Supreme Court.

Summons or Election of disqualified persons void.

33. The proceedings of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly shall not be invalidated by reason of the presence thereof of any person by this Act disabled or declared to be incapable to sit or vote in the said Council or Assembly.

Presence of unqualified persons not to invalidate proceedings.

34. The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, in their first session, and from time to time afterwards as there shall be occasion, shall each adopt Standing Rules and Orders, joint as well as otherwise, for the regulation and orderly conduct of their proceedings and the despatch of business, and for the manner in which the said Council and Assembly shall be presided over in the absence of the President or the Speaker, and for the mode in which the said Council and Assembly shall confer, correspond, and communicate with each other, and for the passing, intituling, and numbering of Bills, and for the presentation of the same to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent ; and all such Rules and Orders shall by the said Council and Assembly respectively be laid before the Governor, and being by him approved shall become binding and of force.

Standing rules and orders.

35. The salary of the President of the Legislative Council shall be at least equal to the salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly ; and the salaries and allowances of the various officers of the Legislative Council shall be the same as those of the corresponding officers of the Legislative Assembly ; and the chief Clerk for the time being of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly shall respectively be removable from office only in accordance with a vote of the House of which he is an officer.

Salaries of President, Speaker, and officers.

36. It shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Colony, by any Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and by the members thereof respectively. Provided that no such privileges, immunities, or powers shall exceed those for the time being held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament, or the members thereof.

Privileges of both Houses.

PART II.—ELECTORAL.

37. The Colony shall be divided into thirty electoral districts, each returning one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly, that is to say, the districts of—

Electoral Districts.

East Kimberley	Moore	Bunbury
West Kimberley	Swan	Nelson
Roebourne	Perth	Sussex
De Gray	East Perth	Toodyay
Ashburton	West Perth	Northam
Gascoyne	Fremantle	York
Murchison	North Fremantle	Beverley
Geraldton	South Fremantle	Williams
Greenough	Murray	Plantagenet
Irwin	Wellington	Albany

The boundaries of the said electoral districts shall be those in Schedule A. to this Act.

Electoral laws.

38. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the existing laws relating to the qualification of electors, the mode of election, and all other matters concerning elections, shall be in force, and apply to the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly, in the same manner as they are now in force in respect of election to the existing Legislative Council.

The electoral laws existing at the date of the coming into operation of Part III. of this Act shall, except as otherwise provided in this Act, be in force and apply to the election of members to serve in the Legislative Council for electoral divisions, in the same manner as such laws shall then be in force in respect of election to the Legislative Assembly for electoral districts.

Qualification of electors.

39. Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote for a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for an electoral district, who is qualified as follows (that is to say):—

- (1.) Is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity; and
- (2.) Is a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, or a denizen of Western Australia; and
- (3.) Has possessed for at least one year before being registered, and within the electoral district for which he seeks to be registered:
 - (a.) Either a freehold estate in possession at law or in equity of the clear value of One hundred pounds sterling above all charges or incumbrances affecting the same; or
 - (b.) A leasehold estate in possession of the clear value of Ten pounds sterling *per annum*; or
 - (c.) A lease or licence from the Crown empowering him, subject to the payment of at least Ten pounds sterling *per annum*, to depasture, occupy, cultivate, or mine upon Crown lands; or
- (4.) Has occupied for at least one year before being registered, and within the electoral district for which he seeks to be registered:
 - (a.) As householder a dwelling-house of the clear value of Ten pounds sterling *per annum*; or
 - (b.) As a lodger a room or rooms or lodgings of the clear annual value, unfurnished, of Ten pounds sterling.

No man shall be entitled to vote at any election for the Legislative Assembly, or for the Legislative Council when constituted under Part III. of this Act, who has been attainted or convicted of treason, felony, or any infamous offence in any part of Her Majesty's dominions unless he shall have served his sentence for the same, or have received a free pardon for such offence, or a pardon conditional on his not leaving the Colony.

When joint owners and occupiers shall be entitled to be registered as voters and to vote.

40. Where any premises are jointly owned, occupied, or held on lease or licence within the meaning of the last preceding section, or of section fifty-three after Part III. of this Act shall be in operation, by more persons than one, each of such joint owners, occupiers, leaseholders, or licensees shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote in respect of the said premises in case the value of his individual interest therein, separately considered, would, under the provisions of the last preceding section, or of section fifty-three, entitle him to be registered as a voter and to vote.

Electoral lists.

41. The names of electors under this Act shall be inserted in the electoral lists of the electoral districts, and (when Part III. shall come into operation) in the electoral lists of the electoral divisions, in which they shall be respectively qualified; and all such lists shall specify the Christian and surnames of all such electors, the nature of the qualification, and the place where they respectively reside; and all such lists shall be signed, delivered, printed, and hung up for public inspection by the persons and in the way prescribed in the Electoral Acts for the time being in force, and shall be subject to such claims and notice from any person whose name shall have been omitted therein, and to such objections and notice as to the names of any persons inserted therein, and to such modes of altering, amending, or continuing any such lists as are, or shall be, in these said several respects provided for in the said Electoral Acts, as nearly as may be consistently with the rights of such new electors.

Provided that it shall be lawful, in order to the convenient holding of the first general election under this Act to the Legislative Assembly, and of the general election, mentioned in Part III. of this Act, to the Legislative Council, for the Governor in Council to make such arrangements, appoint such persons, and fix such dates and periods, as may to him seem under the circumstances to be required for the doing of any matter or thing necessary to be done under any Electoral Act, notifying the same in the *Government Gazette*. Any Electoral Act affected by such notice shall be deemed to be varied accordingly, for the purposes of the said elections.

PART III.—ELECTIVE COUNCIL.

42. When six years shall have elapsed from the date of the first summoning, under section six of this Act, of persons to the Legislative Council, or when the Registrar General of the Colony shall have certified, by writing under his hand to be published in the *Government Gazette*, that the population of the Colony has, to the best of his knowledge and belief, exclusive of aboriginal natives, attained to Sixty thousand souls, whichever event shall first happen, this Part shall come into operation, provided that the Governor in Council shall have power, by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, to further postpone the operation of this Part for any period not exceeding six months. Operation.

43. On the coming into operation of this Part, the first paragraph of section six, and sections eight, nine, and thirty of this Act shall, saving validity of things done, cease to have any operation. Certain sections to lapse.

44. From and after the coming into operation of this Part, the Legislative Council, as constituted hereunder, shall take the place under this Act and have all the powers and functions of the then subsisting Legislative Council, which shall then cease to exist. Except as provided in the previous section, all the provisions of this Act relating to the Legislative Council shall apply to the Council constituted under this Part. New Legislative Council.

45. The Legislative Council shall consist of fifteen elected members, who shall be returned and shall sit for electoral divisions, as hereinafter stated and defined. To be elected.

46. For the purpose of constituting the Legislative Council, the Governor, before the time appointed for the first meeting of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, after this Part shall be in operation, may, in Her Majesty's name, issue writs under the Public Seal of the Colony for a general election of members to serve in the Legislative Council. Convoking of elected Council.

47. Upon the general or any subsequent election, the Legislative Council shall be competent to proceed to the despatch of business, at the time appointed by the Governor for that purpose, notwithstanding that any of the writs of election not exceeding two shall not have been returned, or that in any of the electoral divisions the electors shall have failed to elect a member to serve in the said Council. Council may proceed to business although full number of writs shall not have been returned.

48. The seat of the senior member of the Legislative Council for the time being for each electoral division shall be vacated on the completion of a period of two years from the First day of March following the date on which this Part shall come into operation, and also on the completion of each succeeding period of two years. For the purposes of this section, the seniority of a member of the Legislative Council shall be determined by the date of his election, and, in the event of two or more persons being elected for a division upon the same day, by the alphabetical precedence of their surnames, and, if necessary, of their Christian names. Members of Council to retire in rotation.

Upon a seat becoming vacant under this section, the Governor may, in Her Majesty's name, issue a writ, under the Public Seal of the Colony, for the election of a member to fill the seat thus vacated. Writ for new election.

49. The members of the Legislative Council shall, upon their first assembly after the general election, proceed forthwith to elect one of their number to be President; and in case of his death, resignation, or removal by a vote of the Council, the members shall again elect one of their number to be President. The President so elected shall preside at all meetings of the said Council. Election of President.

50. Any member of the Legislative Council may resign his seat therein, by writing under his hand, addressed to the President, and upon the receipt of such resignation by the President the seat of such member shall become vacant. Resignation of seats in Council.

51. Whenever a vacancy, other than under section forty-eight of this Act, occurs in the Legislative Council, from any cause, upon a resolution by the Council declaring such vacancy and the cause thereof, the President shall cause a writ to be issued for supplying such vacancy. The President may, in the case of a vacancy caused by death or resignation, issue such writ without such preceding resolution, when the Council is not in session. President to issue election writ in certain cases.

52. The Colony shall be divided into five Electoral Divisions, each returning three members to serve in the Legislative Council, that is to say :— Electoral divisions.

The Metropolitan Division, comprising Perth, East Perth, West Perth, Fremantle, North Fremantle, and South Fremantle Electoral Districts.

The North Division, comprising the East Kimberley, West Kimberley, Roebourne, De Grey, and Ashburton Electoral Districts.

The Central Division, comprising the Gascoyne, Murchison, Geraldton, Greenough, and Irwin Electoral Districts.

The East Division, comprising the Moore, Swan, Toodyay, Northam, York, and Beverley Electoral Districts.

The South Division, comprising the Murray, Wellington, Bunbury, Nelson, Sussex, Williams, Plantagenet, and Albany Electoral Districts.

Qualification of electors.

53. Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for each of any number of candidates not exceeding the number of members to be elected to serve in the Legislative Council for an electoral division, who is qualified as follows (that is to say):—

- (1.) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and,
- (2.) Is a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, or a denizen of Western Australia; and,
- (3.) Has possessed for at least one year before being registered, and within the electoral division for which he seeks to be registered:
 - (a) Either a freehold estate in possession at law or in equity of the clear value of Two hundred pounds sterling above all charges or encumbrances affecting the same; or,
 - (b) A leasehold estate in possession of the clear value of Thirty pounds sterling per annum; or,
 - (c) A lease or licence from the Crown empowering him, subject to the payment of at least Thirty pounds sterling *per annum*, to depasture, occupy, cultivate, or mine upon Crown Lands; or,
- (4.) Has occupied, for at least one year before being registered, and within the electoral division for which he seeks to be registered, as a householder a dwelling house of the clear value of Thirty pounds sterling *per annum*.

PART IV.—JUDICIAL.

Judges continued in the enjoyment of their offices during good behaviour.

54. The Commissions of the present Judges of the Supreme Court and of all future Judges thereof shall be, continue, and remain in full force during their good behaviour, notwithstanding the demise of Her Majesty (whom may God long preserve), any law, usage, or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

But they may be removed by the Crown on the address of both Houses. Their salaries continued during the continuance of their commissions.

55. It shall be lawful nevertheless for Her Majesty to remove any such Judge upon the Address of both Houses of the Legislature of the Colony.

56. Such salaries as are settled upon the Judges for the time being by this or any other Act, and also such salary as shall be voted to any Judge of the Supreme Court, shall in all time coming be paid and payable to every such Judge for the time being, so long as his Patent or Commission continues in force.

PART V.—LEGAL.

Existing law saved.

57. All laws, statutes, and ordinances which at the commencement of this Act are in force within the Colony shall until repealed or varied by any Act of the Legislature continue to be of the same force, authority, and effect as if this Act had not been passed, except in so far as the same are repugnant to this Act (in which case they are to that extent hereby amended and repealed as necessary).

Courts of Justice, Commissions, Officers, &c.

58. All Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all legal commissions, powers, and authorities, and all officers, judicial, administrative, or ministerial, within the Colony at the commencement of this Act shall except in so far as they are abolished, altered, or varied by this or any future Act of the Legislature of the Colony or other competent authority, continue to subsist in the same form and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed.

Customs Duties may be imposed not differential.

59. It shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Colony, subject to the provisions of this Act, to impose and levy such duties of Customs as to it may seem fit, on the importation into the Colony of any goods whatsoever, whether the produce of or exported from the United Kingdom or any of the Colonies or Dependencies of the United Kingdom or any Foreign Country. Provided always, that, except as authorised by the Imperial Act known as the Australian Colonies Duties Act, 1873, no new duty shall be imposed upon the importation into the Colony of any article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any particular country or place which shall not be equally imposed on the importation into the Colony of the like article the produce or manufacture of or exported from all other countries and places whatsoever.

60. It shall not be lawful for the Legislature of the Colony to levy any duty upon articles imported *bonâ fide* for the supply of the Governor or of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, nor to levy any duty, impose any prohibition or restriction, or grant any exemption or any drawback or other privilege upon the importation or exportation of any articles, nor to enforce any dues or charges upon shipping, contrary to or at variance with any treaty concluded by Her Majesty with any foreign Power.

Duties not to be levied on supplies for Governor or troops nor any duties inconsistent with treaties.

61. Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent Her Majesty from dividing the Colony of Western Australia as she may from time to time think fit, by separating therefrom any portion thereof, and either erecting the same or any part thereof into a separate Colony or Colonies under such form of Government as she may think fit, or from subdividing any Colony so created, or from reuniting to the Colony of Western Australia any part of any Colony so created.

Separation of the Colony.

62. In the event of any such separation or other proceeding as in the last preceding section mentioned, the provisions of this Act shall apply, so far as practicable, to the Colony of Western Australia as for the time being existing.

After separation, Act to apply to remaining part of Colony.

PART VI.—FINANCIAL.

63. Whenever any portion of the Colony is about to be separated therefrom the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may, if requested by the Governor in Council, on report and accounts furnished by him, declare what portion of the public debt of the Colony has been expended within the territory about to be separated, and the interest and sinking fund, if any, upon the portion of the public debt mentioned in any such declaration shall be a reserved charge payable to the Government of Western Australia by the Government of the separated territory, and due provision for such reserved charge shall be made in any Act regulating the constitution of the separated territory. Provided always, that nothing herein contained, and no declaration or provision as aforesaid, shall in any way prejudice or affect the security of any debentures which may have been issued by the Government of Western Australia before the separation of any such territory.

Liability of separated portion of Colony for public debt.

64. All taxes, imposts, rates, and duties, and all territorial, casual, and other revenues of the Crown (including royalties) from whatever source arising within the Colony, over which the Legislature has power of appropriation, shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated to the Public Service of the Colony in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

All duties and revenues to form Consolidated Revenue Fund.

65. The Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be permanently charged with all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof; such costs, charges, and expenses being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such manner as is directed by "The Audit Act, 1881," or as may from time to time be directed by any Act of the Legislature.

Such fund permanently charged with expenses of collection.

66. All Bills for appropriating any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or for imposing, altering, or repealing any rate, tax, duty, or impost, shall originate in the Legislative Assembly.

Appropriation and Tax Bills.

67. It shall not be lawful for the Legislative Assembly to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or of any rate, tax, duty, or impost, to any purpose which has not been first recommended to the Assembly by message of the Governor during the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, or Bill is proposed.

No money vote or bill lawful unless recommended by the Governor.

68. No part of the public revenue of the Colony arising from any of the sources aforesaid shall be issued except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Governor directed to the Treasurer.

No part of public revenue to be issued except on warrants from Governor.

69. There shall be payable to Her Majesty, in every year, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, sums not exceeding in the whole Nine thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds, for defraying the expenses of the services and purposes set forth in Schedule B. to this Act, and the said several sums shall be issued by the Treasurer in discharge of such warrants as shall from time to time be directed to him under the hand of the Governor.

Civil List.

70. There shall be payable to Her Majesty, in every year, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of Five thousand pounds mentioned in Schedule C. to this Act to be appropriated to the welfare of the Aboriginal Natives, and expended in providing them with food and clothing when they would otherwise be destitute, in promoting the education of Aboriginal children (including half-castes), and in assisting generally to promote the preservation and well-being of the Aborigines. The said annual sum shall be issued to the Aborigines' Protection Board by the Treasurer on warrants under the hand of the Governor, and may be expended by the said Board at their discretion, under the sole control of the Governor, anything in "The Aborigines Protection Act, 1886," to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always, that if and when the gross revenue

Sum payable to Aborigines Protection Board.

of the Colony shall exceed Five hundred thousand pounds in any financial year, an amount equal to one per centum on such gross revenue shall, for the purposes of this section, be substituted for the said sum of Five thousand pounds in and for the financial year next ensuing.

If in any year the whole of the said annual sum shall not be expended, the unexpended balance thereof shall be retained by the said Board, and expended in the manner and for the purposes aforesaid in any subsequent year.

Compensation to Officers.

71. And whereas by the operation of this Act certain officers of the Government may lose their offices on political grounds, and it is just to compensate such officers for such loss, be it enacted that the sums set opposite to the names of the persons in Schedule D. to this Act, who at present respectively hold the offices therein mentioned, shall be payable to them annually by way of retiring allowance upon their ceasing to hold office on political grounds after the commencement of this Act; and all such sums shall be paid to such persons out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the Treasurer shall make such payments accordingly, on warrants under the hand of the Governor. Provided that if after any such annual allowance shall have become payable, the person entitled thereto shall accept any appointment under the Crown in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, then such allowance shall, during the tenure of such appointment, be suspended or be reduced *pro tanto* according as the salary of such appointment added to such allowance is greater than the salary of the office vacated in consequence of this Act.

Consolidated Revenue to be appropriated by Act of the Legislature.

Debt or any other charges on Consolidated Revenue Fund not to be affected by such consolidation.

72. After and subject to the charges hereinbefore mentioned, all the Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be appropriated to such purposes as any Act of the Legislature shall prescribe. Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the payment of the annual interest or the principal sums mentioned in any outstanding debentures, or of any other charge upon the public revenue, as such interest, principal, or charge becomes due. Nor shall anything in this Act affect any pensions or superannuation allowances which at the commencement of this Act are by law chargeable upon the public revenue of the Colony, but all such pensions and superannuation allowances shall remain and be so chargeable, and shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and all rights and benefits which at the commencement of this Act are by law claimable by or accruing to any civil servant of the Government are hereby reserved and maintained. Provided nevertheless, that the power to suspend or remove any civil servant from his office shall be vested in the Governor in Council.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Legislature as constituted by this Act empowered to alter any of its provisions.

73. The Legislature of the Colony shall have full power and authority, from time to time, by any Act, to repeal or alter any of the provisions of this Act. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor for Her Majesty's assent any Bill by which any change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly shall be effected, unless the second and third readings of such Bill shall have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members for the time being of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly respectively. Provided also, that every Bill which shall be so passed for the election of a Legislative Council at any date earlier than by Part III. of this Act provided, and every Bill which shall interfere with the operations of sections sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, or seventy-two of this Act, or of Schedules B., C., or D., or of this section, shall be reserved by the Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Appointment to Offices under the Government of the Colony to be vested in the Governor.

74. The appointment to all public offices under the Government of the Colony hereafter to become vacant or to be created, whether such offices be salaried or not, shall be vested in the Governor in Council, with the exception of the appointments of officers liable to retire from office on political grounds, which appointments shall be vested in the Governor alone. Provided always, that this enactment shall not extend to minor appointments which by Act of the Legislature or by order of the Governor in Council may be vested in heads of departments or other officers or persons within the Colony.

Interpretation.

75. For the purposes of this Act—

"Her Majesty" means, when not repugnant to the context, Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors.

"Governor" means the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of Western Australia, or the lawfully appointed Deputy of such person.

"Governor in Council" means the Governor acting with the advice of the Executive Council.

"Treasurer" means the Treasurer of the Colony for the time being.

"Aborigines Protection Board" means the Board established under "The Aborigines Protection Act, 1886," or any Board with similar functions established in its place under any Act adding to, amending, or substituted for the said Act.

"Person" includes a corporation or association of persons.

"Month" means calendar month.

76. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall have no force or effect until so much and such parts of the following Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, that is to say:—13th and 14th Victoria, chapter 59, intituled *An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty Australian Colonies*; 5th and 6th Victoria, chapter 76, intituled *An Act for the better Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*; 7th and 8th Victoria, chapter 74, intituled *An Act to explain and amend the Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*; as severally relate to the Colony of Western Australia, and are repugnant to this Act, shall have been repealed.

Operation of Act deferred.

13 & 14 Vict., c. 59.

5 & 6 Vict., c. 76.

7 & 8 Vict., c. 74.

77. This Act shall be proclaimed in Western Australia, by the Governor, within three months after he shall have received official information of the Royal Assent thereto, and shall commence and, except as provided in section forty-two, take effect from the date of such Proclamation.

Act to be proclaimed.

78. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Constitution Act, 1889."

Short title.

I reserve this Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

F. NAPIER BROOME, *Governor*.

Schedule A.

EAST KIMBERLEY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *East* by the Eastern boundary of the Colony (Longitude 129° E.) On the *South* by the parallel of 19° 30' South Latitude. On the *West* by the meridian of 126° East Longitude as far North as the parallel of 16° South Latitude, thence due West along said parallel to the Sea Coast; and on the *North* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent.

WEST KIMBERLEY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by the 16th parallel of South Latitude. On the *East* by the 126th meridian of East Longitude. On the *South* by the parallel of 19° 30' South Latitude; and on the *Westward* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent.

ROEBOURNE ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *South* by an East and West line through Mount Gregory. On the *East* by Jones Creek. On the *West* by the Nickol River, and by a North line from where it enters the Marsh; and on the *North* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent.

DE GREY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by the parallel of 19° 30' South Latitude and by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent, as far West as the mouth of a watercourse known as Jones Creek. On the *West* by said creek upwards from its mouth aforesaid to a spot due East from Mount Gregory; thence due West to Mount Gregory aforesaid, and thence due South. On the *South* by the tropic of Capricorn; and on the *East* by the Eastern boundary of the Colony.

ASHBURTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *South* by the tropic of Copricorn. On the *East* by a North line to Mount Gregory, thence West to the Nickol River, thence by said River Northward to where it enters the Marsh, and thence due North; and on the *North* and *West* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent.

GASCOYNE ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by the tropic of Capricorn. On the *West* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent to it. On the *South* by an East line from the Sea Coast towards Mount Murchison to a spot due North through a point 8 miles West of Talling Peak; thence due North, thence due East through a point 10 miles North of Mount Gould; and on the *East* by the Eastern boundary of the Colony.

MURCHISON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by an East line passing through a spot 10 miles North of Mount Gould on the Murchison. On the *West* by a South line passing through a spot 8 miles West of Talling Peak. On the *South* by an East line passing through a spot 1½ miles North of Gulleway Spring; and on the *East* by the Eastern boundary of the Colony.

GERALDTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by an East line from the Sea Coast in the direction of Mount Murchison. On the *West* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent. On the *South* by a line from the mouth of the Greenough River to Wizard Peak, and thence due East; and on the *East* by a North line passing through a spot 8 miles West of Talling Peak.

GREENOUGH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by a line from the mouth of the Greenough River to Wizard Peak, and thence due East. On the *West* by the Sea Coast. On the *South* by a North-East line from the Sea Coast to Mount Hill, and thence due East; and on the *East* by a North line, in the direction of a spot 8 miles West of Talling Peak.

IRWIN ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by a North-East line from the Sea Coast to Mount Hill, thence East to a spot due South from a point 8 miles West of Talling Peak, thence due North, thence due East passing through a spot $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles North of Gulleway Spring. On the *West* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent. On the *South* by an East line from the Sea Coast passing through the summit of Mount Lesueur; and on the *East* by the Eastern boundary of the Colony.

MOORE ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by an East line from the Sea Coast through Mount Lesueur. On the *East* by a South line through the highest point of the Wongan Hills. On the *South* by a Westerly line passing through Bolgart Spring to the 22nd mile post on the road from Newcastle to New Norcia, the 59th mile post on the road from Perth to New Norcia, along the North boundary of Swan Location 479, and through a spot 30 chains North of trigonometrical station G.B. to the Sea Coast; and on the *West* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent.

SWAN ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by an Easterly line from the Sea Coast through a spot 30 chains North from trigonometrical station G.B., and along the North boundary of Swan Location 479 to the 59th mile post on the road from Perth to New Norcia. On the *East* by a line in a Southerly direction from the 59th mile post aforesaid to the South-West corner of Swan Location 95 at Bailup, thence by a South-Easterly line to a spot on the Eastern Railway due North from the North-East corner of Helena Location 22, thence by a South line to the South-East corner of said location, thence in a Southerly direction to the summit of Mount Dale. On the *South* by an East line from the Sea Coast passing along the North boundary of Perthshire Location 111, at Nowergup Lake, to a spot due North of the North-East corner of Perthshire location 104 at Gnangarra Lake, thence due South to said location's South-East corner, thence by a straight line to the South corner of Swan Location X on the Swan River, thence South-Easterly along the North-East boundary of Swan Location 34 to its easternmost corner, and thence by a South-Easterly line to Mount Dale aforesaid; and on the *West* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent.

PERTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *Northward* by the centre of Wellington Street. On the *East* by the centre of Lord Street. On the *West* by the centre of Milligan Street, southward to its junction with St. George's Terrace, thence along the centre of Mount Street to its junction with Spring Street, and thence by the centre of Spring Street; and on the *South* by Perth water.

EAST PERTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded by lines starting from Perth water and extending along the centre of Lord Street to its junction with Wellington Street, thence Westerly along the centre of Wellington Street to its junction with Beaufort Street, thence Northerly along the centre of Beaufort Street to Walcott Street, thence South-Easterly along the centre of Walcott Street to Guildford Road, thence South-Westerly along centre of Guildford Road to its junction with Summers Street, thence Easterly along north side of Summers Street to the Swan River, thence by the centre of said river upwards to the Northernmost corner of Swan Location 34, thence South-Easterly along the North-East boundary of Swan Location 34 to its Easternmost corner, thence by a South-Easterly line to Mount Dale, thence by a West-South-Westerly line to the South-East corner of Canning Location 32, thence along South boundary of said Location 32 to its South-West Corner, thence by a North-Westerly line to the South-East corner of Canning Location 26, thence by that location's South and West boundaries to Bull's Creek, thence by Bull's Creek, Canning River, and Melville Water to Point Belcher, and by a straight line from Point Belcher to the centre of the Southern end of Lord Street.

WEST PERTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *West* by the Sea Coast. On the *North* and *East* by lines extending East from the Sea Coast, passing along the North boundary of Perthshire Location 111 at Nowergup Lake, to a spot due North of the North-East corner of Perthshire Location 104 at Gnangarra Lake, thence due South to said Location's South-East corner, thence by a straight line to the South corner of Swan Location X on the Swan River. On the *South* by the North and East boundaries of North Fremantle Townsite, thence by the Northern shores of the Swan Estuary upwards to the centre of Spring Street on Perth water, thence by the centre of Spring Street to its junction with Mount Street, thence by the centre of Mount Street to its junction with St. George's Terrace, thence by the centre of Milligan Street to Wellington Street, thence by the centre of Wellington Street Easterly to its junction with Beaufort Street, thence Northerly along the centre of Beaufort Street to Walcott Street, thence South-Easterly along the centre of Walcott Street to Guildford Road, thence South-Westerly along centre of Guildford Road to its junction with Summers Street, thence Easterly along North side of Summers Street to the Swan River, thence by the centre of said river upwards to the South corner of Swan Location X aforesaid.

FREMANTLE ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *East* by the centre of Market Street from the Swan River to its junction with High Street, thence Easterly along the centre of High Street to its junction with Adelaide Street, thence along the centre of Adelaide Street to its junction with Queen Street, thence along the centre of Queen Street to its junction with Henderson Street, thence along the centre of Henderson Street and along the centre of Essex Street, Westerly to the sea. And on the *South*, *West*, and *North* by the Sea Coast and the Southern shore of Swan River, including Rottnest, Carnac, Garden, and other islands adjacent.

NORTH FREMANTLE ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* and *East* by the North and East boundaries of North Fremantle Townsite, thence South across Swan River, thence along its Southern shore and the Southern shore of the Canning River and Bull's Creek to the North-West corner of Canning Location 26, thence

due South to the South-West corner of said Location 26. On the *West* by the Sea Coast from the North-West corner of North Fremantle Townsite to Rous Head. On the *South* by a straight line from Rous Head across Swan River to the North end of the centre of Market Street, thence along the centre of Market Street to its junction with High Street, thence Easterly along the centre of High Street to its junction with Adelaide Street, thence along the centre of Adelaide Street to its junction with Queen Street, thence along the centre of Queen Street to its junction with Hill Street, thence along the centre of Hill Street to its junction with Knutsford Street, thence along the centre of Knutsford Street to the East boundary of Fremantle Townsite, and thence Easterly to the South-West corner of Canning Location 26 aforesaid.

SOUTH FREMANTLE ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by a line extending from the Sea along the centres of Essex Street and Henderson Street to Queen Street, thence along the centre of Queen Street to its junction with Hill Street, thence along the centre of Hill Street to its junction with Knutsford Street, thence along the centre of Knutsford Street to the Eastern boundary of Fremantle Townsite, thence Easterly to the South-West corner of Canning Location 26, and thence Easterly to the South-East corner of said Location 26. On the *West* by the Sea Coast. On the *South* by an East line from the Sea Coast, passing along South boundary of Rockingham Townsite to a spot due South of the South-East corner of Cockburn Sound Location 350, thence due North to the North-West corner of Cockburn Sound Location 16, thence due East along the North boundary of aforesaid Location 16 to its North-East corner, and thence Easterly to the South-West corner of Canning Location 32. On the *East* by a South-Easterly line from the South-East corner of Canning Location 26 to the South-West corner of Canning Location 32.

MURRAY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *West* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent. On the *North* by an East line from the Sea Coast, passing along the South boundary of Rockingham Townsite, to a spot due South of the South-East corner of Cockburn Sound Location 350, thence due North to the North-West corner of Cockburn Sound Location 16, thence due East along the North boundary of aforesaid Location 16 to its North-East corner, thence Easterly to the South-West corner of Canning Location 32, thence East along South boundary of said Location 32 to its South-East corner, and thence East-North-Easterly to Mount Dale. On the *Eastward* by a South-Easterly line from Mount Dale to a spot 20 miles due East from the 41-mile mark on the Perth-Albany Road aforesaid, thence West to the said mile mark, and from thence by a line extending in a Southerly direction to the junction of the Hotham and Williams Rivers; and on the *South* by an East line from the Sea Coast passing through the summit of Mount William to the Murray River, and by that River upwards to the junction of the Hotham and Williams Rivers aforesaid.

WELLINGTON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *West* by the Sea Coast. On the *North* by an East line from the said coast passing through the summit of Mount William to the Murray River, then by that river upwards to the junction of the Hotham and Williams Rivers. On the *Eastward* by a South-South-Easterly line from the junction of the Hotham and Williams Rivers aforesaid to the junction of the Blackwood and Balgarup Rivers. On the *South* by a West-North-Westerly line along the Old road from Kojonup to Bunbury, known as the "old post road," to a spot on said road due North from the North-East corner of Wellington Location 40, thence due South passing along the East boundary of Wellington Location 40 aforesaid to the Preston River, thence by the said Preston River downwards to its entrance into Leschenault Inlet and by said Inlet to the Sea.

BUNBURY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *West* by the Sea Coast. On the *South* by an East line from the Sea Coast to the Capel River, passing along the South boundary of Sussex Location 82, then by said river upwards to Wellington Location 171 inclusive, then due East from the South-West corner of Wellington Location 171 aforesaid to a point due South from the South-East corner of Wellington Location 40. On the *East* by a due North line to the Preston River; and on the *North* by the said Preston River downwards to its entrance into Leschenault Inlet, and by said Inlet to the Sea.

NELSON ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *Northward* and *Eastward* by lines extending due East from the South-West corner of Wellington Location 171 to a spot due South from the South-East corner of Wellington Location 40, thence North passing along the Eastern boundary of said Location 40 to the old road from Bunbury to Kojonup, known as the "old post road," and thence by the said road to the junction of the Balgarup and Blackwood Rivers, thence by a straight line from the said junction to a spot 16 miles west of the 175-mile mark on the Perth-Albany road. On the *Westward* by a South-Easterly line from the South-West corner of Wellington Location 171 aforesaid to the junction of Padbury's Brook with the Blackwood River, and from thence to the South-West corner of Nelson Location 31 at Manjimup, thence in a Southerly direction to a spot known as Bullamurrup, thence by the Bullamurrup Creek downwards to its junction with the Warren River. On the *Southward* by said Warren River upwards to its junction with the Wilgarup River, thence by an Easterly line to the South-West corner of Nelson Location 6 at Topanup, thence Easterly by the road to Albany, to Muir's Bridge at the Frankland River, thence in a Northerly direction up the Frankland River to "Upper Yeriminup Pool," thence Northerly to a spot 16 miles West of the 175-mile mark on the Perth-Albany road aforesaid.

SUSSEX ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *Northward* by the shore of Geographe Bay, and by an East line from the shore of the said Bay to the Capel River, passing along the South boundary of Sussex Location 82, then by the river aforesaid upwards to Wellington Location 171, excluding such location. On the *Eastward* by a South-Easterly line from the South-West corner of Wellington Location 171 aforesaid to the junction of Padbury Brook with the Blackwood River, from thence to the South-West corner of Nelson Location 31 at Manjimup, thence in a Southerly direction to a spot known as Bullamurrup, thence by the Bullamurrup Creek downwards to its junction with the

Warren River, thence by said River upwards to its junction with the Wilgarup River. On the *South-East* by a North-North-Easterly line extending from the extreme end of D'Entrecasteaux Point to the junction of the Wilgarup River with the Warren River aforesaid; and on the *Southward* and *Westward* by the Sea Coast, including the islands adjacent.

TOODYAY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by an East line produced East through Mount Lesueur. On the *West* by a South line through the highest summit in the Wongan Hills, thence Westerly through Bolgart Spring, and the 22nd mile post from Newcastle towards New Norcia to the 59th mile post on the road from Perth to New Norcia, thence by a line in a Southerly direction from the 59th mile post aforesaid to the South-West corner of Swan Location 95 at Bailup, thence by a South-Easterly line to a spot on the Eastern Railway due North from the North-East corner of Helena Location 22. On the *South* by the Eastern Railway to the Clackline, thence Northwards along the branch Railway to Newcastle to a spot West-South-Westerly from the North-West corner of Avon Location X, thence East-North-Easterly along Northern boundary of Location X to the East side of the Avon River, thence down said river to the North boundary of Avon Location U, thence East-North-Easterly along North boundary of Location U aforesaid and on to South-West corner of Avon Location 895, thence East-North-Easterly to the South-East corner of Avon Location 296, thence North-North-Westerly to North-West corner of Avon Location W; thence East-North-Easterly to North-East corner of Location W aforesaid, and thence due East; and on the *East* by the 125th meridian of East Longitude.

NORTHAM ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded by lines starting from the Eastern Railway and extending South five miles towards the North-East corner of Helena Location 22, thence East-North-Easterly to the North-West corner of Avon Location f, thence East-North-Easterly along North boundaries of Avon Locations f and J to the North-East corner of Location J, and thence due East. On the *North* by the Eastern Railway to the Clackline, thence Northwards along the branch Railway to Newcastle to a spot West-South-Westerly from the North-West corner of Avon Location X, thence East-North-Easterly along Northern boundary of Location X to the East side of the Avon River, thence down said river to the North boundary of Avon Location U, thence East-North-Easterly along North boundary of Location U aforesaid, and on to the South-West corner of Avon Location 895, thence East-North-Easterly to the South-East corner of Avon Location 296, thence North-North-Westerly to North-West corner of Avon Location W, thence East-North-Easterly to North-East corner of Location W aforesaid, and thence due East. On the *East* by the meridian of Longitude 125° East.

YORK ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by an East-North-Easterly line, starting from a spot five miles South from the Eastern Railway towards the North-East corner of Helena Location 22, and extending to the North-West corner of Avon Location f, thence East-North-Easterly along the North boundaries of Avon Locations f and J to the North-East corner of Location J, and thence due East. On the *West* by a South line to the South-East corner of Helena Location 22, and thence in a Southerly direction to the summit of Mount Dale. On the *South* by an Easterly line from Mount Dale to the South-West corner of Avon Location 30, thence East-North-Easterly along South boundaries of Avon Locations 30 and O to the Avon River, thence downwards along East side of said river to the North boundary of Avon Location H 2, thence East-North-Easterly to the North-East corner of said Location H 2, thence to Mt. Stirling and thence due East; and on the *East* by Longitude 125° East.

BEVERLEY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *West* by a South-Easterly line from Mount Dale to a spot 20 miles due East from the 41-mile mark on the Perth-Albany Road, then in about the same direction to the Hotham River at Reserve 225 A at Cojatotine Pool. On the *Southward* from the South end of the Western boundary extending in a North-Easterly direction along the Hotham River upwards to Millingnalling Pool and thence due East. On the *North* by an Easterly line from Mount Dale to the South-West corner of Avon Location 30, thence East-North-Easterly along South boundaries of Avon Locations 30 and O, to the Avon River, thence downwards along East side of said river to the North boundary of Avon Location H 2, thence East-North-Easterly to the North-East corner of said Location H 2, thence to Mount Stirling, and thence due East; and on the *East* by the meridian of Longitude 123° East.

WILLIAMS ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by a due East line of 20 miles from the 41-mile mark on the Perth-Albany Road, thence South-Easterly to the Hotham River at Reserve 225 A at Cojatotine Pool, thence by the River aforesaid upwards to Millingnalling Pool, and thence due East. On the *West* by a line extending in a Southerly direction from the aforesaid 41-mile mark to the junction of the Hotham and Williams Rivers, thence South-South-Easterly to the junction of the Balgarup and Blackwood Rivers. On the *South* by a due East line; and on the *East* by the meridian of 120° East Longitude.

PLANTAGENET ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Bounded on the *North* by an East line from the junction of the Balgarup and Blackwood Rivers to Longitude 120° East, thence due North to a point due East of Millingnalling Pool, thence due East to Longitude 123° East, thence due North to a point due East of Mount Stirling, and thence due East to Longitude 125° East, thence due North to a point due East from Mount Lesueur, and thence due East. On the *West* by a North-North-Easterly line extending from the extreme end of D'Entrecasteaux Point to the junction of the Wilgarup River with the Warren River, thence by an Easterly line to the South-West corner of Nelson Location 6 at Topanup, thence Easterly by the Road to Albany to Muir's Bridge at the Frankland River, thence in a Northerly direction up the Frankland River to Upper Yerriminup Pool, thence Northerly to a spot 16 miles West of the 175-mile mark on the Perth-Albany Road, and thence North-North-Westerly to the

junction of the Blackwood and Balgarup Rivers. And on the *South* by the Sea Coast, excluding all that portion of land comprised within the Municipality of Albany; and on the *East* by the Eastern boundary of the Colony.

ALBANY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

All that portion of land comprised within the Municipality of Albany.

Schedule B.

	£	s.	d.
Governor	4000	0	0
Private Secretary	300	0	0
Clerk to the Executive Council	250	0	0
Chief Justice	1200	0	0
Puisne Judge.....	900	0	0
Five Ministerial Salaries.....	3200	0	0
	£9,850	0	0

Schedule C.

	£	s.	d.
For promoting the welfare of Aboriginal Natives	5000	0	0

Note the provision in Section seventy when the Revenue exceeds £500,000.

Schedule D.

	£	s.	d.
Sir MALCOLM FRASER, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary...	700	0	0
CHARLES NICHOLAS WARTON, Esq., Attorney-General	400	0	0
ANTHONY O'GRADY LEFROY, C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer	550	0	0
JOHN FORREST, C.M.G., Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	500	0	0
	£2,150	0	0

Premier's Office, Hobart, 11th June, 1889.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of the "Act to confer a Constitution on Western Australia, and to grant a Civil List to Her Majesty," forwarded with your letter of the 20th May.

I have, &c.

*The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Perth,
Western Australia.*

P. O. FYSH.

TELEGRAM.

Adelaide, 25th July, 1889.

WILL you join in taking concerted action to assist in securing Responsible Government for Western Australia?

J. A. COCKBURN, *Premier.*

The Hon. the Premier, Tasmania.

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 26th July, 1889.

TASMANIA is in fullest sympathy with desire of Western Australia for Responsible Government, and will join other Governments in any expression thereof to secure practical effect.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.*

The Hon. the Premier, Adelaide, South Australia.

TELEGRAM.

Perth, 27th July, 1889.

HAVE been requested to telegraph to the Governments, President and Speaker Legislatures of Australasian colonies, as follows:—"The Legislative Council of Western Australia finding the passing of the Enabling Bill introduced in the Imperial Parliament with a view of granting Responsible Government to this Colony menaced by serious opposition, and likely, for the present, to be withdrawn, earnestly appeals for your assistance, and trusts that the Agent-General of your Colony may be instructed to press upon the Cabinet of Great Britain the necessity, in the interests both of West Australia and of the Australian Group generally, for the passing of the measure before the approaching prorogation." The following Resolution, adopted by Legislative Council, has been telegraphed to Secretary of State:—"That this House desires to express its strong unalterable opinion that the Colony has now reached a stage of development when the present Constitution is no longer adapted to its circumstances, and that the anticipated delay in the passing of the Enabling Bill will most seriously affect its material prospects, will give rise to universal irritation, and deal a fatal blow at that trustful confidence in the fair dealing and justice of the House of Commons which has hitherto been reposed in a body credited throughout the civilised world with a reputation for sympathy with an active support of the principles of self-government which is enjoyed by every other colony of Australia, and which is now demanded by West Australia in accordance with the provisions of the 32nd Section of the Imperial Statute, 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 59. The Legislative earnestly request that the Imperial Government will reconsider their position in regard to the Enabling Bill, and in the interest of this Colony, so strenuously menaced by any further delay in the introduction of self-government, will still endeavour to pass the measure during the current session of Parliament. There is but one opinion throughout the whole of Australasia as to the extreme unwisdom and injustice of shelving the West Australian Constitution Bill for another year." Please supply copies President of Council and Speaker.

JAS. G. LEE STEERE, *Speaker.**The Premier, Tasmania.*

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 29th July, 1889.

HAVE anticipated the message of your Council, and am communicating with Colonial Premiers suggesting simultaneous Addresses from Parliament to Her Majesty that delays of Imperial Parliament in granting your Constitution are regarded with much disfavour.

P. O. FYSH.

Sir JAS. LEE STEERE, Perth, Western Australia.

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 29th July, 1889.

JOINT or simultaneous Addresses from Australasian Parliaments now in session is the better form of dealing with Western Australia's request. I await your reply before submitting, on Tuesday next, a resolution to Parliament.

P. O. FYSH.

*The Hons. the Premiers of
Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.*

TELEGRAM.

Adelaide, 29th July, 1889.

PROPOSE suspending Standing Orders and passing Addresses both Houses to-morrow in favour of Western Australian Enabling Bill.

J. A. COCKBURN, *Premier.**The Hon. the Premier, Tasmania.*

TELEGRAM.

Melbourne, 29th July, 1889.

I AGREE in your view that Address to the Queen from both Houses of the Parliament now in session will be the most effective mode of dealing with request of Western Australian Parliament respecting new Constitution.

D. GILLIES, *Premier.**The Hon. P. O. FYSH, Premier of Tasmania.*

TELEGRAM.

Sydney, 30th July, 1889.

I AGREE with you that the joint action of the colonies is very desirable in the Western Australia difficulty; but the action of one colony without knowing the precise action of the others would hardly be likely to produce the desired joint effect. Deliberation seems essential to effectual agreement. The question for the colonies outside Western Australia is not one devoid of serious complications. Letter posted to you yesterday.

HENRY PARKES, *Colonial Secretary.**The Hon. the Premier of Tasmania.*

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 30th July, 1889.

AGREEING with you that precisely similar joint action by the colonies is desirable, this Government suspends its purpose to ask Parliament to pass resolutions on Western Australian question until next Tuesday, when both branches of the Legislature will be sitting, and your letter of yesterday will have been received.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.**Sir HENRY PARKES, Premier, Sydney, New South Wales.*

TELEGRAM.

Adelaide, 30th July, 1889.

BOTH Houses passed to-day Address to Queen praying Her Majesty to speedily extend to Western Australia a full measure of Responsible Government, which will be cabled forthwith.

PREMIER.

The Premier, Tasmania.

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 31st July, 1889.

SIR Henry Parkes having addressed a circular letter *re* Western Australian Constitution Bill suggesting precisely similar and simultaneous action, and as both branches of Legislature will be sitting here next Tuesday, action is delayed until then.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.**The Hon. the Premier, Adelaide, South Australia.*

TELEGRAM.

Melbourne, 1st August, 1889.

I WAS under the impression that when the Premier of New South Wales suggested a Conference of the colonies to consider the urgent necessity of Western Australia receiving, in his own language, a constitution fully endowing her with all the rights of self-government like all other Parliamentary Governments in Australia, and that time is come, owing to threatened delays and complications, when the other Governments should extend to her cause their united support, it was with the view of urging the Imperial Government to press upon the attention of the House of Commons the desirability of Constitutional Government being granted this Session. I therefore replied by telegram last night, and of which telegram I now sent a copy, and have just received a telegram in reply which appears to convey a quite different view from that formerly stated, because Sir Henry now states that he does not concur my opinion that if the Western Australian Bill were obtained everything else would follow, but says, on the contrary, "I fear the passage of that Bill into law might render the right settlement of other questions of highest importance extremely difficult." What Sir Henry Parkes' fears may point to I do not know, but it appears to me clear that before going into a Conference it would be necessary that we should all be enlightened, otherwise questions might be raised affecting the rights of the people of Western Australia to the possession of the same rights of Constitutional Government as the other Colonies possess, and this be done in the absence of Western Australia, because she could scarcely, under present circumstances, join in such a Conference. Of course I am writing in the dark as to the cause of this fear, but it is plain that Sir Henry Parkes does not now wish the Bill should become law—the why or the wherefore does not appear. Even supposing we go into Conference, might not the delay which would be inseparable from such a meeting be liable to frustrate the object which we have in view, viz., wavering the Imperial Parliament to grant Constitutional Government to Western Australia during the present Session? Copy of my telegram of yesterday to Henry Parkes follows:—Western Australia,—Have received your telegram and letter. Did time permit, your suggestion of a Conference would no doubt be a very useful one; it appears to me, however, at this juncture, that if we

are to be of real service to Western Australia it might be wise to follow the example of South Australia—ask our respective Parliaments to send an Address to the Queen similar to theirs. I am firmly of opinion that should the united representations of these Colonies be successful in obtaining the grant of responsible Government to Western Australia everything else will follow. I have communicated in this sense to the Government of Queensland.

D. GILLIES, *Premier.*

The Hon. the Premier, Hobart.

TELEGRAM.

The Premier to the Premier of Victoria.

Hobart, 2nd August, 1889.

WHAT I hope you will regard as proper deference to the venerable politician, Sir Henry Parkes, has caused me to wait his letter due to-morrow before asking Parliament's attention to Western Australia's aspirations; yet I am of opinion with you that the course taken by South Australia is correct, and likely to be approved by the Tasmanian Parliament. No one has more strongly urged than Sir Henry reliance upon Australian Colonies to work out their own systems of self-government, and the power of federal unity cannot be attained while dual systems of government live side by side. The limitation of area already provided for in the Western Australian Bill removes what might have been a difficulty. I will cable to you again after reading his letter, and most probably advise that an Address to the Queen will be submitted to both Houses here sitting on Tuesday next.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.*

New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29th July, 1889.

SIR,

THE present state of the measure before the Imperial Parliament to confer the powers of self-government upon Western Australia has engaged the anxious attention of this Government; and throughout the consideration of the matter from the first, both in England and in the Colonies, some collateral questions of first importance have prominently presented themselves, which it would be well for the other Colonies to deal with in concert. It is assumed that all are agreed that it would be sound policy to bring all the Australasian Governments under one and the same form of Constitution. If this is assented to as a principle, the objection to Western Australia remaining a Crown Colony would be in its nature equally strong against the creation of any new Crown Colony out of her vast territory. Looking to the rapid development of national life over the whole continent, it is essential to the general welfare that the free institutions enjoyed by the more populous Colonies should be extended to all.

It seems, then, that the first matter of common concern is, that Western Australia should receive a Constitution fully endowing her with all the rights and powers of self-government like the other Parliamentary Governments in Australia; and that the time is come, owing to threatened delays and complications, when the other Governments should extend to her cause their united support.

In the next place arises the question whether it is not the imperative duty of the free Parliamentary Governments to oppose the creation of any colony or settlement to be under a system of rule at variance with and inferior to that enjoyed by the vast majority of the Australian people? In this is embraced other questions of inferior grades of population and restricted rights of citizenship, and possibly of new casts of national character.

The whole subject of projected changes in Western Australia is so full of interest to each and all of the Colonies, that a Conference for its mature consideration would, it is believed, be attended by beneficial results. Though it may be inconvenient for all the Governments to send representatives to such a Conference at the present time, still the subject is one closely affecting the dearest interests of all these young Australian commonwealths, and one of such urgency that it cannot be recalled if once settled under unpropitious influences. It seems, therefore, that it is deserving of some endeavour and sacrifice to bring it under the most effective and satisfactory examination and decision.

I shall feel much indebted to you if you can give early attention to the whole matter, and inform me of your views.

I have, &c.

HENRY PARKES.

The Honorable P. O. FYSH, M.L.C., Hobart, Tasmania.

TELEGRAM.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 3rd August, 1889.

REGARDING Western Australian Enabling Bill, hope you will fall in with Sir Henry Parkes' suggestion as to Conference. This question and its surroundings are of such importance to the whole of Australia that this Government consider a personal meeting of representatives of the various Colonies in conference, and an expression of their views on the several important matters involved would bear greater weight with the Imperial Authorities than individual protests from each Colonial Legislature.

BOYD MOREHEAD.

The Premier, Hobart.

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 3rd August, 1889.

ALL that Sir Henry Parkes urges may be admitted, and a Conference presently granted, or possibly Commissioners appointed by these Colonies to sit with those to be entrusted by the Imperial Parliament to bring up a report for the next Session of the Imperial Parliament upon the matters shadowed forth in this morning's and late English cablegrams; but the future government and population of a country not embraced in the proposed boundaries of Western Australia need not delay the granting to her of local self-government.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Perth, Western Australia.

3rd August, 1889.

[Similar telegrams to the Premiers of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.]

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 3rd August, 1889.

KINDLY cable text of your Parliamentary Resolution *re* Western Australia question. Desirable that all Colonial Resolutions be as nearly precise as possible.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.*

The Hon. the Premier, Adelaide, South Australia.

TELEGRAM.

Adelaide, 15th August, 1889.

FOLLOWING Address adopted by our Parliament:—"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. May it please Your Majesty—We, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects the Members of the House of Assembly of South Australia, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with every assurance of our devotion to Your Majesty's Crown and person. Having, in common with other Australian Colonies, long enjoyed the advantages of self-government under which our material prosperity has been increased, and our loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty have continued unabated, and feeling confident that the same results will follow the granting of similar powers to our fellow colonists in Western Australia, we humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to speedily extend to Western Australia a full measure of Responsible Government, thus advancing the cause of federation, and completing Australian unity by adding Western Australia to the group of loyal, contented, and autonomous Colonies."

JOHN A. COCKBURN, *Premier.*

The Hon. the Premier, Hobart.

TELEGRAM.

Adelaide, 5th August, 1889.

AGREE with you Conference question should not affect response to appeal for present help from Western Australia. In addition to Address have cabled Agent-General to press passage Enabling Bill this Session.

JOHN A. COCKBURN, *Premier.*

The Hon. the Premier, Hobart.

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 6th August, 1889.

Do you purpose to pass Resolution through Parliament in sympathy with Western Australia, or wait issue of the Conference, which is acceptable to Queensland? Reply at once.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.*

The Hon. D. GILLIES, Premier, Melbourne.

TELEGRAM.

Melbourne, 6th August, 1889.

WESTERN Australian Constitution. I concur in course taken by South Australia, and intend accordingly to ask Parliament to pass an Address.

The Hon. P. O. FYSH, Premier.

D. GILLIES, Premier.

TELEGRAM.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 7th August, 1889.

THIS Government will bring in Address in Parliament regarding West Australia Enabling Bill. Still hope, however, that a Conference may be held later on.

P. O. FYSH, M.L.C.

B. D. MOREHEAD.

TELEGRAM.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 8th August, 1889.

WESTERN Australian Question. Have added to our Address, urging speedy passing of Bill in Imperial Parliament by asking that Constitution may be conferred similar to that of other Colonies, and further urging that territory excluded from new Constitution be reserved for settlement under similar forms of government and for British people.

P. O. FYSH, M.L.C.

BOYD D. MOREHEAD.

TELEGRAM.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 9th August, 1889.

ADDRESS urging extension Responsible Government to Western Australia passed both Houses with enthusiasm last night.

Hon. P. O. FYSH, M.L.C.

B. D. MOREHEAD.

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 9th August, 1889.

KINDLY cable text of Resolution passed by your Parliament *re* West Australian Constitution. Desirable that Addresses should be identical.

The Hon. the Premier, Brisbane, Queensland.

P. O. FYSH, Premier.

TELEGRAM.

Brisbane, 10th August, 1889.

Re Western Australia, text of Addresses is as follows:—"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. May it please Your Majesty—We, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with every assurance of our devotion to Your Majesty's Crown and Person. Having, in common with the other Australian Colonies, excepting Western Australia, long enjoyed the advantage of self-government, under which our material prosperity has been increased, and our loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty have continued unabated, feeling that the same result will follow the granting of similar powers to our fellow colonists in Western Australia, we humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to speedily extend to Western Australia a full measure of Responsible Government under a Constitution similar to that of Your Majesty's other Australian Colonies, and that Your Majesty will be pleased to direct that any territory which in Your Majesty's wisdom it may be deemed expedient to exclude from the new Constitution may be reserved for settlement under a similar form of government and for the use of British people, thus advancing the cause of Australasian federation and unity, and adding West Australia to the group of loyal, contented, and autonomous Colonies."

The Hon. the Premier, Tasmania.

BOYD D. MOREHEAD.

TELEGRAM.

Perth, 13th August, 1889.

RESOLUTION unanimously passed by Legislative Council thanking Australasian Colonies for their support. Resolution forwarded by mail. Please inform President and Speaker.

The Hon. Premier, Tasmania.

JAS. G. LEE STEERE, Speaker.

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 14th August, 1889.

ADDRESS to Her Majesty precisely similar to that of Queensland passed both Houses of the Legislature last night, *nem. con.*

P. O. FYSH, Premier.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Perth, Western Australia.

TELEGRAM.

The Premier to the Agent-General.

(Translation.)

Hobart, 14th August, 1889.

WESTERN Australia Constitutional Government Address to Queen passed by both Houses of Legislature, similar Queensland. Render every assistance.

Premier's Office, Hobart, 14th August, 1889.

"Western Australian Constitution Bill."

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication upon this subject, dated the 29th ultimo, and in response to your request for my views thereon, beg to express a general concurrence with those set forth by you, and especially that "collateral questions of great importance have prominently presented themselves which it would be well for all the colonies to deal with in concert."

I am further of opinion that not only does provision already exist whereby the united action of the Australasian Governments may be secured, but that it is definitely invited by "The Imperial Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885," and that the said Act is a mockery and a delusion if it excludes power to deal with such important colonial matters as who are to be our neighbours and what shall be their form of Government.

The Act may be cited as an express delegation to the Australasian Colonies of the power to deal with matters of general Australasian interest. It gives to the Federal Council jurisdiction over Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia, without any territorial reservations excepting the territory of any colony not represented in the Council, and among other provisions it includes, as matters subject to the legislative authority of the Council, "the relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific, Fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits," and any matter which, at the request of the Legislatures of the Colonies, Her Majesty, by Order in Council, shall think fit to refer to the Council.

The provision for joint action by the Australasian Colonies in matters of Australasian concern being thus in existence, it appears to be a cause for regret that the colony of New South Wales has not yet taken advantage of the position which association with the Federal Council would afford for securing that concerted action which you rightly affirm to be so desirable in regard to the question under consideration; for, while a Conference of the representatives of the colonies is to be desired, it would probably be more satisfactory, if not also more influential, if such Conference were held by representatives of the colonies in Federal Council assembled.

The necessity for such a Conference as you suggest is but a further evidence of the desirability of New South Wales being associated with the other colonies in the federation of Australasia; for were all these colonies federated, and through the Federal Council taking advantage of the privileges accorded by the Imperial Act, it appears unlikely that Her Majesty would be advised to exercise her right to withhold her assent to a Bill which, being passed by the Federal Council, would purpose to give Australian control over the form of Government under which unoccupied territory of Australia may hereafter be settled.

That the form shall be similar to the existing Constitutions of these colonies now enjoying liberal self-government, and that the territory shall be settled by British subjects, are both matters of the highest importance, and, at the present, much more so than Australasian relations with the Islands of the Pacific and with the fisheries in Australasian waters.

With such a federation, your very proper claim that Australians shall work out their own system of Government, and develop that national life which all good citizens hope to see throughout this Continent, may be more speedily and successfully realised.

I am confident that it would afford universal satisfaction in Australasia were New South Wales able to assist in securing these desiderata by now joining the Federation.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Premier of New South Wales.

P. O. FYSH.

(No. 471.)

Premier's Office, Hobart, 14th August, 1889.

SIR,

In reference to my telegram of this day's date, reporting the passing by both branches of the Legislature of an Address to Her Majesty in favour of granting Responsible Government to Western Australia, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, pointing out the advantages which, were New South Wales to join the Federal Council, representations from that body on matters of such importance as the one now under reference would have in communicating with the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.

P. O. FYSH.

E. BRADDON, Esquire, Agent-General for Tasmania, London.

Premier's Office, Hobart, 15th August, 1889.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith, for the information of your Government, copy of a communication which I have addressed to Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, upon the subject of the action recently taken by these Colonies in connection with the efforts made by the colonists of Western Australia to obtain Responsible Government, and the position which might have been taken up by the Federal Council with regard to the representations made to the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.

P. O. FYSH.

The Hon. the Premier of South Australia.

[Similar letters to the Premiers of Queensland and Victoria, and the Colonial Secretary of Western Australia.]

DEAR MR. FYSH,

THE Governor has not yet cabled the Addresses from both branches of the Legislature to Her Majesty to the Secretary of State for transmission, nor had he intended doing so, as he has received the enclosed telegram.

Should you, however, still think it advisable that these Addresses, which were sent by the mail yesterday, should be telegraphed home, the Governor will immediately do so.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. B. ROBINSON, *Private Secretary.*
15 August.

FOLLOWING telegram from Secretary of State:—"Her Majesty's Government regret that they cannot entertain hope that West Australian Constitutional Bill can pass this session."

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 17th August, 1889.

"WESTERN Australia Constitution. Address precisely similar to that of Queensland passed by both branches of our Legislature."

P. O. FYSH.

The Hon. the Premier, Sydney, New South Wales.

[Similar telegrams to the Premiers of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia.]

TELEGRAM.

Adelaide, 20th August, 1889.

"SOUTH Australian Register," August sixteenth, following telegram from Hobart appears:—"The Premier has written letter to Sir Henry Parkes relative to the Western Australian Constitution Bill, suggesting in view of united action that the Federal Council Bill specially provides for such action in all matters relative to Australasia;" and concludes:—"I am confident that it would afford universal satisfaction in Australasia were New South Wales able to assist in securing these desiderata by joining the Federation." Please inform me by wire at earliest if this is correct? If so, there is indeed ground for general satisfaction.

J. A. COCKBURN, *Premier.*

Hon. Premier, Tasmania.

TELEGRAM.

Hobart, 20th August, 1889.

My letter to Sir Henry Parkes, of 14th instant, of which copy was sent to you following day, fully states my opinion on powers of Federal Council.

P. O. FYSH, *Premier.*

The Hon. the Premier, Adelaide, South Australia.