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NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1897,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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1898.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1897.

(IN SEVEN VOLUMES.)

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1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION

(WITH PAPERS ORDERED TO BE PRINTED),

HELD AT

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

DURING MONTHS OF

MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY, 1897.

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No. 1.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1897.

1. The Convention met, pursuant to Proclamation, at twelve of the clock noon on Monday, the twenty-second day of March, at the Assembly Chamber, Parliament House, Adelaide, South Australia, Edwin Gordon Blackmore, Esquire, Clerk of the Legislative Council and Clerk of the Parliaments, attending in the House. Meeting of Convention.

2. Then the said Clerk read a Proclamation as follows:— Proclamation.

NEW SOUTH WALES,
to wit.
(L.S.) HAMPDEN, GOVERNOR.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency the Right Honorable
HENRY ROBERT, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales
and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS by the 17th section of an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to enable New South Wales to take part in the framing, acceptance, and enactment of a Federal Constitution for Australasia," it is enacted that when the first elections have been held in three or more Colonies a meeting of the Convention shall be convened for such time and place as a majority of the Governors of such Colonies may decide, or, in case of an equal division, as the Governor of the senior of such Colonies may fix: And whereas such elections have been held in five of the said Colonies: And whereas it has been decided by a majority of the Governors of the Colonies to be represented at such Convention, with the advice of their respective Executive Councils, that a meeting of the Convention shall be convened for noon on Monday, the twenty-second day of March instant, at Parliament House, Adelaide: Now, therefore, I, HENRY ROBERT, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me as Governor of the aforesaid colony, do hereby declare that a meeting of such Convention shall be held at such time and place as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

3. The Clerk acquainted the Convention that he had received copies of similar Proclamations by the Governors of South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, which he laid upon the table. Proclamations.

4. The Clerk laid upon the table copies of the Enabling Acts of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria. Enabling Acts.

Certificates
of Election.

5. The Clerk read the Certificates of Election of Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, to take part in the framing, acceptance, and enactment of a Federal Constitution for Australasia, and thereupon respectfully requested the Representatives present to sign the Roll, in the alphabetical order of the various Colonies.

Subscription
of Roll.

6. The following Representatives thereupon subscribed the Roll :—

New South Wales.

EDMUND BARTON, Esquire, Q.C.
The Honorable GEORGE HOUSTOUN REID, M.L.A.
The Honorable JOSEPH HECTOR CARRUTHERS, M.L.A.
WILLIAM McMILLAN, Esquire, M.L.A.
WILLIAM JOHN LYNE, Esquire, M.L.A.
The Honorable JAMES NIXON BRUNKER, M.L.A.
The Honorable RICHARD EDWARD O'CONNOR, M.L.C., Q.C.
The Honorable Sir JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, K.C.M.G.
JAMES THOMAS WALKER, Esquire.
BERNHARD RINGROSE WISE, Esquire.

South Australia.

The Honorable CHARLES CAMERON KINGSTON, Q.C., M.P.
The Honorable FREDERICK WILLIAM HOLDER, M.P.
The Honorable JOHN ALEXANDER COCKBURN, M.D., M.P.
The Honorable Sir RICHARD CHAFFEY BAKER, K.C.M.G.
The Honorable JOHN HANNAH GORDON, M.L.C.
JOSIAH HENRY SYMON, Esquire, Q.C.
The Honorable Sir JOHN WILLIAM DOWNER, Q.C., K.C.M.G., M.P.
PATRICK McMAHON GLYNN, Esquire, B.A., LL.B.
The Honorable JAMES HENDERSON HOWE.
VAIBEN LOUIS SOLOMON, Esquire, M.P.

Tasmania.

The Honorable Sir PHILIP OAKLEY FYSH, K.C.M.G., M.H.A.
The Honorable Sir EDWARD NICHOLAS COVENTRY BRADDON, K.C.M.G.,
M.H.A.
The Honorable HENRY DOBSON, M.H.A.
The Honorable JOHN HENRY, M.H.A.
The Honorable NEIL ELLIOTT LEWIS, M.H.A.
The Honorable NICHOLAS JOHN BROWN, M.H.A.
The Honorable CHARLES HENRY GRANT, M.L.C.
The Honorable ADYE DOUGLAS, M.L.C.
The Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, M.L.C.
MATTHEW JOHN CLARKE, Esquire, M.H.A.

Victoria.

The Honorable Sir GEORGE TURNER, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
JOHN QUICK, Esquire, LL.D.
The Honorable ALFRED DEAKIN, M.L.A.
The Honorable ALEXANDER JAMES PEACOCK, M.L.A.
The Honorable ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, M.L.A.
WILLIAM ARTHUR TRENWITH, Esquire, M.L.A.
The Honorable Sir GRAHAM BERRY, K.C.M.G.
The Honorable SIMON FRASER, M.L.C.
The Honorable Sir WM. AUSTIN ZEAL, K.C.M.G.
HENRY BOURNES HIGGINS, Esquire, M.L.A.

Election of
President.

7. The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT, addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to the Convention the Honorable Charles Cameron Kingston for their President, and moved—That the Honorable Charles Cameron Kingston do take the chair of this Convention as President.

Which motion was seconded by the Honorable Sir GRAHAM BERRY :

And the Convention being unanimous :

Mr.

Mr. KINGSTON, standing up in his place, expressed the sense he had of the honor proposed to be conferred on him, and submitted himself to the will of the Convention.

The Convention then calling upon Mr. KINGSTON, he was conducted to the chair by Sir J. P. Abbott and Sir Graham Berry, where, standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the Convention for the great honor they had been pleased to confer upon him by unanimously choosing him to be their President.

8. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved—That Mr. Edwin Gordon Blackmore be Election of Clerk,
the Clerk of the Convention :
Which motion was seconded by the Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER.
Question put and passed.
9. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER gave Notices for the next meeting of the Notices of Motion.
Convention to regulate the meetings and procedure of the Convention.
Dr. QUICK gave Notices for certain returns.
10. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved—That the Convention, at its rising, do Next Meeting of
adjourn until eleven o'clock to-morrow, Tuesday : Convention.
Which motion was seconded by the Honorable J. H. GORDON :
Whereupon Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out
“eleven,” with a view to insert “ten” in lieu thereof.
Debate ensued.
The Honorable Sir G. TURNER proposed an amendment to the proposed
amendment, viz., to leave out “ten,” with a view to insert “half-past ten”
in lieu thereof :
Whereupon the original motion and amendment thereto were, by leave,
withdrawn :
And on motion of the Honorable F. W. HOLDER, a question being
proposed—That this Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until 10:30 a.m.
to-morrow, Tuesday.
Question put and passed.
11. Convention adjourned at 12:31 p.m. until to-morrow, Tuesday, at 10:30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except those of Western Australia.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

NOTICES OF MOTION—

1. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER to move—That, unless otherwise ordered, the Convention shall meet daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, punctually at 10:30 a.m., and shall sit till 5:30 p.m., with an interval from 1 to 2 p.m.
2. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER to move—That Official Minutes of the proceedings be kept by the Clerk, and, being signed by the President and Clerk, be printed and circulated amongst the Representatives.
3. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER to move—That an Official Record of the debates of the Convention be made by the “Hansard” reporters of South Australia.
4. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER to move—That, in the debate and proceedings of this Convention, the Standing Orders and Practice of the South Australian House of Assembly be observed.

5. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER to move—That the proceedings of the Convention be open to the public, except when otherwise ordered.
6. Dr. QUICK to move—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—
 - I. The populations of the various Australian Colonies, according to the latest statistics and estimates.
 - II. The average annual population of each of the said Colonies during the last ten years.
7. Dr. QUICK to move—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—
 - I. The present annual cost of naval and military defence in each of the Australian Colonies.
 - II. The average annual cost of such defence in each of the said Colonies during the last ten years.
 - III. The amount of money expended in each of the said Colonies in the construction of fortifications and other defence works, and in the purchase of warships and other implements of warfare now maintained and fit for use.
 - IV. The amount of interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money so expended would bear in each Colony.
 - V. The total present annual cost of defence in each Colony, including interest on works and war vessels and implements.
 - VI. How such total present annual cost of defence of Australian Colonies, including interest on works, &c., would be distributed under Federation if such total cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to population.
8. Dr. QUICK to move—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—
 - I. The present annual cost of maintaining the following services in each of the Australian Colonies, viz. :—Quarantine, ocean beacons and buoys, ocean lighthouses and lightships.
 - II. The average annual cost of such services in each of the said Colonies during the last ten years.
 - III. The amount of money expended in each of the said Colonies in the construction of works, buildings, &c., connected with such services now maintained and fit for use.
 - IV. The amount of interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money would bear in each Colony.
 - V. The total annual cost of such services in each Colony, including interest on works and buildings.
 - VI. How such total present annual cost of such services, including interest on work, &c., would be distributed under Federation if such total cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to population.
9. Dr. QUICK to move—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—
 - I. The annual amount of revenue collected in each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years from Customs and Excise Taxation.
 - II. The average annual amount of such revenue money so collected in each Colony during the last ten years.
 - III. The average annual cost during the last ten years of collecting such taxation and administering the Custom and Excise Departments, including interest at 3 per cent. on the cost of Custom-houses.
 - IV. The net average annual revenue during the last ten years derived from such taxation in each Colony.
10. Dr. QUICK to move—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—
 - I. The receipts of each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years from Post Offices and Telegraphs.
 - II. The average annual amount of such receipts so collected in each Colony.
 - III. The average annual cost during the last ten years of working and administering the said services.
 - IV.

- IV. The net annual receipts or losses of each Colony in these services during the last ten years.
- V. The amount of money expended in each of the said Colonies in the construction of works, buildings, &c., connected with such services now maintained and fit for use.
- VI. The amount of interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money would bear in each Colony.
- VII. The total annual present cost of such services in each Colony, including interest on works, &c.
- VIII. How such total present annual cost of such services, including interest on works, &c., would be distributed under Federation if such total cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to population.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 2.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (the Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of
Convention.
2. The Honorable Dr. COCKBURN presented a Petition (No. 1) from the Executive of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Australasia, in favour of securing, in the Federal Constitution, the provision that all voting by electors for Federal Parliaments be upon the basis of equal voting rights for both sexes. Petition.
Petition received and read.
3. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, pursuant to notice, moved—That, unless otherwise ordered, the Convention shall meet daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, punctually at 10·30 a.m., and shall sit till 5·30 p.m., with an interval from 1 to 2 p.m. Days of
Meeting.
Debate ensued.
The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out “Saturdays and.”
Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.
Original question put and passed.
4. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, pursuant to notice, moved—That Official Minutes of the Proceedings be kept by the Clerk, and, being signed by the President and Clerk, be printed and circulated amongst the Representatives. Minutes.
Question put and passed.
5. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, pursuant to notice, moved—That an Official Record of the debates of the Convention be made by the “Hansard” reporters of South Australia. “Hansard.”
Question put and passed.
6. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, pursuant to notice, moved—That, in the debate and proceedings of this Convention, the Standing Orders and Practice of the South Australian House of Assembly be observed. Standing
Orders.
Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.

Admission of
Public.

7. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, pursuant to notice, moved—That the proceedings of the Convention be open to the public, except when otherwise ordered.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

Return :
Population.

8. Dr. QUICK, pursuant to notice, moved—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—

I. The populations of the various Australian Colonies, according to the latest statistics and estimates.

II. The average annual population of each of the said Colonies during the last ten years.

Question put and passed.

Return :
Naval and
Military
Expenditure.

9. Dr. QUICK, pursuant to notice, moved—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—

I. The present annual cost of naval and military defence in each of the Australian Colonies.

II. The average annual cost of such defence in each of the said Colonies during the last ten years.

III. The amount of money expended in each of the said Colonies in the construction of fortifications and other defence works, and in the purchase of warships and other implements of warfare now maintained and fit for use.

IV. The amount of interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money so expended would bear in each Colony.

V. The total present annual cost of defence in each Colony, including interest on works and war vessels and implements.

VI. How such total present annual cost of defence of Australian Colonies, including interest on works, &c., would be distributed under Federation, if such total cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to population.

Question put and passed.

Return :
Quarantine
and Coastal
Services.

10. Dr. QUICK, pursuant to notice, moved—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—

I. The present annual cost of maintaining the following services in each of the Australian Colonies, viz. :—Quarantine, ocean beacons and buoys, ocean lighthouses and lightships.

II. The average annual cost of such services in each of the said Colonies during the last ten years.

III. The amount of money expended in each of the said Colonies in the construction of works, buildings, &c., connected with such services now maintained and fit for use.

IV. The amount of interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money would bear in each Colony.

V. The total annual cost of such services in each Colony, including interest on works and buildings.

VI. How such total present annual cost of such services, including interest on work, &c., would be distributed under Federation if such total cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to population.

Question put and passed.

Return :
Customs and
Excise.

11. Dr. QUICK, pursuant to notice, moved—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—

I. The annual amount of revenue collected in each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years from Customs and Excise Taxation.

II. The average annual amount of such revenue money so collected in each Colony during the last ten years.

III. The average annual cost during the last ten years of collecting such taxation and administering the Custom and Excise Departments, including interest at 3 per cent. on the cost of Custom-houses.

IV. The net average annual revenue during the last ten years derived from such taxation in each Colony.

Question put and passed.

12. Dr. QUICK, pursuant to notice, moved—That a Return be laid before this Convention showing—

Return :
Postal and
Telegraph.

- I. The receipts of each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years from Post Offices and Telegraphs.
- II. The average annual amount of such receipts so collected in each Colony.
- III. The average annual cost during the last ten years of working and administering the said services.
- IV. The net annual receipts or losses of each Colony in these services during the last ten years.
- V. The amount of money expended in each of the said Colonies in the construction of works, buildings, &c., connected with such services now maintained and fit for use.
- VI. The amount of interest per year, at 3 per cent, which such money would bear in each Colony.
- VII. The total annual present cost of such services in each Colony, including interest on works, &c.
- VIII. How such total present annual cost of such services, including interest on works, &c., would be distributed under Federation if such total cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to population.

Question put and passed.

13. Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would enable certain resolutions to be moved without notice.

Suspension of
Standing
Orders.

Question put and passed, with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of Members of the Convention.

14. Mr. BARTON then moved—That a Select Committee be appointed to draw up, for the consideration of this Convention, certain resolutions relating to the conditions upon which, and the powers and functions with which, a Federal authority should be constituted.

Resolution.

Debate ensued.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved—That Mr. Barton be requested to draw up, for the consideration of this Convention, certain resolutions relating to the conditions upon which, and the powers and functions with which, a Federal authority should be constituted.

Question put and passed.

15. At 12:31 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 2 p.m.

Suspension of
Sitting.

16. At 2 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.

Resumption
of Sitting.

17. Mr. BARTON moved the following resolutions :—

Federation
Resolutions.

That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions :—

- I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.
- II. That, after the establishment of a Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- V. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation.

Debate ensued.

On motion of Sir J. P. ABBOTT, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

Adjournment. 18. Convention adjourned at 3.30 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives, except those of Western Australia.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

NOTICES OF MOTION—

1. Mr. GLYNN to move—That a return be laid before this Convention showing—
 - I. The estimated capital cost in 1896 on miles open and completed of the railways of each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.
 - II. The basis on which such capital cost has in each case been estimated.
 - III. The capital cost of the rolling-stock of each of such Colonies.
 - IV. The percentage for each Colony of the net railway revenue on the capital cost thus ascertained.
 - V. Estimates similar to those mentioned in paragraphs 1, 3, and 4 for each of the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.
2. Mr. GLYNN to move—That the Clerk be requested to obtain and lay on the table any reports presented by the Railway Commissioners of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia on the questions—
 - I. Abolition of the break of gauge.
 - II. Amalgamation under a Federal Body or otherwise of the railways of all or any two of the said Colonies.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Adjourned debate on the question (resolutions moved by Mr. BARTON, March 23rd)—

That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australasia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—

 - I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.
 - II.

- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- v. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation—(The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT).

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 3.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of
Convention.
2. The Honorable J. N. BRUNKER presented a Petition (No. 2), from the members of the Womanhood Suffrage League of New South Wales, praying the Convention to give the electoral franchise for the Federal Parliament to women and men alike. Petition.
Petition received and read.
3. Mr. GLYNN, pursuant to notice, moved—That a return be laid before this Convention showing— Return :
Railways,
Cost, &c.
 - I. The estimated capital cost in 1896 on miles open and completed of the railways of each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.
 - II. The basis on which such capital cost has in each case been estimated.
 - III. The capital cost of the rolling-stock of each of such Colonies.
 - IV. The percentage for each Colony of the net railway revenue on the capital cost thus ascertained.
 - v. Estimates similar to those mentioned in paragraphs 1, 3, and 4 for each of the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Debate ensued.
The Honorable Sir W. A. ZEAL moved an amendment, viz., in paragraph III., after "rolling-stock," to insert "in use."
Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.
Main question put and passed.
4. Mr. GLYNN, pursuant to notice, moved—That the Clerk be requested to obtain and lay on the table any reports presented by the Railway Commissioners of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia on the questions— Return :
Railway
Commis-
sioners'
Reports.
 - I. Abolition of the break of gauge.

II.

- II. Amalgamation under a Federal Body or otherwise of the railways of all or any two of the said Colonies.

Debate ensued.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz., to add a further paragraph, viz., "III. The existence of preferential or differential rates."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Question—That the Clerk be requested to obtain and lay on the table any reports presented by the Railway Commissioners of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia on the questions—

- I. Abolition of the break of gauge.
- II. Amalgamation under a Federal Body or otherwise of the railways of all or any two of the said Colonies.
- III. The existence of preferential or differential rates.
—put and passed.

Federation
Resolutions.

5. On the Order of the Day being read for the adjourned debate on the question—That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—

- I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.
- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- v. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation.

Debate resumed.

Suspension of
Sitting.

6. At 1 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 2 p.m.

Resumption
of Sitting.
Federation
Resolutions.

7. At 2 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.

8. Debate on the question (interrupted by the suspension of the sitting) resumed: And leave being given to amend the resolution by leaving out, in line 1, the word "Australia" and inserting in lieu thereof "Australasia":

Debate continued.

On motion of the Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

9. Convention adjourned at 4.45 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except Mr. Trenwith and the Representatives of Western Australia.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. The Honorable Sir G. TURNER to move—That the Honorable Sir Richard Chaffey Baker be appointed Chairman of Committees of the Whole, of this Convention.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Adjourned debate on the question (resolutions moved by Mr. BARTON, March 23rd)—

That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australasia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—

- I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.
- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- V. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation—(The Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS).

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

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No. 4.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable Meeting of
C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Convention.

2. The PRESIDENT reported that he had received from His Excellency the Governor a telegram forwarded to His Excellency from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he read to the Convention, as follows, all the Representatives rising and standing in their places during the reading thereof:—

March 25th, 1897.

I have received Her Majesty's commands to desire you to acquaint Federal Convention that She takes special interest in their proceedings, and hopes that, under Divine guidance, their labours will result in practical benefit to Australia.

Desire to add my own cordial wishes for successful result, which will conduce to dignity and strength of Empire.

(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

And, thereupon, the PRESIDENT moving the Convention thereto, three cheers were given by the Representatives for Her Most Gracious Majesty.

3. The Honorable Sir G. TURNER, pursuant to notice, moved—That the Honorable Chairman of
Sir Richard Chaffey Baker be appointed Chairman of Committees of the Committees. Whole, of this Convention.

Which being seconded by the Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON:

And the Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER being heard in acceptance of the office:

Question put and passed.

4. On the Order of the Day being read for the adjourned debate on the question— Federation
Resolutions.

That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—

I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.

II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.

- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- v. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation.

Debate resumed.

- Suspension of Sitting. 5. At 12:55 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 2 p.m.
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- Resumption of Sitting. 6. At 2 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.
- Federation Resolutions. 7. Debate on the question (interrupted by the suspension of the sitting) resumed.
On motion of the Honorable F. W. HOLDER, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.
- Suspension of Standing Orders. 8. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, without notice, moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move a motion without previous notice.
Question put and passed.
- Leave to Members. 9. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved—That leave of absence for the four days, March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th, on account of distance, be granted to the Representatives for Western Australia; and for the two days, March 24th and 25th, on account of illness, to a Representative of Victoria, Mr. Trenwith.
Question put and passed.
- Adjournment. 10. Convention adjourned at 5:37 p.m. until to-morrow at 10:30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives, except Messrs. Lyne and Trenwith, and the Representatives of Western Australia.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

NOTICES OF MOTION—

1. Mr. WALKER to move—That a return be laid upon the table of this Convention showing—
- (a) The total public indebtedness of each of the Australasian Colonies, giving in tabulated form the due date and amount of each loan, with rate of interest it carries, also mentioning in each case the date of latest return to which the statistics apply. (b)

(b) The State debt per head in each of the Australasian Colonies.

(c) The annual interest charge per head on said State debts, showing each Colony separately.

2. Dr. QUICK to move—That there be laid upon the table of this Convention a *précis* of all available official reports showing—

I. The nature of the country lying approximately between the Oodnadatta Railway Station, in South Australia, and the Pine Creek Railway Station, in the Northern Territory, its suitability for settlement or otherwise, the length of the line that would have to be constructed to connect these two railway systems, and the probable cost per mile.

II. The nature of the country lying between Lake Torrens and the nearest railway in West Australia, its suitability for settlement or otherwise, the length of line that would have to be constructed to connect the South Australian railway system with that of West Australia, and the probable cost per mile.

III. The nature of the country lying between the Northern Territory Railway and the nearest railway system of Queensland, its suitability for settlement or otherwise, the length of line that would have to be constructed to connect the two systems, and the probable cost per mile.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Adjourned debate on the question (resolutions moved by Mr. BARTON, March 23rd)—

That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self Government of the people of Australasia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—

I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.

II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.

III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.

IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.

V. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

(a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.

(b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.

(c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation—(The Honorable F. W. HOLDER).

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 5.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The PRESIDENT acquainted the Convention that he had received a copy of the Proclamation, by the Governor of Western Australia, convening a meeting of the Convention, also of the Enabling Act of Western Australia, together with a Certificate of the Election of Representatives of Western Australia to the Convention, which was read by the Clerk at the table. Western Australia : Proclamation, Enabling Act, Certificate of Election.
3. The PRESIDENT called upon the Representatives of Western Australia to sign the Roll at the table. Subscription of Roll.
The following Representatives thereupon subscribed the Roll :—
The Honorable Sir JOHN FORREST, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.
The Honorable Sir JAMES GEORGE LEE STEERE, Knight, M.L.A.
GEORGE LEAKE, Esquire, M.L.A.
The Honorable FREDERICK HENRY PIESSE, M.L.A.
The Honorable JOHN WINTHROP HACKETT, M.L.C.,
WILLIAM THORLEY LOTON, Esquire, M.L.A.
WALTER HARTWELL JAMES, Esquire, M.L.A.
ALBERT YOUNG HASSELL, Esquire, M.L.A.
ROBERT FREDERICK SHOLL, Esquire, M.L.A.
The Honorable JOHN HOWARD TAYLOR, M.L.C.
4. The PRESIDENT acquainted the Convention that he had received certain congratulatory telegrams for the Convention, which he handed to the Clerk at the table. Congratulatory Telegrams.
5. The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT moved—That the said telegrams be recorded in the Minutes. Records of Congratulatory Messages.
Question put and passed.
And the said telegrams are as follows :—

Rockhampton, March 22nd, 1897.

The Central Queensland Territorial Separation League begs to offer congratulations to the Convention, and hopes that its labours will result in complete success. The League regrets that Queensland is not represented, more especially as it is convinced that the people of Central Queensland

Queensland are in favour of Federation, while at the same time they are endeavouring to obtain the management of their own affairs and the creation of a new Australian State.

G. S. CURTIS, M.L.A.,

Chairman Queensland Separation Central League.

The Honorable the President of the Australian Federal Convention.

Kingston, March 22nd, 1897.

Congratulations from people of Kingston on your first meeting. May you bring your labours to successful issue.

CHAS. CRUMP, District Council Clerk.

President Federal Convention, Parliament House.

Castlemaine, March 23rd, 1897.

Australian Natives' Association, in Annual Conference assembled, sends greeting to Federal Convention, and hopes unqualified success crown Convention's labours.

J. HUME COOK, President A.N.A., Castlemaine.

The Honorable C. C. Kingston, M.P., President Federal Convention.

Melbourne, March 24th, 1897.

The Australasian Federation League of Victoria sends hearty congratulations, with best wishes for the successful issue of your important deliberations.

JOHN MADDERN, President.

R. A. TOUTCHER, Hon. Sec.

The President Australian Federation Convention, South Australia.

Petition.

6. Mr. BARTON presented a Petition (No. 3) from ten citizens of New South Wales, members of the Primitive Methodist Church, praying for the recognition, in the Constitution and in the practice of the Federal Parliament, of God, and that power be given to the Governor-General to appoint days of national thanksgiving and humiliation.

Petition received.

Return :
Australasian
Colonies
Public Debt.

7. Mr. WALKER, pursuant to notice, moved—That a return be laid upon the table of this Convention showing—

(a) The total public indebtedness of each of the Australasian Colonies, giving in tabulated form the due date and amount of each loan, with rate of interest it carries, also mentioning in each case the date of latest return to which the statistics apply.

(b) The State debt per head in each of the Australasian Colonies.

(c) The annual interest charge per head on said State debts, showing each Colony separately.

Question put and passed.

Return :
South
Australia's
Northern
Country,
Nature of, in
Relation to
Railways.

8. Dr. QUICK, pursuant to notice, moved—That there be laid upon the table of this Convention a *précis* of all available official reports showing—

I. The nature of the country lying approximately between the Oodnadatta Railway Station, in South Australia, and the Pine Creek Railway Station, in the Northern Territory, its suitability for settlement or otherwise, the length of the line that would have to be constructed to connect these two railway systems, and the probable cost per mile.

II. The nature of the country lying between Lake Torrens and the nearest railway in West Australia, its suitability for settlement or otherwise, the length of line that would have to be constructed to connect the South Australian railway system with that of West Australia, and the probable cost per mile.

III. The nature of the country lying between the Northern Territory Railway and the nearest railway system of Queensland, its suitability for settlement or otherwise, the length of line that would have to be constructed to connect the two systems, and the probable cost per mile.

Question put and passed.

Federation
Resolutions.

9. On the Order of the Day being read for the adjourned debate on the question—
That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—

I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.

II.

- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- V. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation.

Debate resumed.

10. At 1 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 2 p.m.

Suspension
of Sitting.

11. At 2 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.

Resumption
of Sitting.

12. Debate on the question (interrupted by the suspension of the sitting) resumed.
On motion of Mr. SOLOMON, the debate was adjourned until Monday, 29th March.

Federation
Resolutions.

13. The Honorable G. H. REID, by leave of the Convention, and at the request of Mr. Barton (who was unavoidably absent), without notice, moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to give a notice of motion, the time for notices having expired.

Suspension
of Standing
Orders.

Question put and passed.

14. The Honorable G. H. REID accordingly gave notice that, contingent on the resolutions moved by Mr. Barton on the 23rd of March being affirmed by this Convention, Mr. BARTON will move forthwith—

Reference of
Resolutions to
Committees.

- I. That the resolutions on the conditions under which and the powers with which it is desirable to create a Federal Government be referred to three Committees, with power to send for persons and papers: Committee No. 1 to be for the consideration of Constitutional Machinery and the distribution of Functions and Powers; Committee No. 2 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation; and Committee No. 3 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to the establishment of a Federal Judiciary.
- II. That such Committees do consist of four, three, and two members respectively from each of the Colonies represented; that each of the several delegations do choose the members of its body who are to serve on such Committees; and that the Prime Minister of each Colony represented be *ex officio* a member of each Committee.

III.

- III. That Committee No. 2 be instructed to specially consider Sub resolutions III and v of Resolution 1, with the view to their being carried into effect on lines just to the several Colonies.
- IV. That it be an instruction to Committees Nos. 2 and 3 to report their respective conclusions to Committee No. 1.
- v. That, upon the result of the deliberations of the several Committees, Committee No. 1 do prepare and submit to this Convention a Bill for the establishment of a Federal Constitution, such Bill to be prepared with as much expedition as is consistent with careful consideration.
- VI. That in each Committee a majority do constitute a quorum.
- VII. That such Committees have leave to sit at any time.

Adjournment. 15. Convention adjourned at 5.27 p.m. until Monday, 29th March, at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Adjourned debate on the question (resolutions moved by Mr. BARTON, March 23rd)—

That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australasia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—

- I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.
- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- v. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation—(Mr. SOLOMON).

CONTINGENT

CONTINGENT NOTICE—

- I. Contingent on the resolutions moved by Mr. Barton on the 23rd of March being affirmed by this Convention, Mr. BARTON to move forthwith—
 - I. That the resolutions on the conditions under which and the powers with which it is desirable to create a Federal Government be referred to three Committees, with power to send for persons and papers: Committee No. 1 to be for the consideration of Constitutional Machinery and the Distribution of Functions and Powers; Committee No. 2 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation; and Committee No. 3 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to the establishment of a Federal Judiciary.
 - II. That such Committees do consist of four, three, and two members respectively from each of the Colonies represented; that each of the several delegations do choose the members of its body who are to serve on such Committees; and that the Prime Minister of each Colony represented be *ex officio* a member of each Committee.
 - III. That Committee No. 2 be instructed to specially consider Sub-resolutions III and v of Resolution 1, with the view to their being carried into effect on lines just to the several Colonies.
 - IV. That it be an instruction to Committees Nos. 2 and 3 to report their respective conclusions to Committee No. 1.
 - v. That, upon the result of the deliberations of the several Committees, Committee No. 1 do prepare and submit to this Convention a Bill for the establishment of a Federal Constitution, such Bill to be prepared with as much expedition as is consistent with careful consideration.
 - VI. That in each Committee a majority do constitute a quorum.
 - VII. That such Committees have leave to sit at any time.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 6.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.

2. Mr. WALKER presented a Petition (No. 4), signed by 2,145 members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God; also provisions for opening the daily Sessions of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer, and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation. Petitions.

Petition received and read.

Similar Petitions (No. 5 to No. 8), presented by the Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT, the Honorable Sir G. TURNER, Mr. McMILLAN, and the Honorable J. N. BRUNKER, and signed respectively by 2,502 members of the Church of England in New South Wales, 2,264 adults in Victoria, 794 members and adherents of Congregational Churches in New South Wales, and 206 members and adherents of the Baptist Church in New South Wales, were received.

Further Petitions (No. 9 and No. 10), praying for the recognition of God as above, and to provide for the appointment of days of thanksgiving and humiliation, presented by Dr. QUICK and Sir G. TURNER, and signed respectively by 86 members and adherents of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Bendigo, Victoria, and 9,764 members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, were received.

Sir J. P. ABBOTT presented a Petition (No. 11), signed by the Mayor and Council Clerk of Wentworth, in favour of choosing the District of Wentworth as a site for the Federal Territory.

Petition received.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a Petition (No. 12), from the Council of the Church of England Temperance Society of New South Wales, in favour of preserving to each State of the future Australian Commonwealth the right to prevent the importation of intoxicating liquors and opium.

Petition received.

3. The Honorable Sir J. FORREST, for the purpose of debating a question of urgency, moved—That the Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until 9.30 a.m. to-morrow. Adjournment: Matter of urgency.

Debate ensued.

Question put and negatived.

4.

Federation
Resolutions.

4. On the Order of the Day being read for the adjourned debate on the question—

That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions :—

- I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.
- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- V. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives : the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them ; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation.

Debate resumed.

Suspension of
Sitting.

5. At 1 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 2 p.m.

Resumption
of Sitting.

6. At 2 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.

Federation
Resolutions.

7. Debate on the question (interrupted by the suspension of the sitting) resumed.

And Mr. Solomon continuing to speak until the hour of adjournment :

Ordered—That the debate be now adjourned, and that Mr. Solomon have leave to continue his speech at the next sitting.

Postponement
of Business

8. Ordered—That the adjourned debate be made an Order of the Day for to-morrow.

Adjournment.

9. Convention adjourned at 5·30 p.m. until to-morrow at 10·30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives, except Mr. Wise.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. Mr. BARTON to move—That the Convention shall, at 5·30 p.m. this day, suspend its sitting until 7 p.m., at which hour the Convention shall be resumed and the transaction of business continued.

ORDER

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Adjourned debate on the question (resolutions moved by Mr. BARTON, March 23rd)—

That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australasia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—

- I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.
- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- V. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation—(Mr. SOLOMON).

CONTINGENT NOTICES—

1. Contingent on the resolutions moved by Mr. Barton on the 23rd of March being affirmed by this Convention, Mr. BARTON to move forthwith—

- I. That the resolutions on the conditions under which and the powers with which it is desirable to create a Federal Government be referred to three Committees, with power to send for persons and papers: Committee No. 1 to be for the consideration of Constitutional Machinery and the Distribution of Functions and Powers; Committee No. 2 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation; and Committee No. 3 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to the establishment of a Federal Judiciary.
- II. That such Committees do consist of four, three, and two members respectively from each of the Colonies represented; that each of the several delegations do choose the members of its body who are to serve on such Committees; and that the Prime Minister of each Colony represented be *ex officio* a member of each Committee.
- III. That Committee No. 2 be instructed to specially consider Sub-resolutions III. and v. of Resolution 1, with a view to their being carried into effect on lines just to the several Colonies.
- IV. That it be an instruction to Committees Nos. 2 and 3 to report their respective conclusions to Committee No. 1.

v.

- v. That, upon the result of the deliberations of the several Committees, Committee No. 1 do prepare and submit to this Convention a Bill for the establishment of a Federal Constitution, such Bill to be prepared with as much expedition as is consistent with careful consideration.
 - vi. That in each Committee a majority do constitute a quorum.
 - vii. That such Committees have leave to sit at any time.
2. Contingent on the resolutions, of which Mr. Barton has given contingent notice, being submitted to the Convention, the Honorable Sir J. FORREST to move— That all the words after “That” in the first line be omitted, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof, viz. :—“this Convention do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Commonwealth Bill, 1891.”

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 7.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of
Convention.
2. Petitions (No. 13 to No. 15), signed respectively by 1,029 members and adherents Petitions. of the Salvation Army in New South Wales, 1,084 members and adherents of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church in New South Wales, and 292 members and adherents of the Primitive Methodist Church in New South Wales, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God, also provisions for opening the daily Sessions of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer, and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation, were presented by the Honorable G. H. REID, Mr. BARTON, and the Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS.
Petitions received.
The Honorable J. N. BRUNKER presented a Petition (No. 16), from 1,500 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New South Wales, praying for an acknowledgment of God in the Federal Constitution, and in the opening ceremonies of the daily Sessions of the Federal Parliament.
Petition received.
The Honorable J. N. BRUNKER presented a Petition (No. 17), from 1,500 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New South Wales, in favour of preserving to each State of the future Australian Federation the right to legislate in respect of alcoholic liquors and opium.
Petition received.
3. Mr. BARTON, pursuant to notice, moved—That the Convention shall, at 5·30 p.m. Evening
Sitting. this day, suspend its sitting until 7 p.m., at which hour the Convention shall be resumed and the transaction of business continued.
Question put and passed.
4. On the Order of the Day being read for the adjourned debate on the question— Federation
Resolutions.
That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions :—
 - I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.
 - II.

- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- V. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
 - (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
 - (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation.
- Debate resumed.

Suspension of Sitting. 5. At 1 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 2 p.m.

Resumption of Sitting. 6. At 2 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.
 Federation Resolutions. 7. Debate on the question (interrupted by the suspension of the sitting) resumed.
 Suspension of Sitting. 8. At 5.30 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 7 p.m.

Resumption of Sitting. 9. At 7 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.
 Federation Resolutions. 10. Debate on the question (interrupted by the suspension of the sitting) resumed.
 On motion of the Honorable J. H. HOWE, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

Adjournment. 11. Convention adjourned at 10.31 p.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. Mr. BARTON to move—That the Convention shall, at 5.30 p.m. this day, suspend its sitting until 7 p.m., at which hour the Convention shall be resumed and the transaction of business continued

ORDER

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Adjourned debate on the question (resolutions moved by Mr. BARTON, March 23rd)—

That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australasia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—

- I. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.
- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- V. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation—(The Honorable J. H. HOWE).

CONTINGENT NOTICES—

1. Contingent on the resolutions moved by Mr. Barton on the 23rd of March being affirmed by this Convention, Mr. BARTON to move forthwith—

- I. That the resolutions on the conditions under which and the powers with which it is desirable to create a Federal Government be referred to three Committees, with power to send for persons and papers: Committee No. 1 to be for the consideration of Constitutional Machinery and the Distribution of Functions and Powers; Committee No. 2 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation; and Committee No. 3 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to the establishment of a Federal Judiciary.
- II. That such Committees do consist of four, three, and two members respectively from each of the Colonies represented; that each of the several delegations do choose the members of its body who are to serve on such Committees; and that the Prime Minister of each Colony represented be *ex officio* a member of each Committee.
- III. That Committee No. 2 be instructed to specially consider Sub-resolutions III and V of Resolution 1, with the view to their being carried into effect on lines just to the several Colonies.
- IV. That it be an instruction to Committees Nos. 2 and 3 to report their respective conclusions to Committee No. 1.

v.

- v. That, upon the result of the deliberations of the several Committees, Committee No. 1 do prepare and submit to this Convention a Bill for the establishment of a Federal Constitution, such Bill to be prepared with as much expedition as is consistent with careful consideration.
 - vi. That in each Committee a majority do constitute a quorum.
 - vii. That such Committees have leave to sit at any time.
2. Contingent on the resolutions, of which Mr. Barton has given contingent notice, being submitted to the Convention, the Honorable Sir J. FORREST to move— That all the words after “That” in the first line be omitted, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof, viz.:—“this Convention do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Commonwealth Bill, 1891.”

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 8.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. Petitions (No. 18 to No. 27), signed respectively by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Victoria and Tasmania, 1,115 members and adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in South Australia, 907 members and adherents of the Baptist Church in South Australia, 508 members and adherents of the Congregational Church in South Australia, 528 members and adherents of the Bible Christian Church in South Australia, 266 members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church in South Australia, 183 members and adherents of the Primitive Methodist Church in South Australia, 623 members and adherents of the Salvation Army in South Australia, 390 citizens of New South Wales, and 9 members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church in Hobart, Tasmania, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God; also provisions for opening the daily Sessions of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer, and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation, were presented by Dr. QUICK, the Honorable F. W. HOLDER (7), Mr. WISE, and the Honorable Sir P. O. Fysh. Petitions.
 Petitions received.
 Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition (No. 28) from the New South Wales District No. 85, I. O. Rechabites, in favour of preserving to each State of the future Australian Federation the right to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors.
 Petition received.
3. On the Order of the Day being read for the adjourned debate on the question— Federation Resolutions.
 That, in order to enlarge the powers of Self-Government of the people of Australia, it is desirable to create a Federal Government which shall exercise authority throughout the Federated Colonies, subject to the following principal conditions:—
 - i. That the powers, privileges, and territories of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect of such surrenders as may be agreed upon to secure uniformity of law and administration in matters of common concern.

- II. That, after the establishment of the Federal Government, there shall be no alteration of the territorial possessions or boundaries of any Colony without the consent of the Colony or Colonies concerned.
- III. That the exclusive power to impose and collect duties of Customs and Excise, and to give bounties, shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- IV. That the exclusive control of the Military and Naval Defences of the Federated Colonies shall be vested in the Federal Parliament.
- v. That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, shall become and remain absolutely free.

Subject to the carrying out of these, and such other conditions as may be hereafter deemed necessary, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (a) A Parliament, to consist of two Houses, namely, a States Assembly or Senate, and a National Assembly or House of Representatives: the States Assembly to consist of representatives of each Colony, to hold office for such periods and be chosen in such manner as will best secure to that Chamber a perpetual existence, combined with definite responsibility to the people of the State which shall have chosen them; the National Assembly to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (b) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, to be appointed by the Queen, and of such persons as from time to time may be appointed as his advisers.
- (c) A Supreme Federal Court, which shall also be the High Court of Appeal for each Colony in the Federation.

Debate resumed.

Suspension of Sitting.

4. At 12·57 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 2 p.m.

Resumption of Sitting.
Federation Resolutions.

5. At 2 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.
6. Debate on the question (interrupted by the suspension of the sitting) resumed. Question put and passed.

Reference to Committees.

7. MR. BARTON, having, by leave of the Convention, amended the motion of which he had given Contingent Notice, moved—
- I. That the resolutions on the conditions under which and the powers with which it is desirable to create a Federal Government be referred to three Committees, with power to send for persons and papers: Committee No. 1 to be for the consideration of Constitutional Machinery and the Distribution of Functions and Powers; Committee No. 2 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation; and Committee No. 3 to be for the consideration of provisions relating to the establishment of a Federal Judiciary.
 - II. That such Committees do consist of four, three, and two members respectively from each of the Colonies represented; that each of the several delegations do choose the members of its body who are to serve on such Committees; and that the Prime Minister of each Colony represented be *ex officio* a member of each Committee.
 - III. That Committee No. 2 be instructed to specially consider Sub-resolutions III and v of Resolution 1, with the view to their being carried into effect on lines just to the several Colonies.
 - IV. That it be an instruction to Committees Nos. 2 and 3 to report their respective conclusions to Committee No. 1.
 - v. That, upon the result of the deliberations of the several Committees, Committee No. 1 do prepare and submit to this Convention a Bill for the establishment of a Federal Constitution, such Bill to be prepared with as much expedition as is consistent with careful consideration.
 - VI. That in each Committee a majority do constitute a quorum.
 - VII. That such Committees have leave to sit at any time.
 - VIII.

VIII. That the Chairman of each Committee have leave to give publicity to its resolutions as arrived at from day to day, and that the proceedings, as recorded by the Clerk of each Committee, be made public so soon as Committee No. 1 shall have submitted a Bill to this Convention.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

8. At 3:58 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 4:30 p.m.

Suspension of Sitting.

9. At 4:30 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed.

Resumption of Sitting.

10. Mr. BARTON reported that each of the several delegations had chosen the members of its body to serve on the several Committees, in terms of the order of the Convention, and brought up the list of the names, which was read by the Clerk at the table, as follows:—

Report of Constitution of Committees.

Constitutional Committee.—New South Wales—Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott, Mr. Barton, Honorable J. H. Carruthers, Honorable R. E. O'Connor. South Australia—Honorable Sir R. C. Baker, Honorable Dr. Cockburn, Honorable Sir J. W. Downer, Honorable J. H. Gordon. Tasmania—Honorable N. J. Brown, Honorable A. Douglas, Honorable N. E. Lewis, Honorable W. Moore. Victoria—Honorable A. Deakin, Honorable I. A. Isaacs, Dr. Quick, Mr. Trenwith. Western Australia—Honorable J. W. Hackett, Mr. Hassell, Honorable Sir J. G. Lee-Steere, Mr. Sholl. And the Prime Ministers *ex officio*.

Finance Committee.—New South Wales—Honorable J. N. Brunker, Mr. Lyne, Mr. McMillan. South Australia—Honorable F. W. Holder, Honorable J. H. Howe, Mr. Solomon. Tasmania—Honorable Sir P. O. Fysh, Honorable C. H. Grant, Honorable J. Henry. Victoria—Honorable Sir G. Berry, Honorable S. Fraser, Honorable Sir W. A. Zeal. Western Australia—Mr. Loton, Honorable F. H. Piesse, Honorable J. H. Taylor. And the Prime Ministers *ex officio*.

Judiciary Committee.—New South Wales—Mr. Walker, Mr. Wise. South Australia—Mr. Glynn, Mr. Symon. Tasmania—Mr. Clarke, Honorable H. Dobson. Victoria—Mr. Higgins, Honorable A. J. Peacock. Western Australia—Mr. James, Mr. Leake. And the Prime Ministers *ex officio*.

Resolved—That this Convention confirms the appointment of the Committees as above constituted.

11. Convention adjourned at 4:58 p.m. until to-morrow at 10:30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 9.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable Meeting of
Convention. C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair.
2. Petitions (No. 29 and No. 30), signed respectively by 20 members and adherents Petitions. of the Congregational Church in New South Wales, and by 1,969 members of the Church of England in South Australia, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God; also provisions for opening the daily Sessions of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer, and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation, were presented by Mr. LYNE and the Honorable Sir J. W. DOWNER.
Petitions received.
3. Convention adjourned at 10·32 a.m. until to-morrow at 10·30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable J. H. Gordon and the Honorable J. H. Howe.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

No. 10.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable J. N. BRUNKER presented a Petition (No. 31), signed by 31 members and adherents of the Church of England in New South Wales, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God; also provisions for opening the daily Sessions of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer, and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation. Petition.
Petition received.
3. Mr. WISE, without notice, moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move a motion without notice. Suspension of Standing Orders.
Question put and passed.
4. Mr. WISE moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable any Representatives, by permission of the Chairman, to be present at the proceeding of the Committees of the Convention. Presence of Representatives at Committees.
Debate ensued.
Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the question “Under the same limitation as to publicity as are imposed on members of the Committees visited.”
Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.
Main question, as amended, put and passed.
5. The Clerk laid upon the table the following Returns to the order of the Convention of 24th March, viz. :— Papers : Return to Order.
 - I. Copies of Papers in regard to the Abolition of Break of Gauge and the existence of Preferential or Differential Rates (New South Wales).
 - II. Extracts from Railways Commissioners' Annual Reports on the Abolition of the Break of Gauge, the existence of Preferential and Differential Rates, and Amalgamation of Railways (South Australia).

Ordered to be printed.
6. Convention adjourned at 11·2 a.m. until Monday, 5th April, at 10·30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 11.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of
Convention.
2. Petitions (No. 32 to No. 39), signed respectively by 4,500 members of the Church of England in Victoria, 2,664 members of the Church of England in New South Wales, 29 Wesleyan Methodists in South Australia, 66 Bible Christians in South Australia, 103 Congregationalists in South Australia, 46 Presbyterians in South Australia, 38 members of the Salvation Army in South Australia, and 402 Presbyterians of New South Wales, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God; also provisions for opening the daily Sessions of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer, and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation, were presented by the Honorable Sir G. TURNER, the Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT, the Honorable F. W. HOLDER (5), and Mr. WALKER. Petitions.

Petitions received.

Mr. GLYNN presented a petition (No. 40), signed on behalf of the Roman Catholics of South Australia and the Northern Territory, praying that in the preamble to the Federal Constitution there be a recognition of God.

Petition received.

Mr. BARTON presented a Petition (No. 41), from the Sydney Rescue Work Society, in favour of preserving to each of the Federated States the right to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors and of opium.

Petition received.
3. Convention adjourned at 10.33 a.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. Adjourn-
ment.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable Sir R. C. Baker, the Honorable J. H. Carruthers, the Honorable A. Deakin, the Honorable J. H. Gordon, the Honorable A. J. Peacock, Mr. Sholl, and the Honorable Sir W. A. Zeal.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 12.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.

2. Mr. SOLOMON presented a Petition (No. 42), signed by 1,201 adult residents in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New South Wales, praying that a declaration be made in the Federal Constitution stating that neither the Federal Government nor any State Parliament shall make any law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Petitions.

Petition received and read.

Petitions (No. 43 to No. 45), signed respectively by 119 Congregationalists of Tasmania, by 1,007 members of the Salvation Army of New South Wales, and by 50 citizens of Victoria, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God; also provisions for opening the daily Sessions of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer, and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation, were presented by the Honorable Sir P. O. Fysh, the Honorable G. H. Reid, and Dr. Quick.

Petitions received.

3. Convention adjourned at 10:35 a.m. until to-morrow at 10:30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable A. Deakin, the Honorable A. Douglas, Mr. Glynn, the Honorable J. H. Gordon, the Honorable F. H. Piesse, and Mr. Sholl.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. The Honorable C. H. GRANT to move—That, inasmuch as there are now in Adelaide chief representatives of the railway systems of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and West Australia, this Convention consider the present time a favourable opportunity for these representatives conferring together as to the possibility of agreeing upon a uniform gauge for the railways of Australia, and request that they would forthwith take this matter into their consideration.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 13.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of
Convention.
2. Mr. BARTON presented a Petition (No. 46), signed by 54 citizens of Victoria, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God; also provisions for opening the daily Sessions of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer, and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation. Petitions.
Petition received.
Mr. SOLOMON presented a Petition (No. 47), signed by 1,663 adult residents in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, praying that a declaration be made in the Federal Constitution stating that neither the Federal Government nor any State Parliament shall make any law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.
Petition received.
3. The Honorable C. H. GRANT, having, by leave of the Convention, amended the motion of which he had given notice, moved—That, inasmuch as there are now in Adelaide chief representatives of the railway systems of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and West Australia, this Convention consider the present time a favourable opportunity for these representatives conferring together as to the possibility of agreeing upon a uniform gauge for the railways of Australia, and request that they would forthwith take this matter into their consideration, and at as early a date as possible report as to the necessary procedure to facilitate this object. Railway
Systems :
Uniform
Gauge.
Debate ensued.
Motion, by leave, withdrawn.
4. Convention adjourned at 10:44 a.m. until to-morrow at 10:30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable J. H. Gordon, the Honorable J. W. Hackett, and the Honorable J. H. Taylor.

NOTICES

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. The Honorable Sir J. FORREST to move—That five days' leave of absence be granted to the Honorable J. W. Hackett, on account of urgent private affairs.
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CONTINGENT NOTICE—

1. Contingent on the motion that the Convention resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed Commonwealth Bill, the Honorable Sir J. FORREST to move—That it be an instruction to the Committee to deal with the powers of the States Assembly in regard to Money Bills (clauses No. to No.) before dealing with any other portion of the Bill.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 14.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of
Convention.
2. Petitions (No. 48 and No. 49.), from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tasmania, and from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Australia, in favour of preserving to each of the Federated States the right to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors and of opium, were presented by the Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON and the Honorable F. W. HOLDER. Petitions.
Petitions received.
The Honorable F. W. HOLDER presented a Petition (No. 50), signed by 42 Wesleyans, 24 Bible Christians, and 555 members of the Salvation Army in South Australia, praying that in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there be a recognition of God; also provisions for opening the daily Sessions of the Houses of the Federal Parliament with prayer, and for the appointment of days of national thanksgiving and humiliation.
Petition received.
3. The Honorable Sir J. FORREST, pursuant to notice, moved—That five days' leave of absence be granted to the Honorable J. W. Hackett, on account of urgent private affairs. Leave to
Represent-
tative.
Question put and passed.
4. The Clerk laid upon the table the following Return to the order of the Convention of 24th March, viz. :— Paper :
Return to
Order.
Letter from Secretary, Railways Commissioner's Office (Queensland), *re* Differential Rates, together with the Railway Border Tax Act of 1893.
Ordered to be printed.
5. Convention adjourned at 10.35 a.m. until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable Sir R. C. Baker, the Honorable J. H. Gordon, the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), the Honorable F. H. Piesse, Messrs. Sholl, Symon, Wise, and the Honorable Sir W. A. Zeal.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. Mr. BARTON to move—That this Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until 11:15 a.m. on Monday, 12th inst.
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CONTINGENT NOTICE—

1. Contingent on the motion that the Convention resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed Commonwealth Bill, the Honorable Sir J. FORREST to move—That it be an instruction to the Committee to deal with the powers of the States Assembly in regard to Money Bills (clauses No. to No.) before dealing with any other portion of the Bill.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 15.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. Meeting of
Convention. KINGSTON) took the chair.
2. Mr. WALKER presented a Petition (No. 51), from the executive committee of Petitions. the Central Queensland Territorial Separation League, praying that provision be made in the Constitution for the admission of the present Colony of Queensland into the Federation as three separate autonomous Provinces or States.
Petition received and read.
Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition (No. 52), from the the Christian Endeavour Union of New South Wales, in favour of preserving to each of the Federated States the right to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors and of opium.
Petition received.
3. The Honorable Sir J. FORREST, without notice, moved—That the Suspension of
Standing
Orders. Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move a motion without notice, as follows:—That it be an instruction to any Committee of the Whole, to whom the proposed Draft Bill shall be referred, that all provisions relating to Money Bills and the relative powers of the two Houses be first considered:
And a point of order arising as to whether it was competent to move a motion to suspend the Standing Orders, in order to make a further motion anticipating a similar one already on the Notice Paper, and a debate thereon arising:
The PRESIDENT ruled that it was competent for Sir J. Forrest to move the motion, and, if the Standing Orders were suspended, as desired, with the sanction of the Convention, it would be competent to move the further motion indicated, notwithstanding there was a similar motion on the Notice Paper:
And the debate on the original question being resumed:
Question put.

Convention

Convention divided.

Ayes, 26.

The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Loton
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Sholl
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. J. H. Taylor
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. Sir J. Forrest (Teller).

Noes, 14.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 Mr. Barton
 The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The Hon. J. N. Brunner
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

So it was resolved in the affirmative, with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of Members of the Convention.

Instruction to
 Committee:
 Common-
 wealth Bill.

4. Sir J. FORREST moved—That it be an instruction to any Committee of the Whole, to whom the proposed Draft Bill shall be referred, that all provisions relating to Money Bills and the relative powers of the two Houses be first considered.

Debate ensued.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Next Meet-
 ing of
 Convention.

5. Mr. BARTON, pursuant to notice, moved—That this Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until 11.15 a.m. on Monday, 12th inst.

Question put and passed.

Adjourn-
 ment.

6. Convention adjourned at 12.18 p.m. until Monday, 12th April, at 11.15 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable Sir R. C. Baker, the Honorable J. H. Carruthers, the Honorable S. Fraser, the Honorable J. H. Gordon, the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), Mr. James, the Honorable F. H. Piesse, the Honorable G. H. Reid, and Mr. Wise.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. The Honorable Sir J. FORREST to move—That, in the opinion of this Convention, the interval for consideration of the Draft Bill by the local Legislatures should be extended to not less than 120 days nor more than 180 days.
-

CONTINGENT NOTICE—

1. Contingent on the motion that the Convention resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the proposed Commonwealth Bill, the Honorable Sir J. FORREST to move—That it be an instruction to the Committee to deal with the powers of the States Assembly in regard to Money Bills (clauses No. to No.) before dealing with any other portion of the Bill.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 16.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Sir G. TURNER presented a Petition (No. 53), signed by 2,606 residents in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, praying that a declaration be made in the Federal Constitution stating that neither the Federal Government nor any State Parliament shall make any law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Petition.
Petition received.
3. The Honorable Sir J. FORREST, pursuant to notice, moved—That, in the opinion of this Convention, the interval for consideration of the Draft Bill by the local Legislatures should be extended to not less than 120 days nor more than 180 days. Draft Bill: Extension of Time.
Debate ensued.
On motion of the Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.
4. At 11:30 a m. the sitting of the Convention was suspended until 2:15 p.m. Suspension of Sitting.
5. At 2:15 p.m. the sitting of the Convention was resumed. Resumption of Sitting.
6. Mr. BARTON brought up the Report of the Constitutional Committee, together with the Draft Bill and Reports of Committees No. 2 and No. 3. Constitutional Committee's Report and Draft Bill.
Report read and ordered to be printed, together with the Draft Bill and Reports of Committees No. 2 and No. 3.
7. Mr. BARTON moved—That the President do now leave the chair and the Convention resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Bill. Draft Bill: Reference to Committee of the Whole.
Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the consideration of the Bill.

IN

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Preamble postponed.

Clause No. 1 read.

Sir J. FORREST moved—That clauses No. 1 to No. 51 be postponed until after the consideration of clauses No. 52 to No. 54.

The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT moved—That the Committee do now divide.

Question put and passed.

Question—That clause No. 1 to No. 51 be postponed until after the consideration of clauses No. 52 to No. 54—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 42.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 Mr. Barton
 The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. N. Brunker
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. James
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Loton
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 The Hon. F. H. Piesse
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Sholl
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. J. H. Taylor
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. Sir J. Forrest (Teller).

Noes, 3.

Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Higgins
 Mr. Lyne (Teller).

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER reported—That the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move—That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this Convention will to-morrow again resolve itself into the said Committee.

8. Convention adjourned at 5·29 p.m. until to-morrow at 10·30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable J. H. Carruthers, the Honorable S. Fraser, the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), and the Honorable G. H. Reid.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

ORDERS OF THE DAY—

1. Adjourned debate on the question (on motion made by the Honorable Sir J. FORREST, April 12th)—

That, in the opinion of this Convention, the interval for consideration of the Draft Bill by the local Legislatures should be extended to not less than 120 days nor more than 180 days—(The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER).

2. Commonwealth Bill: in Committee—clause 52.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 17.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

 TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER laid upon the table the following Returns to the Papers. order of the Convention of March 23rd, 24th, and 26th, viz. :—
 - I. Return relating to Naval and Military Defence Expenditure.
 - II. Return relating to Revenue from Customs and Excise.
 - III. Return relating to Population.
 - IV. Return relating to the Railways.
 - v. Return relating to the Public Debts.
 Ordered to be printed.
3. Mr. BARTON, without notice, moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move a motion relating to the conduct of the business of the Convention. Suspension of Standing Orders.
 Question put and passed, with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of Members of the Convention.
4. Mr. BARTON moved—That, until otherwise ordered, the Convention shall, at 5·30 p.m., suspend its sitting until 7 p.m., at which hour the Convention shall resume, and the transaction of business be continued. Evening Sittings.
 Debate ensued.
 Question put and passed.
5. On the Order of the Day being read for the adjourned debate on the question— Draft Bill : Extension of Time.
 That, in the opinion of this Convention, the interval for consideration of the Draft Bill by the local Legislatures should be extended to not less than 120 days nor more than 180 days.
 On motion of the Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

6. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 52 read.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 1, to leave out “having for their main object the appropriation of,” and inserting in lieu thereof “for appropriating.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable R. E. O’CONNOR moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out “Proposed.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Original amendment again proposed.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir J. Forrest
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
Mr. James
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Loton
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. F. H. Piesse
Mr. Sholl
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
The Hon. J. H. Taylor
The Hon. C. H. Grant (Teller).

Noes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. J. N. Brunner
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Lync
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O’Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Trenwith
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. Sir G. Turner (Teller).

Clause No. 52 further considered.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, after “revenue,” to insert “or moneys.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause No. 52, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 53 read.

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 1, to leave out “States Assembly,” with a view to insert “Senate” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 Mr. James
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. Loton
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Wise
 Mr. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 27.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The J. N. Brunner
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Hassell
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 Mr. Leake
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 The Hon. F. H. Piesse
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Sholl
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. J. H. Taylor
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Walker (Teller).

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause No. 53 further considered.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “House of Representatives,” with a view to insert “National Assembly.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—After “except,” in line 2, to insert “proposed laws which must originate in the House of Representatives.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause No. 53 further considered.

The Honorable G. H. REID moved a further amendment, viz.—To insert “laws imposing taxation, and.”

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move—That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this Convention will to-morrow again resolve itself into the said Committee.

7. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER laid upon the table the following Return to the Paper.
 order of the Convention of March 23rd, viz. :—

Postal and Telegraph Receipts, Australian Colonies.

Ordered to be printed.

8. Convention adjourned at 9:39 p.m. until to-morrow at 10:30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave).

NOTICES

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1897.

ORDERS OF THE DAY—

1. Adjourned debate on the question (on motion made by the Honorable Sir J. FORREST, 12th April)—
That, in the opinion of this Convention, the interval for consideration of the Draft Bill by the local Legislatures should be extended to not less than 120 days nor more than 180 days—(The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT).
2. Commonwealth Bill: in Committee—clause No. 53.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 18.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,
HELD IN
THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. On the Order of the Day being read for the adjourned debate on the question— Discharge of Order.
That, in the opinion of this Convention, the interval for consideration of the Draft Bill by the local Legislatures should be extended to not less than 120 days nor more than 180 days.
Ordered—That the Order of the Day be discharged.
3. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 53 further considered.

Amendment again proposed—In line 2, after “except,” to insert “laws imposing taxation and.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. N. Brunker
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 23.

The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Hassell
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
Mr. James
Mr. Leake
The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
Mr. Loton
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. F. H. Piesse
Mr. Sholl
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Symon
The Hon. J. H. Taylor
The Hon. Sir J. Forrest (Teller).

Clause

Clause No. 53 further considered.

Sub-section (1) agreed to.

The Honorable G. H. REID moved a further amendment, viz.—In sub-section (2), to insert at the beginning “Proposed.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Sub-section (2) agreed to.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment, viz.—In sub-section (3), lines 1 and 2, to leave out “except laws imposing duties of customs on imports.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir J. Forrest
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. Sir J. G. Lee Steere
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 Mr. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 14.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Lyne
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the sub-section “and laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only.”

The Honorable A. DEAKIN moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—After second word “customs” to insert “or customs and excise.”

Amendment to proposed amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Proposed amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 2, after “imports,” to insert “or of excise.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the sub-section “but laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

The Honorable A. DEAKIN moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the sub-section “and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Sub-section (3), as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 53 further considered.

The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved a further amendment, viz.—In sub-section (4), line 2, after “Government,” to insert “or for any service which the Senate, by address to the Governor-General, declares to be inimical to the interests of any State”

Question—

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. H. Howe
Mr. Solomon
The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

Ayes, 21.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. A. Deakin
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Lyne
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Dr. Quick
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Barton (Teller).

Mr. GLYNN moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to sub-section (4) “and no law appropriating any part of the public revenue shall have anything but such appropriation for its object.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Sub-section (4) agreed to.

Sub-section (5) agreed to.

Clause No. 53, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 54 read.

The Honorable Sir W. A. ZEAL moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “or law.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable I. A. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, before “law,” to insert “proposed.”

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 3, after “revenue,” to insert “or moneys.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—In lines 3 and 4, to leave out “or of the produce of any tax or impost.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

The Honorable R. E. O'CONNOR moved a further amendment, viz.—In *ante penult* line, to leave out “that,” with a view to insert “the” in lieu thereof, and after “House,” in same line, to insert “concerned.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause No. 54, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 1 read.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz.—In lines 1 and 2, to leave out “the Commonwealth of.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “Australia,” with a view to insert “Australasia.”

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause No. 1 agreed to.

Clause No. 2 read.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz.—In lines 1 and 2, to leave out “and the Executive Officers of the Commonwealth.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 2, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 3 read.

The Honorable I. A. ISAACS moved an amendment, viz.—In line 4, after Act, to insert “the people of.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable I. A. ISAACS moved a further amendment, viz.—In folio 2, line 2 (clause 3), to leave out “in,” with a view to insert “by” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause No. 3, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 4 read.

The Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS moved an amendment, viz.—To insert at the beginning of the clause “Except as to section 3, which shall come into operation on the passing of this Act.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clause No. 4 agreed to.

Clause No. 5 read.

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 5 of the clause, to leave out “States,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “Colonies and possessions of Her Majesty.”

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clauses No. 5 to No. 8 agreed to.

Chapter I., Division of Constitution, agreed to.

Chapter I., clause No. 1 read.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 3, to leave out “Representatives,” with a view to insert “Commons” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause No. 1 agreed to.

Clause No. 2 read.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “and capable of being constitutionally exercised as part of the prerogatives of the Crown.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Clause No. 2 agreed to.

Clause No. 3 read.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz.—To insert at the beginning of the clause “until The Parliament otherwise provides.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable J. H. HOWE moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 1, to leave out “Ten,” with a view to insert “Seven” in lieu thereof.”

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause No. 3, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 4 read.

Mr.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 6, after “salary,” to insert “from the Commonwealth,” and in line 7, to leave out “under the “Crown.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 4, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses No. 5 to No. 8 agreed to.

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move—That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this Convention will to-morrow again resolve itself into the said Committee.

4. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, without notice, moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move a motion without notice. Suspension of Standing Orders.
Question put and passed.
5. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved—That one week's leave of absence be granted to the Honorable J. N. Brunner, on account of urgent private affairs. Leave to Representative.
Question put and passed.
6. Convention adjourned at 10·23 p.m. until to-morrow at 10·30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), and Mr. Sholl.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, 15 APRIL, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: in Committee—clause 9.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 19.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of
Convention.
2. The Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON presented a Petition (No. 54), signed by 513 inhabitants of Tasmania, praying that the right to vote for Representatives to the Federal Parliament shall be possessed by women and men without distinction of sex. Petitions.
 Petition received.
 Sir E. N. C. BRADDON also presented a Petition (No. 55), signed by 96 citizens of Launceston, Tasmania, against adult suffrage.
 Petition received and read.
3. MR. BARTON moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move a motion without notice. Suspension of
Standing
Orders.
 Question put and passed.
4. MR. BARTON moved—That this Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until Saturday, 17th April, at 10.30 a.m. Next Meeting
of Convention.
 Debate ensued.
 Question put and passed.
5. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Common-
wealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 9 read.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “of,” in line 1 of the clause to the end of the paragraph, with a view to insert “so many members for each State as that State shall be entitled to “on the sliding scale hereinafter mentioned.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 Mr. Barton
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. J. H. Taylor
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

Noes, 5.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Lyne
 Mr. Trenwith
 Mr. Higgins (Teller).

First paragraph agreed to.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment, viz.—In second paragraph, in line 1, to leave out “six,” with a view to insert “four” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Second paragraph agreed to.

Third paragraph agreed to.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—To add to paragraph 4 “but in the choosing of Senators each elector shall have only one vote.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Fourth paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No 9, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 10 read.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—In last line of clause to leave out “House of Representatives,” with a view to insert “Senate” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause No. 10, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses No. 11 and No. 12 agreed to.

Clause No. 13 postponed.

Clauses No. 14 to No. 17 agreed to.

Clause No. 18 read.

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 1 to leave out “one whole,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “two consecutive months of any.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause

Clause No. 18, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 19 agreed to.

Clause No. 20 read.

The Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz.—In *penult* line to leave out “or a disputed return.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 20, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 21 read.

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2 to leave out “as provided by this Constitution.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 21, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 22 agreed to.

Clause No. 23 read.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “numbers,” in line 3, to the end of the first paragraph. Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 3, after “numbers,” to insert “and until the Parliament otherwise provides.”

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. A. Deakin
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 26.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Solomon
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Barton (Teller).

First paragraph agreed to.

Mr. SOLOMON moved an amendment, viz.—After “have,” in line 1 of second paragraph, to insert “six members for the first 100,000 of its population, three members for the second 100,000, two members for the third 100,000, and one member for every additional 100,000 of its population.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Second paragraph agreed to.

The Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz.—In *penult* line of third paragraph, to leave out “five,” with a view to insert “four,” in lieu thereof.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Third paragraph agreed to.

Clauses No. 23 to 28 agreed to.

Clause No. 29 read.

The

The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “be” in line 19, with a view to insert in lieu thereof “every man and woman of the full age of twenty-one years, whose name has been registered as an elector for at least six months, shall be an elector.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 Mr. Barton
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer (Teller).

Noes, 12.

Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “and no elector now possessing the right to vote shall be deprived of that right.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “and no elector who has at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or who afterwards acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State shall be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from exercising such right at elections for the House of Representatives.”

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Solomon
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

Noes, 15.

The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Wise (Teller).

The

The Honorable Dr. COCKBURN moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “and no property or income qualification shall be required of any elector.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Clause No. 29, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 30 read.

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment, viz.—In sub-section 1., line 1, to leave out “twenty-one,” with a view to insert “twenty-five” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “or must have been born within the limits of the Commonwealth.”

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. F. W. Holder (Teller).

Noes, 21.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Wise (Teller).

Clauses No. 30 to No. 34 agreed to.

Clause No. 35 read.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 1, to leave out “one whole,” with a view to insert “two consecutive months of any.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause No. 35, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 36 read.

Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2 of the first paragraph, to leave out “upon a resolution of the House.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

First paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

Second paragraph amended consequentially.

Clause No. 36, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 37 read.

The Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out in lines 1 and 2, “one-third of the whole number of the,” with a view to insert “twenty,” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause No. 37 and No. 38 agreed to.

Clause No. 39 postponed.

Clauses No. 40 and No. 41 agreed to.

Clause No. 42 read.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 3, to leave out “or a disputed return.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 42, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 43 postponed.

Clauses No. 44 and No. 45 agreed to.

Clause No. 46 postponed.

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move—That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this Convention will on Saturday again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Adjournment 6. Convention adjourned at 11·53 p.m. until Saturday, 17th April, at 10·30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable J. N. Bruncker, the Honorable Sir J. Forrest, the Honorable J. W. Hackett, Mr. Hassell, Mr. James, Mr. Leake, the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere, Mr. Loton, the Honorable F. H. Piesse, and Mr. Sholl.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER to move—That ten days' leave of absence be granted to the Honorable Sir J. Forrest, the Honorable J. W. Hackett, Mr. Hassell, Mr. James, Mr. Leake, the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere, Mr. Loton, the Honorable F. H. Piesse, and Mr. Sholl, Representatives of Western Australia, on account of urgent public affairs in that colony.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: in Committee—clause 48.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 20.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of
Convention.
 2. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, having, by leave of the Convention, amended the motion of which he had given notice, moved—That ten days' leave of absence be granted to the Honorable Sir J. Forrest, the Honorable J. W. Hackett, Mr. Hassell, Mr. James, Mr. Leake, the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere, Mr. Loton, the Honorable F. H. Piesse, and Mr. Sholl, Representatives of Western Australia, on account of urgent public affairs in that Colony; and that five days' leave of absence be granted to Mr. Lyne, a Representative of New South Wales. Leaves to
Representatives.
- Question put and passed.
3. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 47 read.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, after “Representatives,” to insert “either while he is a member, or within six months after ceasing to be a member.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Sir W. A. ZEAL moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, after “Representatives,” to insert “either while he is a member, or within six months after ceasing to be a member.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz.—In *penult* line of first paragraph, to leave out “of being chosen or.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Sir

Sir W. A. ZEAL moved an amendment, viz.—To insert a new paragraph after first paragraph, as follows:—

“Until Parliament otherwise provides, no person being a member, or within six months of his ceasing to be a member, shall be qualified or permitted to accept or hold any office, the acceptance or holding of which would, under this section, render a person incapable of being chosen, or of sitting, as a member.”

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 18.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. J. H. Taylor
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 Mr. Barton (Teller).

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 2 of second paragraph (line 36 of folio), after “person” to insert “or persons.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 40 of the folio, after “pay” to insert “or pension.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause No. 47, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 48 agreed to.

Clause No. 49 read.

The Honorable Sir J. P. ABBOTT moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “as,” in line 2, to the end of the clause, and add “they or each may deem to be necessary, and all such rules and orders shall have the force of law.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause No. 49 agreed to.

Clause No. 50 read.

Sub-sections I to IV agreed to.

The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved an amendment in sub-section v, viz.—To add to the sub-section “without the boundaries of the Commonwealth.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. WISE moved an amendment, viz.—After “telegraphic” to insert “and telephonic and other like.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable Dr. COCKBURN moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the sub-section “without the boundaries of the Commonwealth.”

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

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn (Teller).

Noes, 30.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott,
The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Symon
The Hon. J. H. Taylor
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Barton (Teller).

Sub-section v, as amended, agreed to.

Sub-sections vi to xi agreed to.

The Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS moved a further amendment, viz.—In sub-section xii, to leave out all the words after “limits” to the end of the sub-section.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-section—put and negatived.

Sub-section xii, as amended, agreed to.

Sub-sections xiii to xv agreed to.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—In sub-section xvi, to leave out “including” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “excluding.”

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—After “insurance” to insert “not.”

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Sub-section xvi, as amended, agreed to.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—To insert a new sub-section xvii, viz. :—

xvii. “Industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State.”

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the chair and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—To insert at the beginning “conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Question—That new sub-section xvīa, as amended, be inserted in the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Noes, 22.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
Mr. Barton
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Symon
The Hon. J. H. Taylor
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
(Teller).

Sub-sections xvīi to xxi agreed to.

Sir J. P. ABBOTT moved a further amendment, viz.—In sub-section xxii, after “trading,” to insert “or financial.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Sub-section xxii, as amended, agreed to.

Sub-sections xxiii to xxx agreed to.

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 1, of sub-section xxxi, to leave out the words “navigable streams,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “navigation on the Rivers Murray, Darling, and Murrumbidgee.

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move—That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this Convention will at 7.45 p.m. this day again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Resumption
of Committee.

4. At 7.45 p.m., the Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Common-
wealth Bill.

Amendment again proposed, viz.—In sub-section xxxi, line 1, to leave out “navigable streams,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “navigation on the Rivers Murray, Darling, and Murrumbidgee.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The

The Honorable Sir J. W. DOWNER moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “navigable,” in line 1, sub-section xxxi., with a view to add “rivers running through or on the boundaries of two or more States, so far as is necessary to preserve the navigability thereof.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Hon. J. H. Taylor
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Barton (Teller).

Noes, 10.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Question—That sub-section xxxi stand part of the clause—put.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 10.

The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 Mr. Glynn
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Noes, 25.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 The Hon. J. H. Taylor
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Barton (Teller).

The

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved a new sub-section xxxia, to follow sub-section xxx., viz. :—

xxxia. "The control of the navigation of the River Murray, and the use of the waters thereof."

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment to the proposed new sub-section, viz.—To leave out all the words after the initial word "The," with a view to add "navigation of rivers so far as they form boundaries between States."

Amendment to the proposed new sub-section, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable R. E. O'CONNOR moved an amendment to the proposed new sub-section, viz.—To leave out all the words after "Murray" with a view to add "from Albury to the sea."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed new sub-section—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Noes, 9.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor (Teller).

The Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS moved an amendment to the proposed new sub-section, viz.—To add "from where it first forms the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales to the sea."

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
The Hon. G. H. Reid
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers (Teller).

Noes, 10.

Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Question

Question—That the new subsection, as amended, be inserted the in clause—put and passed.

Subsections XXXII to XXXV agreed to.

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 50, as amended, agreed to.
To report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The President resumed the chair, and
The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move—That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this Convention will on Monday next again resolve itself into the said Committee.

5. Convention adjourned at 11:45 p.m. until Monday, April 19th, at 10:30 a.m. Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives except the Honorable J. N. Brunker (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. Forrest (on leave), the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), Mr. Hassell (on leave), Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Leake (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere (on leave), Mr. Loton (on leave), Mr. Lyne (on leave), the Honorable F. H. Piesse (on leave), Mr. Sholl (on leave), and Mr. Solomon.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: in Committee—clause No. 51.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 21.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. Meeting of
Convention. KINGSTON) took the chair.
2. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the Common-
wealth Bill. further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 51 read.

Subsections I to IV agreed to.

Clause No. 51 agreed to.

Clauses No. 55 and No. 56 agreed to.

Clause No. 57 read.

The Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “two years,” with a view to insert “one year” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. W. Moore
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 16.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. G. H. Reid (Teller).

Clause No. 57 agreed to.

Chapters

Chapters II and III postponed until after the consideration of Chapter IV.

Chapter IV, clause No. 79, read.

The Honorable Sir J. W. DOWNER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 1, to leave out “duties” and “and moneys.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 79, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses No. 80 and No. 81 agreed to.

Clause No. 82 read.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 3 of first paragraph, to leave out “and,” and in lines 3 and 4, to leave out “upon goods for the time being the subject of customs duties.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

First paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

The Honorable J. HENRY moved a further amendment, viz.—In second paragraph, line 2, after “customs” to insert “or excise.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 1 of same paragraph, to leave out “power shall not come into force.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Fourth paragraph consequentially amended by leaving out, in line 3, “upon goods the subject of customs duties.”

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 38, folio 19, after “goods,” to insert “wares or merchandise.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the fourth paragraph “But any contract subsisting with any State on the 31st March, 1897, under which bounties are given by such State shall not be impaired.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the fourth paragraph “But this paragraph shall not prevent any bounties for the discovery of gold or minerals, nor shall it prejudice any contract of a State to give bounties if made before 31st March, 1897.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the fourth paragraph “Contracts subsisting with any State on the 31st March, 1897, under which bounties are offered or given by such State shall not be impaired.”

The Honorable I. A. ISAACS moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—To leave out “31st March, 1897,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “the establishment of the Commonwealth.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put and passed.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause No. 82, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 83 read.

Mr. WISE moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “but shall not be entitled to demand payment of the same so long as he remains in the service of the Commonwealth.”

Clause No. 83 postponed.

Clause No. 84 read.

Mr. WISE moved an amendment, viz.—In line 4, after “Commonwealth,” to insert “and the railways.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 5, to leave out “belong to,” with a view to insert “vest in,” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In *penult* line, to leave out “the date of.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 84, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 85 read.

Consequential amendments made by leaving out “and,” in lines 27 and 33 of the folio; by leaving out, in lines 27 and 28 of the folio, “upon goods the subject of customs duties”; and, in lines 33 and 34 of the folio, “on goods the subject of customs duties.”

Clause No. 85, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 86 postponed.

Clause No. 87 read.

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the chair, and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clauses No. 87 to No. 96 postponed until after the consideration of Chapters II and III.

Chapter II, clauses No. 53 to No. 63 agreed to.

Clause No. 64 read.

Mr. WISE moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “provided that no such officer shall be removed, excepted for cause assigned.”

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 8.

The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. A. Douglas
Mr. McMillan
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes, 28.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Symon
The Hon. J. H. Taylor
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Clause No. 64 agreed to.

Clauses No. 65 and No. 66 agreed to.

Clause No. 67 read.

Mr.

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “Railways.”

Question—That the word proposed to be added be added—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Higgins
Mr. Symon
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Walker (Teller).

Noes, 18.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
Mr. Barton
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. S. Fraser (Teller).

Clauses No. 67 and No. 68 agreed to.

Clause No. 69 read.

The Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS moved an amendment, viz.—In lines 5 and 6, to leave out “not less than four.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. N. J. Brown
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes, 13.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. G. H. Reid
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers (Teller).

Clause No. 69 agreed to.

And the Committee having continued to sit until after twelve of the clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1897.

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move—That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this Convention will this day again resolve itself into
3. Convention
the said Committee.

3. Convention adjourned at 12:3 a.m. until this day at 10:30 a.m.

Adjournment.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable J. N. Brunker (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. Forrest (on leave), the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), Mr. Hassell (on leave), Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Leake (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere (on leave), Mr. Loton (on leave), Mr. Lyne (on leave), the Honorable F. H. Piesse (on leave), Mr. Sholl (on leave), and Mr. Solomon.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: in Committee—clause 70.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 22.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable G. H. REID presented a Petition (No. 56), signed by 2,337 adult residents in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, praying that a declaration be made in the Federal Constitution stating that neither the Federal Government nor any State Parliament shall make any law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Petition.
Petition received.
3. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 70 read.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out “Justices,” in line 1, with a view to insert “Judges” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz.—In subsection II., lines 1 and 2, to leave out “by and with the advice of the Federal Executive, with a view to insert “in” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Subsection III. consequentially amended by leaving out “with such advice” and inserting “in Council” in lieu thereof.

The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In subsection III., in line 1, to leave out “May be removed,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “shall not be removed except for misbehaviour or incapacity, and.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—After “and,” to insert “then only,” and in line 2 of the subsection, to leave out “but only.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 70, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 71 read.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz.—To add a new subsection to the clause, as follows:—

x. “Any matters that the Parliament may prescribe.”

Question—That the proposed new subsection be added to the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 71 agreed to.

Clause No. 72 read.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz.—In lines 1 and 2, to leave out “with such exceptions and.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Mr. WISE moved an amendment, viz.—In lines 3 and 4, to leave out “both as to law and fact.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Mr. WISE moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out the proviso.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 72, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 73 read.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “may,” in line 3, down to and including “concerned,” in *penult* line, with a view to insert in lieu thereof “or the High Court may.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer (Teller).

Noes, 14.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
Mr. Clarke
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

The Honorable J. H. HOWE moved—That the Committee do now divide.

Question put and passed.

Question—That clause No. 73 stand part of the Bill—put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Barton
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Symon
 Mr. Trenwith
 Mr. Wise
 The Hon. Sir Graham Berry (Teller).

Noes, 12.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 (Teller).

Clauses No. 74 and No. 75 agreed to.

Clause No. 76 struck out.

Clause No. 77 read.

Mr. SYMON moved an amendment, viz.—After “Judges,” in line 3, to insert “and in such places.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause No. 77 agreed to.

Clause No. 78 agreed to.

Clauses No. 87 to No. 96 further postponed till after the consideration of Chapter V.

Chapter V., clauses No. 97 to No. 100 agreed to.

Clause No. 101 read.

The Honorable Dr. COCKBURN moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “thereof,” in *penult* line, to the end of the clause.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Clause No. 101 agreed to.

Clause No. 102 read.

The Honorable Dr. COCKBURN moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “The Parliament of a State may make such provisions as it thinks fit as to the manner of appointment of the Governor of the State, and for the tenure of his office, and for his removal from office.”

The Honorable Sir W. A. ZEAL moved—That the Committee do now divide.

Question put and negatived.

A point of order being raised by the Honorable H. DOBSON as to whether the amendment exceeded the powers conferred by section 3 of “The Australasian Federation Enabling Act (South Australia), 1895,” and was within the competence of the Committee to make, the CHAIRMAN ruled that it was within the powers of the Committee.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause No. 102 struck out.

Clauses No. 103 to No. 105 agreed to.

Clause No. 106 read.

Mr.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “impose tonnage dues or.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 106, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses No. 107 to No. 112 agreed to.

Clauses No. 87 to No. 96 further postponed till after the consideration of Chapters VI. to VIII.

Chapter VI., clause No. 113, struck out.

Clause No. 114 read.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—After “from time to time,” in line 2, to insert “admit to the Commonwealth any of the existing colonies of [*name the existing colonies which have not adopted the Constitution*] and may from time to time.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—After “establish,” in line 1, to leave out “and admit to the Commonwealth.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 2, after “such,” to leave out “establishment and admission,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof, “admission or establishment.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 3, after “such,” to insert “terms and.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 3, to leave out “as to,” with a view to insert “including” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In *penult* line, to leave out “or otherwise.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 114, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 115 read.

The Honorable Sir E. N. C. BRADDON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 7, after “Parliament,” to insert “in accordance with the ratio of representation provided by the Constitution.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Mr. WISE moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “no lands the property of the Commonwealth shall be leased for a longer period than fifty years, or alienated in fee-simple, except upon payment of a perpetual rent, which shall be subject to periodic appraisement upon the unimproved value of the land so alienated at intervals of not more than ten years.”

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

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Trenwith
 Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes, 21.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 Mr. Barton
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 Mr. Symon
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 Mr. Walker (Teller).

Clauses No. 115 to No. 117 agreed to.

Chapter VII., clause No. 118 read.

Mr. WALKER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, after “Parliament,” to insert “and shall be within an area which shall be Federal Territory.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Clauses No. 118 to No. 120 agreed to.

Chapter VIII., clause No. 121 read.

The Honorable A. DEAKIN moved an amendment, viz.—In line 4, to leave out “an absolute,” with a view to insert “a” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

The Honorable Dr. COCKBURN moved an amendment, viz.—In line 31 of the folio, to leave out “three,” with a view to insert “six” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “if,” in line 35 of the folio, down to and including “alteration,” in line 38, with a view to insert in lieu thereof “a majority of the States approve the proposed law, and if the people of such majority of States are a majority of the people of the Commonwealth, the proposed law.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 40 of the folio, to leave out “proportionate.”

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 41 of the folio, to leave out all the words after “Parliament” down to and including “Representatives,” in lines 42 and 43.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause No. 121, as amended, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move—That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this Convention will to-morrow again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Adjournment. 4. Convention adjourned at 10·10 p.m. until to-morrow at 10·30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except the Honorable J. N. Brunker (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. Forrest (on leave), the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), Mr. Hassall (on leave), Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Leake (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere (on leave), Mr. Loton (on leave), Mr. Lyne (on leave), the Honorable F. H. Piesse (on leave), Mr. Sholl (on leave), and Mr. Solomon.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: in Committee—postponed clauses No. 87 to No. 96.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 23.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable N. J. BROWN, without notice, moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable him to move a motion without notice. Suspension of Standing Orders.
Question put and passed.
3. The Honorable N. J. BROWN moved—That an Address from this Convention to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria congratulating Her Majesty on the completion of the sixtieth year of Her reign be prepared for presentation to Her Majesty by the President, and that the following Members of the Convention be appointed a Committee to prepare such Address, viz.—The Honorable Sir R. C. Baker, the Honorable A. Douglas, the Honorable Sir W. A. Zeal, the Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott, the Honorable Sir Graham Berry, and the Mover. Address to the Queen.
Question put and passed.
4. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clauses No. 87 to No. 96 further postponed until after the consideration of the remaining postponed clauses.

Postponed clause No. 13 further postponed until after the consideration of postponed clause No. 39.

Postponed clause No. 39 read.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 1, to leave out “four,” with a view to insert “three” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Postponed clause No. 39, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 43 read.

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved an amendment, viz.—In line 3, to leave out “Four,” with a view to insert “Five” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put. Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
 Mr. Barton
 The Hon. N. J. Brown
 The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
 Mr. Clarke
 The Hon. H. Dobson
 The Hon. A. Douglas
 The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
 The Hon. S. Fraser
 The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
 Mr. Glynn
 The Hon. C. H. Grant
 The Hon. J. Henry
 Mr. Higgins
 The Hon. F. W. Holder
 The Hon. J. H. Howe
 The Hon. N. E. Lewis
 Mr. McMillan
 The Hon. W. Moore
 The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
 The Hon. A. J. Peacock
 Dr. Quick
 The Hon. G. H. Reid
 Mr. Walker
 The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
 The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
 (Teller).

Clause No. 43 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 46 read.

The Honorable J. H. CARRUTHERS moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “Any person being a Member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives who, directly or indirectly, accepts or receives any fee or honorarium for work done or services rendered by him for or on behalf of the Commonwealth whilst sitting as such Member shall thereupon vacate his place.”

The Honorable Sir W. A. ZEAL moved—That the Committee do now divide.

Question put and passed.

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause No. 46, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 83 read.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “thereupon,” in line 5, to the end of the clause, with a view to add “such officer shall, if he is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth, be entitled to receive from the State any gratuity or other compensation payable under the law of the State on abolition of his office; but, if he is retained in the service of the Commonwealth, he shall be entitled to retire from office at the time and upon the pension or retiring allowance permitted and provided by the law of the State on such retirement, and the pension or retiring allowance shall be paid by the State and by the Commonwealth, respectively, in the proportion which his service with the State bears to the whole term of his service.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

The Honorable A. DEAKIN moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “and all existing and accruing rights of any officer so retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall be preserved.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause No. 83, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 86 further postponed until after the consideration of postponed clauses No. 87 to No. 96.

Postponed clause No. 87 read.

Noes, 9.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
 The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
 The Hon. A. Deakin
 The Hon. J. H. Gordon
 The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
 The Hon. C. C. Kingston
 Mr. Trenwith
 The Hon. Sir G. Turner
 Mr. Wise (Teller).

Mr.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—After “excise,” in line 2 of subsection II, to insert “and in.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Sir P. O. FYSH moved a further amendment, viz.—In subsection III, after initial word “The,” to insert “monthly.”

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 16 of the clause, after first “the,” to insert “numerical,” and to leave out in same line “the number of.”

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negated.

Clause No. 87, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 88 read.

The Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz.—In line 1, to leave out “four,” with a view to insert “three” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negated.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

The Honorable G. H. REID moved a further amendment, viz.—To fill up the blanks in the 5th and last lines respectively by inserting “Three Hundred Thousand Pounds” and “One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.”

Question—That the amounts proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause No. 88, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 89 read.

Sir P. O. FYSH moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, to leave out “aggregate.”

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Second paragraph struck out.

The Honorable G. H. REID moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the clause the following sub-sections:—

- I. “Subject to the last paragraph, for a period of five years after the imposition of uniform duties of Customs, the total amount of duties of Customs and Excise collected in each year in any State, or estimated as hereinafter provided, as the case may require, shall be repaid to such State of the Commonwealth after deducting from the amount in proportion to the population, the share of the State in the total expenditure of the Commonwealth not provided for by other means of revenue. The repayment shall be made month by month to the several States, in as nearly as practicable the proper proportions.
- II. “For the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of revenue from Customs and Excise collected in each State, there shall be for the first year after the imposition of uniform duties of Customs be shown in the books of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, the total amount collected in each State for duties of Customs and Excise.
- III. “During such first year the duty chargeable under the uniform tariff upon goods which are imported into any State (whether duty has or has not been actually paid thereon), and during that year exported to any other State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such other State only, and all duties of excise paid in respect of any goods manufactured in any State, and so exported to another State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such other State only.
- IV. “For the purpose of estimating the amount of the Customs and Excise arising in each State during each of the four years next after such first year, an average shall be taken by dividing the total Customs and Excise collected in the whole Commonwealth during

such first year by the total population of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and the result shall be deemed to be the amount contributed by each person.

- v. "Where the amount credited to any State during such first year is in excess of the amount of the average so ascertained, there shall in each of the next four years be deducted therefrom one-fifth part of the excess; and where the amount so credited is less than such average, there shall be added to the amount one-fifth part of the sum by which the amount so credited is less than the average; and the sums so ascertained shall be the estimated amounts to be repaid in each of the four years to such States respectively."

Question—That the sub-sections proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause No. 89, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 90 read.

The Honorable G. H. REID moved an amendment, viz.—After "duties," in line 2, to insert "of customs each State shall be deemed to contribute to the revenue an equal sum per head of its population and."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause No. 90, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 91 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 92 read.

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved an amendment, viz.—After "Commonwealth," in line 7, to insert "or having the effect of inducing trade or commerce in any particular direction within the Commonwealth unduly, and in particular by one part of the Commonwealth offering greater inducement than other parts wherever the inducement offered returns no reasonable profit as regards the particular trade or commerce induced to that part of the Commonwealth offering the inducement."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. WISE moved an amendment, viz.—In line 2, and in line 3, to leave out "part of the Commonwealth," with a view to insert "State," in lieu thereof.

Postponed clauses Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95, and 86 further postponed until after the consideration of postponed clause No. 96.

Postponed clause No. 96 read.

Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out, in lines 1 and 2, "with the consent of the Parliament of any State."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
Mr. Barton
The Hon. J. H. Carruthers
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. G. H. Reid
Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes, 20.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Symon
The Hon. J. H. Taylor
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out, in line 2, "or any part." Question

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “public,” in line 2, down to and including “part” in line 10.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—“After whole,” in line 2, to insert “or a ratable proportion.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment, viz.—After “State,” in line 3, where it first occurs, to insert “as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out the remaining words of the clause.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “and may from time to time convert, renew, or consolidate such debts or any part thereof, and the States respectively shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount of the debts taken over, and thereafter the amount of interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from time to time from the respective shares of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth, which would otherwise be payable to the States, or if there be no surplus revenue payable, or if such surplus revenue be insufficient, then the amount shall be charged to the respective States wholly or in part.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the clause, as amended, “Upon any conversion or renewal of the loans representing the debts, any benefit or advantage in interest or otherwise accruing therefrom shall be applied to the reduction of such debts.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and negatived.

Mr. HIGGINS moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the clause, as amended, “The ratable proportion of the debts of the several States to be taken over is to be calculated on the basis of the populations of the several States as ascertained by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth.”

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.

Clause No. 96, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 92 read.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out, in line 2 and in line 3, “part of the Commonwealth,” with a view to insert “State” in lieu thereof in both lines.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. Symon
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Noes, 17.

The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott
Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. S. Fraser (Teller).

Question—

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause No. 92, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 93 read.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—After “maintain,” in line 2, to insert “upon railways within the Commonwealth, and upon rivers flowing through, in, or between two or more States.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after “commerce,” in line 3, to the end of the clause.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 93, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 94 read.

Clause No. 94 consequentially amended by leaving out, in subsection II, “by and with the advice of the Federal Executive” and inserting “in” in lieu thereof, and by leaving out in subsection III, “with such advice” and inserting “in Council” in lieu thereof.

Sir W. ZEAL moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out subsections I to IV, and insert in lieu thereof:—

“Shall be officers of the Civil Service of each State, to be appointed by the Governor-General from time to time as required, and to deal only with such matters as may be specifically referred to them. One officer only to be chosen from each State.”

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Question—That clause No. 94, as amended, stand part of the Bill—put and negatived.

Postponed clause No. 95 read.

To report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had made progress in the Bill, and that he was directed to move—That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved—That this Convention will to-morrow again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Paper. 5. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER laid upon the table the following Return to the order of the Convention of March 26th (Dr. Quick), viz. :—

South Australia's Northern Country, Nature of, in Relation to Railways—*Precis* of Reports and Map.

Ordered to be printed.

Adjournment. 6. Convention adjourned at 11:38 p.m. until to-morrow at 10:30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives except the Honorable J. N. Bruncker (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. Forrest (on leave), the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), Mr. Hassell (on leave), Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Leake (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere (on leave), Mr. Loton (on leave), Mr. Lyne (on leave), the Honorable F. H. Piesse (on leave), Mr. Sholl (on leave), and Mr. Solomon.

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

NOTICE OF MOTION—

1. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER to move—That leave of absence for the remainder of the Session be granted to the Honorable J. N. Brunner, the Honorable J. H. Carruthers, and the Honorable G. H. Reid, on account of urgent private and public affairs; and to Mr. Solomon, on account of illness.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill: in Committee—clause No. 95.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 24.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.

2. The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER, from the Committee appointed yesterday to prepare an Address to the Queen, brought up the Report. Address to the Queen.
Report received, and read by the Clerk, as follows:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

We, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, in the Federal Convention of Australasia assembled, approach Your Majesty with assurances of sincere attachment to Your Throne and Person.

We present to Your Majesty our loyal and cordial congratulations on the length and glory of a reign unexampled in the history of Your people, and we fervently hope that a Federal Union of the Australasian Colonies under the Crown will be a lasting and noble monument of the Sixtieth Anniversary of Your Majesty's beneficent occupation of the Throne.

Resolved—That the Address, as read, be adopted.

3. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER, having, by leave of the Convention, amended the motion of which he had given notice, moved—That leave of absence for the remainder of the Session be granted to the Honorable J. N. Brunker, the Honorable J. H. Carruthers, the Honorable G. H. Reid, the Honorable S. Fraser, the Honorable J. H. Taylor, Messrs. Clarke and Lyne, and the Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott. Leave to Representatives.

Question put and passed.

4. The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the further consideration of the Commonwealth Bill. Commonwealth Bill.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 95 further considered.

The Honorable Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 3, to leave out "but."

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out all the words after "purposes," in line 2, down to "determine" in line 3.

Question—

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and passed.

Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment, viz.—In line 3, to leave out “but.”

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Sir G. TURNER moved a further amendment, viz.—To leave out the remaining words of the clause.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Clause No. 95, as amended, agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 86 read.

The Honorable A. DEAKIN moved an amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prevent any State from regulating the importation of opium or alcohol, under conditions which are applicable as nearly as possible to opium and alcohol within the State.”

Notice being taken by a Member that a quorum of Members was not present, the Chairman reported to the President, who, standing up in his place, counted the Convention, and a quorum being present within two minutes, the President left the chair and the Convention again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Amendment again proposed.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. H. Dobson (Teller).

Noes, 15.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir. E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. S. Fraser
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Walker (Teller).

Clause No. 86 agreed to.

Postponed clause No. 13 considered.

Mr. BARTON moved an amendment, viz.—After “a,” in lines 4 and 5, to leave out “successor, who shall hold office only during the unexpired portion of the term.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—To insert, in lieu of the words left out, “person to fill the vacancy until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided whichever first happens.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—In line 6, to leave out “shall be,” with a view to insert “are” in lieu thereof.

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause—put and negatived.

Question—That the word proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “or until the election of a successor whichever first happens.”

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment, viz.—To add to the clause “At the next general election of Members of the House of Representatives, or at the

the next election of Senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term."

Question—That the words proposed to be added be added—put and passed.
Clause No. 13, as amended, agreed to.

Mr. BARTON moved a new clause No. 11*a* to follow clause No. 11, as follows:—

11*a*. "For the purpose of holding elections of Members to represent any State in the Senate, the Governor of the State may cause writs to be issued by such persons in such form and addressed to such Returning Officer as he thinks fit."

The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved an amendment to proposed amendment, viz.—After "Governor" to insert "in Council."

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Question—That new clause No. 11*a* be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

Mr. BARTON moved a new clause No. 48*a* to follow clause No. 48, as follows:—

48*a*. "Until the Parliament otherwise provides, all questions of disputed elections arising in the Senate, or the House of Representatives, shall be determined by a Federal Court or a court exercising federal jurisdiction."

Question—That new clause No. 48*a* be inserted in the Bill—put and passed.

Mr. WISE moved a new clause No. 53*a* to follow clause No. 53, as follows:—

53*a*. "If the Senate reject or fail to pass any proposed law which has passed the House of Representatives, or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if the Governor should on that account dissolve the House of Representatives, and if after the said dissolution the House of Representatives again pass the said proposed law in the same or substantially the same form as before and the Senate again reject or fail to pass the said proposed law, or pass the same with amendments with which the House of Representatives will not agree, the Governor may dissolve the Senate."

Mr. HIGGINS moved an amendment to proposed amendment, viz.—In line 3, to leave out "and if."

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment—put.

Committee divided.
Ayes, 24.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Symon
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes, 7.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Higgins (Teller).

Question—That new clause No. 53*a* be inserted in the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Wise (Teller).

Noes, 19.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Symon
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. N. E. Lewis (Teller).

The Honorable I. A. ISAACS moved a new clause No. 54*a* to follow clause No. 54, as follows :—

- I. "If either House of Parliament shall, in two consecutive Sessions of the the same Parliament, with an interval of at least six weeks between, pass and transmit to the other House, for its concurrence therein, any proposed law which such other House either fails to pass without amendment, within thirty days after receiving the same, in the second Session, or within such period passes, with any amendment not agreed to by the House transmitting the proposed law, the provisions of the following sections of this part shall apply.
- II. "The proposed law passed and transmitted in the second Session may include any amendments agreed to by both Houses in the first Session."

Question—That new clause No. 54*a* be inserted in the Bill—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs (Teller).

Noes, 18.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Symon
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer (Teller).

Mr.

Mr. SYMON moved a new clause No. 78*a* to follow clause No. 78, as follows:—

78*a*. “No person holding any judicial office shall be appointed to or hold the office of Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Executive Officer, or Administrator of the Government, or any other executive officer.”

Sir G. TURNER moved an amendment to the proposed amendment, viz.—After “judicial” to insert “or any executive or legislative.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

Question—That proposed new clause No. 78*a* be inserted in the Bill—put. Committee divided.

Ayes, 19.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Symon (Teller).

Noes, 11.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. A. Deakin
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
Dr. Quick
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. A. J. Peacock (Teller).

The Honorable J. H. GORDON moved a new clause No. 78*b* to follow new clause No. 78*a*, as follows:—

78*b*. “Every legal practitioner duly qualified in any State shall be entitled to practice in the High Court or in any Federal Court.”

Question—That new clause No. 78*b* be inserted in the Bill—put. Committee divided.

Ayes, 9.

The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
Dr. Quick
The Hon. J. H. Gordon (Teller).

Noes, 21.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Mr.

Mr. McMILLAN moved a new clause No. 95^a to follow clause No. 95, as follows:—

95^a. “The control and management of all Railways of the Commonwealth shall be in the hands of a board, the members of which shall be appointed by the Governor in Council for such term and at such remuneration as the Parliament may from time to time fix, which remuneration shall not be altered during their continuance in office, and who shall be removable only for misconduct or incapacity, and by the Governor in Council, upon an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same Session, praying for such removal.”

Question that new clause No. 95^a be inserted in the Bill—put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. H. Dobson
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
The Hon. N. E. Lewis
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Walker
Mr. Wise
Mr. McMillan (Teller).

Noes, 18.

The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn
The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
Mr. Glynn
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
Mr. Symon
Mr. Trenwith
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
The Hon. W. A. Zeal
The Hon. J. H. Howe (Teller).

The Honorable A. DEAKIN moved a new clause No. 100^a to follow clause No. 100, as follows:—

100^a. “All reference or communications required by the Constitution of any State or otherwise to be made by the Governor of the State to the Queen, shall be made through the Governor-General as Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and the Queen's pleasure shall be made known through him.”

Question—That proposed new clause No. 100^a be inserted in the Bill—put and negatived.

The Honorable Dr. COCKBURN moved a new clause No. 103^a to follow clause No. 103, as follows:—

103^a. “A Member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall not be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a Member of any House of the Parliament of a State.”

Question—That proposed new clause No. 103^a be inserted in the Bill—put and negatived.

Dr. QUICK moved a new clause No. 120^a to follow clause No. 120, as follows:—

120^a. “Until the Parliament otherwise provides, if any person votes or attempts to vote more than once at any election held under this Constitution, he shall be guilty of an offence against the electoral law of the State in which he votes, or attempts to vote, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three calendar months, and the provisions of this section may be enforced in any Court having jurisdiction in respect of electoral offences in the State.”

Proposed new clause, by leave, withdrawn.

Preamble read.

Mr. GLYNN moved an amendment, viz.—After “Constitution,” in line 1, to insert “invoking Divine Providence.”:

And

And Mr. GLYNN, asking leave to withdraw the proposed amendment, and objection being taken :

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 11.

The Hon. A. Deakin
The Hon. F. W. Holder
The Hon. J. H. Howe
The Hon. I. A. Isaacs
The Hon. W. Moore
The Hon. A. J. Peacock
Dr. Quick
The Hon. Sir G. Turner
Mr. Walker
The Hon. Sir W. A. Zeal
Mr. Glynn (Teller).

Noes, 17.

Mr. Barton
The Hon. Sir Graham Berry
The Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon
The Hon. N. J. Brown
The Hon. A. Douglas
The Hon. Sir J. W. Downer
The Hon. Sir P. O. Fysh
The Hon. J. H. Gordon
The Hon. C. H. Grant
The Hon. J. Henry
Mr. Higgins
The Hon. C. C. Kingston
Mr. McMillan
The Hon. R. E. O'Connor
Mr. Symon
Mr. Wise
The Hon. Dr. Cockburn (Teller).

The Honorable A. DEAKIN moved an amendment, viz.—To leave out, in line 2, “form,” with a view to insert in lieu thereof “unite in.”

Question—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the Preamble—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Preamble, as amended, agreed to.

Title agreed to.

On the motion that the Bill be reported :

Ordered—That clauses Nos. 1, 8, 9, 12, 14, 23, 25, 29, 36, 47, 48, 50, 52, 54, 57, 67, 73, 74, 82, 84, 107, and 121 be reconsidered.

Clauses Nos. 1, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 25 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.

Clause No. 29 reconsidered and amended.

Mr. BARTON moved a further amendment; viz.—After “vote,” in line 6, to insert “and no qualification existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Representatives of a State, shall, whilst the qualification continues, be taken away by any law of the Commonwealth of the right to vote at elections for the House of Representatives.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and negatived.

The Honorable F. W. HOLDER moved a further amendment, viz.—After “the Parliament of the State shall” to insert “whilst the qualification continues.”

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted be inserted—put and passed.

Clause No. 29, as amended, agreed to.

Clause No. 36 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.

Clause No. 47 reconsidered and agreed to.

Clauses No. 48 and No. 50 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.

Clause No. 52 reconsidered and agreed to.

Clause No. 54 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.

Clause No. 57 reconsidered and agreed to.

Clause No. 67 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.

Clause No. 73 reconsidered and agreed to.

Clauses No. 74, No. 82, and No. 84 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.

Clause No. 107 reconsidered and agreed to.

Clause No. 121 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.

Bill to be reported with amendments.

The

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had directed him to report the same with amendments.

Ordered—That the Bill, as reported, be considered to-morrow.

Ordered—That this Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until 2 p.m. to-morrow.

Adjournment. 5. Convention adjourned at 11.8 p.m. until to-morrow at 2 p.m.

Present—All the Representatives except the Honorable J. N. Bruncker (on leave), the Honorable J. H. Carruthers (on leave), Mr. Clarke (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. Forrest (on leave), the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), Mr. Hassell (on leave), Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Leake (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere (on leave), Mr. Loton (on leave), Mr. Lyne (on leave), the Honorable F. H. Piesse (on leave), the Honorable G. H. Reid (on leave), Mr. Sholl (on leave), Mr. Solomon (on leave), and the Honorable J. H. Taylor (on leave).

NOTICES AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

ORDER OF THE DAY—

1. Commonwealth Bill : Consideration of Reported Bill.

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 25.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President (The Honorable C. C. KINGSTON) took the chair. Meeting of Convention.
2. The Honorable Sir G. TURNER presented a Petition (No. 57) from the Council of Churches in Victoria, praying for a reconsideration of the question of the recognition of God in the preamble of the Constitution. Petition.
Petition received.
3. Mr. BARTON moved—That the Standing Orders be suspended to enable motions connected with the proceedings of the Convention to be moved without notice. Suspension of Standing Orders.
Question put and passed.
4. Mr. BARTON moved—That this Convention, in case of the absence of the President, appoints the Honorable Sir R. C. Baker to perform the duties of the President during such absence. Absence of President.
Question put and passed.
5. Mr. BARTON moved—That this Convention, at its rising, do adjourn until Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, and at its rising on that day do further adjourn until Thursday, the 2nd September next, at 12 o'clock noon. Date of Next Meeting of Convention.
Question put and passed.
6. Sir G. TURNER moved—That this Convention approves Parliament House, Sydney, as the place for the adjourned sittings of this Convention, commencing on Thursday, 2nd September next. Place of Next Meeting of Convention.
Question put and passed.
7. The Honorable F. W. HOLDER laid upon the table the following returns, viz. :— Papers.
I. Probable Federal Expenditure—Estimate.
II. Statistical Tables.
Ordered to be printed.
8. The President acquainted the Convention that he had received from the Literary Societies' Union a letter, which was ordered to be entered on the Minutes, as follows :— Literary Societies' Union : Resolution.

The President of the Federal Convention, Adelaide.

14th April, 1897.

Sir—I have the honor, by direction, to forward the following resolution carried at a recent meeting of the executive of the Literary Societies' Union—

That the executive of the South Australian Literary Societies' Union, representing 1,000 members, views with satisfaction the assembling of the Federal Convention in Adelaide, and earnestly hopes that the result of its deliberations will be for the permanent advantage of the whole of Australia.—I am, &c.,

J. LANGDON BONYTHON,
President of the Union.

Common-
wealth Bill.

9. On the Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the Commonwealth Bill as reported from the Committee of the whole Convention with amendments. Ordered—That the Bill be recommitted in respect of clauses Nos. 5, 9, 30, 84, 97, and the insertion of a new clause.

The Convention, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee for the reconsideration of clauses Nos. 5, 9, 30, 84, 97, and the insertion of a new clause.

IN THE COMMITTEE.

Clause No. 5 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.
 Clause No. 9 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.
 Clause No. 30 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.
 Clause No. 84 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.
 New clause No. 87*a* inserted, to follow clause No. 87.
 Clause No. 97 reconsidered, amended, and agreed to.

Bill to be reported with further amendments.

The President resumed the chair, and

The Chairman of Committees (The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER) reported—That the Committee had reconsidered the Bill, and had directed him to report the same with further amendments.

Mr. BARTON moved—That the report be adopted.

Question put and passed.

Draft
Constitution :
Approval of.

10. Mr. BARTON moved—That the Draft Constitution, as framed by this Convention, be now approved.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

Copies of
Draft Consti-
tution, &c., to
be forwarded
to Governor.

11. Mr. BARTON moved—That the President of this Convention do cause copies of the Draft Constitution, and of the proceedings and debates of the Convention, to be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor.

Question put and passed.

Next Meeting
of Convention.

12. The President declared that this Convention stands adjourned until Wednesday, 5th May, at 10·30 a.m., and that the Convention, at its rising on that day, do stand further adjourned until Thursday, 2nd September, at 12 noon, at Parliament House, Sydney :

And thereupon the President called for three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, which were given by the Representatives, all rising and standing in their places.

- Adjournment. 13. Convention adjourned at 2·53 p.m. until 5th May, at 10·30 a.m.

Present—All the Representatives, except the Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott (on leave), the Honorable J. N. Brunner (on leave), the Honorable J. H. Carruthers (on leave), Mr. Clarke (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. Forrest (on leave), the Honorable S. Fraser (on leave), the Honorable J. W. Hackett (on leave), Mr. Hassell (on leave), Mr. James (on leave), Mr. Leake (on leave), the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere (on leave), Mr. Loton (on leave), Mr. Lyne (on leave), the Honorable F. H. Piesse (on leave), the Honorable G. H. Reid (on leave), Mr. Sholl (on leave), and the Honorable J. H. Taylor (on leave).

C. C. KINGSTON, President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

No. 26.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION,

HELD IN

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, ADELAIDE,

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

 WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

1. Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Meeting of
Convention.
2. The Honorable Sir R. C. BAKER, according to the resolution of the Convention of 23rd April, in the absence of the President, took the chair. Chair taken
by Sir R. C.
Baker.
3. At the expiration of three minutes after the hour of half-past ten of the clock, the time appointed for the meeting of the Convention, a quorum not being present : No quorum.
4. Sir R. C. BAKER declared that the Convention do stand adjourned to the next sitting day appointed by the resolution of the Convention of 23rd April, viz., Thursday, 2nd September, inst., at twelve noon, and at the place appointed by the said resolution, viz., Parliament House, Sydney. Next Meeting
of Convention.
5. Present at the time of Count Out :—The Honorable Dr. Cockburn, the Honorable Sir J. W. Downer, the Honorable F. W. Holder, and Mr. Glynn. Count out.

The following Representatives were on leave :—The Honorable Sir J. P. Abbott, the Honorable J. N. Brunker, the Honorable J. H. Carruthers, Mr. Clarke, the Honorable Sir J. Forrest, the Honorable S. Fraser, the Honorable J. W. Hackett, Mr. Hassell, Mr. James, Mr. Leake, the Honorable Sir J. G. Lee Steere, Mr. Loton, Mr. Lyne, the Honorable F. H. Piesse, the Honorable G. H. Reid, Mr. Sholl, and the Honorable J. H. Taylor.

R. C. BAKER, Acting President.

E. G. BLACKMORE, Clerk.

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED

BY THE

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

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[No. 1.]

Brought up, read, and ordered to be printed, together with the Reports of Committees Nos. 2 and 3 and the Draft Bill, April 12th, 1897.

1897.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Appointed March 31st, 1897.)

REPORT of the Committee appointed March 31st, 1897, for the consideration of Constitutional Machinery and the distribution of Functions and Powers, and to prepare and submit to this Convention a Bill for the Establishment of a Federal Constitution.

Your Committee (No. 1), appointed March 31st ultimo, for the consideration of Constitutional Machinery, and the Distribution of Functions and Powers, and to receive Reports from Committees Nos. 2 and 3, appointed respectively for the consideration of provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation; and for the consideration of provisions relating to the establishment of a Federal Judiciary, and upon the result of the deliberations of the several Committees to prepare and submit to this Convention a Bill for the establishment of a Federal Constitution, have to report as follows, that is to say :—

Your Committee have held several meetings for the consideration of the matters committed to them by the Order of Reference, and have received from Committees Nos. 2 and 3 the reports of the conclusions arrived at by these Committees respectively.

Your Committee have further to report that they appointed a Committee of three members, viz. :— Mr. E. Barton, Q.C., the Hon. Sir J. W. Downer, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., and the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, Q.C., M.L.C., to draft a Bill in terms of the Order of the Convention of March 31st ultimo.

The Sub-Committee have, in the preparation of the Bill, used every expedition consistent with the careful consideration which a matter of such gravity demands.

Your Committee submit to this Convention the Draft Bill, as prepared by the Drafting Committee.

Your Committee further present to the Convention the Reports made to them by Committees Nos. 2 and 3.

EDMUND BARTON,
Chairman Constitutional Committee.

Legislative Council Chamber, Parliament House,
Adelaide, South Australia, April 12th, 1897.

1897.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION.

Held in the Parliament House, Adelaide, South Australia.

REPORT from the Committee appointed for the consideration of Provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation.

THE Committee appointed for the consideration of provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, Railways, and Trade Regulation, who were instructed to specially consider Sub-Resolutions III. and v. of Resolution I. on the Collection of Duties of Customs and Excise, and the giving of Bounties, also on the Trade and Intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by land or sea, with a view to their being carried into effect on lines just to the several colonies, and to report their conclusions to the Committee on Constitutional Machinery and the Distribution of Functions and Powers, have agreed to the following Resolutions, which they recommend should be provided for in the proposed Federal Constitution :—

FINANCE AND TRADE.

1. *Resolved*—That all duties, revenues, and moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, under the authority of this Constitution, shall form one consolidated revenue fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges provided by this Constitution. Consolidated Revenue Fund

2. *Resolved*—That the consolidated revenue fund shall be permanently charged with the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof, which costs, charges, and expenses shall form the first charge thereon. Expenses of collection.

3. *Resolved*—That no money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriations made by law. Money to be appropriated by law.

4.

The Commonwealth to have exclusive power to levy duties of Customs and excise and offer bounties after a certain time.

4. *Resolved*—That the Parliament of the Commonwealth shall have the sole power and authority, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose Customs duties, and duties of excise upon goods for the time being the subject of Custom duties, and to grant bounties upon the production of the export of goods.

But this exclusive power shall not come into force until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Upon the imposition of uniform duties of Customs by the Parliament of the Commonwealth all laws of the several States imposing duties of Customs or duties of excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and all such laws offering bounties upon the production of export goods, shall cease to have effect.

The control and collection of duties of Customs and excise and the payment of bounties shall nevertheless pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth upon the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Transfer of officers.

5. *Resolved*—That upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, all officers employed by the Government of any State in any department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth. But all existing rights of any such officers shall be preserved.

Transfer of land and buildings.

6. *Resolved*—That all lands, buildings, works, and materials necessarily appertaining to, or used in connection with, any department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, shall, from and after the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, be taken over by and belong to the Commonwealth, either absolutely, or, in the case of the departments controlling Customs and excise and bounties, for such time as may be necessary.

And the fair value thereof shall be paid by the Commonwealth to the State from which they are so taken over. Such value shall be ascertained by mutual agreement, or, if no agreement can be made, in the manner in which land taken by the Government of the State for public purposes is ascertained under the laws of the State.

Collection of existing duties of Customs and excise.

7. *Resolved*—That until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the powers of the Parliaments of the several States existing at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, respecting the imposition of duties of Customs and duties of excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and the offering of bounties upon the production or export goods, and the collection and payment thereof respectively, shall continue as theretofore.

And until such uniform duties have been imposed, the laws of the several States in force at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth respecting duties of Customs, and duties of excise on goods the subject of Customs duties, and bounties, and the collection and payment thereof, shall remain in force, subject nevertheless to such alterations of the amount of duties or bounties as the Parliaments of the several States may make from time to time; and such duties and bounties shall continue to be collected and paid as theretofore, but by and to the officers of the Commonwealth.

On establishment of uniform duties of Customs and excise, trade within the Commonwealth to be free
Audit of accounts.

8. *Resolved*—That so soon as the Parliament of the Commonwealth has imposed uniform duties of Customs, trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

9. *Resolved*—That until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the laws in force in the several colonies at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the respective States in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government or an officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned therein whenever a colony, or the Government or an officer of the colony, is mentioned or referred to.

Equality of Trade.

No preference to one State over another.

10. *Resolved*—That preference shall not be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one part of the Commonwealth over those of another part of the Commonwealth.

The Parliament may give effect to this prohibition.

11. *Resolved*—That the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prohibiting or annulling any law or regulation made by any State, or by any authority constituted by any State, having the effect of derogating from freedom of trade or commerce between the different parts of the Commonwealth.

SURPLUS.

12. *Resolved*—That, until a uniform tariff has come into operation, the following shall be the mode adopted for ascertaining the amount of Surplus Revenue to be returned to each State:—

An account shall be kept for each State in the books of the Federal Treasury, to be designated "Surplus Revenue Account," which shall show:—

- (1) All revenues from Customs and Excise, as well as from all services and powers handed over to the Federal Parliament.
- (2) All expenditure arising out of the collection of Customs and Excise, as well as all expenditure for services and powers handed over.
- (3) From the balance thus accruing shall be deducted, on a *per capita* basis, the proportion to be paid by each State towards the expenditure arising out of the new machinery brought into existence for the administration of the Federal Government.
- (4) It is, however, further provided that, in estimating the surplus as above, the total expenditure for the new machinery of the Federal Government shall not exceed the sum of £———, and the expenditure for the services handed over by the States, of which the States shall be relieved, shall not exceed the sum of £———; but this limitation shall not apply after a period has elapsed equal to the maximum period prescribed for the life of a Parliament.
- (5) The surplus remaining after the above operation shall be returned, without any further deduction, in monthly instalments to the several States.

13. *Resolved*—That the uniform tariff shall come into operation within a period not exceeding two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

14. *Resolved*—That during the first five years after an uniform tariff has come into operation, the Federal Government shall continue to keep such statistics as may be necessary to secure the distribution of the surplus to each State on the same basis as that adopted during previous years; but so that the aggregate amount to be returned for any year shall not be less than the aggregate amount returned during the year previous to the uniform tariff having come into operation.

15. *Resolved*—That after the uniform tariff has been in operation for a period of five years, all future surpluses shall be distributed to the several States on a *per capita* basis.

DEBTS.

16. *Resolved*—That the Federal Parliament may assume the full control and responsibility of all existing and future debts of the States, and thereafter shall pay the interest thereon, appropriating for this purpose the surplus revenue, debiting or crediting each State with any balance accruing in the operation; that all net savings made in interest upon any conversion or renewal of any loan shall from time to time be utilised in reducing the debt of the colony interested.

RAILWAYS.

17. *Resolved*—That, subject to the consent of the State or States interested, the Federal Parliament shall have power to take over the control and responsibility of the railway system of any State or States, on such terms as shall be arrived at by mutual agreement.

18. *Resolved*—That, in order to deal effectively with all railway matters arising between the States, and to enforce the principles of equality of trade laid down in the Constitution, there shall be established by the Federal Parliament an Inter-State Commerce Commission.

19. *Resolved*—That the Inter-State Commission shall have power to regulate all trades on such rivers, with their tributaries, which flow through two or more States, whether designated by one or more names in their course towards their ultimate outflow.

W. McMILLAN,
Chairman.

Parliament House, Adelaide, South Australia, April 9th, 1897.

1897.

FEDERAL CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider provisions relating to the establishment of a Federal Judiciary.

THE Committee appointed to consider provisions relating to the establishment of a Federal Judiciary has the honor to report, as directed, to the Committee on Constitutional Machinery and the Distribution of Functions and Powers, and to suggest that provisions to the following effect be inserted in the Federal Constitution, viz.:—

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

1. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in one Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other Courts as the Parliament may from time to time create or invest with Federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than four, as the Parliament may from time to time prescribe. Judicial power and Courts.

2. The Judges of the High Court and of the other Courts created by the Parliament—

I. Shall hold their offices during good behaviour:

II. Shall be appointed by the Governor-General, by and with the advice of the Federal Executive Council:

III. May be removed by the Governor-General with such advice, but only upon an Address from both Houses of the Parliament praying for such removal:

IV. Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may from time to time fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

3. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, controversies, and matters—

I. Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation:

II. Arising under any laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth:

III. Arising under any treaty:

IV. Of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction:

v. Affecting the public ministers, consuls, or other representatives of other countries

VI. In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party:

VII. In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth:

VIII. Between States:

IX. Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

4. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament may from time to time prescribe, to hear and determine appeals, both as to law and fact, from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of any other Federal Court, or Court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the highest Court of final resort now established, or which may be established, in any State, whether such Court is a Court of Appeal or of original jurisdiction; and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive: Provided that no fact tried by a Jury shall be otherwise re-examined in the High Court than according to the rules of the Common Law. Appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

Until the Parliament makes other provision, the conditions and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the highest Courts of final resort of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from such Courts to the High Court.

No appeal to the Queen in Council except in certain cases.

5. No appeal shall be allowed to the Queen in Council from any Court of any State or from the High Court or any other Federal Court, except that the Queen may, in any case in which the public interests of the Commonwealth, or of any State, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions are concerned, grant leave to appeal to Herself in Council from the High Court.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

6. The Parliament may from time to time —

- I. Define the jurisdiction to be exercised by the Federal Courts other than the High Court :
- II. Prescribe whether the jurisdiction of such Federal Courts shall be exclusive of or concurrent with that which may belong to or be vested in the Courts of the States :
- III. Invest the Courts of the States with Federal jurisdiction within such limits, or in respect of such matters as it thinks fit.

Original jurisdiction of High Court.

7. In all cases, controversies, and matters —

- I. Affecting public ministers, consuls, or other representatives of other countries :
- II. Under any treaty :
- III. Between States :
- IV. In which the Commonwealth or any person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party :
- V. In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth—the High Court shall have original as well as appellate jurisdiction.

Additional original jurisdiction may be conferred. Actions against the Commonwealth or a State.

The Parliament may confer original jurisdiction on the High Court in other cases, controversies, and matters within the judicial power.

8. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to authorise any suit in law or equity against the Commonwealth, or any person sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, or against a State, or any person sued on behalf of a State, by any individual person or corporation, except by the consent of the Commonwealth, or of the State, as the case may be.

Number of Judges

9. The jurisdiction of the High Court, or of any other Court exercising Federal jurisdiction, may be exercised by such number of Judges as the Parliament prescribes.

Trial by jury.

10. The trial of all indictable offences cognisable by any Court established under the authority of this Act shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence has been committed, and when not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament of the Commonwealth prescribes.

J. H. SYMON, Chairman.

[No. 2.]

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Return to the Order of the Convention (March 24th, 1897), laid on the Table by the Clerk and ordered to be printed, April 2nd, 1897.

Office of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales,
Sydney, March 30th, 1897.

Sir,

In reply to your minute of the 26th March, forwarded to the Railway Commissioners with copy of resolutions passed by the Federal Convention on the 24th instant, I am directed to send under cover of this letter copies of papers in regard to the abolition of break of gauge and the existence of preferential or differential rates.

With regard to the second question on the list, "Amalgamation under a federal body or otherwise of all or any two of the said colonies," I am directed to say the only minute on the subject is a confidential one addressed by the Chief Commissioner to the Honorable the Premier on the 16th instant, and the Chief Commissioner is communicating with the Honorable the Premier by the mail that carries this letter, asking whether there would be any objection to it being made public; and if there is not, doubtless Mr. Reid will hand a copy to you.

I have, &c.,

H. McLACHLAN, Secretary
(per W.H.C.)

E. G. Blackmore, Esq., Clerk of Convention, Adelaide.

1894-5.—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Railways.

(Particulars respecting the differential rates existing between the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, May 10th, 1895.

The Deputy Chief Commissioner for Railways to The Minister for Railways.

Office of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales,
Sydney, May 7th, 1895.

I BEG to enclose, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Railways, a copy of the agreement entered into by the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, for the purpose of abolishing the differential rates which have for some time existed upon the railways of the respective colonies named, in regard to freights generally, and more particularly in connection with the wool traffic.

The operation of these rates has been fully explained in previous papers, and was more particularly referred to in a statement (copy of which is attached) laid before the Government by the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales in August, 1894, and therefore need not be again referred to in detail.

During the last wool season the New South Wales Railway Commissioners found it necessary, in defence of the legitimate traffic of the railways, to enter into active competition for the purpose of checking the serious abstraction of wool from New South Wales, resulting from undue competition by Victoria; and while being compelled to adopt this course, the Victorian Commissioners were repeatedly requested by the New South Wales Commissioners to come to a friendly settlement without, until recently, any success, and there is reason for believing that the Conference which was held in Melbourne and terminated on the 3rd instant, resulted mainly from the effective steps taken by New South Wales to retain the traffic just previously referred to. Whether this be so or not, it is highly satisfactory that the Conference took place, as, if the agreement which has been arrived at is finally confirmed, all complications in connection with the traffic in question will be removed, and each colony will receive reasonable payment for services rendered, and the producers and consumers will in like manner pay fair and reasonable railway rates.

So far as the agreement affects New South Wales, it may be stated briefly that none of the ordinary published rates will be interfered with, the only alterations being a slight revision in the rates from stations between Table Top and Bomen, which are really anomalies arising from undue Victorian competition, and which have frequently given rise to irritation in adjacent localities which did not participate in the benefits of those rates.

As regards Victoria and South Australia, their rates, so far as relates to the Border traffic, have been put up, the advantage to these colonies being the relief from unremunerative traffic.

As between Victoria and South Australia, a system of "pooling" the traffic has been agreed upon, which does not concern New South Wales.

A special arrangement, however, was made with Victoria and South Australia as regards the traffic carried by river from Hay or east of Hay, which includes wool from districts north of the Lachlan. While the rates under the agreement affecting this traffic are not unfavourable to its coming to Sydney, in the past a considerable quantity of wool has gone to Melbourne; and in consideration of New South Wales making no exceptional effort to secure it for Sydney, beyond quoting the present rates, Victoria and South Australia are to pay New South Wales 40 per cent. of the increased price per ton which is to be charged on the wool from these localities carried by the railways of those colonies.

While it is possible that the New South Wales railways may not carry more wool, or, perhaps, quite so much, a better income will be derived. This statement refers to the direct result of the agreement. There is, however, what may be designated a probable indirect result, and that is, the greater inducement by a general equalisation of rates as between Sydney and Melbourne, which will afford producers an opportunity of sending their wool to Sydney, which has a superior position as a wool-market and a port of shipment.

In

In addition to the actual question of rates, there are other points in the agreement favourable to New South Wales. The abolition of the percentage reduction on dumped wool—which was 15 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively by Victoria and South Australia, and 5 per cent. by New South Wales—is considerably in favour of the latter colony. Further, the Victorian railway authorities have been in the habit of allowing a discount of 6d. per bale on 10,000 bales of wool and upwards secured by any one person or firm for Melbourne. This concession, which has been a considerable power in the diversion of traffic to Victoria, is to be abolished.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to state what the exact result of an agreement on such a very complicated question will be; but, taken as a whole, it is certainly one which New South Wales can enter upon with confidence, particularly as it is limited to a period of twelve months, subject to renewal by consent.

CHARLES OLIVER,
Deputy Chief Commissioner.

CONFERENCE WITH REFERENCE TO THE DIFFERENTIAL RAILWAY RATES EXISTING BETWEEN THE COLONIES
OF VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

Present:—

VICTORIA	...	...	Mr. J. SYDER, Chairman, Acting Railway Commissioners.
			Mr. T. H. WOODROFFE } Acting Railway Commissioners.
			Mr. R. LOCHHEAD }
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	...	...	Mr. J. H. SMITH, Chairman, Railway Commissioners.
NEW SOUTH WALES	...	...	Mr. C. OLIVER, Deputy Chief Commissioner.
			Mr. W. M. FEHON, Commissioner.

1. It was agreed that wool shall be carried at actual weight.

2. It was agreed that the rates for greasy wool shall be as under:—

	s.	d.
Echuca to Melbourne, Port Melbourne, or Williamstown	34	0 per ton.
Yarroweah	34	11 "
Wahgunyah	40	9 "
Cobram...	36	4 "
Yarrowonga	38	0 "
Wodonga	43	10 "
Other stations in proportion to mileage.		
Albury, Hay, Jerilderie, Junee, Corowa, and all intermediate stations to Sydney	64	9 "
Morgan to Adelaide and Port Adelaide	25	0 "
Murray Bridge	25	0 "
Milang	25	0 "
Goolwa to Port Victor	5	0 "

and that the scoured-wool rates from the competing places named above shall be 29 per cent. in addition to the greasy-wool rates.

3. It was agreed by the Victorian and South Australian representatives that on all wool carried to the Victorian or South Australian railways by river from Hay, or east of Hay, an allowance of 40 per cent. of the difference between the present rate and the rate as agreed upon should be made to New South Wales.

4. It was agreed by the New South Wales representatives that the differential rates at present in force for wool to Albury should be abolished, and that the ordinary mileage rates should be charged, subject to the existing minimum charge of 4s. 9d. per ton for greasy and 6s. 2d. for scoured wool, exclusive of the junction charge.

5. Darling Wool and Merchandise.—It was agreed by the representatives of South Australia and Victoria that on the gross traffic carried by the railways of those colonies a division of the receipts, in the proportion of three-fifths to South Australia and two-fifths to Victoria, should be made; working expenses at the rate of 25 per cent. to be deducted in each case before division.

6. It was agreed by the representatives of South Australia that the differential rate at present in force between Adelaide and Port Adelaide and Morgan, Murray Bridge, Milang, and Goolwa, should be abolished, and the ordinary tariff rate be adopted. That truck-load rates may be adopted between Melbourne and Echuca of 65s. 9d. per ton, and Swan Hill, 93s. 5d.; between Adelaide and Morgan, 40s. 9d.; Murray Bridge, 24s. 5d.; Milang, 26s. 3d.; and Goolwa, 28s. 6d. The Port Adelaide rates to be in the same proportion.

7. It was agreed by the Victorian representatives that the differential rates at present in force between Serviceton and Dimboola should be abolished, and the ordinary rates charged.

8. It was agreed by the New South Wales representatives that the present differential rate for merchandise between Albury and Wagga Wagga, and Corowa and Wagga Wagga, and all intermediate stations, should be abolished.

9. It was agreed by the Victorian representatives, with respect to the Victorian Border stations, except Swan Hill and Echuca, that Victoria should adhere to the local classification rate to Victorian Border stations, but with liberty to adopt a truck rate for goods based on the existing Victorian 3rd-class rate from Melbourne to Albury, namely, 70s. 4d., including the junction charge, the rate of 70s. 4d. being the proportion which the New South Wales truck-rate is to the Riverina 3rd-class rate. This rate to be the minimum truck-rate for mixed goods to all Border stations, except Swan Hill and Echuca, and to apply locally; as regards Swan Hill and Echuca, the truck-rate to be three-fourths of the existing Victorian 3rd-class rate.

10. It was agreed by all the representatives that the truck-loads herein referred to should consist of not less than 6 tons of goods per four-wheeled truck consigned to one person ; bogie trucks to be charged not less than as for two four-wheeled trucks.

11. The representatives of the three colonies agree that no change whatever shall be made in the existing classifications, or in the agreed rates, so far as they affect the competitive districts, without the concurrence of the colonies concerned. It was also agreed that any alteration in the classification or rates made in either colony should be notified to the other colonies within one month.

12. It was agreed by the representatives of the three colonies that certified copies of the traffic affected by this agreement should be supplied by each colony to each of the other colonies quarterly.

13. The representatives of the three colonies agree that the allowance for dumping be abolished, and that no rebates, passes, or privileges of any kind whatever should be made or granted for the purpose of inducing traffic to be forwarded by any particular railway.

14. It was suggested that these resolutions should take effect from the 1st June next, and should remain in operation for a fixed period of twelve months from that date. At the expiration of nine months another meeting to be held for the purpose of determining as to the continuation or revision of the agreement.

15. It was resolved by all the representatives that a decision should be obtained as to the adoption or rejection of the foregoing agreement, and the result communicated to the Commissioners of each colony on or before the 10th instant.

(Signed) JAMES SYDER.
T. H. WOODROFFE.
R. LOCHHEAD.
J. H. SMITH.
CHARLES OLIVER.
W. M. FEHON.

Melbourne, May 3rd, 1895.

New South Wales Government Railways,
Sydney, August 1st, 1894.

RE SPECIALLY LOW RATES ON THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO SECURE TRAFFIC FROM
NEW SOUTH WALES.

The question of the efforts necessary to counteract the unreasonable preference given over the Victorian railways on goods to and from New South Wales has long been before the New South Wales Railway authorities.

The geographical position has naturally given Victoria a great advantage in regard to traffic for districts in New South Wales contiguous to the Victorian Border ; and exception is not taken to the fact that much of the traffic to and from such districts finds its way over the Victorian railways, but what is reasonably taken exception to is that an extraordinary preferential set of rates exists for the express purpose of attracting trade from places distant from the Border and even from the centre of New South Wales—places within convenient distance from the New South Wales railways.

The following may be quoted as an instance :—A pastoralist writing to the Railway Commissioners under date of 25th June, urging as a reason why a reduced rate should be quoted for the conveyance of his wool to Sydney, states that now the carriage on wool to Melbourne overland is cheaper than sending to Sydney, and as the shearing supplies and general goods generally follow the wool route, all would be lost to New South Wales without a reduction. It may be pointed out that the wool from this station, which is about 80 miles from a railway station on our Western line, had previously come to Sydney. The property referred to lies in the centre of New South Wales, 240 miles from the Victorian Border as the crow flies.

Other instances can be quoted, viz. :—The wool of one station only a short distance from Bourke is being sent to Melbourne this season by river and rail, a distance of about 1,500 miles, or nearly three times the distance from Bourke to Sydney, by reason of the preferential rate given by Victoria.

The maps which the Commissioners have had prepared are attached (*Exhibit C*), and show at once the extent and scope of the preferential rates allowed by Victoria, and the pastoral districts from which wool grown in New South Wales and return stores are diverted to the adjoining colonies.

The New South Wales Border is tapped at no less than seven places by the Victorian railways, viz., at Swan Hill, Koondrook, Echuca, Yarrawonga, Wahgunyah, Cobram, and Albury, all on the Murray, and to which the railways have been, no doubt, largely extended to attract New South Wales traffic.

The preferential rates appear to have been initiated about the year 1870.

Up to that time South Australia had done practically the whole of the Darling River business ; but in the year named the Victorian Commissioner for Customs made a report to the Victorian Government on the prospects of diverting the Darling and Murrumbidgee traffic to Melbourne. The then Victorian Minister for Railways favourably entertained the proposals ; differential rates were established, and a commission of 6d. per bale was offered to any carrier who was able to bring 10,000 bales of wool from the Darling during one season. This commission was gained by a Victorian firm the very same year ; and from that time out the competition between South Australia and Victoria may be said to have become keener for the trade of the Murrumbidgee, Darling, and Lower Murray districts. But within more recent years the South Australian competition for the Murrumbidgee trade was practically abandoned.

The reductions then in operation were not of the unreasonable character that exist to-day. These have become accentuated from time to time, as the better facilities in the way of railways given by the New South Wales Government naturally caused the people to use the markets of their own colony, and to make use of the facilities provided at great cost and to the great improvement of their properties.

With regard to the latter point, it is useful to turn to the initial circumstances connected with the Hay and Jerilderie railways, which run through districts to which the Victorian railways offer large special rebates, and are thereby affected by the Victorian preferential rates.

The

The Hay line especially was strongly and persistently agitated for by the people of the district, so as to enable them to trade with Sydney. In October, 1876, a petition, influentially signed by the principal residents of Hay and district, was sent through the then Member for the district to the Government. It was represented that if the line were made it would be one of the best-paying in New South Wales, and that the 49,000 bales of wool which were sent from Hay and Narrandera and districts to another colony during the season, they were confident, would be sent to Sydney were a railway extended to Hay. It was also represented that the merchandise imported into the district lying between the junction of the Lachlan River with the Murrumbidgee and Narrandera during 1876 was 10,000 tons; and this, it was represented, would not only be a source of revenue, but an extension of business to the merchants of New South Wales. It was confidently asserted that the line of railway would be able to compete on advantageous terms with the river traffic, as, taking into consideration the delays inseparable from the transshipment of merchandise, and the cost of insurance and forwarding charges, together with the fact that for a portion of the year the river traffic was entirely suspended, at which time the goods have to be brought at a much enhanced cost by teams from Deniliquin, the comparison of the cost would be found to be considerably less by rail from Sydney than from Melbourne.

The statement appended to the petition showed that the average cost of goods by river to Hay (from Melbourne, *via* Echuca) was £5, and by road, *via* Deniliquin, £8 per ton, while wool on the back journey cost from £6 to £8 per ton. The petitioners considered that the goods and stock traffic would give an additional revenue between Narrandera and Hay of £150,000, exclusive of passenger traffic, without regard to future developments.

In February, 1879, an influential deputation waited on the then Minister for Works to urge the making of a railway to Hay. It was represented that the line would be of great advantage to New South Wales, inasmuch as it would secure a large traffic then done with Victoria, and that owing to the fiscal policy of Victoria the people were almost unanimously in favour of trading with Sydney.

In November, 1879, further petitions were sent in urging the extension. One largely signed in Hay and district represented that a large portion of the trade of Riverina was lost to New South Wales by the absence of speedy and direct communication, and that the trade would be recovered as the Southern railway was extended westward. It was said that as soon as Hay was connected by rail with Sydney, practically the whole of the wool sent to Melbourne or Adelaide would be forwarded to Sydney, and the line should return a profit of 8 per cent. on the cost of its construction. So pressing was the requirement considered that the petitioners urged that tenders should be immediately called for a line from Narrandera to Hay, and a condition imposed that the line should be completed within twelve months from the date of the petition.

In December, 1879, a deputation waited on the then Minister for Works and presented a petition largely signed in favour of the railway to Hay and Jerilderie, mentioning that "the making of a bridge over the river at Narrandera will enable the Government to run a branch line to Jerilderie and along the banks of the Yanko Creek, on which a very dense population of farmers and small pastoral tenants is now settled, and so afford them railway communication with Sydney, attracting them from Melbourne, and opening up a most important district to the trade and merchandise of Sydney merchants."

These repeated requests and sanguine expectations no doubt largely influenced the Parliament in sanctioning the construction of the line, as it was considered it would return a fair interest on the capital cost; but the unreasonable preference given by the Victorian railways has operated to such an extent as to render this line a most unprofitable one to the State. The magnitude of the loss will be best understood when it is stated that the 232 miles of railway from Junee to Hay, and Narrandera to Jerilderie, have, since the opening of the first section in 1881, notwithstanding the special inducements held out to agriculturists, which have developed a large agricultural traffic, simply paid little more than the operating expenses, leaving the country to bear the interest of the cost of the money borrowed to build the line, this loss to date being about £610,000.

The rates charged by the Victorian railways prior to 1879 for goods and produce to and from New South Wales, while preferential in their incidence, were not of the unreasonable character that now exist; but the opening of the New South Wales line to Wagga Wagga caused the Victorian authorities to offer such attractions as would enable them to divert the New South Wales trade from its own lines, which had, at great expense, been constructed to the districts concerned.

In 1879 the rates over the lines, taking Echuca as an instance, were preferential to the extent shown below:—

	Classes.					Wool per bale.	
	Miscellaneous.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Undumped.	Dumped.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary rates	40 0	52 0	65 0	78 0	91 0	7 0	5 10
Preferential rate to New South Wales district below Wentworth on Murray and beyond Wentworth on the Murray	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	5 0	4 0
Preferential rate to New South Wales district, Murray district between Wakool Junction and Wentworth...	30 0*	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	.....	.....

* Wire and rock salt only.

In 1882, however, finding that the extension of the New South Wales railways into the southern and south-western districts was accomplishing what it was intended should naturally be accomplished, *viz.*, the securing of the trade to the New South Wales railways, the Victorian authorities again modified their rates by offering still greater concessions to goods for the inland New South Wales districts, discriminating between

between districts which were lying within the influence of the New South Wales railways and those more distant from the lines, offering to the former the greater bonus to withdraw the traffic from its legitimate market. The scope of the reduction was, by the published rates of the 31st January, 1884, as follows:— To Echuca the preferential rates for all New South Wales districts north of Gerogery and embracing the Murrumbidgee and Darling Rivers was 25s. per ton for rock-salt, 30s. per ton for other miscellaneous class traffic, and a uniform rate of 30s. per ton for each class of 1st to 4th, and wool 4s. 6d. per bale of 4 cwt. undumped, and 4s. per bale dumped. The same amount of preferential rates was also made applicable to Wodonga and Wahgunyah, the ordinary rates to which, respectively, were:—

To.	Classes.					Wool per 4-cwt. Bale.	
	Miscellaneous.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Undumped.	Dumped.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wodonga	48 0	62 6	78 0	93 6	109 0	7 6	6 4
Wahgunyah	44 6	58 0	72 6	87 0	101 6	7 3	6 1

The rates then in force continued without material alteration for some years. Soon after the present Commissioners took office they, deeming that the rates could be advantageously revised by both sides, opened negotiations with the Victorian Commissioners (Mr. Speight being then Chairman), the outcome of which, while removing anomalies, was mutually advantageous. However, within the last month the rates have been reduced to an extent that had never operated before.

Goods for consumers in the Darling River district are now being conveyed for 22s. 6d. per ton between Melbourne and Echuca, but if the same goods were consumed at Echuca they would cost 87s. 7d. per ton. Sugar, between the same stations for the Darling River district, is conveyed for 11s. 9. per ton, while if consumed at Echuca or anywhere inside the Victorian Border it would cost 53s. 5d. per ton.

Wool from certain districts in New South Wales is carried for 2s. 9d. per bale, and in addition to this a drawback of 5 per cent. is given upon every 10,000 bales secured by any consignor, which, as is well known, could only be secured by carriers canvassing in the district for business, while the same wool if grown in Victoria would cost 6s. 1d. per bale.

It is also to be especially borne in mind that the New South Wales rates apply equally to all traffic without reference to destination, whereas in Victoria no less than six scales of rates prevail to and from the same railway stations for exactly similar traffic, which is carried, so far as the railway service is concerned, under exactly similar conditions.

The importance of this question as affecting New South Wales will be realised when it is stated that during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, 126,601 tons, or nearly one-third of the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales, was shipped from Victorian and South Australian ports.

Its having come to the knowledge of the Commissioners that the efforts of the Victorian railway authorities and forwarding agents were becoming more and more aggressive, they felt it necessary to bring the matter strongly under the notice of the Victorian Commissioners, and, accordingly, on the 12th June, addressed a letter to them as follows:—

I am directed by the Railway Commissioners to draw the very serious attention of your Commissioners to the improper and unreasonable competition that is in operation for securing to the Victorian railways traffic within the Borders of New South Wales which should properly be carried over the railways of this Colony—railways which have been constructed at great cost for the convenience of the people settled in the districts served thereby. In dealing with the question of the wool traffic of the coming season, the exceptionally low quotations given by Victorian agents to the New South Wales pastoralists for the conveyance of their wool to the Victorian railways, and thence to Melbourne, have brought the whole matter again under review (the quotations for this year being lower than they have ever been), and the Commissioners feel they can no longer remain quiescent in the matter. The rates they have before them (*copy of table attached Exhibit A*) show that for certain sections of the wool belonging to New South Wales rates as low as 2s. 9d. per bale are quoted from the Border railway stations to Melbourne whereas the ordinary scale of rates applicable to wool grown in Victoria charged from the Border stations ranges from 6s. 1d. to 8s. 9d. per bale. The geographical position of the Victorian railways gives a commanding influence to your colony, and the view held by my Commissioners is that this alone should satisfy your Commissioners in the matter without making reductions in the ordinary tariff, in some instances of as much as 40 to 60 per cent. The competitive rates adopted by Victoria are so unreasonable that wool from squattages 250 miles from the Victorian Border, and within less than 100 miles of the New South Wales Western Line, is influenced thereby; and my Commissioners are threatened with loss of traffic unless reduced rates are quoted by them. I am directed to ask whether your Commissioners are prepared to at once abandon these exceptionally low rates and adhere to the ordinary scale of rates applicable to your own traffic, as, unless this or a somewhat similar course is agreed to, my Commissioners will feel compelled to quote any rate that may be necessary in order to secure the legitimate traffic of this Colony to our own railways; but they think that such a sacrifice of railway revenue (when the difficulties surrounding the railway questions in the colonies require so much caution and care) should not be incurred when a reasonable and fair arrangement could so easily be come to. I am to direct attention, also, to a similar class of unfair competition in regard to the merchandise traffic, which will also require to be dealt with on a more reasonable basis; but as the wool question is so urgent, I do not more than refer to the other point, so as to facilitate a speedy reply being given regarding the wool. As it is of the utmost importance that this question should be decided without loss of time, the Commissioners have directed Mr. Harper, the Goods Superintendent of the New South Wales railways, to visit Melbourne to-morrow, in order that he may, if necessary, give any further information your Commissioners may wish in regard to the details of the rates in question, so as to expedite a settlement, and enable him to bring back the decision of your Board.

The reply received on the 15th June was unsatisfactory, and is as follows:—

* * * With reference to the question of rates, the Acting Commissioners, while sharing the views of your Commissioners as to the necessity for a mutual agreement between the railways of the three colonies, regret that as the rates for this season have already been published by this Department, and persons interested informed that such rates would be strictly adhered to, they cannot see their way to agree to any alteration at present; and, further, as the matter is one of policy, and any change would require the passing of a fresh by-law, the Acting Commissioners are, of course, unable to commit the Government, with whom the final decision rests, to any particular line of action. The Acting Commissioners desire to convey to your Commissioners their assurance that the published tariff of the Victorian railways will be strictly adhered to in the meantime, and would be glad to know that your Commissioners had arrived at a similar decision with respect to the New South Wales rates. I am to add that the Acting Commissioners will be prepared to make recommendations, in time for next season, to the Government of this Colony, after giving the suggestions of Mr. Harper, together with any other that may be submitted in the *interim*, the fullest consideration.

As

As the Victorian Commissioners declined to come to an understanding regarding the wool rates, the New South Wales Commissioners had no alternative but to take steps to secure the carriage of the New South Wales traffic for the railways of the Colony; but being still anxious to come to a friendly arrangement in regard to the question of the carriage of merchandise, they again addressed the Victorian authorities on June 19th as under, and to date (August 1st) no definite reply has been received.

I am directed by the Railway Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th June, in regard to the wool traffic of New South Wales, and to express their extreme disappointment at the question not being dealt with in a practical manner. It is not reasonable to suppose that my Commissioners can continue to allow traffic from the centre of New South Wales to be conveyed to Melbourne in consequence of your rates being reduced by 60 per cent. from the rates paid by your own people. My Commissioners feel that they have done their best to bring the matter to a friendly settlement, which could have been effected in several ways to the advantage of both colonies; but as their efforts in this direction have not met with that reciprocity that should have been the case, they have no alternative but to carry out the decision intimated in my communication of the 12th inst., but this they do with great regret. I am now directed to invite your attention to the merchandise charges for New South Wales traffic conveyed over the Victorian Railways, incidentally referred to in my last communication, as my Commissioners are anxious to know whether your Commissioners will be prepared to abandon the exceptionally low rates adopted for New South Wales traffic as compared with the rates in operation for Victorian traffic conveyed over the same ground. The Commissioners observe from telegrams and paragraphs in the press that at the present moment the merchandise rates are under the consideration of your Commissioners, and trust, therefore, that they will be able to see their way to remove from the rate-book the differential rates now charged for New South Wales goods at the expense of Victoria and to the grave detriment of this Colony. I need only mention in this letter a few instances to show the improper and antagonistic position taken up in regard to this Colony, as I append hereto a printed sheet* (*Exhibit D*) showing a number of illustrations of the differential rates in question:—

	N.S.W. Traffic.		Victorian Traffic.	
	Per ton.		Per ton.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Melbourne to Swan Hill—				
Galvanised iron in cases, and sugar in 5-ton lots	43	0	72	11
Sugar in 20-ton lots	38	0	72	11
2nd class goods	43	0	92	7
3rd class goods	43	0	112	4
4th class goods	43	0	132	0
Melbourne to Echuca—				
Fencing wire and wire netting	25	0	41	3
Galvanised iron and sugar in 5-ton lots	30	0	53	5
Sugar in 20-ton lots	25	0	52	5
2nd class goods	30	0	66	7
3rd class goods	30	0	79	9
4th class goods	30	0	93	0
Melbourne to Albury (for places beyond in New South Wales)—				
	To Wodonga.			
2nd class goods	66	10	82	4
3rd class goods	66	10	99	6
4th class goods	66	10	116	8

These illustrations show how, by unreasonable and improper rates, the Victorian railways are endeavoring to secure traffic belonging to New South Wales; and, as pointed out in my previous letter, my Commissioners feel that the geographical position of Melbourne (which is practically only half the distance from the Border that Sydney is) should give Victoria an advantage with which your Commissioners should be thoroughly satisfied, and that the ordinary rates applicable to the Victorian railways for her own people should be made applicable to any traffic that wishes to find its way to and from Melbourne and New South Wales. I am directed to express the earnest hopes of my Commissioners that your Commissioners will be prepared to treat this merchandise rates question in a fair and reasonable manner, and so avoid the necessity for my Commissioners to make concessions in their rates which can be of no possible advantage to Victoria, and will entail an unnecessary and an uncalled for loss upon the railway revenue of this Colony.

Sydney, August 14th, 1894.

The following reply from the Railway Commissioners of Victoria (through their Secretary), dated August 13th, was received on the above date:—

Adverting to your letters of the 19th June last and 25th ultimo, with respect to the rates on wool to and from Riverina, I am directed by the Acting Commissioners to say, while expressing their regret at the delay which has occurred, that, as before stated, the circumstances have not been such as to admit of their dealing further with the matter than was done in their letter of the 15th June last, which they are sorry to see was regarded as an evidence that the question had not been treated in a practical manner, and as also manifesting a lack of reciprocal feeling.

In view of the fact that any alteration this season would have caused disturbance to business arrangements already entered into, the Acting Commissioners regarded their reply as the only one they could give and also as sufficient. The same applies also to the request that the goods rates should be altered.

The Acting Commissioners regret that they cannot but look upon the request made as tantamount to a demand for a complete surrender, without equivalent, of the principles on which this Department has worked to retain possession of the trade in question, and for which it was the first to afford facilities.

While they admit that the geographical situation is a factor in the question, they would point out that other competition than that of your Colony has to be met.

Finally, they would say, with regret, that they are not in a position to make any alteration at present; but, as previously intimated they will be glad at the end of the present season to confer with your Commissioners as to the rates to be charged in the future.

*Since the letters of 12th and 19th June were written, a new rate-sheet has been published by Victoria, and the tables have been amended to bring them up to date. (See *Exhibits B and E*.)

WOOL RATES—VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Exhibit A.

277—S

	To Melbourne, Williamstown, or Port Melbourne.	Mileage.	REDUCED RATES ADOPTED FOR NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.				VICTORIAN WOOL—Per bale not over 4 cwt.	
			Undumped.		Dumped.		Undumped.	Dumped.
			Up to 300 lb. per bale.	Not over 4 cwt. per bale.	Up to 300 lb. per bale.	Not over 4 cwt. per bale.		
Wool river-borne or by rail from any station on the Edwards River between Moulamein and the Wakool Junction.	From Echuca	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 5 6	s. d. 6 0 % reduc. 16-27	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 5 3 % reduc. 13-69	s. d. 7 2	s. d. 6 1
Wool river-borne to Echuca from any station on the Murray below the Murrumbidgee Junction, \ and from any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries.	„ „	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 37-21	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 38-35	7 2	6 1
Wool river-borne to Echuca from Euston and from any station on the Darling* or its tributaries...	„ „	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6	4 0 % reduc. 44-18	3 3	3 3 % reduc. 46-57	7 2	6 1
Wool river-borne to Koondrook from any station on the Murray below the Murrumbidgee Junction, or from any station on the Darling* or Murrumbidgee Rivers or their tributaries.	„ Kerang	179 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 9	5 3 % reduc. 35-05	4 6	4 6 % reduc. 34-14	8 1	6 10
Wool by teams or by rail to Wodonga, Wahgunyah, Echuca, Cobram, Yarrawongah, Strathmerton, Yarrawonga, or Numurkah, the clip of any stations north of, or intersected by, an imaginary line drawn straight from Jingellie on the Murray to Gerogery on the New South Wales line; thence to the south-east corner of Coree Station; the following stations forming the southern boundary, viz.:—Table Top, Gerogery, Burgunderi, Burrumbuttock, Goombargama, Mahonga, Coreen, Wongamong, Narrow Plains, Barrigan-Momalong, and Booroobarilly; thence in a northerly direction to Burrabogie Blocks, to include in that line Coree, Moonbris, Steam Plains, Willurah, Warwillah, Wargam, and Nyanga Stations; thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of the river back-blocks to the intersection of the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald.	„ Swan Hill	214 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 6	7 0 % reduc. 20-	5 3	5 3 % reduc. 29-21	8 9	7 5
	„ Echuca	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 23-25	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 38-25	7 2	6 1
	„ Yarrawonga ...	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 29-78	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 43-75	7 10	6 8
	„ Wahgunyah ...	174	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 31-25	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 45-12	8 0	6 10
	„ Wodonga	187	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 33-33	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 46-42	8 3	7 0
Wool by river, teams, or rail to Echuca, Wodonga, or Wahgunyah, the clip of any station in the district bounded by the Murrumbidgee in the south and longitude 144° in the west.	„ Swan Hill	214 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 6	6 0 % reduc. 31-42	4 3	4 3 % reduc. 42-69	8 9	7 5
	„ Echuca	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 37-21	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 54-79	7 2	6 1
	„ Wahgunyah ...	174	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 43-75	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 59-75	8 0	6 10
	„ Wodonga	187	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 45-45	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 60-71	8 3	7 0
Wool from any station on the Murray River below Swan Hill, including Murray Downs Station ...	„ Swan Hill	214 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 11 % reduc. 9-52	8 9	7 5
	„ Echuca	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 6 % reduc. 9-30	7 2	6 1

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* An allowance of 6d. per bale will be made on all consignments of Darling wool from one consignor, amounting in the aggregate to 1,000 bales, during one season; and an allowance of 5 per cent. will be made on consignments from Hay or above Hay on the Murrumbidgee, amounting in the aggregate to 10,000 bales, during one season from one consignor. This is in addition to the reduced rates quoted above.

To Geelong, 9d. per bale added to these rates.

WOOL RATES—VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

July 5th, 1894.

Exhibit B.

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	To Melbourne, Williamstown, or Port Melbourne.	Mileage.	REDUCED RATES ADOPTED FOR NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.				VICTORIAN WOOL—TO MELBOURNE. (6d. per bale to be added when to Williamstown or Port Melbourne.)			
			Undumped.		Dumped.		Per bale not over 4 cwt.		† Per bale not over 3½ cwt. or exceeding 23 cubic feet in measurement.	
			Up to 300 lb. per bale.	Not over 4 cwt. per bale.	Up to 300 lb. per bale.	Not over 4 cwt. per bale.	Undumped.	Dumped.		
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Wool river-borne or by rail from any station on the Edwards River between Moulamein and the Wakool Junction.	From Echuca	144¾	5 6	6 0 % reduc. 16·27	5 3	5 3 % reduc. 13·69	7 2	6 1	5 9	
Wool river-borne to Echuca from any station on the Murray below the Murrumbidgee Junction, and from any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries.	” ”	144¾	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 37·21	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 33·35	7 2	6 1	5 9	
Wool river-borne to Echuca from Euston and from any station on the Darling* or its tributaries.	” ”	144¾	3 6	4 0 % reduc. 44·18	3 3	3 3 % reduc. 46·57	7 2	6 1	5 9	
Wool river-borne to Koondrook from any station on the Murray below the Murrumbidgee Junction, or from any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries.	” Kerang	179½	4 9	5 3 % reduc. 35·05	4 6	4 6 % reduc. 34·14	8 1	6 10	6 6	
Wool river-borne to Koondrook from Euston, or from any station on the Darling or its tributaries.	” ”	179½	†4 3 ‡4 9	†4 9 ‡5 3 % reduc. 35·05	†4 0 ‡4 6	†4 0 ‡4 6 % reduc. 34·14	8 1	6 10	6 6	
Wool by teams or by rail to Wodonga, Wahgunyah, Echuca, Cobram, Yarraweyah, Strathmerton, Yarrawonga, or Numurkah, the clip on any stations north of, or intersected by, an imaginary line drawn straight from Jingellie on the Murray to Gerogery on the New South Wales line; thence to the south-east corner of Coree Station; the following stations forming the southern boundary, viz.:—Table Top, Gerogery, Burgunderi, Burrumbuttock, Goombargama, Mahonga, Coreen, Wongamong, Narrow Plains, Barrigan-Momalong, and Booroobarilly; thence in a northerly direction to Burrabogie Blocks, to include in that line Coree, Moonbria, Steam Plains, Willurah, Warwillah, Wargam, and Nyanga Stations; thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of the river back-blocks to the intersection of the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald.	” Swan Hill	214½	6 6	7 0 % reduc. 20·	5 3	5 3 % reduc. 29·21				8 9	7 5	7 0
	” Echuca	144¾	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 23·25	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 33·35	7 2	6 1	5 9	
	” Yarrawonga ...	161½	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 29·78	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 43·75	7 10	6 8	6 4	
	” Wahgunyah ...	174	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 31·25	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 45·12	8 0	6 10	6 5	
	” Wodonga	187	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 33·33	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 46·42	8 3	7 0	6 8	
	” Numurkah	133½	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 19·51	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 35·71	6 10	5 10	5 6	
	” Swan Hill	214½	5 6	6 0 % reduc. 31·42	4 3	4 3 % reduc. 42·69	8 9	7 5	7 0	
	” Echuca	144¾	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 37·21	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 54·79	7 2	6 1	5 9	
Wool by river, teams, or rail to Echuca, Wodonga, or Wahgunyah, the clip of any station in the district bounded by the Murrumbidgee in the south and longitude 144° in the west.	” Wahgunyah ...	174	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 43·75	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 59·75	8 0	6 10	6 5	
	” Wodonga	187	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 45·45	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 60·71	8 3	7 0	6 8	
	” Swan Hill	214½	.....	7 11 % reduc. 9·52	.....	.....	8 9	7 5	7 0
Wool from any station on the Murray River below Swan Hill, including Murray Downs Station.	” Echuca	144¾	.....	6 6 % reduc. 9·30	.....	.....	7 2	6 1	5 9
Wool arriving at Albury (New South Wales) by team for rail transit to Melbourne, &c.	” Albury	190½	†8 9 ‡9 0	7 6 ‡7 9	7 2	

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Bales over 4 cwt. will be charged 25 per cent. additional upon the rate for a 4-cwt. bale for every cwt. or portion of a cwt. in excess.

* An allowance of 6d. per bale will be made on all consignments of Darling wool from one consignor, amounting in the aggregate to 1,000 bales, during one season; and an allowance of 5 per cent. will be made on consignments from Hay or above Hay on the Murrumbidgee, amounting in the aggregate to 10,000 bales, during one season from one consignor. This is in addition to the reduced rates quoted above.

† The Clarendon Figures are the Rates brought into existence by By-law No. 120, published July 5th, 1894.

‡ Rates which ceased to exist by issue of By-law No. 120, published July 5th, 1894.

§ To Geelong, 9d. per bale added to these rates.

[EXHIBIT C FOLLOWS PAGE 138.]

Exhibit D.

MERCHANDISE CHARGES—VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

SHOWING THE GREAT REDUCTIONS MADE TO SECURE NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC.

The following Rates are charged on the Victorian Railways upon Goods forwarded from Melbourne, Williamstown, or Port Melbourne:—

Station Forwarded to.	Miles.	CLASSES OF GOODS.									
		MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.			FIRST CLASS.			Second Class, per ton.	Third Class, per ton.	Fourth Class, per ton.	
		Generally—including Iron and Steel, bar, rod, and plate, and hoop-iron, per ton.	Wire Netting only.	Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, per ton.	Generally—including Galvanised Iron, in cases, Sugar, in 5-ton lots, per ton.	Sugar in 20-ton lots, per ton.					
TO SWAN HILL.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	214½	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—											
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A. }	214½	54 4	54 4	54 4	72 11	72 11	76 4	76 4	76 4	76 4	
Conveyed to any station on the Edwards River, between Moulamein and the Wakool Junction }	214½	54 4	54 4	54 4	72 11	72 11	76 4	76 4	76 4	76 4	
Conveyed to any destination on the Murray at or below Mildura, or on the River Darling. }	214½	†43 0	...	38 0	43 0	38 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	
TO ECHUCA.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	144¾	41 3	41 3	41 3	53 5	53 5	66 7	79 9	93 0		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—											
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A. }	144¾	41 3	19 0	...	53 5	53 5	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	
Conveyed to any station on the Edwards River, between Moulamein and the Wakool Junction }	144¾	41 3	41 3	41 3	53 5	53 5	36 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	
Conveyed to any destination on the Murray at or below Mildura, or on the River Darling. }	144¾	†30 0	...	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	
TO COBRAM.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	155	43 4	43 4	43 4	56 5	56 5	70 7	84 10	99 0		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—											
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A. }	155	43 4	43 4	43 4	56 5	56 5	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	
TO YARRAWONGA.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	161½	44 7	44 7	44 7	58 4	58 4	73 2	88 0	102 10		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—											
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A. }	161½	44 7	44 7	44 7	58 4	58 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	
TO WAHGUNYAH.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	174	46 9	46 9	46 9	61 8	61 8	77 7	93 6	109 6		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—											
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A. }	174	46 9	46 9	46 9	61 8	61 8	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	
TO WODONGA.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	187	49 2	49 2	49 2	65 3	65 3	82 4	99 6	116 8		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—											
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A. }	187	49 2	49 2	49 2	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	
TO ALBURY.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	190½	52 8	*26 4	†52 8	68 9	68 9	85 10	96 10	96 10		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—											
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described at foot marked A. }	190½	51 8	25 4	...	66 10	66 10	66 10	66 10	66 10	66 10	

NOTES.—The figures in roman type are the rates after deduction of rebate. Sugar in 5-ton lots is classed first class.

* As per By-law No. 102, December 10th, 1892.—To Albury, A class. † Wire excepted. ‡ Wire netting excepted.

PARAGRAPH A.—And conveyed thence by river, rail, or teams to any station on the Murray, below Murrumbidgee Junction, or to any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries, or to a destination north of, or intersected by, an imaginary line drawn straight from Jingellic on the Murray to Gerogery on the New South Wales line; thence to the south-east corner of Coree Station, the following stations forming the southern boundary:—Tabletop, Gerogery, Burgunderi, Burrumbuttock, Goombargama, Mahonga, Coreen, Wongamong, Narrow Plains, Barrigan-Momalong, and Booroobarilly; thence in a northerly direction to Burrabogie blocks, to include in that line Coree, Moonbria, Steam Plains, Willurah, Warwillah, Wargam, and Nyanga Stations; thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of the river back blocks to the intersection of the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald.

MERCHANDISE CHARGES—VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Exhibit E

Showing the Great Reductions made to secure New South Wales Traffic.

The following rates are charged on the Victorian Railways upon Goods forwarded from Melbourne, Williamstown, or Port Melbourne.

(As per By-law No. 120, Government Gazette No. 85, June 27th, 1894.)

Table with columns for Station forwarded to, Classes of Goods (B, C, First, Second, Third), and Articles in the Goods Classification (Iron and Steel, Galvanized Iron, Sugar, Fencing Wire, Wire Netting). Rows include destinations like TO SWAN HILL, TO KERANG, TO ECHUCA, TO COBRAM, TO YARRAWONGA, TO WAHGUNYAH, TO WODONGA, and TO ALBURY.

A.—Traffic conveyed by river, rail, or teams to any station on the Murray below Murrumbidgee Junction, or to any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries, or to a destination north of or intersected by, an imaginary line drawn straight from Jungellie on the Murray to Gerogery on the New South Wales line; thence to the south-east corner of Coroe Station, the following stations forming the southern boundary:—Tabletop, Gerogery, Burgunderi, Burrumbuttock, Goombarigama, Mahonga, Coreen, Wongamung, Narrow Plains, Barrigan-Momalong, and Booroobarilly; thence in a northerly direction to Burragobie blocks, to include in that line Coroe, Moonbria, Steam Plains, Willurah, Warwillah, Warqam, and Nyanga stations; thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of the river back blocks to the intersection of the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald.

Copies of Letters and Papers by the Chief Commissioner for Railways of New South Wales on the Break of Gauge Question.

[Copy of paper handed to the late Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., dated November 27th, 1886.]

BREAK OF GAUGE IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

THE gauge of the New South Wales railways is practically the universal gauge of the world, viz., 4 ft. 8½ in.

Victoria, 5 ft. 3 in.
 South Australia, 5 ft. 3 in. and 3 ft. 6 in.
 Queensland, 3 ft. 6 in.

The mileage of each is:—

New South Wales, 2,113.
 Victoria, 2,017¾.
 South Australia, 1,420 (491 miles 67 chains, 5 ft. 3 in.; 928 miles 10 chains, 3 ft. 6 in.)
 Queensland, 1,765.

The question of the break of gauge is not as yet felt to be an inconvenience of any great magnitude, but before many years have passed it will be a source of great inconvenience, delay, and expense in transshipping goods particularly.

When the intercolonial trade of Australia has grown to any magnitude, if the break of gauge is allowed to continue, uniformity of gauge will be insisted upon, but if the mileage has grown to any great extent the cost of altering will be very great, and as this is undoubtedly destined to become a great nation the change of gauge must be made at some time; this being so, the present is undoubtedly the right time to grasp the question and determine what shall be the universal gauge of the future.

In England one of the great trunk lines (the Great Western) adopted for a great part of their system what was known as the broad gauge; the changing of passengers and transshipping of goods became such a great annoyance and expense that a mixed gauge to enable both the broad and the 4 ft. 8½ in. vehicles to run was adopted to a great extent, but, ultimately, nearly all the broad gauge was taken up, and now it only exists in connection with the West of England traffic, and even there it is doomed.

I would therefore recommend that the question should be at once taken up by the Government as a great national question of far-reaching importance for the future of the country; and, as neither colony will be disposed to alter its gauge because of the consequent expense, I would recommend that after it has been agreed which gauge—the 5 ft. 3 in. or 4 ft. 8½ in.—shall become the gauge of the future, that the cost of making the change shall be borne by a special fund created for the purpose, and that the colonies shall contribute the annual interest in agreed proportions, and also set aside an annual sum to act as a sinking fund for the extinguishing of the debt in, say, fifty years.

I need not now lengthen this paper with my views as to how an amicable settlement on the question of what is to be the future gauge may be arrived at, nor in what proportions the burden of the fund should be borne. These questions, which doubtless will be the subject of lengthy negotiations, are capable of being settled satisfactorily if the respective Governments decide to take the question up with a determination of bringing it to successful conclusion.

November 27th, 1888.

E. M. G. EDDY.

[Copy of paper handed to the late Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., March, 1889.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN UNIFORM GAUGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

IN the early days of railways, the most eminent engineers were divided in opinion as to the best gauge or width between rail and rail of a single line. Some contended for a broad and some for a narrow gauge as most desirable, and the long discussion which took place on this subject is known as the "battle of the gauges." At the head of the broad gauge party was Isambard Brunel, who contended for a width of 7 ft. between the inner sides of the rails; and he constructed the Great Western on that principle. In the front rank of his opponents was Robert Stephenson, who maintained the opinion of his father—the late George Stephenson, the founder of our railway system—that 4 ft. 8½ in. was the most suitable width. The Stephensons carried out their opinions in the series of railways now known as the London and North Western, of which system Stephenson was the engineer.

The inconvenience, however, of different gauges throughout the country threatened to become so serious as railways extended that Parliament enacted, in 1846, that the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. should thenceforth be adopted by the future lines in England, Scotland, and Wales, except in the district already served by the broad gauge. By this means facility of communication between the different parts of the country was secured, as the same carriages and waggons could pass from one line to the other. The Great Western, notwithstanding the superior speed then obtained on the broad gauge, found it necessary, to avoid losing traffic, to lay down a third rail, thus enabling narrow-gauge trains to run on its line. This arrangement was, however, but an imperfect palliative to the evil of break of gauge; and after some years' trial the third-rail system was practically abandoned, and at the present time the line is nearly wholly worked on the narrow gauge. The rails for the broad gauge have been gradually taken up, leaving only about 10 per cent. of the mileage as exclusively broad gauge. About another 10 per cent. is mixed gauge, the three rails accommodating both broad and narrow gauge. The remaining 80 per cent. of the length of the system is worked as exclusively narrow gauge. With insignificant exceptions the railways of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy are now on the uniform or standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

A very similar change has taken place in Canada and the United States. In the former country a large mileage was originally constructed on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, which confessedly permits the employment of more powerful and durable engines than the standard, or 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. The break of gauge was, however, found most inconvenient, and though most ingenious mechanical appliances were used to transfer the bodies of broad-gauge cars to narrow-gauge bogies and *vice versa*, the delay, loss, and practical inconvenience were found so great that hundreds of locomotives were entirely rebuilt, and many were altered at considerable

considerable expense in order to adapt them to the narrower gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. In the United States the Erie system, one of the four great trunk lines westward, was originally built on the 6 ft. gauge, permitting the employment of the most powerful engines and wide and comfortable passenger cars. The inconvenience of a break of gauge with other railroads was, however, felt to be overwhelming. As in England, a third rail was first laid down, and recently the last of the old broad-gauge rails was taken up. In the Southern States a gauge of 5 ft. prevailed, and was almost universal south of the Ohio. The difference of 3½ in. in gauge was so small that the task of transferring the bodies of the cars from one set of rails to another was easy, and the system used was apparently simple, cheap, and little likely to cause delay. Nevertheless, railroad managers for many years made preparations for a coming change. Locomotives and cars were so constructed that the change could be easily effected, and finally, in May, 1887, the gauge on some 10,000 miles of road was changed to 4 ft. 8½ in. within a week.

The above examples show that in three countries—Great Britain, Canada, and the United States—extensive practical experience has shown that any mechanical advantages possessed by broad gauge have been overpowered by the inconveniences and delays of transferring goods and passengers at the break of gauge; and that this hindrance to traffic practically isolates the broad-gauge lines, depriving them of profitable business.

The disadvantages of break of gauge are also felt in lines narrower than the standard. The supposed advantages of greater cheapness of construction and diminished deadweight of rolling-stock caused some 10,000 miles of 3-ft. gauge lines to be constructed in the United States. It was found, almost without an exception, that such lines could not compete with standard gauge lines, and could not in most cases pay working expenses, for, while the first cost was not very materially lessened, the speed and capacity of the line to haul paying loads were greatly lessened, while the repairs after a few years' working compared very unfavourably with those of lines with stronger and heavier rolling-stock. With one exception, no line of any importance is now worked in the United States on a gauge narrower than 4 ft. 8½ in., and that line, the Denver and Rio Grande, is in part laid with a third rail, and the widening of the whole line is in contemplation. A similar change has taken place in Canada, where many of the narrow-gauge lines have been widened to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

It is evident therefore that the advantages of a standard and uniform railway gauge have been so very manifest that both broader and narrower gauges have been altered on many thousands of miles of railway to conform to the standard gauge. The total mileage in operation in the world at the end of 1885 was 303,058 miles. Of this length 74 per cent. were of the 4 ft. 8½ in. to 4 ft. 9 in. standard, 12 per cent. had larger gauges, and 14 per cent. smaller.

Another important point to be considered is the great advantage that would arise to the country in case we should at any time be involved in war, as the whole of the rolling-stock of the various colonies would be available for use at any point where an emergency arose; beyond this also if troops had to be pushed rapidly from one colony to another (assuming there was sufficient stock in each colony for the purpose) the delay involved by the break of gauge would be a fatal obstacle to the promptness and facility of their movements.

The Gauge Commission of 1845 (England) considered this question in regard to English railways and said in their report:—"The troops (conveyed for sudden emergencies) should be carried with their equipments complete in all their details, and with their artillery and ammunition, and it therefore appears indispensably necessary that the whole should be conveyed in the same vehicles from the beginning to the end of their journey. The effect of a break of gauge might in this view of the case expose the country to serious danger."

Sir John Hawkshaw, a member of the Engineers and Railway Volunteer Corps, in reporting to the War Office on a scheme for moving by railway the entire military forces of England from the various depôts to different arranged points, said:—"Had not the railways in England and Scotland been almost wholly of one gauge and the whole stock nearly everywhere available the problem would have been infinitely more difficult and its solution much less satisfactory. For it is not enough to say (as I am told it has been said) to get over the difficulty of break of gauge that the men—that is the soldiers—where the break of gauge occurred, could easily walk from one train to the other. It is of the last importance that trains once laden should pass onwards to their destination, but break of gauge would render this impracticable, and the amount of stock required would at once be nearly doubled. At every break of gauge the men could not proceed at all unless duplicate trains corresponding in capacity to the trains bringing them to that point were waiting ready to take them forward, thus rendering many duplicate trains necessary to do the work. Those who were engaged in the inquiries I have referred to will understand how difficult it would be to prepare such trains, and to make them meet each other at proper times. Moreover, one of the great difficulties in the operation arose from the vast extent of platform and loading and unloading places required for horses, guns, and ammunition, which would have to be extemporised at the time, and the necessity of which would be vastly increased by the break of gauge. In regard to guns, ammunition, baggage, horses, &c., the evils would be greater than with the men, for these could not be changed without the provision of the most extensive loading and unloading places, and the loss of a great amount of time."

March, 1889.

E. M. G. EDDY.

[Copy letter, dated May 18th, 1889, from the Chief Commissioner for Railways to the Honorable the Minister for Railways.]

UNIFORM GAUGE FOR THE RAILWAYS OF AUSTRALIA.

WITH reference to what has recently passed on this subject and our conversation yesterday, I have the honor to suggest that the following should be the basis of procedure in connection with this subject:—

That the various colonies should affirm—

- (1.) That the adoption of an universal gauge is absolutely necessary looking at the future growth of the country and the annually increasing intercourse of the people and exchange of goods.
- (2.) That the cost of adopting an uniform gauge shall be borne by the whole of the colonies affected.

(3.)

- (3.) That it having been decided that the cost of altering the railways to an uniform gauge shall be a national one, the subject of which is the right gauge to be adopted, must be approached without any bias in favour of the gauge at present in operation in any colony, and a decision must be come to from the standpoint of which gauge, 4 ft. 8½ in., or 5 ft. 3 in., can be adopted at the least cost and inconvenience.
- (4.) That it shall be an instruction that the whole of the railways in New South Wales and Victoria, that part of the railways of South Australia now laid to the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, as well as the line to Cockburn (for Silverton), and all lines in Queensland south of Brisbane leading to New South Wales shall be altered to the standard gauge, and the cost of altering the railway and rolling-stock necessary for working such lines shall be a national charge.
- (5.) That the Chief Commissioner or Chairman of the Railway Board in each colony, with one colleague (to be selected by the Chief Commissioner or Chairman), to be a Commission to consider—
 - (1.) What shall be the gauge of the future.
 - (2.) In what proportions the cost of the change shall be borne by the respective colonies.
 - (3.) The probable cost of carrying out the change.
 - (4.) The number of years the cost of the change shall be spread over, and the amount of money to be set aside each year as a sinking fund.
 - (5.) The date on which the change of gauge shall take place. The Commission to submit a joint report for the consideration and approval of the respective Governments.

That it be a recommendation to each of the colonies finding it desirable for the present to make narrow-gauge lines in outlying districts to arrange its stations, tunnels, and bridges in such a way as to enable the uniform gauge at a later date to be laid down without incurring any additional expenditure in enlarging such works; the wisdom, however, of from the outset adopting the standard gauge, which may be laid down in the cheapest possible way, to be carefully considered.

The Hon. W. McMillan, M.P.

E. M. G. EDDY.

[Extract from the Supplement to the Railway Commissioners' Annual Reports, dated 19th November, 1894.]

UNIFORM GAUGE FOR THE RAILWAYS OF AUSTRALIA.

This question, which was brought forward by us immediately after taking office, has, we regret to say, made very little progress in the way of giving practical effect to bringing about a settlement. We feel that the question is of vital importance to the future of Australia, and must be dealt with at some time or other, and the longer it is postponed the greater will be the cost of the change.

We would respectfully urge that the question be dealt with without further delay, and action taken somewhat on the lines suggested in a letter dated the 18th May, 1889, from the Chief Commissioner to the Honorable the Minister for Railways, which was as follows:—

[Copy of letter given on previous page.]

We have held the view that great advantage could be obtained by all the railways of Australasia if an annual meeting of the principal officers were held to discuss various matters of importance in connection with the working of the lines; these meetings to be followed by a meeting of the Commissioners, or by the Chairmen of the respective Boards, so as to give executive effect to any recommendations which might be made. At these meetings all questions of importance affecting the economic and efficient working of the various branches of the service could be discussed, and the whole of the colonies would obtain the benefit of the united ability employed by the various Governments. Such meetings would also, in our opinion, bring about a broader view on all railway questions, and promote harmonious working.

Beyond a special meeting in regard to the adoption of an uniform rule-book and the discussion of a uniform classification of goods, nothing has been done, principally owing to the change of system of railway control in Victoria.

The question, however, is of such great importance to the whole of the colonies that it is brought forward again in this manner in the hope that the idea may bear fruit in the future.

[Copy of letter dated 4th January, 1896, from the Chief Commissioner for Railways to the Honorable G. H. Reid, M.P., Premier and Minister for Railways.]

Sir,

UNIFORM GAUGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the subject of an uniform gauge for Australia, and to the previous communications I have forwarded on the subject.

The question becomes a much more costly and difficult one the longer it is postponed, and I would respectfully urge, if the whole question cannot be dealt with at the present time, that steps should be taken to induce the Victorian Government to agree to alter the line running from Albury to Melbourne, with its connecting branches, to the 4 ft. 8 in. gauge, and so enable the traffic to be passed between Sydney and Melbourne without change.

In making this suggestion, I am aware that I am practically assuming that the gauge of the future should be the gauge already adopted as the standard of the world, as quite 90 per cent. of the railways of the world are now 4 ft. 8½ in.

As a question of cost, too, it will be much cheaper to adopt the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge than the Victorian gauge of 5 ft. 3 in., as no works would require widening; whereas if the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge were adopted, the cost of altering stations like Sydney, the Suburban Lines, &c., would be exceedingly great. The axles of the rolling-stock would in nearly all cases be available for the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, whereas if the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge were adopted, all would have to be abandoned. The permanent way change would also be cheapened and simplified by adopting the narrower gauge.

One

One of the strongest arguments I have heard advanced by those in favor of the retention of the 5 ft. 3 in. as the standard has been that more powerful locomotives can be put upon that gauge than on the 4 ft. 8½ in. road. I attach no importance to this point now, as the improvements in locomotives of late years have been so great that for the grades upon Victorian and South Australian lines engines of the power running in New South Wales will haul trains of as great length as it would be desirable to place behind a locomotive.

Victoria, too, has been devoting much thought of recent years to the question of how to cheapen the cost of construction, and the adoption of a somewhat narrower gauge than that at present in use would afford an opportunity of doing something in this direction.

I would suggest for the consideration of the Government that the cost of this change should be borne by the two colonies affected in equal proportions, and when, later on, the whole question as affecting all the colonies is dealt with, the question could be reopened and the expenditure readjusted on the principle decided upon for the larger expenditure.

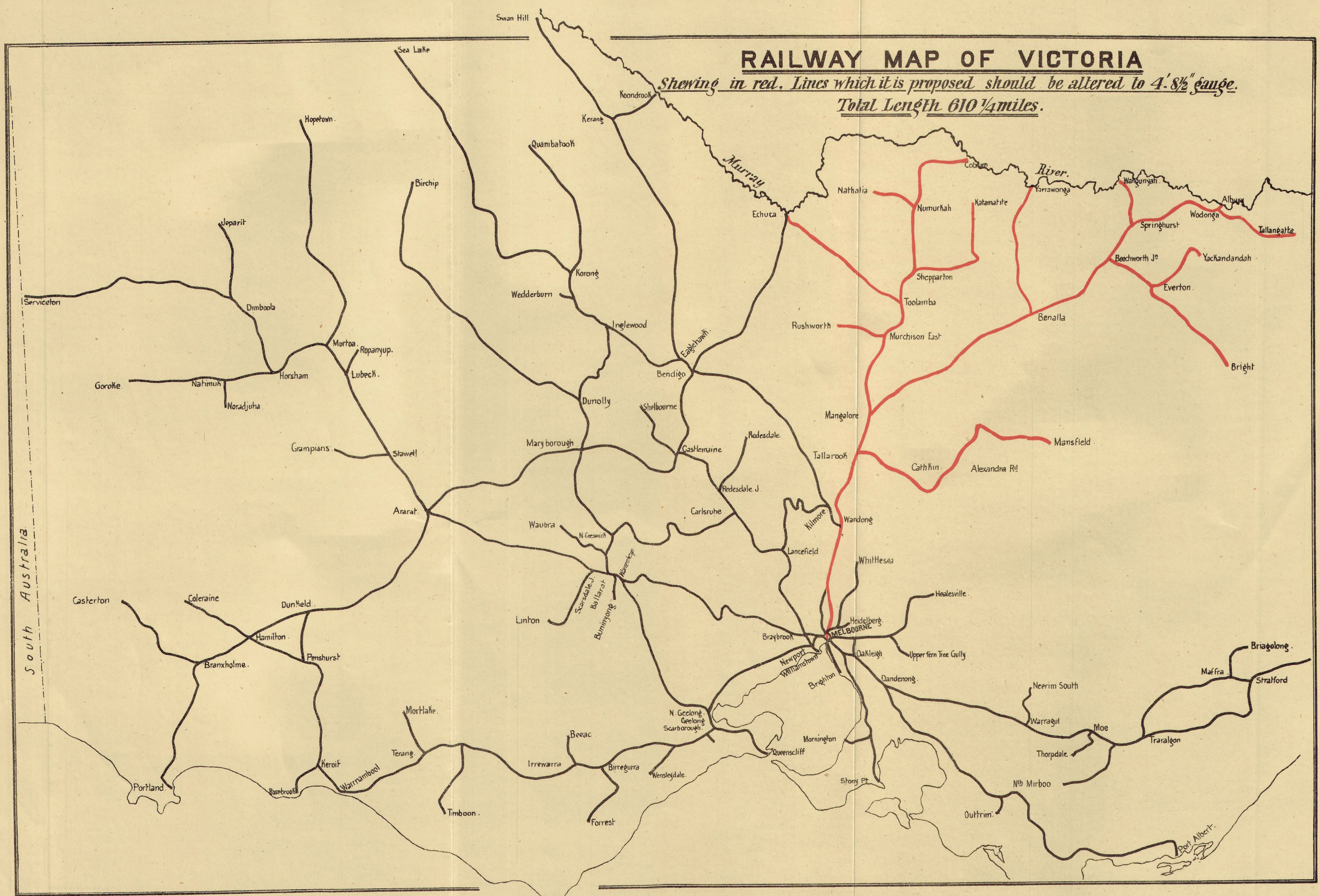
I attach a map of the Victorian railways, and have marked thereon in red the lines suggested to be altered to the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. If the two Governments are favourably disposed to consider the matter, a rough estimate of the cost of carrying out the scheme could be speedily prepared and laid before you.

E. M. G. EDDY.

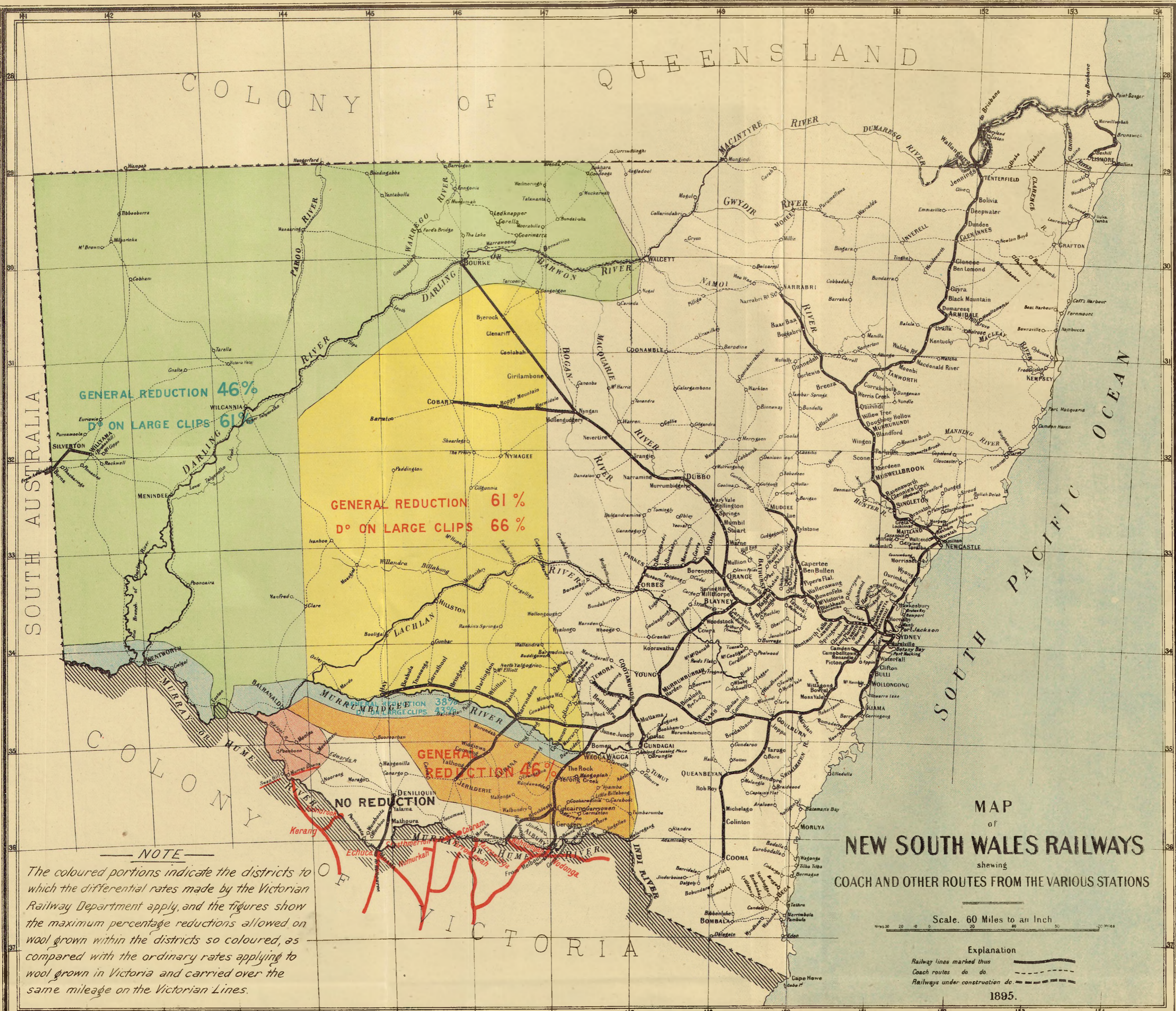
RAILWAY MAP OF VICTORIA

Shewing in red. Lines which it is proposed should be altered to 4' 8½" gauge.

Total Length 610 ¼ miles.



South Australia



COLONY OF QUEENSLAND

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

GENERAL REDUCTION 46%
D° ON LARGE CLIPS 61%

GENERAL REDUCTION 61%
D° ON LARGE CLIPS 66%

GENERAL REDUCTION 38%
D° ON LARGE CLIPS 43%

GENERAL REDUCTION 46%

NO REDUCTION

NOTE

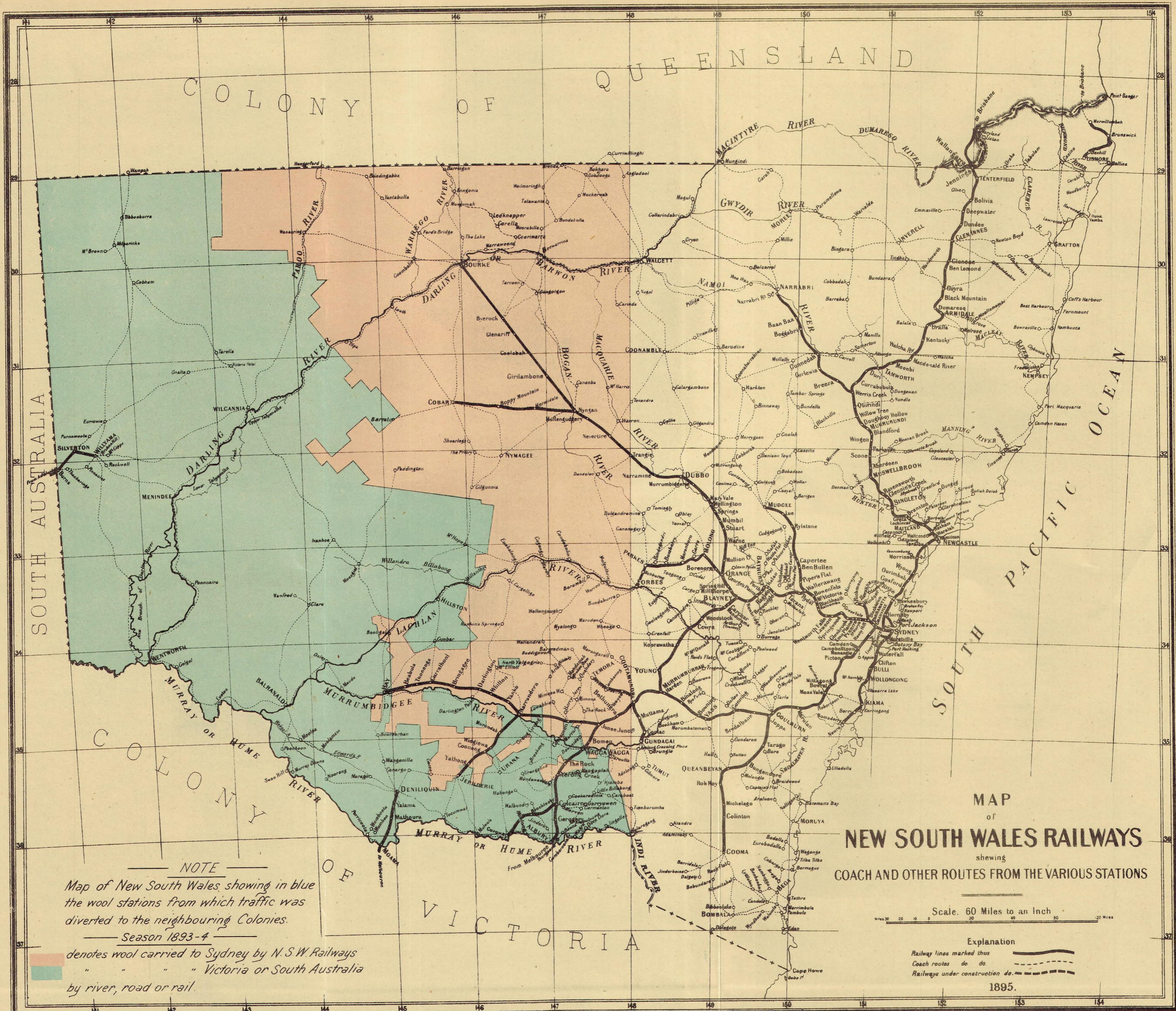
The coloured portions indicate the districts to which the differential rates made by the Victorian Railway Department apply, and the figures show the maximum percentage reductions allowed on wool grown within the districts so coloured, as compared with the ordinary rates applying to wool grown in Victoria and carried over the same mileage on the Victorian Lines.

MAP of
NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS
showing
COACH AND OTHER ROUTES FROM THE VARIOUS STATIONS

Scale. 60 Miles to an Inch

Explanation
 Railway lines marked thus
 Coach routes do do
 Railways under construction do


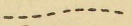

1895.



NOTE
 Map of New South Wales showing in blue
 the wool stations from which traffic was
 diverted to the neighbouring Colonies.
 Season 1893-4
 denotes wool carried to Sydney by N.S.W. Railways
 " " " " Victoria or South Australia
 by river, road or rail.

MAP
 of
NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS
 shewing
COACH AND OTHER ROUTES FROM THE VARIOUS STATIONS

Scale. 60 Miles to an Inch

Explanation
 Railway lines marked thus 
 Coach routes do do 
 Railways under construction do 

1895.

Railways.

Return to the Order of the Convention (March 24th, 1897), laid on the Table by the Clerk and ordered to be printed, April 2nd, 1897.

Sir,

Commissioner's Office, Adelaide, 27 March, 1897.

Again referring to your memo. of the 24th inst., I now forward such papers as have been presented to Parliament by the Railways Commissioners of this province bearing upon the subjects you mention.

I am, &c.,

ALAN G. PENDLETON,

Railways Commissioner.

E. G. Blackmore, Esq., Clerk Australasian Federal Convention, Adelaide.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

1.—ABOLITION OF THE BREAK OF GAUGE.

[*Extracts from Railways Commissioners' Annual Reports.*]

October 30th, 1888.

* This is only one of the many evils, although it is by no means a small one, caused by the unfortunate existence of a dual gauge within the Colony. We feel assured that the disadvantages arising therefrom will become more and more intensified year by year, and that the longer the alteration is deferred the greater will be the ultimate cost, and the greater will be the loss. All previous experience goes to prove that a dual gauge can have no permanent existence, and that difficulty and trouble commence with its very initiation.

The question is undoubtedly one of the utmost importance, not only to South Australia, but to the other Australasian Colonies, and, whatever the result, it is worth an effort to see whether some arrangement cannot be come to as to the future policy which should prevail.

If a conference could be arranged with duly accredited representatives from all the Colonies the whole question could be thoroughly gone into and discussed practically and financially.

With so large a territory and so small a population, we feel the necessity of proceeding with the utmost caution; but as this is a question of railway policy, we have thought it desirable to record our views without entering further into details on the present occasion.

October 30th, 1889.

We consider it desirable to refer again to the question of the gauge. Much has taken place since we reported last year to show the desirability of some practical measures being adopted to get this important question taken up and considered by the respective Governments of the Australian Colonies. It is almost universally admitted that the adoption of a different gauge for the railways in Australia was a huge blunder, and that in South Australia in particular any saving that may have been effected in the first cost of constructing the narrow-gauge lines has been very largely counter-balanced by the expense attending the provision of a duplicate stock and the increased cost of working. It is also freely admitted that sooner or later one uniform gauge throughout will be a necessity and must be adopted, and that the longer a settlement of the question is delayed the more costly will be the alteration when it has to be made.

Military men, regarding the question from another point of view, express but one opinion on the subject, while all railway authorities know only too well the expense, inconvenience, and loss which is sustained in the working of lines that do not permit of the interchange of rolling-stock.

In consequence of the break of gauge it is not possible to move the rolling-stock from one part of the system to another, and when there is a pressure for trucks that is of itself a very great disadvantage, leaving out of consideration the permanent cost of transfer at the break of gauge stations.

To South Australia, with the construction of the Transcontinental railway on her hands, and the existence of a dual gauge within her borders, the question is of more pressing importance than to the other Colonies; but it affects them all to such an extent that we cannot but think that the authorities would be willing to join in any movement having for its object the removal of an evil which must become more pronounced year by year.

This can only be brought about by action on the part of the Government. Without the requisite authority we can do nothing; but we have thought it right to place our views on record, and, as administrators of the railways, to urge, in the interest of the public, full consideration of a question than which there is scarcely any of greater importance.

We.

* Having reference to the duplication of the types of rolling-stock.

We have been told that it is premature to expect that the Colonies which have one uniform gauge within their own territories will be willing to consider the question of one uniform gauge for Australia; but it is very certain that unless inquiry is made and some steps are taken to ascertain the views which prevail elsewhere, no progress will be made, to remove an evil the existence of which is so fully admitted, and the removal of which is so much desired. Now, if at all, is the time for this important question to be considered. We should not wait for some national disaster to bring home to us the urgency of the matter. Twenty-five years is scarcely more than an expression in the life of a country, and yet who will say that long before that period expires South Australia will not be joined by railways with New South Wales and Queensland, when all the evils of a break of gauge would more than ever be felt.

An intercolonial conference on the subject would consider what the gauge should be, the cost of altering the existing stock and appliances, and generally whether such a scheme would be practicable without entailing too heavy a burden upon the taxpayers.

October 29th, 1890.

In connection with the proposed construction of additional railways, we would draw attention to our previous reports in reference to the unification of the gauge throughout Australia.

Although the matter is of such importance, practically nothing has been done to get the question considered in all its bearings, and that this course is more than ever desirable is evident from the fact that proposals have been made in sober earnestness that in South Australia, where the costly evils of a dual gauge are intensified year by year, they should be ameliorated by the introduction of a third gauge.

With whatever specious arguments such proposals may be sustained, we say unhesitatingly that the adoption of any such course could only be attended with the most disastrous financial results.

We urge upon the Government the necessity for a consideration of this question, involving as it does such important issues.

Special Report by the South Australian Railways Commissioners, dated 21st November, 1889.

C.S., 1857/89.

Sir,

Railways Commissioners' Office, Adelaide, 21st November, 1889.

In connection with the various proposals which have been made for abolishing the break of gauge, we beg to submit the following observations:—

If the break of gauge in South Australia is to be abolished the only way in which it can be done is to alter either the broad or narrow gauge to one uniform gauge throughout the Colony.

If the gauge is to be made uniform in this Colony by either of these courses the difficulty still remains as regards Victoria or New South Wales. Therefore, the only effectual and conclusive method of dealing with the difficulty is to decide, in conference with the authorities of all the Colonies, upon the best gauge, and adopt that throughout Australia. Any other course of action will be merely parochial, and not national; it will only remove the difficulty in one place and cause it to arise in another with intensified annoyance.

The various means for partially overcoming the difficulty may be thus stated:—

FIRSTLY—*By Mechanical Means, dealing with Goods and Live-stock Vehicles only.*—One of the many objections to the adoption of any such scheme is that no inventor has yet been able to show how the alteration of the trucks or vehicles is to be effected. The adoption also of a continuous automatic brake is an absolute necessity if the traffic is to be safely worked, and the adoption of any transfer system would render the use of a continuous brake of any kind most difficult and costly. It is a very open question, also, whether it would not be as costly and as slow to transfer a train after all the appliances are provided as in the case at present. Mechanical appliances will never, in the nature of things, abolish the break of gauge.

SECONDLY—*Bringing the Narrow-gauge Lines into Adelaide.*—The simplest plan for doing this would be to link the Blyth line with the Port Pirie line, extend the system to Dry Creek and Adelaide, and, from the former station, construct a mixed-gauge line to Port Adelaide. The broad-gauge line to Terowie would then be of use only for passengers to the north and east, and for goods to local stations.

Presuming that rates over the longer narrow-gauge line would have to be fixed by the mileage of the shorter broad-gauge route, which would render the capital outlay practically unproductive, there would still be almost as much delay in getting goods to or from Cockburn as there is at present, owing to the necessarily slower speed on the narrow-gauge system and the longer distance to be travelled.

The annoyance and cost of working mixed-gauge stations of the complexity of Adelaide and Port Adelaide can scarcely be estimated or appreciated; but no railway man with any sense of his responsibilities would recommend such a course.

A new narrow-gauge station might be possible at Adelaide, and the traffic now handled by one staff would then require two; but even this cannot be done at the Port, where the sidings and signalling arrangements would of necessity be very complicated. Such a plan would be more costly, more vexatious, and tedious than the existing arrangements. It would not overcome the difficulties, it would not abolish the break of gauge at Terowie, but it would create another at Adelaide for the south.

Another method of bringing the narrow gauge to Adelaide would be by laying a third rail from Terowie southwards. This would complicate matters still more than the former plan, because there would be all the disadvantages of a mixed gauge at all the stations on the through line as well as the termini.

All trade for distribution over 800 miles would be carried on the narrow gauge, leaving only the trade over 214 miles north of Adelaide to be carried on the broad gauge; thereby practically killing the wider gauge, and rendering its undoubted advantages nugatory.

THIRDLY—*Taking up the Broad Gauge north of Adelaide, and substituting the Narrow.*—This is approaching the problem from the northern end. There would still be complications at the terminal yards. A single narrow-gauge line would tend to hamper the traffic; the speed would of necessity be slower than at present; and a double line, if not immediately required, would probably have to be provided before very long.

To

To narrow all the lines north of Adelaide would be a decidedly retrograde step. It would only remove the break of gauge from Terowie to Adelaide; and if our lines ever touch those of New South Wales at any other point than Cockburn there would be another break.

The solution of the difficulty, in our opinion, lies in the adoption of a uniform gauge for the whole of the Australian railways; and till this can be brought about the minimising of the difficulties at Terowie lies in the expeditious handling and transfer of goods by manual labour.

In dealing with the question thus far it has only been considered from a railway standpoint, although there are other considerations which demand attention.

We are, &c.,

J. H. SMITH.

J. HILL.

A. S. NEILL.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works.

3.—THE EXISTENCE OF PREFERENTIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

Extracts from Railways Commissioners' Annual Reports.

October 10th, 1894.

During the past year attention has been directed to the attempts which have been made from time to time, and in various districts, to divert traffic from its legitimate channels to other routes through the adoption of special rates. We have been extremely loth to enter upon what has been described as a "war of tariffs"; but at the same time we have felt it to be our duty to take such measures, and put in force such a scale of rates, as would secure to this Colony its proper traffic, which would otherwise have been diverted to competing routes. Such a condition of affairs is, however, as undesirable in the interests of the freighter as it is of the different railway administrations involved. Competition sooner or later must end in combination, and we hold to the opinion that the proper course to adopt is for the respective authorities to enter into an agreement, in the first place as to the rates from competing districts, which should be upon a fair and equitable basis both as regards the freighter and the railways, and in the second place as to a division of the receipts, no matter by what route the traffic may be conveyed.

In other countries where competition is far keener than in Australia, and where the position of the competing railways is much more complicated, such a course was, after a protracted struggle, found to be absolutely necessary, and the only solution of the difficulty if ruin were to be averted. The agreements entered into years ago have stood the test of time, and we can see no reason why a similar course should not be pursued with equally beneficial results in this and the other Colonies interested.

September 26th, 1895.

An effort was made in the early part of 1895, by the Commissioners of the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian railways, to arrive at a joint arrangement, whereby competition at absurdly low rates for wool traffic would be obviated, and it is matter for regret that no successful result was arrived at. The competition continues to be as keen as, if not keener than, ever, and it is to be hoped that before the wool traffic of 1896 commences wiser counsels may prevail, and an arrangement be possible whereby the present competition, which leads to serious loss of revenue, and to the carriage of a valuable article at a ridiculously low figure, may be checked.

August 29th, 1896.

In my last report I expressed the hope that at an early date some arrangement might be found possible which would put an end to the extreme competition for wool traffic which existed between the railways of the different Colonies, and it is with regret I have now to add that the hope has not been realised, nor was any approach to negotiations found feasible during the unsettled and subsequent transition state of management in a neighbouring Colony. The competitive rates must continue for the season upon which we are just entering.

2.—AMALGAMATION UNDER A FEDERAL BODY OR OTHERWISE OF THE RAILWAYS OF ALL OR ANY TWO OF THE SAID COLONIES.

The Railways Commissioners of South Australia have not reported on the above subject.

27/3/97.

ALAN G. PENDLETON, Railways Commissioner.

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Railway Border Tax Act—Queensland.

RETURN to Order of the Convention of March 24th, 1897, laid on the Table by the Clerk, and ordered to be printed, April 8th, 1897.

Sir,

Commissioner's Office, Brisbane, April 3rd, 1897.

In reply to your memorandum of the 26th ultimo, seeking certain information for the Federal Convention, I am desired to inform you that there are no reports on the questions referred to by you.

We have, however, Differential Rates in force which the Commissioner has been compelled to make for the purpose of retaining traffic from localities within the colony which would have been diverted to the railway lines of other colonies, owing to the action of the neighbouring Commissioners in framing Differential Rates with the object of securing it.

I forward herewith, for your information, two copies of our Border Tax Act, which was passed for the purpose of defeating the object of the Differential Rates which were quoted by the railway authorities in New South Wales to divert traffic within this colony from our own lines.

I am, &c.,

T. S. GRATTEN,

Secretary.

E. G. Blackmore, Esq., Clerk, Federal Convention, South Australia.

[Enclosures.]

Anno Quinquagesimo Septimo Victoriae Reginae.—No. 4.—An Act to aid in securing Queensland Traffic for Queensland Railways.—Assented to July 21st, 1893.

Preamble.

WHEREAS large sums of money have been expended by the Government in extending and maintaining railway communication with the Southern and Western Districts of the Colony, for the purpose of promoting agricultural and pastoral settlement in these districts: And whereas large sums of money have at various times been expended by the Government in harbour and river improvements for the purpose of increasing the shipping facilities of the Colony: And whereas a large sum of money has been, and is being, annually paid by the Government in subsidising direct steam communication with Europe, primarily with the object of facilitating the speedy and direct shipment of goods and produce therefrom and thereto: And whereas it has been ascertained that differential rates on the railway lines of the neighbouring Colonies have been promulgated and otherwise arranged for, which have had, and are continuing to have, the effect of diverting the traffic which ought legitimately to be conveyed over the railway lines of this Colony, thereby entailing a considerable loss in railway revenue: And whereas it is considered desirable to prevent, as far as practicable, this diversion of traffic: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Interpretation.

1. Interpretation—

"Commissioners"—The Queensland Railway Commissioners.

"Station Produce"—Wools, sheepskins, or hides.

"Team"—Any dray or other carriage, together with the animals drawing the same, and any animal under pack.

"Driver"—Any person in charge of a team, whether the proprietor thereof or not.

"Owner"—The owner, manager, or person in charge of any sheep or cattle station or other holding.

Railway Tax to be paid on produce crossing the Border.

2. From and after the passing of this Act there shall be levied, collected, and paid to Her Majesty, by way of Railway Tax, a sum at the rate of fifty shillings for every ton weight or any lesser weight of station produce exported from Queensland across the Border.

For the purposes of this Act, the term "Border" shall mean such portion of the boundary line between the Colony of Queensland and the adjoining Colonies, as the Governor in Council may from time to time define by proclamation.

Waybill for station produce crossing the Border.

3. The owner of every station or other holding shall, before permitting any station produce to leave his station or holding for conveyance across the Border, furnish the driver of each team conveying the same with a waybill containing an exact description and the weight of the station produce being conveyed thereon, and setting forth the route by and the place to which such station produce is to be conveyed; and the driver of every such team shall produce such waybill to any Customs officer, police officer, or other officer of the Government or of the Commissioners, who shall demand the same.

Any owner permitting any station produce to leave his station or holding for the purpose of being conveyed across the Border by any team without furnishing the driver of such team with a waybill containing the particulars herein required, or who furnishes to such driver a waybill containing any false entry, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds.

Penalty

Penalty for crossing the Border without payment of Railway Tax.

4. Any driver of a team conveying station produce to the Border who fails to produce a waybill, or produces a waybill in which any false entry occurs, or produces a waybill which does not embody an exact account of the loading on the team or teams under his charge, shall be *prima facie* guilty of an attempt to remove station produce across the Border without paying the Railway Tax herein provided, and such tax shall thereupon be payable by and recoverable from such driver and from the owner, in addition to any other penalty imposed by this Act.

Every person who shall be concerned in removing, or attempting to remove, any station produce across the Border without paying the Railway Tax shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of one hundred pounds, and in any such case the station produce and the teams conveying the same shall be liable to forfeiture.

Drays, teams, &c., liable to forfeiture may be seized.

5. All teams, station produce, and other things liable to forfeiture under this Act, may be seized in any place by any officer of Customs, or of the Government of Queensland, or of the Commissioners, or any member of the police force; and all such teams, station produce, and other things so seized shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the proper officer appointed to receive them, and so disposed of as the Governor in Council may direct.

Penalties, how recoverable.

6. All penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act may be proceeded for and recovered before any two or more Justices of the Peace in a summary manner, in the name or names of some officer or officers of Customs, or police constable.

Averment.

7. The averment in any information or proceedings under this Act that the person named therein is the owner or person in charge of any station or holding, or is the driver of any team conveying station produce to or across the Border, or that the amount of the tax payable on any station produce conveyed or being conveyed across the Border has not been paid, shall be sufficient proof thereof until the contrary be shown.

Exemptions from payment of Railway Tax in certain cases.

8. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer, in any case where, owing to unfavourable seasons, or from the geographical position of any station or other holding, it would be impracticable for the owner thereof, without great pecuniary loss, to make use of the railway lines of the colony for the carriage of his station produce from such station or holding, to permit, by notice in *Gazette*, such owner to convey his station produce across the Border without the payment of the tax hereinbefore provided.

Power to make Regulations.

9. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make such Regulations as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to this Act, and all such Regulations not being inconsistent therewith shall, on publication in the *Gazette*, have the force of law.

Short Title.

10. This Act may be cited as "The Railway Border Tax Act of 1893."

Railways Revenue and Expenditure.

Laid on Table April 13th, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897 (Mr. Glynn, March 24th), showing,—

- I. The Estimated Capital Cost in 1896 on miles open and completed of the Railways of each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.
- II. The Basis on which such Capital Cost has in each case been estimated.
- III. The Capital Cost of the Rolling Stock of each of such Colonies.
- IV. The Percentage for each Colony of the Net Railway Revenue of the Capital Cost thus ascertained.
- V. Estimates similar to those mentioned in paragraphs 1, 3, and 4, for each of the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Colony.	The Estimated Capital Cost* on miles open and completed of the Railways of each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.					The Basis on which such Capital Cost has in each case been estimated.	The Capital Cost of the Rolling Stock of each of such Colonies.					The Percentage for each Colony of the net Railway Revenue on the Capital Cost thus ascertained.					
	I.		V.				II.	III.		V.			IV.	V.			
	1896.		1892.	1893.	1894.			1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.		1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£						
New South Wales.....	36,852,194	33,312,608	34,657,571	35,855,271	36,611,366	The actual expenditure from Loans and Revenue upon construction and equipment in all the Colonies, and in South Australia discounts and floating charges (amounts short raised) amounting to £439,000 in addition.	4,352,006	4,047,316	4,215,281	4,262,013	4,310,740	3'24	3'58	3'48	3'46	3'60	
Victoria	38,102,856	37,048,300	37,451,487	37,662,304	37,909,626		5,202,309	5,045,728	5,138,958	5,164,582	5,195,195	2'25	2'64	2'89	2'89	2'75	
South Australia.....	13,734,666	12,868,468	13,091,844	13,300,395	13,665,945		2,036,238	1,638,870	1,774,905	1,889,741	1,984,281	2'94	4'38	2'84	3'27	2'89	
Western Australia	2,316,824	914,823	928,277	1,169,222	2,092,372		574,466	Information not available.				11'48	'38	1'58	3'13	5'44	

* Including rolling stock.

[NOTE.—This Return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

South Australia's Northern Country in relation to Railways.

Laid on the Table and ordered to be printed, with map, April 21st, 1897.

C.S., 329A/97.

Commissioner's Office, Adelaide, April 8th, 1897.

Sir—Referring to C.S., 329A/97, which was returned to you on the 2nd instant, I now beg to state, for the information of the Federal Convention:—

1. That the estimated cost of continuing the Transcontinental line from Oodnadatta to Pine Creek, a distance of 1,063½ miles, would be £7,447,321, or an average of £7,004 per mile; but, as no survey has been completed, this estimate must be considered as only approximate.

2. I am unable to give the cost of making a line from the boundary of South Australia and Western Australia to join the Western Australian system, but the Engineer-in-Chief reports that a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge line from Port Augusta to the boundary of Western Australia, for which no complete survey has been made, would probably be £1,763,000, or £3,187 per mile; the distance being 553 miles.

3. An estimate is asked of the cost of constructing a line between the Northern Territory railway and the nearest railway system in Queensland, but it is not quite apparent when the Territory line is mentioned whether it is intended to connect the existing line at Pine Creek or the proposed Transcontinental line from some point yet to be fixed. A map is, however, forwarded with this report, showing (a) a line from Pine Creek across the South Australian border to Queensland; (b) a line from Reynolds' Range across the border to Longreach; (c) from Reynolds' Range across the border to Charleville; but as no survey of this country has ever been made with a view to construction of a railway, it is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the cost. On the same plan are shown the proposed lines from Leigh Creek to Innamincka (near the Queensland border), and from Hergott to near Birdsville, for the construction of which approximate estimates have already been made; in the first case the cost being put at £1,317,000, and in the second £1,333,000.

I believe that application has already been made to the Crown Lands Department for a description of the country traversed by each of the schemes mentioned above. This information, so far as known to the Engineer-in-Chief's Department, is given on the face of the plan.

I have, &c.,

ALAN G. PENDLETON,

Railways Commissioner.

The Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, Adelaide.

Enc.—C.S.O., 329/97.]

RETURN in accordance with resolution of the Federal Convention of March 26th.

The character of the country from Oodnadatta to Macumba, a distance of about thirty miles, may generally be described as fair pasture, comprising undulating stony tablelands traversed by rough ranges and intersected by numerous broad watercourses and often extensive flats splendidly grassed after rain, timbered with gum, box, myall, gigea, wattle, &c.

From the Macumba to the latitude of Charlotte Waters, about ninety miles, the country is more open and well grassed, with salt, cotton, and other edible bushes, and patches of Mitchell grass. It is watered with numbers of springs. Some of the flats round the springs, particularly the Dalhousie, are of large extent, and suitable for the growth of dates and semi-tropical plants.

From Charlotte Waters to about lat. 24° 30', on southern side of the Macdonnell Ranges, the country generally comprises open Mulga, fairly grassed plains, and red sandhills, with patches of mulga and blackoak scrub and spinifex.

Along the course of the Hugh and Finke there is good timber, boxwood, gum, mulga, &c.; parts well grassed, and occasional stony ranges. The Macdonnell Ranges, which extend east and west about 400 miles by 100 miles north and south, is a fine stretch of high tablelands, and first-class country.

The climate is good, and water and herbage abundant.

From Macdonnell Ranges to Daly Waters, about latitude 16° 15', the country is generally scrubby, with occasional grassy plains and rough ranges; portions sandy, fairly grassed and well timbered along watercourses.

From Daly Waters to the Pine Creek Railway Station, passing the sources of the Roper and Daly rivers, the country is well grassed and parts thickly timbered; the latter portion very hilly, fairly grassed, and abounding in minerals.

The rainfall varies from about 6 inches at Oodnadatta on the south to about 50 inches at Pine Creek.

The whole of the country is well suited for pastoral occupation, and portions including the Macdonnell Ranges, river flats, and mineral areas would support a large population.

The nature of the country from Lake Torrens, or Port Augusta West, for the first 200 miles to the western end of the Gawler Ranges comprises open plains of good red loam, with salt and blue bush.

Well-grassed, undulating country, and low ranges with spinifex, patches of mallee, myall, and acacia, and an average rainfall of from 8 inches to 10 inches.

For the next 150 miles the country is poor, being chiefly low sandhills and flats of light sandy soil, principally covered with mallee scrub and spinifex.

The

The remainder of the country to the west boundary of the province comprises fairly grassed open plains of salt, blue, and cotton bush; the soil is generally good, but shallow in places; all fairly good pasture land, but the rainfall is light, being from 6 inches to 8 inches per annum.

Nearly the whole of the country is well suited for pastoral settlements, and in fair seasons much of the eastern portion could be cultivated.

From Pine Creek Railway Station to the sources of the Roper the country is hilly, with broken sandstone ranges and well-grassed flats between; open stony tablelands, portions splendidly grassed. Timber—box, stringybark, patches of mulga scrub, &c.

The remainder of the country to the Queensland boundary is alternate low ranges, sandy tablelands, with desert gum, paperbark, stringybark, pandanus, mulga, and other scrubs, and open rolling well-grassed downs, timbered with gum, bloodwood, and other trees.

The country generally is fair to good pasture, and large areas adjacent to the rivers Roper, Limmen, Bight, McArthur, and other streams contain good to first-class rich alluvial soil, well fitted for the growth of tropical plants, and suitable for settlements.

The estimated length of railway lines, and probable cost, have been supplied by the Commissioner of Railways.

April 20th, 1897.

W. STRAWBRIDGE,
Surveyor-General.



AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

REFERENCE.

Existing Lines of Railway shown thus
 Proposed Lines of Railway surveyed or examined "
 Probable Routes of Railway, not examined "

MAP PREPARED TO ILLUSTRATE RETURN TO ORDER OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION (DR. QUICK, MARCH 26th, 1897).

ALEX. B. MONCRIEFF, Engineer-in-Chief.

Adelaide, South Australia.

Walter Pearce
 per Engineer-in-Chief
 6. 4. 97

SCALE 1:1,000,000

Defences Expenditure.

Laid on Table April 13th, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897 (Dr. Quick, March 23rd), showing,—

- I. The Present Annual Cost of Naval and Military Defence in each of the Australian Colonies.
- II. The Average Annual Cost of such Defence in each of the said Colonies during the last Ten Years.
- III. The Amount of Money Expended in each of the said Colonies in the Construction of Fortifications and other Defence Works, and in the Purchase of Warships and other Implements of Warfare, now maintained and fit for use.
- IV. The Amount of Interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money so expended would bear in each Colony.
- V. The Total Present Annual Cost of Defence in each Colony, including interest on Works and War Vessels and Implements.
- VI. How such Total Present Annual Cost of Defence of Australian Colonies, including Interest on Works, &c., would be distributed under Federation, if such total cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to Population.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Five Colonies.	Queensland.	Total Six Colonies.
I. The Present Annual Cost of Naval and Military Defence in each of the Australian Colonies	180,384	163,707	32,251	12,790	8,577	397,709	63,068	460,777
II. The Average Annual Cost of such Defence in each of the said Colonies during the last ten years...	228,533	202,904	45,130	7,295	12,466	496,328	66,529	562,857
III. The Amount of Money Expended in each of the said Colonies in the Construction of Fortifications and other Defence Works, and in the Purchase of Warships and other Implements of Warfare now maintained and fit for use	1,743,579*	1,800,000†	241,166	20,900	121,402	3,927,047	200,798	4,127,845
IV. The Amount of Interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money so expended would bear in each Colony	52,307	54,000	7,235	627	3,642	117,811	6,024	123,835
V. The Total Present Annual Cost of Defence in each Colony, including Interest on Works and War Vessels and Implements	232,691	217,707	39,486	13,417	12,219	515,520	69,092	584,612
VI. How such Total Present Annual Cost of Defence of Australian Colonies, including Interest on Works, &c., would be distributed under Federation, if such total cost were charged against the Federated States <i>pro rata</i> according to Population. (In round numbers)	210,200	190,300	58,350	22,350	26,900	.....	76,500	584,600

* Including £308,000 on Naval Station, Port Jackson. † Rough approximation.

[NOTE.—This Return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

Customs and Excise Revenue and Expenditure.

Laid on Table April 13th, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897 (Dr. Quick, March 23rd), showing,—

- I. The Annual Amount of Revenue collected in each of the Australian Colonies during the last Ten Years from Customs and Excise Taxation.
- II. The Average Annual Amount of such Revenue Money so collected in each Colony during the last Ten Years.
- III. The Average Annual Cost during the last Ten Years of collecting such Taxation and Administering the Customs and Excise Departments, including interest at 3 per cent. on the cost of Custom-houses.
- IV. The net Average Annual Revenue during the last Ten Years derived from such Taxation in each Colony.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, SIX COLONIES.

The Average Amount of Revenue Collected in each of the Australian Colonies (Six) during the last Ten Years.

Colony.	I. Customs and Excise Revenue Collected Ten Years ending with Year 1895.										II. Average Annual Amount.	III. Average Annual Cost of Collection.	IV. Net Average Annual Revenue during last Ten Years.
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1886-1895.	1886-1895.	1886-1895.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	2,034,758	2,053,939	2,014,787	2,047,354	2,037,106	2,333,499	2,206,094	2,246,275	2,185,857	2,162,177	2,132,185	81,396	2,050,789
Victoria	2,176,066	2,263,736	2,780,681	2,887,530	2,710,082	2,509,551	2,318,218	1,887,474	2,045,853	2,021,564	2,360,076	77,384	2,282,692
South Australia	467,148	518,679	587,095	570,305	634,686	647,859	614,231	547,469	544,737	552,065	568,427	25,422	543,005
Western Australia	164,448	170,972	159,059	171,990	182,546	237,686	276,554	259,495	415,083	621,825	349,202†	14,172‡	335,030
Tasmania	290,523	289,557	313,084	323,924	344,703	393,458	336,034	303,682	299,662	322,754	321,648	7,964	313,684
Queensland... ..	1,060,770	1,035,823	1,252,125	1,511,818	1,246,784	1,302,471	1,184,906	1,142,559	1,131,442	1,205,677	1,207,437	43,170‡	1,164,267
Six Colonies	£ 6,193,313	6,332,706	7,106,831	7,512,021	7,155,907	7,424,524	6,936,037	6,386,954	6,222,634	6,886,062	6,938,975	249,508	6,689,467

* Including 3 per cent. on the cost of Custom-houses. † Year 1896, £996,812; mean of Ten Years ending in 1896 given in this column for Western Australia. ‡ Interest on cost of Buildings estimated.

[NOTE.—This Return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Post and Telegraph Revenue and Expenditure.

Laid on Table April 13th, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897 (Dr. Quick, March 23rd), showing—

- I. The Receipts of each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years from Post Offices and Telegraphs.
- II. The Average Annual Amount of such Receipts so collected in each Colony.
- III. The Average Annual Cost during the last ten years of Working and Administering the said Services.
- IV. The Net Annual Receipts or Losses of each Colony in these Services during the last ten years.
- V. The Amount of Money Expended in each of the said Colonies in the construction of Works, Buildings, &c., connected with such Services now maintained and fit for use.
- VI. The Amount of Interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money would bear in each Colony.
- VII. The Total Annual Present Cost of such Services in each Colony, including Interest on Works, &c.
- VIII. How such Total Present Annual Cost of such Services, including Interest on Works, &c., would be distributed under Federation if such Total Cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to population.

I. The receipts of each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years from Post Offices and Telegraphs (including Telephones and Money Orders).

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,046	.....
1887	524,298	413,535	194,995	23,488	45,598	189,250
1888	562,909	485,533	214,600	23,405	50,648	218,412
1889	597,988	552,877	208,118	24,458	54,159	225,391
1890	629,894	526,400	212,243	26,594	60,101	216,219
1891	648,553	499,327	210,227	31,336	72,334	218,801
1892	650,635	502,806	208,588	35,572	62,979	214,898
1893	643,849	546,404	221,103	41,142	57,884	209,932
1894	626,864	536,731	207,874	60,637	54,307	208,474
1895	316,888*	509,721	228,012	113,086	55,381	217,078
1896	676,668†	516,566	259,980	186,141	.....	238,115
Total	5,878,546	5,089,900	2,165,740	565,859	554,437	2,156,570

[NOTE.—The value of official postages, telegrams, &c., in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland is included in the above statement.]

II. The Average Annual Amount of such Receipts so collected in the Colony.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Average annual amount during last ten years	618,794‡	508,990	216,574	56,586	55,444	215,657	1,672,045

* For six months ended 30th June, 1895. † Financial year. ‡ Averages for nine and a half years.

III. The Average Annual Cost during the last ten years of Working and Administering the Post Offices and Telegraphs (including Telephones and Money Orders).

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Average annual cost during last ten years	£ 699,567	£ 596,694	£ 190,043	£ 75,029	£ 68,580	£ 314,628	£ 1,944,541

IV. The Net Annual Receipts or Losses of each Colony in Post Offices and Telegraphs (including Telephones and Money Orders) during the last ten years.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Net annual receipts	£	£	£ 26,531	£	£	£	£
Net annual losses	£ 80,773	£ 87,704	£	£ 18,443	£ 13,136	£ 98,971	£ 272,496

V. The Amount of Money Expended in each of the said Colonies in the Construction of Works, Buildings, &c., connected with such Services now maintained and fit for use.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Approximate cost of construction	£ 1,714,462	£ 1,285,000	£ 1,232,501	£ 800,000	£ 161,051	£ 1,500,000	£ 6,623,014

VI. The Amount of Interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money as in V would bear in each Colony.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Interest at 3 per cent. per annum	£ 51,434	£ 38,550	£ 36,975	£ 24,000	£ 4,832	£ 45,000	£ 200,791

VII. The Total Annual Present Cost of such Services in each Colony, including Interest in Works, &c.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Present cost (1896), with interest	£ 796,777	£ 541,212	£ 223,741	£ 293,012	£ 66,804	£ 341,491	£ 2,273,037

VIII. Distribution of Total Present Annual Cost of such Services, including Interest on Works, &c., according to Population.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Distribution of total in VII, according to population December 31, 1896 ..	£ 817,284	£ 739,973	£ 226,875	£ 86,894	£ 104,622	£ 297,389	£ 2,273,037

[NOTE.—This return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Public Debt of the various Colonies.

Laid on Table April 13th, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897. (MR. WALKER, MARCH 20TH), SHOWING:—

- (a) The Total Public Indebtedness of each of the Australasian Colonies, giving in tabulated form the Due Date and Amount of each Loan, with Rate of Interest it carries, also mentioning in each case the Date of latest Return to which the Statistics apply.
- (b) The State Debt per head in each of the Australasian Colonies.
- (c) The Annual Interest Charge per head on said State Debts, showing each Colony separately.

(a) Public Debts in Australasian Colonies, 1896—Due Date, Rate of Interest, and Amount of each Loan (exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue).

When Repayable.	New South Wales. (30th June, 1896.)		Victoria. (30th June, 1896.)		South Australia. (30th June, 1896.)		Western Australia. (30th June, 1896.)		Tasmania. (31st Dec., 1895.)		Queensland. (30th June, 1896.)		Total.	
	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.
Overdue	..	£ 7,250	..	£ .....	..	£ .....	..	£ .....	..	£ .....	..	£ .....	..	£ 7,250
1896	{ 5 4½	758,000 1,750,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	600	..	..	{ 5 4½ 4	758,000 1,750,000 600
1897	5	65,800	{ 5 4	31,900 *2,043,516\$	6	60,000	..	..	4	600	..	..	{ 6 5 4	60,000 97,700 2,044,116
1898	{ 6 5	2,500 177,200	..	..	{ 6 5 3d. per day.	60,000 80,000 250,000	4½	12,520	{ 6 4	52,800 7,350	..	..	{ 6 5 3d. per day. 4½	115,300 257,200 250,000 12,820
1899	5	197,700	4	1,500,000	{ 6 5	60,000 1,080,000	..	..	4	200	..	..	{ 6 5 4	60,000 1,277,700 1,500,200
1900	{ 5½ 5	4,500 857,100	..	..	{ 6 3d. per day.	60,000 250,000	..	..	{ 6 4	24,000 7,220	..	..	{ 5½ 5 3d. per day. 4	84,000 4,500 857,100 250,000
1901	{ 6 5	30,000 390,900	4	3,000,000	6	67,300	6	32,500	6	100,000	..	..	{ 6 5 4	7,220 229,800 390,900 3,000,000
1902	{ 6 5	59,700 399,300	..	..	6	65,000	5	34,000	{ 6 4	3,100 23,100	..	..	{ 6 5 4	127,800 433,300 28,100
1903	{ 4½ 4	3,700 1,000,000	..	..	6	65,000	5	31,500	4	55,680	..	..	{ 6 5 4½ 4	65,000 31,500 3,700 1,055,680
1904	5	58,000	{ 5 4	5,000,000 475,000	6 5	37,500 25,000	..	..	4	21,870	4	..	{ 6 5 4	37,500 5,083,000 478,870
1905	{ 6 4	2,300 901,500	..	..	6 5	47,500 25,000	5	17,600	{ 5 4	100 10,400	..	..	{ 6 5 4	49,800 42,700 911,900
1906	4	224,900	..	..	6	37,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 6 4	37,500 224,900
1907	..	..	4	4,000,000	{ 6 4	37,500 1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 6 4	37,500 5,000,000
1908	4	1,450,000	4	2,000,000	{ 6 4	11,000 1,940,100	..	..	4	300,000	..	..	{ 6 4	11,000 5,690,100
1909	4	1,799,500	..	..	{ 6 4	28,100 3,094,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 6 4	28,100 4,894,100
1910	4	2,863,700	..	..	6	60,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 6 4	60,300 2,863,700
1911	..	..	4	*2,107,000(15)	{ 6 5	18,300 50,000	4	*1,876,000 (20)	4	1,000,000	..	..	{ 6 5 4	18,300 50,000 4,983,000
1912	{ 4 3	60,000 2,541,750 180,000	4	{ 4,000,000 *746,795 (10)	6 5	35,000 50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 6 5 4	35,000 50,000 7,348,545
1913	..	..	..	..	6	47,000	..	..	{ 4 3½	545,950 700	4	1,466,500	{ 6 4 3½	180,000 47,000 2,012,450
1914	..	..	..	..	6	35,000	4	*965,753 (20)	4	800,000	..	..	{ 6 4	700 35,000
1915	..	..	..	..	{ 6 5	25,000 10,000	3½ 3	*750,000 (20) *750,000 (20)	..	..	4	11,728,800	{ 6 5 4 3½	25,000 10,000 11,728,800 750,000
1916	..	..	..	..	{ 6 5 4 4	20,000 26,000 1,917,300 *1,560,400 (19)	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 6 5 4	20,000 26,000 3,477,700
1917	..	..	..	..	{ 5 4	20,000 1,319,800 *2,182,400 (19)	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 6 5 4	20,000 26,000 3,502,200

(a) Public Debts in Australasian Colonies, 1896—continued.

When Repayable.	New South Wales (30th June, 1896)		Victoria (30th June, 1896)		South Australia (30th June, 1896)		Western Australia (30th June, 1896)		Tasmania (31st Dec., 1895)		Queensland (30th June, 1896)		Total	
	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding
1918	3½	£ 12,826,200	..	..	{ 6 5 4	{ 12,400 26,000 1,438,500	..	..	..	..	..	{ 6 5 4 3½ 3	{ 12,400 26,000 1,438,500 12,826,200
1919	..	..	4	4,000,000	5	26,000	..	..	..	..	..	{ 5 4 3½ 3	{ 26,000 4,000,000 26,000 7,300,000
1920	..	..	4	6,000,000	{ 5 3½	{ 26,000 311,200	..	..	4 3½	{ *1,300,000 (20) *3,456,500 (20)	..	{ 5 4 3½ 3	{ 26,000 7,300,000 3,787,700 5,000,000
1921	..	..	3½	*5,000,000 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3½ 3	{ 5,000,000 7,000,000
1922	..	..	3½	7,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3½ 3	{ 7,000,000 9,840,300
1924	{ 3½ 3	{ 16,500,000 20,000	4	1,631,300	{ 4 3½	{ 8,189,000 4,784,834	{ 3½ 3 3	{ 21,284,834 20,000 50,000
1925	3	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3 4 3	{ 50,000 67,600 839,500
1926	..	..	..	..	3	880,500	..	..	4	67,600	..	{ 4 3	{ 200,000 839,500
1929	..	..	..	..	4	200,000	..	..	..	..	..	{ 4 3½	{ 200,000 3,704,800
1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3½ 4	{ 3,704,800 9,686,300
1933	4	9,686,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 4 3	{ 9,686,300 4,000,000
1935	3	4,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3 3½	{ 4,000,000 332,900
1936	..	..	..	..	3½	332,900	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3½ 3	{ 332,900 2,719,800
1939	..	..	..	..	3½	2,719,800	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3 3½	{ 2,719,800 2,000,000
1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 3½ 5	{ 2,000,000 233,100
Annual Drawings	5	233,100	..	..	..	..	{ 4½ 4	{ 85,100 181,300	..	..	..	{ 5 4½ 4	{ 233,100 85,100 181,300
Indefinite	{ 5 4	{ 2,700 530,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 5 4	{ 2,700 530,189
Totals .. £	..	59,638,789	..	46,886,211	..	23,367,200	..	4,736,573	..	7,782,770	31,873,934	174,280,477

* Or at any time subsequently, at the option of the Government, after due notice, within the period of years shown in parenthesis, but when the period is indefinite the sign § appears.

(b and c).—Public Debt and Interest payable on 31st December, 1896.

Colony.	Debt.		Annual Interest Payable	
	Amount.	Average per head of Population.	Amount	Average per head of Population
New South Wales	£ 57,862,983	£ 44.59	£ 2,158,170*	£ 1.663
Victoria	46,900,509	39.92	1,840,789	1.567
South Australia	23,337,200	64.78	931,573	2.586
Western Australia	4,720,234	34.21	179,431	1.301
Tasmania	8,084,678	48.67	309,160*	1.861
Total Five Colonies	140,905,604	44.93	5,419,123	1.728
Queensland	31,873,934	67.50	1,222,509	2.589
Total Six Colonies	172,779,538	47.85	6,641,632	1.840

NOTE.—This return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Population of the various Colonies.

Laid on Table, 13 April, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to an Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897; March 23rd (Dr. Quick), showing—

I. The Populations of the various Australian Colonies, according to the latest statistics and estimates.

II. The Average Annual Population of each of the said Colonies during the last ten years.

I. The Populations of the various Australian Colonies, according to the latest statistics and estimates:—

Colony.	Date.	Population.
New South Wales	31st December, 1896	1,297,640
Victoria	"	1,174,888
South Australia	"	360,220
Western Australia	"	137,966
Tasmania	"	166,113
Queensland	"	472,179
The Six Colonies	"	3,609,006

II. The Average Annual Population of each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years:—

Year.	Mean Population.						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.*	Tasmania.	Queensland.*	The six Colonies.
1886	969,455	984,856	311,255	37,385	130,442	327,035	2,760,428
1887	1,004,835	1,016,752	311,051	41,036	133,802	354,777	2,862,253
1888	1,035,705	1,054,980	312,253	42,313	137,167	377,202	2,959,620
1889	1,066,450	1,090,347	313,752	42,918	140,262	397,061	3,050,790
1890	1,101,840	1,118,497	317,579	44,994	143,734	414,717	3,141,361
1891	1,143,580	1,145,472	322,456	49,788	148,955	416,553	3,226,804
1892	1,181,475	1,162,526	331,234	55,980	152,882	415,814	3,299,911
1893	1,210,510	1,170,690	341,788	61,869	153,784	426,798	3,365,439
1894	1,237,410	1,176,555	349,638	73,568	155,940	438,727	3,431,838
1895	1,264,660	1,180,427	354,904	91,654	159,145	452,853	3,503,643
1896	1,287,755	1,178,320	358,813	119,601	163,473	466,365	3,574,327
Average Annual Population during the 10 years 1887-96.	1,153,422	1,129,457	331,347	62,372	148,914	416,087	3,241,599

* In Queensland and Western Australia no adjustment in years prior to 1891 was made on account of over or under estimates revealed by census.

[Note.—This return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

Statistical Tables (Part I.) Prepared for the Australasian Federal Convention.

ADELAIDE, 1897.

By the Government Statisticians of the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

LAI'D ON THE TABLE BY MR. F. W. HOLDER, AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED, APRIL 23RD, 1897.

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TABLES.

(1.) Statistics at Date of Federation of Important Countries compared with Australia and Tasmania in 1895.

Particulars.	United States.*	Canada.	Switzerland.	Australia and Tasmania, 1895.
Date of federation	1787	1867	1848†	
About date of federation—				
Area in square miles	371,076	418,569	15,892	2,972,906
Population	3,637,881	3,485,761‡	2,392,740	3,539,644
	£	£	£	£
Imports§	4,800,000	15,304,100	} 30,000,000	{ 23,273,300
Exports§	4,200,000	11,993,300		
Revenue	830,000	2,851,650	642,600||	36,797,790
Expenditure	210,000	2,809,600	619,000||	23,746,039¶
				24,009,456¶
Number of States—	States.	Provinces.	Cantons.	Colonies.
Original	13	4	} 22	6
Present	45	8		

* These figures relate generally to 1790. The population of the whole territory now forming the United States was then 3,929,214. † This is the date of the "Federal Constitution" (subsequently revised in 1874). There were, however, several earlier leagues or confederations, the earliest, between three States, dating back to 1308. ‡ Figures for 1871. § Exclusive of trade between the various States. || Figures for 1855. ¶ Aggregate of all the Colonies.

(2.) Areas and Estimated Populations of Australian Colonies and Tasmania, 1893 to 1896.

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population on 31st December—				Persons to the Square Mile, 1896.
		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
New South Wales	310,700	1,223,370	1,251,450	1,277,870	1,297,640	4.2
Victoria.....	87,884	1,174,006	1,179,103	1,181,751	1,174,888	13.4
South Australia, Proper.....	380,070	341,978	347,720	352,653	355,286	.9
" Northern Territory	523,620	4,896	4,682	4,752	4,934	.01
Western Australia	975,920	65,064	82,072	101,235	137,966	.14
Tasmania	26,215	154,424	157,456	160,833	166,113	6.3
Total, Five Colonies	2,304,409	2,933,738	3,012,483	3,079,094	3,136,827	1.3
Queensland	668,497	432,299	445,155	460,550	472,179	.7
Total, Six Colonies.....	2,972,906	3,396,037	3,467,338	3,539,644	3,609,006	1.2

(3.) Customs and Excise.—Revenue Collected in Years 1893, 1894, and 1895.

Colony.	Gross Revenue Collected.				Drawbacks and other Refunds.	Net Revenue.
	Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	Miscellaneous.*	Total.		
YEAR 1893.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	2,114,943	265,504	15,767	2,396,214	52,173	2,344,041†
Victoria.....	1,663,800	302,222	21,130	1,987,152	121,875	1,865,277
South Australia, Proper	571,761	5,796	3,817	581,374	63,730	517,644
" Northern Territory.....	32,179	.....	75	32,254	.....	32,254
Western Australia	255,270	.....	3,997	259,267	7,058‡	251,609
Tasmania	288,419	18,226	3,079	309,724	2,964	306,760
Total, Five Colonies	4,926,372	591,748	47,865	5,565,985	248,400	5,317,585
Queensland	1,070,269	35,888	7,780	1,113,937	32,108‡	1,081,829
Total, Six Colonies.....	5,996,641	627,636	55,645	6,679,922	280,508	6,399,414
YEAR 1894.						
New South Wales	2,060,930	258,085	17,859	2,336,874	53,957	2,282,917
Victoria.....	1,810,262	299,587	22,436	2,132,285	129,771	2,002,514
South Australia, Proper	567,519	14,571	4,336	586,426	72,808	513,618
" Northern Territory.....	30,586	.....	75	30,661	.....	30,661
Western Australia	410,942	.....	4,366	415,308	12,328‡	402,980
Tasmania	285,956	17,716	2,315	305,987	4,010	301,977
Total, Five Colonies	5,166,195	589,959	51,387	5,807,541	272,874	5,534,667
Queensland	1,113,160	39,201	7,161	1,159,522	33,395*	1,126,127
Total, Six Colonies.....	6,279,355	629,160	58,548	6,967,063	306,269	6,660,794
YEAR 1895.						
New South Wales	2,047,507	267,652	18,310	2,333,469	74,563	2,258,906
Victoria.....	1,779,860	304,084	25,871	2,109,815	141,593	1,968,222
South Australia, Proper	561,267	34,908	4,418	600,593	76,179	524,414
" Northern Territory.....	31,107	.....	60	31,167	.....	31,167
Western Australia	615,030	.....	6,775	621,805	18,451‡	603,354
Tasmania	307,223	18,390	2,002	327,615	2,858	324,757
Total, Five Colonies	5,341,994	625,034	57,436	6,024,464	313,644	5,710,820
Queensland	1,243,526	57,536	7,129	1,308,191	37,306‡	1,270,885
Total, Six Colonies.....	6,585,520	682,570	64,565	7,332,655	351,950	6,981,705

* Excluding wharfage, tonnage, and pilotage rates, and harbour and light dues, pearl shell licenses, and royalty on guano. † The drastic changes recently effected in the tariff of New South Wales will considerably modify these figures in future years. ‡ Estimated.

(4.) Customs and Excise.—Revenue Collected. Annual mean of three years, 1893, 1894, and 1895.

Colony.	Gross Revenue Collected.				Drawbacks and other Refunds.	Revenue Less Refunds.		Percentage Customs Duties of Total Imports.
	Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
New South Wales	2,074,460	263,747	17,312	2,355,519	60,231	2,295,288	1 17 1	12.5
Victoria	1,751,307	301,904	23,146	2,076,417	131,079	1,945,338	1 13 1	13.7
South Australia, Proper	566,849	18,425	4,190	589,464	70,906	518,558	} 1 11 7	8.9
Northern Territory	31,291	.....	70	31,361	.....	31,361		
Western Australia*	615,030	.....	6,775	621,805	18,451†	603,354	6 11 8	16.3
Tasmania	293,866	18,111	2,465	314,442	3,277	311,165	1 19 10	28.1
Total, Five Colonies	5,332,803	602,247	53,958	5,989,008	283,944	5,705,064	1 17 11	13.0
Queensland	1,142,318	44,208	7,357	1,193,883	34,270†	1,159,613	2 12 9	24.4
Total, Six Colonies	6,475,121	646,455	61,315	7,182,891	318,214	6,864,677	1 19 10	14.2

* owing to the exceptional progress of Western Australia, the figures for 1895 only are given for this Colony. † Estimated.

(5.) Customs and Excise.—Net Revenue. Annual mean of three years, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Colony.	Customs and Excise Revenue.		Cost of Collection.			Net Revenue.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Per £100 Collected.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	2,295,288	1 17 1	75,796	1 3	3 6 1	2,219,492	1 15 10
Victoria	1,945,338	1 13 1	73,673	1 3	3 15 9	1,871,665	1 11 10
South Australia, Proper	518,558	} 1 11 7	{ 21,155	} 1 5	4 7 10	{ 497,403	} 1 10 2
Northern Territory	31,361							3,000
Western Australia*	603,354	6 11 8	13,356	2 11	2 4 3	589,998	6 8 9
Tasmania	311,165	1 19 10	7,147	0 11	2 6 0	304,018	1 18 11
Total, Five Colonies	5,705,064	1 17 11	194,127	1 3	3 8 1	5,510,937	1 16 8
Queensland	1,159,613	2 12 9	40,920	1 10	3 10 7	1,118,693	2 10 11
Total, Six Colonies	6,864,677	1 19 10	235,047	1 5	3 8 6	6,629,630	1 18 5

* One year only (1895). In 1896 the revenue from Customs in Western Australia was £666,910, or £8 1s. 10d. per head; the cost of collection, £29,077, or £3 os. 2d. per £100 collected; whilst the net revenue was £937,833, or £7 16s. 10d. per head.

(6.) Posts and Telegraphs. Annual mean of three years, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Colony.	Gross Amount.		Net Amount.		Gain or Loss in Working per Head of Population.	
	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales... ..	573,071	781,314	.....	208,243	.....	0 3 4
Victoria	523,774	576,404	.....	52,630	.....	0 0 11
South Australia	208,773	193,217	15,556	.....	0 0 11	.....
Western Australia*	99,500	108,578	.....	9,078	.....	0 2 0
Tasmania	56,640	69,768	.....	13,128	.....	0 1 8
Total, Five Colonies	1,461,758	1,729,281	.....	267,523	.....	0 1 9
Queensland	195,376	298,328	.....	102,952	.....	0 4 8
Total, Six Colonies	1,657,134	2,027,609	.....	370,475	.....	0 2 2

* Owing to the exceptional progress of Western Australia, the figures for 1895 only are given for this colony. In 1896 the Revenue from Posts and Telegraphs in that Colony was about £173,000, and the expenditure £269,012.

NOTE.—From this table the receipts from Public Departments for postage, telegrams, and telephones O.H.M.S. have been eliminated.

(7.) Defences.—Ordinary Expenditure. Annual mean of three years, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	s. d.
New South Wales	226,909	3 8
Victoria	182,645	3 1
South Australia	38,182	2 2
Western Australia	11,671	3 0
Tasmania	11,452	1 6
Total, Five Colonies.....	470,859	3 2
Queensland	84,011	3 10
Total, Six Colonies	554,870	3 3

(8.) Public Debt and Interest Payable on December 31st, 1896 (Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue).

Colony.	Debt.			Annual Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Average per Head of Population.	Average Currency from January 1st, 1897.	Amount.	Average per Head of Population.	Average Rate (Nominal).
	£	£	Years.	£	£	
New South Wales	57,862,983	44'59	22½	2,158,170*	1'663	3'730
Victoria	46,900,509	39'92	17	1,840,789	1'567	3'925
South Australia	23,337,200	64'78	20	931,573	2'586	3'992
Western Australia	4,720,234	34'21	21½	179,431	1'301	3'801
Tasmania	8,084,678	48'67	18	309,160*	1'861	3'823
Total Five Colonies	140,905,604	44'93	21	5,419,123	1'728	3'846
Queensland	31,873,934	67'50	26	1,222,509	2'589	3'835
Total Six Colonies	172,779,538	47'85	21	6,641,632	1'840	3'844

* Subject to revision.

(9.) Public Debt.

Colonies.	Actual Debt, December 31st, 1896.†		Distribution on Basis of Ratio per Head of the Colonies Combined.		Over Combined Ratio.		Under Combined Ratio.	
	Amount.*	Per Head.	Amount.*	Per Head.	Amount.*	Per Head.	Amount.*	Per Head.
FIVE COLONIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales.....	57,863	44'59	58,290	44'92	.....	.....	427	33
Victoria	46,901	39'92	52,776	44'92	.....	.....	5,875	5'00
South Australia†	23,337	64'78	16,180	44'92	7,157	19'87	.....	.....
Western Australia.....	4,720	34'21	6,198	44'92	.....	.....	1,478	10'71
Tasmania	8,085	48'67	7,462	44'92	623	3'75	.....	.....
	140,906	44'92	140,906	44'92	7,780	4'96	7,780	4'96
SIX COLONIES.								
New South Wales.....	57,863	44'59	62,124	47'87	.....	.....	4,261	3'28
Victoria	46,901	39'92	56,248	47'87	.....	.....	9,347	7'95
South Australia†	23,337	64'78	17,245	47'87	6,092	16'91	.....	.....
Western Australia.....	4,720	34'21	6,605	47'87	.....	.....	1,885	13'66
Tasmania	8,085	48'67	7,953	47'87	132	80	.....	.....
Queensland.....	31,874	67'50	22,605	47'87	9,269	19'63	.....	.....
	172,780	47'87	172,780	47'87	15,493	5'96	15,493	5'96

* £000's omitted.

† Exclusive of temporary Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue.

Including Northern Territory.

(10.) Summary of Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8, relating to Customs and Excise, Posts and Telegraphs, Defences, and Interest.

Colony.	Amount.							Per Head of Population.						
	Net Revenue	Net Expenditure.				Excess of—		Net Revenue	Net Expenditure.				Net Revenue from Customs and Excise compared with Net Expenditure	
		Customs and Excise.	Posts and Telegraphs	Defences	Interest Payable on Public Debt	Total	Expenditure		Revenue.	Customs and Excise	Posts and Telegraphs	Defences.	Interest on Public Debt	Total	Under	Over.
New South Wales	£ 2,219,492	£ 208,243	£ 226,909	£ 2,153,170	£ 2,593,322	£ 373,830	£ 1 15 10	£ 0 3 4	£ 0 3 8	£ 1 13 4	£ 2 0 4	£ 0 4 6	£ 0 3 6	
Victoria	1,871,665	52,630	182,645	1,840,789	2,076,064	204,399	1 11 10	0 0 11	0 3 1	1 11 4	1 15 4	0 3 6		
South Australia, Proper	497,403	15,556*	38,182	931,573	954,199	428,435	1 10 2	0 0 11 ²	0 2 2	2 11 9	2 13 0	1 2 10	1 2 10	
South Australia, Nor Ter	28,361													
Western Australia	589,998	9,078	11,671	179,431	200,180	389,818	6 8 9	0 2 0	0 3 0	1 2 7	1 7 7	5 1 2		
Tasmania	304,018	13,128	11,452	309,160	333,740	29,722	1 18 11	0 1 8	0 1 6	1 17 3	2 0 7	0 1 8		
Total Five Colonies	5,510,937	267,523	470,859	5,419,123	6,157,505	646,568	1 16 8	0 1 9	0 3 2	1 14 7	1 19 6	0 2 10		
Queensland	1,118,693	102,952	84,011	1,222,509	1,409,472	290,779	2 10 11	0 4 8	0 3 10	2 11 11	3 0 5	0 9 6		
Total Six Colonies	6,629,630	370,475	554,870	6,641,632	7,566,977	937,347	1 18 5	0 2 2	0 3 3	1 16 10	2 2 3	0 3 10		

Net gain.

(11.) Public Debt of Australia and Tasmania, 31st December, 1895.—Purposes for which Loans were Raised (exclusive of Treasury Bonds in Aid of Revenue).

Proceeds Contracted for or Devoted to—	New South Wales	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Queensland.	Total, Six Colonies.
Railways and Tramways	£ 40,670,558	£ 36,924,285	£ 12,873,682	£ 2,176,198	£ 3,896,585	£ 18,458,536	£ 114,999,844
Electric Telegraphs	844,054	.....	879,098	253,751	117,649	847,957	2,942,509
Harbours, Rivers, Lights, and Docks	3,492,327	626,018	1,174,768	417,378	*.....	2,012,754	7,723,245
Defence Works	1,228,700	100,000	250,645	.....	128,389	217,367	1,925,101
Immigration	199,528	.....	.....	10,771	235,713	2,787,085	3,233,997
Water Supply and Sewerage	7,007,427	7,197,707	3,821,138	3,000	.....	1,139,153	19,168,425
Other Public Works†	3,632,925	1,980,507	2,123,843	250,264	3,323,322	2,545,188	13,856,049
Other Services	.....	.....	1,432,851	217,179	81,112	375,869	2,107,011
Unapportioned	.....	.....	.....	661,571	.....	3,489,125	4,150,696
Total	£ 57,075,519	£ 46,828,517	£ 22,556,025	£ 3,990,112	£ 7,782,770	£ 31,873,934	£ 170,106,877
Percentages.							
Railways and Tramways	71'26	78'85	57'07	54'54	50'07	57'91	67'6
Electric Telegraphs	1'48	.....	3'90	6'36	1'51	2'66	1'7
Harbours, Rivers, Lights, and Docks	6'12	1'34	5'21	10'46	*.....	6'31	4'6
Defence Works	2'15	'21	1'11	.....	1'65	'68	1'1
Immigration	'35	.....	.....	'27	3'03	8'75	1'9
Water Supply and Sewerage	12'28	15'37	16'94	'08	.....	3'57	11'3
Other Public Works	6'36	4'23	9'42	6'27	42'70	7'99	8'1
Other Services	.....	.....	6'35	5'44	1'04	1'18	1'2
Unapportioned	.....	.....	.....	16'58	.....	10'95	2'5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Included under other public works. † Including roads and bridges.

(12.) Interest on Debt (exclusive of Treasury Bonds in Aid of Revenue).

Colony	Annual Interest on 31st December, 1895		Distribution on Basis of Ratio per Head of the Colonies Combined		Over Combined Ratio		Under Combined Ratio	
	*Amount	†Per Head	*Amount	†Per Head	*Amount	†Per Head.	*Amount.	†Per Head
FIVE COLONIES								
New South Wales	£ 2,169	£ s. d. 1 13 11	£ 2,229	£ s. d. 1 14 11	.....	.....	£ 60	£ s. d. 0 1 0
Victoria	1,838	1 11 1	2,062	1 14 11	.....	.....	224	0 3 10
South Australia†	909	2 10 11	623	1 14 11	286	0 16 0	.....	.....
Western Australia	158	1 11 3	177	1 14 11	.....	.....	19	0 3 8
Tasmania	298	1 17 1	281	1 14 11	17	0 2 2	.....	.....
Total, Five Colonies	£ 5,372	1 14 11	£ 5,372	1 14 11	303	.....	303	.....
SIX COLONIES.								
New South Wales	2,169	1 13 11	2,381	1 17 3	.....	.....	212	0 3 4
Victoria	1,838	1 11 1	2,202	1 17 3	.....	.....	364	0 6 2
South Australia†	909	2 10 11	666	1 17 3	243	0 13 8	.....	.....
Western Australia	158	1 11 3	188	1 17 3	.....	.....	30	0 6 0
Tasmania	298	1 17 1	300	1 17 3	.....	.....	2	0 0 2
Queensland	1,223	2 13 1	858	1 17 3	365	0 15 10	.....	.....
Total, Six Colonies	£ 6,595	1 17 3	£ 6,595	1 17 3	608	.....	608	.....

* £000's omitted

† Estimated population, 31st December, 1895

‡ Includes Northern Territory

(13.) Government Railways.

Colony.	Miles Open.		Capital Cost of Lines Open on 30th June, 1896.*			Average of Three Years—1893-4 to 1895-6. †				Rate of Interest on General Loans (Nominal).
	On 30th June, 1896.*	Per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Contributed from General Revenue (Approximate).	Total.	Average per Mile Open.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.		
								Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.	
New South Wales ...	2,531	1'96	£ 2,150,000	£ 36,852,194	£ 14,560	£ 2,837,387	£ 1,620,440	£ 1,216,947	3'37	3'80
Victoria	3,106	2'64	£ 3,147,940	£ 38,102,856	£ 12,267	£ 2,569,714	£ 1,575,096	£ 994,618	2'63	3'93
South Australia	1,868	5'21	£ 476,222	£ 13,736,559	£ 7,354	£ 997,522	£ 586,585	£ 410,937	3'03	4'03
Western Australia ...	588	4'92	£ 62,048	£ 2,316,824	£ 3,940	£ 529,616	£ 263,705	£ 265,911	12'06 ‡	3'96
Tasmania	420	2'64	.....	£ 3,521,956	£ 8,385	£ 147,065	£ 121,600	£ 25,365	73	3'82
Total, Five Colonies	8,513	2'74	£ 5,836,210	£ 94,530,389	£ 11,104	£ 7,081,304	£ 4,167,426	£ 2,913,778	3'16	3'89
Queensland	2,380	5'10	.....	£ 16,759,406	£ 7,042	£ 1,029,958	£ 617,158	£ 412,800	2'49	3'84
Total, Six Colonies	10,893	3'05	£ 5,836,210	£ 111,289,795	£ 10,217	£ 8,111,262	£ 4,784,584	£ 3,326,578	3'06	3'88

* On 31st December, 1895, in the case of Tasmania. † Except in the case of Western Australia and Tasmania, the figures for the former relating to the last year (1895-6), and those for Tasmania, to the mean of the two years, 1894 and 1895. ‡ The average percentage of net receipts to capital cost in last three years was 7'39.

(14.) Estimates of Customs Duty Paid on the Products of each Colony on Importation into other Colonies.

On Home Products of—	Amount Levied in other Colonies according to—					
	Convention Figures, 1891.	Bruford (Victorian Customs Officer).	Coghlan.	Victorian Customs Department.	Coghlan.	Victorian Customs Department.
	Year 1889.		Year 1894.		Year 1895.	
New South Wales	£ 157,190	£	£ 113,421	£ 148,826	£ 234,942	£ 135,550
Victoria	£ 59,363	£	£ 234,152	£ 204,685	£ 198,695	£ 257,913
South Australia	£ 33,407	£	£ 106,797	£ 111,408	£ 109,435	£ 154,337
Western Australia	£ 3,983	£	£ 41	£ 380	*	£ 930
Tasmania	£ 37,472	£	£ 62,092	£ 29,490	£ 62,482	£ 45,181
Queensland	£ 97,735	£	£ 294,500	£ 295,632	£ 344,084	£ 316,071
Total, Six Colonies †	£ (371,092)	£ 391,044	£ (733,490)	£ 790,421	£ (849,717)	£ 909,982
New Zealand	£ 140,260	£	£ 46,682	£	£ 54,229	£
Total, Seven Colonies	£ 529,410	£	£ 857,685	£	£ 1,003,867	£

For Notes see next table.

(15.) Loss of Revenue by each Colony had Australian Products been admitted free of duty.

Colony.	According to—					
	Convention Figures, 1891.	Bruford (Victorian Customs Officer).	Coghlan.	Victorian Customs Department.	Coghlan.	Victorian Customs Department.
	Year 1889.		Year 1894.		Year 1895.	
New South Wales	£ 112,509	£ 89,302	£ 407,021	£ 318,985	£ 148,816	£ 341,892
Victoria	£ 230,647	£ 150,313	£ 145,231	£ 186,783	£ 425,122	£ 220,334
South Australia	£ 33,819	£ 40,456	£ 15,473	£ 49,693	£ 49,501	£ 52,061
Western Australia	£ 19,004	£ 18,987	£ 99,142	£ 101,454	£ 151,649	£ 153,444
Tasmania	£ 13,060	£ 18,101	£ 40,072	£ 46,569	£ 39,420	£ 32,716
Queensland	£ 102,313	£ 73,885	£ 73,233	£ 86,937	£ 89,438	£ 109,535
Total six Colonies †	£ (371,092)	£ 391,044	£ (733,490)	£ 790,421	£ (849,717)	£ 909,982
New Zealand	£ 18,058	£	£ 77,513	£	£ 99,921	£
Total Seven Colonies	£ 529,410	£	£ 857,685	£	£ 1,003,867 ‡	£

* Not ascertainable. † The figures in brackets in this line were not in the original estimates, and do not agree with the total of the foregoing figures, owing to the collections in New Zealand and on New Zealand products being excluded. ‡ Exclusive of duty on exported products of Western Australia.

Expenditure of Commonwealth.

Laid on the Table by Mr F. W. Holder, and ordered to be printed, April 23rd, 1897

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

I.—Probable New Federal Expenditure.

Heads of Service	New Federal Expenditure	
LEGISLATURE—	£	£
President and Speaker	4,000	
Thirty six Senators at £400	14,400	
Seventy six Representatives at £400	30,400	
Election expenses (amalgamated)	22,500	
Parliamentary printing (including "Hansard")	14,500	
Library	2,400	
Parliamentary staff (including Reporting staff)	22,000	
		109,700
GOVERNOR GENERAL—		
Governor General	10,000	
Establishment	5,000	
		15,000
EXECUTIVE—		
Seven Ministers	12,000	
Executive Office	2,000	
		14,000
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—		
Home Office—Establishment	10,475	
Agent-General	7,895	
		18,370
TREASURY—		
Establishment	11,000	
Contingencies	1,500	
		12,500
JUSTICE—		
Federal High Court	19,000	
Prothonotary's Office	4,715	
		23,715
Public buildings to be constructed (interest and maintenance)		52,540
Total		245,825
Margin		54,175
		300,000

II.—Probable Expenditure for Services taken over

Heads of Service	Expenditure for Services taken over	
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—	£	£
Home Office—Census and Statistics .. . . .	.....	15,000
MINT .. . . .	...	45,000
DEFENCE .. . . .	.....	750,000
JUSTICE—		
Bankruptcy	12,250	
Patents	2,700	
		14,950
Federal High Court .. . . .	.. . . .
Prothonotary's Office	.. . . .
POST AND TELEGRAPH (including possible loss on a uniform service of £109,000) . . . . .	...	1,727,000
CUSTOMS .. . . .	.....	209,100
NAVIGATION AND QUARANTINE .. . . .	.. . . .	81,050
Total		*2,842,100
LESS REVENUE EXPECTED—		
Post and Telegraphs	1,626,800	
Mints	39,000	
Appeals, patents, and bankruptcy	24,600	
Light charges	65,000	
		1,755,400
Margin		1,086,700
		163,300
		£1,250,000

This total includes interest on buildings, &c, taken over

[Four Maps.]

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERAL CONVENTION

1897.

Papers on Federation, circulated on consideration of Draft Federal
Constitution, 1897, by Legislature of Victoria.

Printed under No. 17 Report from Printing Committee, 26 August, 1897.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

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DRAFT OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTION 1897.

This Draft shows in what respects the Federal Constitution framed and approved by the Australasian Federal Convention at Adelaide, in March and April, 1897, differs from the Commonwealth Bill as adopted by the National Australasian Convention in Sydney in April, 1891.

Heavy type indicates matter not in the Bill of 1891.

Erased type indicates provisions in the Bill of 1891 omitted from the Bill of 1897.

Ordinary type indicates matter in both Bills.

E. CARLILE.

Crown Law Offices,
Melbourne, 22nd May, 1897.

DRAFT OF A BILL

To Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS the ~~Australasian Colonies~~ **people** of (*here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution*) have ~~by~~ (*here describe the mode by which the assent of the Colonies has been expressed*) agreed to unite in one **indissoluble** Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established: And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies and Possessions of Her Majesty: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.*

Short title.

2. **This Act shall bind the Crown and its** ~~The provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen~~ **shall** extend also to the **Her** Heirs and Successors of ~~Her Majesty~~ in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Act to bind Crown.
Application of provisions shall extend to the Queen's Successors.

Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than six months after the passing of this Act, the ~~Colonies~~ **people** of (*here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution*) (~~which said Colonies and Province are hereinafter severally included in the expression "the said Colonies"~~) shall be united in one **a** Federal Commonwealth under the Constitution hereby established, and under the name of "The Commonwealth of Australia;" and on and after that day the said Colonies **Commonwealth** shall be united in one ~~Federal Commonwealth~~ **established** under that name.

Power to proclaim Commonwealth of Australia.

Commencement of Act.

4. Unless ~~where~~ it is otherwise expressed or implied, this Act shall commence and have effect on and from the day so appointed in the Queen's Proclamation; and the name "The Commonwealth of Australia" or "The Commonwealth" shall be taken to mean the Commonwealth of Australia as constituted under this Act.

"States."

5. The term "The States" shall be taken to mean such of the ~~existing~~ Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, and the Province of South Australia as for the time being form part of the Commonwealth, and such Colonies or ~~other~~ States as may hereafter be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth ~~under the Constitution thereof~~, and each of such Colonies ~~so forming~~ parts of the Commonwealth shall be hereafter designated a "State."

Repeal of 48 & 49 Vict., chap. 60.

6. *The Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885* is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the date of the establishment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

But any such law may be repealed as to any State by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, and may be repealed as to any Colony, not being a State, by the Parliament thereof.

Operation of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

7. The Constitution established by this Act, and all Laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Constitution, and all Treaties made by the Commonwealth, shall, according to their tenor, be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding: and the Laws and Treaties of the Commonwealth shall be in force on board of all British ships whose last port of clearance or whose port of destination is in the Commonwealth.

Constitution.

8. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—

THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution is divided into Chapters and Parts as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT:

PART I.—General;

PART II.—The Senate;

PART III.—The House of Representatives;

PART IV.—Provisions relating to both Houses;

PART V.—Powers of the Parliament:

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT:

CHAPTER III.—THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE:

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE:

CHAPTER V.—THE STATES:

CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES:

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS:

CHAPTER VIII.—AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Division of Constitution.

CHAPTER I.

THE PARLIAMENT.

PART I.—GENERAL.

Legislative powers

1. The Legislative powers of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of Her Majesty the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament" or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

2. The Queen may, from time to time, appoint a Governor-General, who shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and who shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, and subject to the provisions of this Constitution, such powers and functions as of the Queen as Her Majesty may think fit to assign to him.

Governor-General.

3. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, The Annual Salary of the Governor-General shall be fixed by the Parliament from time to time, but shall not be less than Ten thousand pounds, and shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth. The Salary of a Governor-General shall not be diminished altered during his continuance in office.

Salary of Governor-General.

4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being or such person as the Queen may appoint to be either the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth, by whatever title he is designated; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

Application of provisions relating to Governor-General

5. Every Member of the Senate, and every Member of the House of Representatives, shall before taking his seat therein make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, an Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Constitution.

Oath of Allegiance Schedule.

6. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the first and every other Session of the Parliament, as he may think fit, giving sufficient notice thereof, and may also from time to time, by proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the said Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

Governor-General to fix times and places for holding Session of Parliament.

Power of dissolution of House of Representatives.

The Parliament shall be called together not later than six months after the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth.

First Session of Parliament.

7. There shall be a Session of the Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first sitting in the next Session.

Yearly Session of Parliament.

8. The privileges, immunities, and powers, to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by of the Senate and by of the House of Representatives respectively, and of by the Members, thereof and the Committees of each House shall be such as are from time to time declared by the Parliament, and until declared shall be those of held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and by the of its Members and Committees, thereof at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Privileges &c. of Houses.

PART II.—THE SENATE.

9. The Senate shall be composed of eight members six Senators for each State, directly chosen by the Houses of the Parliament of the several States during a Session thereof, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Senate.

The Senators shall be directly chosen by the people of the State as one electorate.

The Senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the Senators chosen in by each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

The Parliament shall have power from time to time to increase or diminish the number of Senators for each State, but so that the equal representation of the several States shall be maintained and that no State shall have less than six Senators.

The qualification of electors of Senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution or by the Parliament as the qualification for electors of Members of the House of Representatives, but in the choosing of Senators each elector shall vote only once, and if any elector votes more than once he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Mode of election of Senators.

10. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing a uniform manner of choosing the Senators. Subject to such laws, if any, the Parliament of each State may determine the time, place, and manner of choosing the Senators for that State by the Houses of Parliament thereof.

Continuance of existing election laws until The Parliament otherwise provides.

Until such determination, and unless The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the laws in force in the several States for the time being relating to the following matters, namely: The manner of conducting elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, the proceedings at such elections, Returning Officers, the periods during which elections may be continued, and offences against the laws regulating such elections shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the several States of Senators.

Failure of a State to choose Senators not to prevent business.

11. The failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate shall not affect the power of the Senate to proceed to the despatch of business.

Issue of writs.

12. For the purpose of holding elections of members to represent any State in the Senate the Governor of the State may cause writs to be issued by such persons in such form and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit.

Retirement of Senators.

13. ~~12.~~ As soon as practicable after the Senate is first assembled first meets the Senators chosen for each State shall be divided by lot into two classes. The places of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the third year, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of the sixth year, from the commencement of their term of service as herein declared, so that one-half may be chosen and afterwards there shall be an election every third year accordingly.

For the purposes of this section the term of service of a Senator shall begin on and be reckoned from the first day of January next succeeding the day of his election, except in the case of the first election, when it shall be reckoned from the first day of January preceding the day of his election. The election of Senators to fill the places of Senators retiring by rotation shall be made in the year preceding the day on which the retiring Senators they are to retire.

13. If the place of a Senator becomes vacant during the recess of the Parliament of the State which he represented the Governor of the State, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a Senator to fill such vacancy until the next Session of the Parliament of the State, when the Houses of Parliament shall choose a Senator to fill the vacancy.

How vacancies filled.

14. If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service the Houses of Parliament of the State he represented shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to fill the vacancy until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. And if the Houses of Parliament of the State are in recess at the time when the vacancy occurs the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to fill the vacancy until the beginning of the next Session of the Parliament of the State or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens. At the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or

at the next election of senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.

14. If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of the term of service for which he was chosen, the Senator chosen to fill his place shall hold the same only during the unexpired portion of the term for which the previous Senator was chosen.

15. The qualifications of a Senator shall be those of a Member of the House of Representatives as follows:—

Qualifications of Senator.

(1) He must be of the full age of thirty years, and must, when chosen, be an elector entitled to vote in some State at the election of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, and must have been for five years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen:

(2) He must be either a natural born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalized by or under a Law of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Parliament of one of the said Colonies, or of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or of a State, at least five years before he is chosen.

16. The Senate shall, at its first meeting and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a Senator Member to be the President of the Senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a Senator Member to be the President; and the President shall preside at all meetings of the Senate; and the choice of the President shall be made known to the Governor-General by a deputation of the Senate.

Election of President of the Senate.

The President may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate. He may resign his office; and upon his ceasing to be a Senator Member his office shall be vacant.

17. In case of the absence of the President, the Senate may choose a Member some other Senator to perform the duties of the President during in his absence.

Absence of President provided for.

18. A Senator may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, or to the Governor-General if there is no President, or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth to the Governor-General, resign his place in the Senate, and which thereupon the same shall become vacant.

Resignation of place in Senate.

19. The place of a Senator shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any one whole Session of the Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate entered on its Journals, fails to give his attendance in the Senate.

Disqualification of Senator by absence

20. Upon the happening of a vacancy in the Senate the President, or if there is no President, or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General shall forthwith notify the same to the Governor of the State which the Senator whose place is vacated represented in the representation of which the vacancy has happened.

Vacancy in Senate to be notified to Governor of State.

21. If Until the Parliament otherwise provides, any question arises respecting the qualification of a Senator or a vacancy in the Senate, the same shall be determined by the Senate.

Questions as to qualifications and vacancies in States Assembly.

22. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of Senators, as provided by this Constitution, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

Quorum of Senate.

Voting in Senate.

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a majority of votes, and the President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote ; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the negative.

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Constitution of House of Representatives.

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members directly chosen every three years by the people of the several States, according to their respective numbers ; as nearly as practicable there shall be two members of the House of Representatives for every one member of the Senate and until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, each State shall have one Representative for every thirty thousand of its people.

Until the Parliament otherwise provides for the method of determining the number of members for each quota, there shall be one member for each quota of the people of the State, and the quota shall, whenever necessary, be ascertained by dividing the population of the Commonwealth as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth by twice the number of the members of the Senate, and the number of members to which each State is entitled shall be determined by dividing the population of the State as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth by the quota.

But each provided that in the case of any of the existing Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, and the Province of South Australia, until the number of the people is such as to entitle the State to four Representatives it shall have four Representatives shall be entitled to five Representatives at the least.

26. When in any State the people of any race are not entitled by law to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, the Representation of that State in the House of Representatives shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of people of that race in the State bears to the whole number of the people of the State.

25. In ascertaining the number of the people of any State, so as to determine the number of members to which the State is entitled, there shall be deducted from the whole number of the people of the State the number of the people of any race not entitled to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State.

Mode of calculating number of Members.

26. 27. When upon the apportionment of Representatives it is found that after dividing the number of the people of a State by the quota number in respect of which a State is entitled to one Representative there remains a surplus greater than one-half of such number quota, the State shall have one additional more Representative.

Representatives in first Parliament.

27. 28. Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-four the number of members to be chosen by each State at the first election shall be as follows : (To be determined according to latest statistical returns at the date of the passing of the Act and in relation to the quota referred to in previous sections).

29. A fresh apportionment of Representatives to the States shall be made after each Census of the people of the Commonwealth, which shall be taken at intervals not longer than ten years. But a fresh apportionment shall not take effect until the then next General Election.

Increase of number of House of Representatives.

28. 30. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution the number of Members of the House of Representatives may be from time to time increased or diminished by the Parliament of the Commonwealth,

but so that the proportionate representation of the several States, according to the numbers of their people, and the minimum number of Members, prescribed by this Constitution, for any State shall be preserved.

29. 31. **Until the Parliament otherwise provides** the electoral divisions of the several States for the purpose of returning members of the House of Representatives **and the number of members to be chosen for each electoral division** shall be determined from time to time by the Parliaments of the several States. **Until division each State shall be one electorate.** Electoral divisions.

30. 25. **Until the Parliament otherwise provides** the qualification of electors of Members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification ~~for~~ of electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State. **But in the choosing of such members each elector shall vote only once, and if any elector votes more than once he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and no elector who has at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or who afterwards acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, shall whilst the qualification continues be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from exercising such right at elections for the House of Representatives.** Qualification of electors.

31. 32. **Until the Parliament otherwise provides** the qualifications of a Member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows :— Qualifications of Member of House of Representatives.

- (1) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must when elected **chosen** be an elector entitled to vote in some State at the election of members of the House of Representatives **or a person qualified to become such elector** and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is elected :
- (2) He must be either a natural born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalized by or under a law of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Parliament of one of the said Colonies, or of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or of a State, at least ~~three~~ **five** years before he is elected.

32. 33. A ~~Senator~~ **Member of the Senate** shall not be capable of being elected **chosen** or of sitting as a Member of the House of Representatives. Disqualification of Senators.

33. 34. The House of Representatives shall, at its first meeting after every General Election, and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a Member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a Member to be Speaker ; and the Speaker shall preside at all meetings of the House of Representatives ; and the choice of a Speaker shall be made known to the Governor-General by a deputation of the House. Election of Speaker of House of Representatives.

The Speaker may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or may resign his office.

34. 35. In case of the absence of the Speaker, the House of Representatives may choose ~~some other~~ **a Member** to perform the duties of the Speaker during his absence. Absence of Speaker provided for.

35. 36. A Member of the House of Representatives may, by writing, under his hand addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker, or **if the Speaker** he is absent from the Commonwealth, to the Governor-General, resign his place in the House of Representatives, and **which** thereupon ~~the same~~ shall become vacant. Resignation of place in House of Representatives.

Disqualification of
Member by absence.

36. ~~37.~~ The place of a Member of the House of Representatives shall become vacant if for **two consecutive months of any** one whole Session of the Parliament he, without permission of the House of Representatives entered on its Journals, fails to give his attendance in the House.

Issue of new writs.

37. ~~38.~~ Upon the happening of a vacancy in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall, upon a resolution of the House, issue his writ for the election of a new member.

In the case of a vacancy by death or resignation happening when the Parliament is not in session, or during an adjournment of the House for a period of which a part longer than seven days is unexpired, the Speaker, or if there is no Speaker, or if he is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General shall issue, or cause to be issued, a **the writ** without such resolution.

Quorum of House of
Representatives.

38. ~~39.~~ Until the Parliament otherwise provides the presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

Voting in House of
Representatives.

39. ~~40.~~ Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker; and when the votes are equal, but ~~not otherwise~~, the Speaker shall have a casting vote **but otherwise he shall not vote.**

Duration of House
of Representatives.

40. ~~41.~~ Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the day appointed for the first meeting of the House, and no longer, subject, nevertheless, to **but may** be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

The Parliament shall be called together not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the Writs for a General Election.

Writs for General
Election.

41. ~~42.~~ For the purpose of holding General Elections of Members to serve in the House of Representatives, the Governor-General may cause Writs to be issued by such persons, in such form, and addressed to such Returning Officers, as he thinks fit.

The Writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a Parliament, or from the proclamation of a dissolution.

Continuance of
existing Election
Laws until the
Parliament other-
wise provides.

42. ~~43.~~ Until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the laws in force in the several States for the time being, relating to the following matters, namely: The manner of conducting Elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State the proceedings at such elections, the oaths to be taken by voters, the Returning Officers, their powers and duties, the periods during which Elections may be continued, the execution of new Writs in case of places vacated otherwise than by dissolution, and offences against the laws regulating such Elections, shall ~~respectively~~ **as nearly as practicable** apply to Elections in the several States of Members to serve in of the House of Representatives.

Questions as to
qualifications and
vacancies.

43. ~~44.~~ **Until the Parliament otherwise provides** any question arises respecting the qualification of a Member or a vacancy in the House of Representatives, the same shall be heard and determined by the House of Representatives.

PART IV.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOTH HOUSES.

Allowance to
Members.

44. ~~45.~~ **Until the Parliament otherwise provides** each member whether of the Senate and or of the House of Representatives shall receive an annual allowance for his services, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Parliament from time to time. Until other provision is made

in that behalf by the Parliament the amount of such annual allowance shall be ~~Five hundred pounds~~ of **Four hundred pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat.**

5. 46. Any person—

- (1) Who has taken an oath or made a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a Foreign Power, or has done any act whereby he has become a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a Foreign Power ; or
- (2) Who is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or a public defaulter ; or
- (3) Who is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime ;

Disqualifications of Members.

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a ~~Senator or~~ Member of **the Senate or of the House of Representatives** until the disability is removed by a grant of a discharge, or the expiration or remission of the sentence, or a pardon, or release, or otherwise.

46. 47. If a ~~Senator or~~ Member of **the Senate or of the House of Representatives**—

- (1) Takes an oath or makes a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a Foreign Power, or does any act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen, or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or citizen, of a Foreign Power ; or
- (2) Is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or takes the benefit of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors, **whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise,** or becomes a public defaulter ; or
- (3) Is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime ;

Place to become vacant on happening of certain disqualifications.

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

47. 48. Any person who directly or indirectly himself, or by any person in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertakes, executes, holds, or enjoys, in the whole or in part, any agreement for or on account of the Public Service of the Commonwealth, shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a ~~Senator or~~ Member of **the Senate or of the House of Representatives** while he executes, holds, or enjoys the agreement, or any part or share of it, or any benefit or emolument arising from it.

Disqualifying contractors and persons interested in contracts.

If any person, being a ~~Senator or~~ Member of **the Senate or of the House of Representatives**, enters into any such agreement, or having entered into it continues to hold it, his place shall thereupon become vacant **who in the manner or to the extent forbidden in this section undertakes, executes, holds, enjoys, or continues to hold or enjoy any such agreement shall thereupon vacate his place.**

But this section does not extend to any agreement made, entered into, or accepted, by an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty persons if the agreement is made, entered into, or accepted for the general benefit of the company.

Proviso exempting members of trading companies.

Any person being a member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives who, directly or indirectly, accepts or receives any fee or honorarium for work done or services rendered by him for or on behalf of the Commonwealth, whilst sitting as such member, shall thereupon vacate his place.

48. 49. If a ~~Senator or~~ Member of **the Senate or of the House of Representatives** accepts any office of profit under the Crown, not being one of the offices of State held during the pleasure of the Governor—

Place to become vacant on acceptance of office of profit.

General, and the holders of which are by this Constitution declared to be capable of being chosen and of sitting as Members of either House of the Parliament, or accepts any pension payable out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth during the pleasure of the Crown, his place shall thereupon become vacant, and no person holding any such office, except as aforesaid, or holding or enjoying any such pension, shall be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a Member of either House of the Parliament :

Until The Parliament otherwise provides, no person being a member, or within six months of his ceasing to be a member, shall be qualified or permitted to accept or hold any office the acceptance or holding of which would, under this section, render a person incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a member.

Exceptions.

But this ~~provision~~ section does not apply to a person who is in receipt only of pay, half-pay, or a pension, as an Officer or member of the Queen's Navy or Army, or who receives a new Commission in the Queen's Navy or Army, or an increase of pay on a new Commission, or who is in receipt only of pay as an Officer or member of the Military or Naval Forces of the Commonwealth and whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth.

Penalty for sitting when disqualified.

49. 50. If any person by this Constitution declared to be incapable of sitting in the Senate or the House of Representatives or disqualified or prohibited from accepting or holding any office sits as a ~~Senator~~ or Member of either the House of Representatives, or accepts or holds such office he shall, for every day on which he sits or holds such office be liable to pay the sum of One hundred pounds to any person who may sue for it in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Disputed elections.

50. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, all questions of disputed elections arising in the Senate or the House of Representatives shall be determined by a Federal Court or a court exercising federal jurisdiction.

Standing Rules and Orders to be made.

51. The Senate and the House of Representatives may each of them from time to time prepare and adopt such Standing Rules and Orders as may appear to them respectively best adapted as to the following matters.

- (1) ~~For~~ the orderly conduct of the business of the Senate and of the House of Representatives respectively :
- (2) ~~For~~ the mode in which the Senate and the House of Representatives shall confer, correspond, and communicate with each other relative to Votes or proposed Laws adopted by or pending in the Senate or House of Representatives respectively :
- (3) ~~For~~ the manner in which Notices of proposed Laws, Resolutions, and other business intended to be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively may be published for general information :
- (4) ~~For~~ the manner in which proposed Laws are to be introduced, passed, numbered, and intituled in the Senate and House of Representatives respectively :
- (5) ~~For~~ the proper presentation of any proposed Laws passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives to the Governor-General for his assent : and
- (6) ~~Generally for~~ the conduct of all business and proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives severally and collectively.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have full power and authority to make ~~all such~~ Laws as ~~it thinks necessary~~ for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to all or any of the matters following, that is to say:—

Legislative powers
of the Parliament.

- (1) The regulation of Trade and Commerce with other Countries, and among the several States:
- (2) Customs and Excise and bounties, but so that duties of Customs and Excise and bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and that no tax or duty shall be imposed on any goods exported from one State to another:
- (3) Raising money by any other mode or system of taxation; but so that all such taxation shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth:
- (4) Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth:
- (5) Postal ~~and~~ Telegraphic **Telephonic and other like** Services:
- (6) The Military and Naval Defence of the Commonwealth and the several States and the calling out of the Forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth, or of any State or part of the Commonwealth:
- (7) Munitions of War:
- (8) Navigation and Shipping:
- (9) Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Light-houses and Light-ships:
- (10) **Astronomical and Meteorological Observations:**
- (11) ~~10.~~ Quarantine:
- (12) ~~11.~~ Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits:
- (13) ~~12.~~ Census and Statistics:
- (14) ~~13.~~ Currency, Coinage, and Legal Tender:
- (15) ~~14.~~ Banking, the Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money:
- (16) **Insurance, excluding State Insurance, not extending beyond the limits of the State concerned:**
- (17) ~~15.~~ Weights and Measures:
- (18) ~~16.~~ Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes:
- (19) ~~17.~~ Bankruptcy and Insolvency:
- (20) ~~18.~~ Copyrights and Patents of Invention, Designs, and Trade Marks:
- (21) ~~19.~~ Naturalization and Aliens:
- (22) ~~20.~~ The Status in the Commonwealth of Foreign Corporations, and **trading or financial** of Corporations formed in any State or part of the Commonwealth:
- (23) ~~21.~~ Marriage and Divorce:
- (24) **Parental Rights and the Custody and Guardianship of Infants:**
- (25) ~~22.~~ The Service and Execution throughout the Commonwealth of the Civil and Criminal Process and Judgments of the Courts of the States:
- (26) ~~23.~~ The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the Laws, the Public Acts and Records, and the Judicial Proceedings, of the States:
- (27) ~~24.~~ Immigration and Emigration;
- (28) ~~25.~~ The influx of Criminals;
- (29) ~~26.~~ External affairs and Treaties;
- (30) ~~27.~~ The relations of the Commonwealth to the Islands of the Pacific;

- (28) River Navigation with respect to the common purposes of two or more States, or parts of the Commonwealth ;
- (31) **The control and regulation of the navigation of the River Murray, and the use of the waters thereof from where it first forms the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales to the sea ;**
- (32) ~~29.~~ The control of Railways with respect to transport for the **military** purposes of the Commonwealth ;
- (33) **The taking over by the Commonwealth, with the consent of the State, of the whole or any part of the railways of any State or States upon such terms as may be arranged between the Commonwealth and the State ;**
- (34) **Railway construction and extension with the consent of any State or States concerned ;**
- (35) ~~30.~~ Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the Law shall extend only to the State or States by whose Parliament or Parliaments the matter was referred, and to such other States as may afterwards adopt the Law ;
- (36) ~~31.~~ The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States concerned, of any Legislative powers with respect to the affairs of the territory of the Commonwealth, or any part of it, which can at the date of the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia ;
- (37) ~~32.~~ Any matters necessary **for** or incidental ~~for~~ **to the** carrying into execution **of** the foregoing powers **and** or of any other powers vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or Executive Government of the Commonwealth or in any department or officer thereof.

Exclusive powers of the Parliament.

53. The Parliament shall, ~~also~~, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have exclusive powers to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to the following matters :—

- (1) The affairs of **the** people of any race with respect to whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws not applicable to the general community ; but so that this power shall not extend to authorize legislation with respect to the affairs of the aboriginal native race in ~~Australia and the Maori race in New Zealand~~ **any State ;**
- (2) The Government of any territory which ~~may~~ by **the** surrender of any State or States and the acceptance of the ~~Parliament~~ **Commonwealth** becomes the seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and the exercise of like authority over all places acquired by the Commonwealth, with the consent of the ~~Parliament~~ of the State in which such places are situate, for the construction of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, quarantine stations, or for any other purposes of general concern ;
- (3) Matters relating to any Department or Departments of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth ;
- (4) Such other matters as are by this Constitution declared to be within the exclusive powers of the Parliament.

Money Bills.

54. Proposed Laws having for their main object the appropriation of ~~appropriating~~ any part of the public revenue or moneys or ~~imposing~~ the imposition of any tax or impost shall originate in the House of Representatives. Money Bills.

55. (1) The Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed Laws, except Laws imposing taxation and Laws appropriating the necessary supplies for the ordinary annual services of the Government, which the Senate may affirm or reject, but may not amend. But the Senate may not amend any proposed Law in such a manner as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people. Appropriation and Tax Bills.

(2) Laws imposing taxation shall deal with the imposition of taxation only.

(3) Laws imposing taxation except Laws imposing duties of customs on imports or of excise shall deal with one subject of taxation only but Laws imposing duties of customs shall deal with duties of customs only, and Laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of excise only.

(4) The expenditure for services other than the ordinary annual services of the Government shall not be authorized by the same Law as that which appropriates the supplies for ~~such~~ the ordinary annual services, but shall be authorized by a separate Law or Laws.

(5) In the case of a proposed Law which the Senate may not amend, the Senate may at any stage return it to the House of Representatives with a message requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make such omissions or amendments, or any of them, with or without modifications.

56. It shall not be lawful for the Senate or the House of Representatives to pass any vote, resolution, or proposed Law for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of the produce of any tax or impost moneys to any purpose which ~~that~~ has not been first recommended to the ~~that~~ House in which the proposal for appropriation originated by message of the Governor-General in the Session in which the vote, resolution, or Law, is proposed. Recommendation of money votes.

Royal Assent.

57. When a proposed Law passed by the Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent; he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Constitution, either that he assents to it in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the Law for the Queen's pleasure to be made known. Royal assent to Bills.

The Governor-General may return to the House of the Parliament in which it originated any proposed Law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may desire recommend to be made in such Law, and the ~~Parliament~~ Houses may deal with ~~such~~ the proposed amendments as ~~it~~ they thinks fit.

58. When the Governor-General assents to a Law in the Queen's name he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic copy to the Queen, and if the Queen in Council within ~~two years~~ one year after the receipt thereof thinks fit to disallow the Law, such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General, by speech or message, to each of the Houses of the Parliament, or by proclamation, shall annul the Law from and after the day when the disallowance is so made known. Disallowance by Order in Council of Law assented to by Governor-General.

Signification of Queen's pleasure on Bill reserved.

59. A proposed Law reserved for the Queen's pleasure ~~to be made known with respect to it~~ shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, the Governor-General makes known by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Parliament, or by proclamation, that it has received the assent of the Queen in Council.

An entry of every such speech, message, or proclamation shall be made in the journals of each House, ~~and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper officer to be kept among the records of the Parliament.~~

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Executive power to be vested in the Queen.

60. ~~1.~~ The Executive power and authority of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and shall be exercised by the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative.

Constitution of Executive Council for Commonwealth.

61. ~~2.~~ There shall be a Council to aid and advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and such Council shall be styled the Federal Executive Council; and the persons who are to be Members of the Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Application of provisions referring to Governor-General.

62. ~~3.~~ The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

Ministers of State.

63. ~~4.~~ For the administration of the Executive government of the Commonwealth, the Governor-General may, from time to time, appoint Officers to administer such Departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time establish, and such Officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and shall be capable of being chosen and of sitting as Members of either House of the Parliament.

May sit in Parliament.

Such Officers shall be Members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

Ministers to sit in Parliament.

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three calendar months unless he shall be or become a member of one of the Houses of The Parliament.

Number of Ministers.

64. ~~5.~~ Until other provision is made by the Parliament otherwise provides the number of **Ministers of State** such Officers who may sit in the Parliament **either House** shall not exceed seven, who shall hold such offices, and by such designation, as the Parliament from time to time prescribes by Law, or, in the absence of provision any such Law, as the Governor-General from time to time directs.

Salaries of Ministers.

65. ~~6.~~ Until other provision is made by the Parliament otherwise provides there shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of such Officers, ~~the sum of Fifteen~~ **Twelve** thousand pounds per annum a year.

Appointment of Civil Servants.

66. ~~7.~~ Until other provision is made by the Parliament otherwise provides the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council, except officers whose appointment may be delegated by the Governor-General in Council to some other officer or person.

Authority of Executive.

67. ~~8.~~ The Executive power and authority of the Commonwealth shall extend to the execution of the provisions of this Constitution, and of the Laws of the Commonwealth.

68. 9. The Command in Chief of all Military and Naval Forces of the Commonwealth is hereby vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative.

Command of
Military and Naval
Forces.

69. 10. On the establishment of the Commonwealth The control of the following Departments of the Public Service in each State shall be at once assigned to and assumed and taken over by become transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, and the Commonwealth shall assume the obligations of any State or States with respect to such matters; that is to say—

Immediate
assumption of
control of certain
Departments.

Customs and Excise,
Posts and Telegraphs,
Military and Naval Defence,
Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Light-houses and
Light-ships,
Quarantine.

The obligations of each State in respect of the Departments transferred shall thereupon be assumed by the Commonwealth.

70. 11. All powers and functions which are at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth vested in the Governor of a Colony with or without the advice of his Executive Council, or in any officer or authority in a Colony, shall, so far as the same continue in existence and need to be exercised in relation to the government of the Commonwealth, with respect to any matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, vest in the Governor-General, with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, or in the officer or authority exercising similar powers or functions in, or under, the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.

Powers under
existing Law to be
exercised by
Governor-General
with advice of
Executive Council

CHAPTER III.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

1. The Parliament of the Commonwealth shall have power to establish a Court, which shall be called the Supreme Court of Australia, and shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than four, as the Parliament from time to time prescribes. The Parliament may also from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, establish other Courts.

71. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in one Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other Courts as The Parliament may from time to time create or invest with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than four, as The Parliament may from time to time prescribe.

Judicial power and
Courts.

2. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Australia and of the other Courts of the Commonwealth shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall receive such salaries as may from time to time be fixed by the Parliament; but the salary paid to any Judge shall not be diminished during his continuance in office.

72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament:

Judges' tenure,
appointment,
removal, and
remuneration.

- (1) Shall hold their offices during good behaviour:
- (2) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council:
- (3) Shall not be removed except for misbehaviour or incapacity, and then only by the Governor-General in Council, upon an address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same Session praying for such removal:
- (4) Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may from time to time fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Extent of judicial power.

73. The judicial power shall extend to all matters:—

- (1) Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation:
- (2) Arising under any laws made by The Parliament:
- (3) Arising under any treaty:
- (4) Of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction:
- (5) Affecting the public Ministers, consuls, or other representatives of other countries:
- (6) In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party:
- (7) In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth:
- (8) Between States:
- (9) Relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

3. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the other Courts of the Commonwealth shall be appointed, and may be removed from office, by the Governor-General by and with the advice of the Federal Executive Council; but it shall not be lawful for the Governor-General to remove any Judge except upon an Address from both Houses of the Parliament praying for such removal.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

74. 4. The ~~Supreme~~ **High Court** of Australia shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament may from time to time prescribe, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences, of any other Federal Court or Court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the highest Court of final resort now established, or which may hereafter be established, in **Supreme Court** of any State, whether any such Court is a Court of Appeal or of original jurisdiction, and the judgment of the ~~Supreme~~ **High Court** of Australia in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

Until the Parliament makes other provisions otherwise provides the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the highest Courts of final resort **Supreme Court** of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from ~~them~~ such Courts to the ~~Supreme~~ **High Court** of Australia.

5. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may provide by law that any appeals which by any law have heretofore been allowed from any judgment, decree, order, or sentence, of the highest Court of final resort of any State to the Queen in Council, shall be brought to, and heard and determined by, the Supreme Court of Australia, and the judgment of that Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of the two last preceding sections, or of any law made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in pursuance thereof, the Queen may in any case in which the public interests of the Commonwealth, or of any State, or of any other part of the Queen's Dominions, are concerned, grant leave to appeal to Herself in Council against any judgment of the Supreme Court of Australia.

No appeals to the Queen in Council except in certain cases.

75. No appeal shall be allowed to the Queen in Council from any court of any State or from the High Court or any other federal court, except that the Queen may, in any matter in which the public interests of the Commonwealth, or of any State, or of any other part of Her dominions, are concerned, grant leave to appeal to the Queen in Council from the High Court.

7. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, from time to time, define the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Commonwealth, other than the Supreme Court of Australia, which jurisdiction may be exclusive, or may be concurrent

with that of the Courts of the States. But jurisdiction shall not be conferred on a Court except in respect of the following matters, or some of them, that is to say :—

- (1) Cases arising under this Constitution ;
- (2) Cases arising under any Laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or under any treaty made by the Commonwealth with another country ;
- (3) Cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction ;
- (4) Cases affecting the Public Ministers, Consuls, or other Representatives of other countries ;
- (5) Cases in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party ;
- (6) Cases in which a Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition is sought against an Officer of the Commonwealth ;
- (7) Controversies between States ;
- (8) Controversies relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States.

76. Within the limits of the judicial power The Parliament may from time to time:—

Jurisdiction of Courts.

- (1) Define the jurisdiction to be exercised by the federal courts other than the High Court :
- (2) Prescribe whether the jurisdiction of the federal courts shall be exclusive of, or concurrent with, that which may belong to or be vested in the courts of the States :
- (3) Invest the courts of the States with federal jurisdiction within such limits, or in respect of such matters, as it thinks fit.

8. In all cases affecting Public Ministers, Consuls, or other Representatives of other Countries, and in all cases in which the Commonwealth, or any person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party, or in which a Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition is sought against an Officer of the Commonwealth, and in all cases of controversies between States, the Supreme Court of Australia shall have original, as well as appellate, jurisdiction.

The Parliament may confer original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court of Australia in such other of the cases enumerated in the last preceding section as it thinks fit.

77. In all matters :

Original jurisdiction of High Court.

- (1) Affecting public Ministers, consuls, or other representatives of other countries :
- (2) Arising under any treaty :
- (3) Between States :
- (4) In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party :
- (5) In which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth :

the High Court shall have original as well as appellate jurisdiction.

The Parliament may confer original jurisdiction on the High Court in other matters within the judicial power.

Additional original jurisdiction may be conferred.

9. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to authorize any suit in law or equity against the Commonwealth, or any person sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, or against a State, or any person sued on behalf of a State, by any individual person or corporation, except by the consent of the Commonwealth, or of the State, as the case may be.

78. 10. The jurisdiction of the Supreme High Court, or of any other Court of the Commonwealth exercising federal jurisdiction may be exercised by such number of Judges as the Parliament prescribes.

Number of Judges.

79. 11. The trial of all indictable offences cognisable by any Court established under the authority of this Act Constitution shall

Trial by jury.

be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence has been committed, and when not committed within any State the trial shall be held at such place or places as the Parliament of the Commonwealth prescribes.

Judges not to be
Governor-General
&c.

80. No person holding any judicial office shall be appointed to or hold the office of Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Executive Officer, or Administrator of the Government, or any other executive office.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Consolidated
Revenue Fund.

81. 1. All duties, revenues, and moneys, raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, under the authority of this Constitution, shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges provided by this Constitution.

Expenses of
collection.

82. 2. The Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be permanently charged with the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof, which costs, charges, and expenses shall form the first charge thereon; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall in the first instance be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

Money to be
appropriated by
law.

83. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriations made by law and by warrant countersigned by the Chief Officer of Audit of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth
to have exclusive
power to levy
duties of Customs
and Excise and
offer bounties after
a certain time.

84. 4. The Parliament of the Commonwealth shall have the sole power and authority, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose Customs duties, and to impose duties of Excise upon goods for the time being the subject of Customs duties, and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods.

But this exclusive power shall not come into force until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Upon the imposition of uniform duties of Customs by the Parliament of the Commonwealth all laws of the several States imposing duties of Customs or duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and all such laws offering bounties upon the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect.

The control and collection of duties of Customs and Excise and the control of the payment of bounties shall nevertheless pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth upon the establishment of the Commonwealth.

This section shall not apply to bounties or aids to mining for gold silver or other metals.

Transfer of officers.

85. 5. Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, all officers employed by the Government of any State in any Department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, and thereupon any such officer shall, if he is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth, be entitled to receive from the State any gratuity or other compensation payable under the law of the State on abolition of his office; but if he is retained in the service of the Commonwealth he shall be entitled to retire from office at the time and upon the pension or retiring allowance permitted and provided by the law of the State on such retirement, and the pension or retiring allowance shall be paid by the

State, and by the Commonwealth respectively in the proportion which his service with the State bears to the whole term of his service, and ~~But~~ all existing and accruing rights of any such officers so retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall be preserved.

86. ~~6.~~ All lands, buildings, works, vessels, ~~and~~ materials and things necessarily appertaining to, or used in connexion with, any Department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned transferred to the Commonwealth, shall, from ~~and after the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth,~~ be taken over by and belong to vest in the Commonwealth, either absolutely, or, in the case of the Departments controlling Customs and Excise and Bounties, for such time as may be necessary.

Transfer of land and buildings.

~~And~~ the fair value thereof or of the use thereof, as the case may be shall be paid by the Commonwealth to the State from which they are so taken over. Such value shall be ascertained by mutual agreement, or, if no agreement can be made, in the manner in which the value of land or of an interest in land taken by the Government of the State for the like public purposes is ascertained under the laws of the State at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

87. ~~7.~~ Until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the powers of the Parliaments of the several States existing at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth respecting the imposition of duties of Customs, the imposition of and duties of excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and the offering of bounties upon the production or export of goods, and the collection and payment thereof respectively, shall continue as theretofore.

Collection of existing duties of Customs and Excise.

~~And~~ until such uniform duties have been imposed, the Laws of the several States in force at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth respecting duties of Customs, and duties of excise on goods the subject of Customs duties, and bounties, and the collection and payment thereof, shall remain in force, subject nevertheless to such alterations of the amount of duties or bounties as the Parliaments of the several States may make from time to time; and such the duties and bounties shall continue to be collected and paid as theretofore, but by ~~and to~~ the Officers of the Commonwealth.

88. Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Uniform duties of Customs.

89. ~~8.~~ So soon as the Parliament of the Commonwealth has imposed uniform duties of Customs have been imposed trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.

On establishment of uniform duties of Customs and Excise, trade within the Commonwealth to be free.

9. The Revenue of the Commonwealth shall be applied, in the first instance, in the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth, which shall be charged to the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people, and the surplus shall, until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, be returned to the several States or parts of the Commonwealth in proportion to the amount of Revenue raised therein respectively, subject to the following provisions:—

- (1) As to duties of Customs or Excise, provision shall be made for ascertaining, as nearly as may be, the amount of duties collected in each State or part of the Commonwealth in respect of dutiable goods which are afterwards exported to another State or part of the Commonwealth, and the amount of the duties so ascertained shall be taken to have been collected in the State or part to which the goods have been so exported, and shall be added to the duties actually collected in that State or part, and deducted from the duties collected in the State or part of the Commonwealth from which the goods were exported:

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

- (2) As to the proceeds of direct taxes, the amount contributed or raised in respect of income earned in any State or part of the Commonwealth, or arising from property situated in any State or part of the Commonwealth, and the amount contributed or raised in respect of property situated in any State or part of the Commonwealth, shall be taken to have been raised in that State or part:
- (3) The amount of any bounties paid to any of the people of a State or part of the Commonwealth shall be deducted from the amount of the surplus to be returned to that State or part.

After uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, the surplus shall be returned to the several States or parts of the Commonwealth in the same manner and proportions until the Parliament otherwise prescribes.

Such return shall be made monthly, or at such shorter intervals as may be convenient.

Accounts to be kept.

90. Until uniform duties of customs have been imposed, there shall be shown, in the books of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, in respect of each State—

- (1) The revenues collected from duties of customs and excise, and from the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution:
- (2) The expenditure of the Commonwealth in the collection of duties of customs and excise, and in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution:
- (3) The monthly balance (if any) in favour of the State.

Balance to be paid to States after deduction.

From the balance so found in favour of each State there shall be deducted its share of the expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution, and this share shall be in the numerical proportion of the people of the State to those of the Commonwealth as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth. After such deduction the surplus shown to be due to the State shall be paid to the State month by month.

Expenditure.

91. During the first three years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything contained in the last section, the total yearly expenditure of the Commonwealth, in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution, shall not exceed the sum of Three hundred thousand pounds; and the total yearly expenditure of the Commonwealth in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the States to the Commonwealth by this Constitution shall not exceed the sum of One million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Payment to each State for five years after uniform Tariffs.

92. During the first five years after uniform duties of customs have been imposed the aggregate amount to be paid to the whole of the States for any year shall not be less than the aggregate amount returned to them during the year last before the imposition of such duties.

- (1) Subject to the last paragraph, for a period of five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the total amount of duties of customs and excise collected in each year in any State, or estimated as hereinafter provided, as the case may require, shall be repaid to such State of the Commonwealth, after deducting from the amount, in proportion to the

population, the share of the State in the total expenditure of the Commonwealth not provided for by other means of revenue. The repayment shall be made month by month to the several States, in, as nearly as practicable, the proper proportions :

- (2) For the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of revenue from customs and excise collected in each State there shall, for the first year after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, be shown in the books of the Treasury of the Commonwealth the total amount collected in each State for duties of customs and excise :
- (3) During such first year the duty chargeable under the uniform Tariff upon goods which are imported into any State (whether duty has or has not been actually paid thereon), and during that year exported to any other State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such other State only ; and all duties of excise paid in respect of any goods manufactured in any State, and so exported to another State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such other State only :
- (4) For the purpose of estimating the amount of the customs and excise arising in each State during each of the four years next after such first year, an average shall be taken by dividing the total customs and excise collected in the whole Commonwealth during such first year by the total population of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and the result shall be deemed to be the amount contributed by each person :
- (5) Where the amount credited to any State during such first year is in excess of the amount of the average so ascertained, there shall in each of the next four years be deducted therefrom one-fifth part of the excess ; and where the amount so credited is less than such average, there shall be added to the amount one-fifth part of the sum by which the amount so credited is less than the average ; and the sums so ascertained shall be the estimated amounts to be repaid in each of the four years to the States respectively.

93. After the expiration of five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, each State shall be deemed to contribute to the revenue an equal sum per head of its population, and all surplus revenue over the expenditure of the Commonwealth shall be distributed month by month among the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth.

Distribution of surplus.

94. 10. Until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the laws in force in the several Colonies at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the Colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the respective States in the same

Audit of accounts.

manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government or an Officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned therein whenever a Colony, or the Government or an Officer of a Colony, is mentioned or referred to.

Equality of Trade.

No preference to one State over another.

95. 41. Preference shall not be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State ^{part of the Commonwealth} over the ports ^{those of another part of the Commonwealth} State, and any law or regulation made by the Commonwealth, or by any State, or by any authority constituted by the Commonwealth or by any State, having the effect of derogating from freedom of trade or commerce, between the different parts of the Commonwealth, shall be null and void.

Inter-State Commission.

96. The Parliament may make laws constituting an Inter-State Commission to execute and maintain upon railways within the Commonwealth, and upon rivers flowing through, in, or between two or more States, the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce.

Powers of Commission.

97. The Commission shall have such powers of adjudication and administration as may be necessary for its purposes and as The Parliament may from time to time determine.

12. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prohibiting or annulling any law or regulation made by any State, or by any authority constituted by any State, having the effect of derogating from freedom of trade or commerce between the different parts of the Commonwealth.

Consolidation of Public Debts of States.

13. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, with the consent of the Parliaments of all the States, make laws for taking over and consolidating the whole or any part of the public debt of any State or States, but so that a State shall be liable to indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount of a debt taken over, and that the amount of interest payable in respect of a debt shall be deducted and retained from time to time from the share of the Surplus Revenue of the Commonwealth which would otherwise be payable to the State.

Taking over public debts of States.

98. The Parliament may take over the whole or a rateable proportion of the public debts of the States as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, and may from time to time convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States respectively shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount of the debts taken over; and thereafter the amount of interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from time to time from the respective shares of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth which would otherwise be payable to the States, or if there be no surplus revenue payable, or if such surplus revenue be insufficient, then the amount shall be charged to and paid by the respective States wholly or in part. The rateable proportion of the debts of the several States to be taken over is to be calculated on the basis of the populations of the several States as ascertained by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER V.

THE STATES.

Continuance of powers of Parliaments of the States.

99. 4. All powers which at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Parliaments of the several Colonies, and which are not by this Constitution exclusively vested in the

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Parliament of the Commonwealth, or withdrawn from the Parliaments of the several States, are reserved to, and shall remain vested in, the Parliaments of the States respectively.

100. ^{2.} All Laws in force in any of the Colonies relating to any of the matters declared by this Constitution to be within the Legislative powers of the Parliament of the Commonwealth shall, except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, continue in force in the States respectively, and may be repealed or altered by the Parliaments of the States, until other provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Validity of existing laws.

101. ^{3.} When a Law of a State is inconsistent with a Law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

Inconsistency of Laws.

102. ^{4.} All powers and functions which are at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth vested in the Governors of the Colonies respectively, shall, so far as the same are capable of being exercised after the establishment of the Commonwealth in relation to the government of the States, continue to be vested in the Governors of the States respectively.

Powers to be exercised by Governors of States.

^{5.} All references or communications required by the Constitution of any State or otherwise to be made by the Governor of the State to the Queen shall be made through the Governor-General, as Her Majesty's Representative in the Commonwealth, and the Queen's pleasure shall be made known through him.

103. ^{6.} Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Constitutions of the several States of the Commonwealth shall continue as at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, until altered by or under the authority of the Parliaments thereof in accordance with the provisions of their respective Constitutions.

Saving of Constitutions.

^{7.} In each State of the Commonwealth there shall be a Governor.

^{8.} The Parliament of a State may make such provisions as it thinks fit as to the manner of appointment of the Governor of the State, and for the tenure of his office, and for his removal from office.

104. ^{9.} The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator of the government of the State, by whatever title he is designated.

Application of provisions referring to Governor.

^{10.} A member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall not be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of any House of the Parliament of a State.

^{11.} If a member of a House of the Parliament of a State is, with his own consent, chosen as a member of either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, his place in the first-mentioned House of Parliament shall become vacant.

105. ^{12.} The Parliament of a State may at any time surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth, and upon such surrender and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth such part of the State shall become and be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

A State may cede any of its territory.

106. ^{13.} After uniform duties of customs have been imposed A State shall not impose any taxes or duties levy any impost or charge on imports or exports, except such as are may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; and the net produce of all taxes and

States not to levy import or export duties, except for certain purposes.

~~duties~~ **imposts and charges** imposed by a State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Nor maintain forces
nor tax the
property of the
Commonwealth.

107. 14. A State shall not, without the consent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, ~~impose any duty of tonnage, or~~ raise or maintain any military or naval force, or impose any tax on ~~any land or other~~ property of **any kind** belonging to the Commonwealth; nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on ~~any land or~~ property of **any kind** belonging to a State.

State not to coin
money.

108. 15. A State shall not coin money, or make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

Nor prohibit any
religion.

109. 16. A State shall not make any law prohibiting the free exercise of any religion.

Protection of
citizens of the
Commonwealth.

110. 17. A State shall not make or enforce any law abridging any privilege or immunity of citizens of other States of the Commonwealth, nor shall a State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Recognition of Acts
of State of various
States.

111. 18. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the Laws, the Public Acts and Records, and the Judicial Proceedings, of the States.

Protection of States
from invasion.

112. 19. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of a State, against domestic violence.

Custody of offenders
against laws of the
Commonwealth.

113. 20. Every State shall make provision for the detention and punishment in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

CHAPTER VI.

NEW STATES.

Admission of
existing Colonies to
the Commonwealth.

114. 1. **The Parliament may from time to time admit to the Commonwealth** Any of the existing Colonies of (*name the existing Colonies which have not adopted the Constitution*) may upon adopting this Constitution be admitted to the Commonwealth, and shall thereupon become and be a State of the Commonwealth **and may from time to time establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make and impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament, as it thinks fit.**

2. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may from time to time establish and admit to the Commonwealth new States, and may upon such establishment and admission make and impose such conditions, as to the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament or otherwise, as it thinks fit.

Provisional
government of
Territories.

115. 3. The Parliament may make such laws as it thinks fit for the provisional administration and government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or any territory in the Pacific placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may in any such case allow the representation of such territory in either House of the Parliament to ~~such~~ **the extent and on the such terms as which** it thinks fit.

116. 4. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, from time to time, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected by it.

Alteration of limits of State.

117. 5. A new State shall not be formed by separation of territory from a State without the consent of the Parliament thereof, nor shall a State be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, or the limits of a State be altered, without the consent of the Parliament or Parliaments of the State or States concerned affected.

Saving of rights of States.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

118. 1. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be determined by the Parliament.

Seat of Government.

Until such determination is made the Parliament shall be summoned to meet at such place within the Commonwealth as a majority of the Governors of the States, or, in the event of an equal division of opinion amongst the Governors, as the Governor-General shall direct.

119. 2. The Queen may authorize the Governor-General from time to time to appoint any person or any persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such of the powers and functions of the Governor-General as he deems it necessary or expedient to assign to such Deputy or Deputies, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen, but the appointment of such Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

Power to Her Majesty to authorize Governor-General to appoint Deputies.

120. 3. In reckoning the numbers of the people of a State or other part of the Commonwealth aboriginal natives of Australia shall not be counted.

Aborigines of Australia not to be counted in reckoning population.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

121. 1. The provisions of this Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner :—

Mode of amending the Constitution.

Any proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and shall thereupon be submitted to Conventions, to be elected by the electors of the several States qualified to vote for the election of Members of the House of Representatives in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, not less than two nor more than six calendar months after the passage through both Houses of the proposed law.

The vote shall be taken in such manner as the Parliament prescribes.

The Conventions shall be summoned, elected, and held in such manner as the Parliament of the Commonwealth prescribes by law, and shall, when elected, proceed to vote upon the proposed amendment.

And if the proposed amendment is approved by the Conventions of a majority of the States, and if the people of the States whose Conventions and a majority of the electors voting approve of the amendment proposed law it are also a majority of the people of the Commonwealth, the proposed amendment shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent. But until the qualification of electors of Members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth only one-half the votes for and against the proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

But an amendment alteration by which the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or the minimum number of Representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, is diminished, shall not become law without the consent of the Convention of majority of the electors voting in that State.

THE SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, A.B., do swear (or do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, according to law. **So help me God!**

AFFIRMATION.

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors according to law.

(NOTE.—The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.)

1897.

VICTORIA.

REPORT

UPON THE

FINANCIAL PROPOSALS

OF THE

BILL TO CONSTITUTE

THE

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA,

BY THE

ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE ACTING PREMIER,

CONSISTING OF

H. N. P. WOLLASTON, SECRETARY FOR TRADE AND CUSTOMS,
F. H. BRUFORD, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF TAXES,
G. T. ALLEN, ACCOUNTANT TO THE TREASURY,
ANGUS CUMMING, ACTING ACCOUNTANT, POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
JAS. J. FENTON, ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT STATIST.

MELBOURNE,
12th July, 1897.

REPORT UPON THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS OF THE BILL TO
CONSTITUTE THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, 12th July, 1897.

To the Honorable the Acting Treasurer.

SIR,

In compliance with your instructions we have the honour to present to you the following report upon the financial proposals of the Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

SECTION 92.

The provision of the first paragraph of section 92 that the aggregate amount payable to the states during the first five years after uniform Duties of Customs have been imposed shall not be less in any one year than the aggregate amount returned to them during the last year before the imposition of such duties might prove difficult to carry out. A Tariff would have to be framed which would produce the same revenue without intercolonial duties as the various state Tariffs produced the preceding years with intercolonial duties. From foreign goods there would, therefore, have to be raised an additional sum which, according to the figures before the Convention, would amount to £909,000, or £849,000 ; and, according to a later estimate prepared for us by the Customs Department, to £988,000. The actual loss from intercolonial free-trade would probably be greater than any of these figures indicate. The larger the sphere embraced by the Commonwealth, the less necessity for foreign imports. The Commonwealth territory would be more self-supporting than any one state ; for instance, intercolonial free-trade in sugar would not entail the loss of duty on sugar which now comes from Queensland only, but the duty on all sugar ; for, with a duty on foreign sugar, Queensland and New South Wales would supply in a very short time the requirements of all the Australian Colonies, and no import duties would be collected. Many other articles would in a lesser degree be affected in the same manner. We cannot but think that intercolonial free-trade would involve an immediate loss of revenue of not less than £1,000,000, and, subsequently, a still heavier loss. If then the test year (the year before uniform duties) should produce £6,086,000 net revenue from Customs and Excise, the new Federal Tariff would have to increase the rates on foreign goods by about 18 per cent., in order that the Commonwealth might fulfil its obligations under the first part of section 92. The revenue of the test year would, however, with no increase of trade or taxation, be about £1,000,000 less than that of the year 1895, which we have adopted as a basis of calculation, owing to the fact that the operation of the free-trade Tariff of New South Wales will lead to a deficiency of that amount in the revenue of that state as compared with 1895. It has been estimated that the Commonwealth will require to impose duties which will realize £2 per head of the population, and this sum is abnormal. From the latest statistics supplied to us by the Assistant Government Statist in regard to some other countries, we find that the amounts collected are as follows :—

United Kingdom	...	...	£1·24
India	...	...	·04
Cape Colony	...	...	·88
Canada	...	...	1·05
United States	...	...	·97
Argentine Republic	...	...	1·47
Belgium	...	...	·55
France	...	...	1·35
Germany	...	...	·6
Switzerland	...	...	·56

In none of these does the sum derived per head approach that which is now raised in the Australian Colonies, and which it is proposed to raise in the Commonwealth.

This heavy obligation of the Commonwealth two years after its inception we regard with grave apprehension, and the provision seems somewhat inconsistent seeing that five years later the Commonwealth is left without any kindred obligations whatever.

The sum returnable is to be fixed on the basis of one year only, which year must necessarily be one of convulsions of trade, for an impending Tariff must necessarily have a great effect upon the trade of the year immediately preceding its adoption. If it should be anticipated that the duties in force in any colony will be increased by the uniform Tariff, goods will be imported very largely, and as a consequence the revenue would be much inflated in the test year. If, on the other hand, a decrease of duty be expected, the test year would show a lower revenue than the average. Presuming the free-trade Tariff of New South Wales be not altered in the interval, the Commonwealth would be flooded with goods not only for home consumption but also for exportation to the neighbouring colonies which would have paid no duty, as importers would naturally lay in large stocks in anticipation; but as no duty would be charged upon these heavy imports, the total revenue of the test year would not be affected. It is true that the other states are to be credited with the duty on all goods which may be imported into their territories, whether duty has been paid thereon or not, but the revenue will not be actually collected to aid the Commonwealth to meet its financial obligations.

It is laid down as a condition that the aggregate amount to be returned to the states shall not be less than the amount paid to them in the last year preceding the imposition of a uniform Tariff; but if the revenue suffers largely, as it undoubtedly will, in the first year of the uniform Tariff from the cause mentioned, it seems not unlikely that this condition could not be fulfilled, unless the uniform Tariff were made a very high one. The best (and indeed the only effectual) way to provide against such loss would, of course, be that New South Wales should, on the establishment of the Federation, impose general duties in anticipation of the uniform Tariff, as this course would have the effect of preventing anticipatory importations. Failing this, the next best course would apparently be to continue the collection of intercolonial duties, but at the rates imposed by the new general and uniform Tariff, for a further period of two or three years. By this means the loss would be minimized to a great extent, and would be limited to those goods which were actually consumed in New South Wales only. Even this loss, however, would be considerable. The objection to the first of these suggestions being adopted is that it would render it more difficult to raise a sufficient sum to enable the Commonwealth to pay the fixed sum required for the following five years, and the objection to the last is that it would defer the advantages of intercolonial free-trade for a time.

A further disadvantage, in addition to the loss of duties which possibly would be occasioned by the influx of large quantities of goods into Victoria which had paid no duty, would be the effect such importations might have upon the protected industries of Victoria. It seems to us that some of these might be seriously affected for a time at all events. Taking such articles as clothing, boots and shoes, machinery, furniture, carriages, &c., it is evident that if such came into Victoria duty free the local manufacturers could not compete with them. Boots and shoes from Japan, for instance, would swamp our local manufactures of those goods.

Further, the benefits which Victoria would gain from federation would be to a certain extent lost. As we have here certain industries in full operation and capable at once of immense expansion, the benefit of intercolonial free-trade would otherwise be immediately felt by our manufacturers, as the whole Federation would be open to them as a market. This benefit would of course be for a time neutralized by the influx of free goods from other sources.

Everything points to the fact that the Commonwealth would have under great difficulties to impose duties to produce a large revenue, and that it would be compelled to frame the first Tariff principally for revenue purposes.

At the expiration of the period provided for in section 92, there is absolutely no limit fixed as to the amount of the Customs and Excise duties which shall be retained by the Commonwealth, or returned to the states, except that the sums to be retained by the Commonwealth must, under section 90, be used in the exercise of the powers

conferred upon it by the Bill. These powers are enormous, and, in one particular are quite unique. Section 105 makes it clear that territory may be surrendered by a state to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth may, therefore, use the Customs and Excise revenues to buy territory, and the states no doubt will be ready to sell if the price offered is sufficient to tempt them.

This position is different to that existing in any other Commonwealth of which we have been able to gain information. This question is outside the scope of our inquiry, except in so far as it affects the finances, but the finances and the acquisition of property are so nearly allied that we think we should report briefly on the subject.

In the United States, although no excessive revenue was handed over to the Central Government, yet the Constitution strictly limits the territory over which the Congress can exercise legislative control. This territory consists of a district not exceeding 10 miles square for the seat of Government, and places purchased by consent of the Legislatures of states for forts, magazines, dockyards, arsenals, and other needful buildings. Under this law the Congress has acquired nothing but the district of Columbia, which contains the city of Washington and which is 70 square miles in extent; and the land absolutely necessary for national works.

Constitution -
Art. 1, secs. 8-17

In Canada a large amount of territory and property was at the outset handed over to the Central Government, but a well-defined limit was made regarding the power of acquisition. The public debts were handed over to the Central Government and with them the securities for such debts.¹ The properties constituting these securities were enumerated in a schedule to the Constitution Act. The same Act provides that the several states shall retain all their respective properties not disposed of in the Act, subject only to the right of Canada to assume lands required for fortifications or defence purposes.

(1) British North
American Act
Sched. 3.

Ib. sec. 117

In South Africa it is laid down that the Union shall have power to assume only such lands and public property as are required for fortifications or defence; but in spite of this restriction the Union possesses a public estate from which it derives an annual revenue of about £300,000.

South African
Act, sec. 45.

In Switzerland the cantons are specifically guaranteed by an article in the Constitution their territory and sovereignty subject only to the right of the Confederation to expropriate property for defence and national works upon payment of an indemnity, but notwithstanding this the Confederation has partly acquired, and will in time have altogether acquired, the Central and Jura-Simplon railways at a cost of about £47,000,000.

Federal Consti-
tution of the
Swiss Confede-
ration, art. 5.
Ib., arts. 22 and
23.

Consular
reports.

Our Commonwealth will have then a power of acquiring property which is without parallel, and also after eight years the sole control of the Customs and Excise revenues, and unlimited powers of taxation. Under these circumstances the finances of the Commonwealth, or of the individual states, when the former is released from the restrictions imposed by section 92, are not matters of calculation but of pure conjecture. This matter is of vital importance to the states.

In order, on the one hand, to limit the immense financial powers which the Commonwealth will acquire, and, on the other hand, to conserve the limited powers which the states will otherwise probably lose, we put forward the following suggestion for consideration, viz. :—

“That after the expiration of five years from the imposition of uniform Duties of Customs and Excise the Commonwealth shall return to the states a fixed percentage of the net revenue derived from Customs and Excise duties.”

We would, as previously stated, have preferred that this provision should have come into force on the establishment of the uniform Tariff, but refrain from dealing with the policy of the measure.

The following tables have been prepared with the object of illustrating the operation of those sections of the Bill which deal with the adjustment of accounts between the Commonwealth and the various states. In all the calculations we have

taken as a basis the estimated mean population of the year 1895; our reason for doing so being that that year is the latest for which complete trade and finance returns are available. The figures are as follow:—

TABLE I.
POPULATION, 1895.

Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	1,180,000
New South Wales...	...	...	...	...	1,265,000
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	353,000
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	159,000
West Australia ...	...	...	...	...	90,000
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	453,000
					3,500,000

The following table is intended to show the surplus returnable to the various states in the first and second years of the Commonwealth, in which years we have assumed that the Tariffs of the states will remain as at present:—

TABLE II.
SURPLUS Returnable to the Various Colonies in the First and Second Years of the Commonwealth.

	Revenue— Customs and Excise.	Ordinary Expenditure of States.†					Estimated Total Expenditure for Common- wealth.	Balance.	New Federal Expendi- ture.	Surplus Returnable
		Customs and Excise.	Post and Telegraph (net).	Defences.	Lights and Quaran- tine.	Other.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Victoria ...	2,047,000*	73,673	52,630	182,645	15,200	4,417	328,565	1,718,435	101,000	1,617,435
New South Wales	1,284,000	75,796	208,243	226,909	17,142	7,197	535,287	748,713	108,000	640,713
South Australia ...	556,000	24,155	Cr. 15,556	38,182	8,869	750	56,400	499,600	30,000	469,600
Tasmania ...	325,000	7,147	13,128	11,452	4,150	491	36,368	288,632	14,000	274,632
Western Australia	603,000	18,816	9,078	11,671	3,156	586	43,307	559,693	8,000	551,693
Queensland ...	1,271,000	40,920	102,952	84,011	18,824	3,366	250,073	1,020,927	39,000	981,927
	6,086,000	240,507	370,475	554,870	67,341	16,807	1,250,000	4,836,000	300,000	4,536,000

* Including Primage.

† Average of three years, 1893-4-5, taken.

In constructing this table we have founded our calculations as regards revenue on the amounts actually received in 1895, but we have found it necessary to make some modifications in the total for New South Wales. That colony was under a general Tariff in 1895, but will probably be under a limited Tariff in the first years of the Commonwealth. It has been necessary, therefore, to take for the New South Wales revenue the amount that would have been collected had the present Tariff been in full force in that colony in 1895. This reduces the amount by £975,000.

We fully recognise that the revenue of 1895 is a very doubtful basis for the revenue of four or five years hence. We are aware that any available basis is unsound, and have adopted that which to us appeared to be most likely to give an approximately correct result. Neither in this nor in the other tables have we made any allowance for increase or decrease in revenue, expenditure, population, or trade.

The total expenditure shown is taken from the Bill, because the Commonwealth has no power to expend a greater amount than that shown in the table, and we have divided the sum amongst the colonies in proportion to their average expenditure in 1893, 1894, and 1895, but our own calculations lead us to the belief that unless the expenditure of the departments transferred be reduced the amount will be insufficient, if interest on the value of public buildings be included.

In the first and second years after federation, the financial position of the colonies would be affected only in so far as they would each have to pay to the Commonwealth their share of the new expenses entailed by the Bill—estimated at £300,000. We have divided this expenditure in proportion to population, in accordance with the provisions of the Bill. That this £300,000 is the only sum to be handed by the states to the Commonwealth is not quite clear. We have taken what we believe to be the reading adopted at the Convention, but suggest that the matter should be considered when perfecting the Bill. In section 91, we read the words in “the exercise of the original powers conferred upon it by the Constitution” to mean

“the new expenditure incurred by this Constitution,” and would suggest the substitution of the latter words. The words, as they now stand, seem to embrace an amount of expenditure which the sum named—£300,000—is not intended to meet. The expenditure in doubt is such as would be entailed by Fisheries, Statistics and Census, Astronomical and Meteorological observations, &c., which we think is unprovided for. We are not certain whether the Commonwealth is responsible for any expenditure entailed by the legislative powers conferred by section 52 which does not pertain to the departments mentioned in section 69.

TABLE III.

SHOWING the proportions in which the Customs and Excise Revenue will be received by the various States in the Third Year of the Commonwealth, the total amount being regarded for the present as unknown.

	Customs and Excise collected in 1895.			
	Total.	Customs Duties on Australian Goods.	Net. (Proportional figures.)	Net per Head.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	2,047,000	291,000	1,756,000	1 9 9
New South Wales	2,259,000	372,000	1,887,000	1 9 10
South Australia	556,000	42,000	514,000	1 9 1
Tasmania	325,000	39,000	286,000	1 15 11
Western Australia	603,000	150,000	453,000	5 0 8
Queensland	1,271,000	94,000	1,177,000	2 12 0
	£7,061,000	£988,000	£6,073,000	1 14 8

The initial difficulty in constructing this table has been the impossibility of obtaining data to estimate the revenue of the first year after the imposition of uniform duties. We have studied closely the tables issued at various times, applying various Tariffs to the imports of the different colonies, but we believe them to be comparatively useless. Some of our members have endeavoured to apply the Tariffs of one colony to other colonies, but have given up the task as impossible. There is no uniform system of statistics, and the statistics of each colony are framed to suit its own Tariff. For instance, to apply the Victorian duty on machinery, from which a very large quantity of machinery is exempt, to the whole of the machinery of New South Wales, which is given under one heading, would give a wrong result. Secondly, the system of valuing for ad valorem duties is quite different to the system in colonies where the articles are not subject to ad valorem duties. And further, the quantity of goods imported would alter greatly with any change of duty. The tables have necessarily been made on the assumption that the imports would remain constant, but this assumption renders them practically valueless. It is almost certain that a common Tariff would yield a much more uniform sum per head in the different states than any of the tables show. There are many modifying influences at work, one of which it is necessary to mention. If one colony imports a large quantity of any article which in another is a natural product or manufacture, it does not follow the revenue derived therefrom will bear any relation to the present importation. The importations of the non-producing state would be from the producing states, and not from foreign countries. Take, as an example, the item candles. With a uniform Tariff against foreign countries and intercolonial free-trade this article would produce much less revenue in the other colonies than at present. Victorian duty free candles would supplant the taxed article.

As the tables before the Convention differed materially in regard to the amounts collected on intercolonial imports in 1895, the Customs Department, with the aid of more complete statistics than were available at the time of the Convention, supplied us with the return A annexed hereto, and the totals for each colony as shown in this return are shown in the second column of the above table. By deducting these totals from the revenue received from Customs and Excise, we arrive at the duties on foreign goods and excise duties in each state, which together constitute the actual contribution of each state. From the table it will be seen that the contributions of the colonies, calculated in proportion to population, except those of Queensland and Western Australia, vary much less than has hitherto been supposed.

In Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia they are practically the same, but it must be remembered that the Tariffs of those colonies in 1895, though all of a protective character, were not alike.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING Surplus returnable Third Year of the Commonwealth (first year of Uniform Duties).

	Receipts under a uniform Tariff.	Expenditure (on Population basis).			Surplus Returnable.
		Ordinary.	N. w.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,760,000	421,000	101,000	522,000	1,238,000
New South Wales	1,891,000	452,000	108,000	560,000	1,331,000
South Australia	515,000	126,000	30,000	156,000	359,000
Tasmania	286,000	57,000	14,000	71,000	215,000
Western Australia	454,000	32,000	8,000	40,000	414,000
Queensland	1,180,000	162,000	39,000	201,000	979,000
	£6,086,000	£1,250,000	£300,000	£1,550,000	£4,536,000

Table IV. applies to the first year of uniform duties, which we have assumed to be the third year of the Commonwealth. We have in this year estimated the total revenue from Customs and Excise at £6,086,000 for the following reasons. The surplus returnable in this year cannot, under the Bill, be less than that returned in the previous year, which was shown in Table II. to be £4,536,000: the expenditure is fixed at £1,550,000, therefore the total receipts must be at least as great as our estimate shows. The uniform Tariff must be so framed as to produce this amount without duties on Australian goods. In this year accounts are kept for each state, so that the duties on all goods to which the uniform Tariff applies entering any state are credited. The total amount credited may exceed £6,086,000, but only the amount received, less the expenditure, can be distributed; the amounts credited to the various states being treated as proportionals. As it is impossible to estimate these proportionals we have adopted those shown in the third figure column of Table III.

As the Bill limits the expenditure to £1,250,000 for services transferred and £300,000 for new expenditure, it has been assumed that these amounts will be actually expended. They have been divided in the table in accordance with the Bill on a population basis.

Should any greater sum than £6,086,000 be raised through increased prosperity or natural growth under the uniform Tariff the advantage will pertain wholly to the states, as the expenditure is fixed, and consequently any increase of revenue must be added to the returnable surplus.

TABLE V.

SURPLUS returnable Eighth Year of the Commonwealth, and Sliding Scale to be applied during the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth years of the Commonwealth.

	Surplus returnable Third Year of the Commonwealth.	Surplus returnable Eighth Year of the Commonwealth.			Gain +. Loss -.	One-fifth of Gain or Loss.
		Customs and Excise on Population Basis.	Expenditure on Population Basis.	Surplus.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,238,000	2,052,000	522,000	1,530,000	+ 292,000	+ 58,400
New South Wales	1,331,000	2,200,000	560,000	1,640,000	+ 309,000	+ 61,800
South Australia	359,000	614,000	156,000	458,000	+ 99,000	+ 19,800
Tasmania	215,000	276,000	71,000	205,000	- 10,000	- 2,000
Western Australia	414,000	156,000	40,000	116,000	- 298,000	- 59,600
Queensland	979,000	788,000	201,000	587,000	- 392,000	- 78,400
	£4,536,000	£6,086,000	£1,550,000	£4,536,000	—	—

This table illustrates the sliding scale established by the Bill to govern the surplus returnable to each state during the following five years of the Commonwealth, and has been prepared merely as a basis for Table VI.

TABLE VI.

STATEMENT showing how the Finances of the various Colonies will be affected during the first Eight Years of the Commonwealth.

	Balance without Federation (on 1895 basis)	1st Year.		2nd Year.		3rd Year. (Uniform Duties.)		4th Year.		5th Year.		6th Year.		7th Year.		8th Year. (Population basis.)	
		Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1,718,435	1,617,435	- 101,000	1,617,435	- 101,000	1,238,000	- 480,435	1,296,400	- 422,035	1,354,800	- 363,635	1,413,200	- 305,235	1,471,600	- 246,835	1,530,000	- 188,435
New South Wales ...	748,713	640,713	- 108,000	640,713	- 108,000	1,331,000	+ 582,287	1,392,800	+ 644,087	1,454,600	+ 705,887	1,516,400	+ 767,687	1,578,200	+ 829,487	1,640,000	+ 891,287
South Australia ...	499,600	460,600	- 30,000	460,600	- 30,000	359,000	- 140,600	378,800	- 120,800	398,600	- 101,000	418,400	- 81,200	438,200	- 61,400	458,000	- 41,600
Tasmania ...	288,632	274,632	- 14,000	274,632	- 14,000	215,000	- 73,632	213,000	- 75,632	211,000	- 77,632	209,000	- 79,632	207,000	- 81,632	205,000	- 83,632
West Australia ...	559,693	551,693	- 8,000	551,693	- 8,000	414,000	- 145,693	354,400	- 205,293	294,800	- 264,893	235,200	- 324,493	175,600	- 384,093	116,000	- 443,693
Queensland ...	1,020,927	981,927	- 39,000	981,927	- 39,000	979,000	- 41,927	900,600	- 120,327	822,200	- 198,727	743,800	- 277,127	665,400	- 355,527	587,000	- 433,927
	4,836,000	4,536,000	- 300,000	4,536,000	- 300,000	4,536,000	- 300,000	4,536,000	- 300,000	4,536,000	- 300,000	4,536,000	- 300,000	4,536,000	- 300,000	4,536,000	- 300,000

7

This table shows the effect of the sliding scale. In the first two years the loss to Victoria is shown as £101,000, which represents her contribution to the new expenses of the Commonwealth. In the third year the loss to the Victorian Treasurer is £480,000; this sum gradually diminishes until the eighth year, when the colony will lose £188,000 only. This result is disadvantageous to Victoria. We should have preferred that a surplus that would have secured for her at least the revenue of the years preceding the uniform Tariff should have been allotted to Victoria in the early years of federation. Victoria will eventually be entitled, on the population basis, to a surplus of £1,530,000, and it would be much more convenient if the surplus was in the third year greater than that amount and diminishing gradually. Victoria, we believe, is more dependent than New South Wales on her Customs and Excise revenue, and would feel the loss in the early years much more severely than would the latter colony.

Had the year before the establishment of uniform duties been selected as the basis of the distribution the results would have been more acceptable to all the colonies except New South Wales, for they would have lost comparatively less in the early years, and with a diminishing instead of an increasing surplus would have had time to adjust themselves to their new conditions. If this year had been taken as a basis Victoria would have then received £1,600,000, falling in six years to £1,530,000. All the other colonies except New South Wales would be similarly affected. Another advantage of the adoption of this year would be that the Border custom-houses could be closed one year sooner, and the keeping of accounts in the manner prescribed by the Bill would be unnecessary.

It has already been explained that in constructing the above set of tables the year 1895 has been taken as a basis, and no increase in the revenues of the various colonies has been allowed for. The following table has, however, been constructed on the same lines as the former one, with the object of showing what effects would be produced if a Customs and Excise revenue of £7,030,000, the amount actually collected in 1896, were received in the year before the imposition of uniform duties.

TABLE VII.

ALTERNATIVE STATEMENT showing the effect on the Finances of the various States caused by the operation of the Commonwealth Bill during the first Eight Years

(On the supposition that £7,030,000, the actual Revenue of 1896, will be collected in the year before uniform duties).

	Balance without Federation (on 1896 basis).	1st Year.		2nd Year.		3rd Year.		4th Year.		5th Year.		6th Year.		7th Year.		8th Year.	
		Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.	Surplus returned.	Gain +. Loss -.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1,744,000	1,643,000	- 101,000	1,643,000	- 101,000	1,511,000	- 233,000	1,578,400	- 165,600	1,645,800	- 98,200	1,713,200	- 30,800	1,780,600	+ 36,600	1,848,000	+ 104,000
New South Wales ...	1,114,000	1,006,000	- 108,000	1,006,000	- 108,000	1,624,000	+ 510,000	1,695,400	+ 581,400	1,766,800	+ 652,800	1,838,200	+ 724,200	1,909,600	+ 795,600	1,981,000	+ 867,000
South Australia ...	557,000	527,000	- 30,000	527,000	- 30,000	439,000	- 118,000	461,800	- 95,200	484,600	- 72,400	507,400	- 49,600	530,200	- 26,800	553,000	- 4,000
Tasmania ...	311,000	297,000	- 14,000	297,000	- 14,000	260,000	- 51,000	257,600	- 53,400	255,200	- 55,800	252,800	- 58,200	250,400	- 60,600	248,000	- 63,000
Western Australia...	894,000	886,000	- 8,000	886,000	- 8,000	485,000	- 409,000	416,200	- 477,800	347,400	- 546,600	278,600	- 615,400	209,800	- 684,200	141,000	- 753,000
Queensland ...	1,160,000	1,121,000	- 39,000	1,121,000	- 39,000	1,161,000	+ 1,000	1,070,600	- 89,400	980,200	- 179,800	889,800	- 270,200	799,400	- 360,600	709,000	- 451,000
	5,780,000	5,480,000	- 300,000	5,480,000	- 300,000	5,480,000	- 300,000	5,480,000	- 300,000	5,480,000	- 300,000	5,480,000	- 300,000	5,480,000	- 300,000	5,480,000	- 300,000

The results shown by this table are more satisfactory than in any other which the Committee has compiled. The Victorian Treasurer loses £233,000 in the third year, £165,600 in the fourth, the loss gradually changing in the seventh to a gain, which in the eighth year amounts to £104,000. There is no doubt that in the first year of uniform duties there will be great uncertainty as to the surplus returned, and the Treasurer of Victoria must with the Treasurers of the other colonies, except New South Wales, be prepared for an immediate loss. Should, however, the expenditure of the Commonwealth prove to be less than £1,250,000, the maximum provided in the Bill, the surplus returned to each state will be proportionately greater.

No attempt has been made to introduce into the tables an adjustment based on the values of the buildings, &c., taken over from the states, as the Committee has found it impossible to obtain reliable figures.

EXCISE.

We have found some difficulty in determining what "excise" includes. The Adelaide Convention evidently intended the word to mean the duties on the manufacture or production of commodities and nothing more, and this definition is supported by standard dictionaries; but it is not at all certain that this reading is established by the Bill. The intention of the Convention is made plain by Sir George Turner's speech (page 858 of the debates), where he spoke in favour of leaving out the words limiting excise to goods "the subject of Customs duties" in order that the Federation might have power to levy duties on goods not subject to Customs duties. In interpreting the Constitution the meaning of the word as used in British legislation will very probably have a preponderating weight, and if this should be the case the Federation Bill will have a different meaning in that respect to that intended by the Convention. It would be well, therefore, to consider the meaning of the word in British law.

In the earliest English Excise ordinance, introduced by Pym, in 1643, the excise duty imposed was on the manufacture of commodities, but since that date there have been constant additions to the taxable list, and every new impost of inland revenue has borne the name of excise. The tax was subsequently extended from the manufacturers to the dealers, and a class of persons came into existence called "Excise Traders," who were compelled to take out licences, the fees for which were excise. The deficit caused by the Napoleonic wars brought with it a host of new imposts all known by the name of excise, many of which were neither on the producers of commodities nor the dealers, but were of the most miscellaneous character. A list of the excise licences in force in Great Britain in 1850 includes about 80 descriptions, and includes those issued to auctioneers, appraisers, and postmasters, and to persons permitted to kill game, to carry guns, to run stage carriages or hackney carriages. Even in the reign of Queen Victoria an Act was passed "To Repeal the Duties of Excise on Sales by Auction," &c. Although in Great Britain the original meaning of the word is being restored to that which it bore in Pym's ordinance, and the substitution of Inland Revenue Commissioners for Excise Commissioners is evidence of this, yet the meaning is not sufficiently certain to allow of the word standing without a definition, and we would suggest that it should be defined as follows:—"Excise shall mean the duty chargeable on the manufacture and production of commodities." In all the tables we have adopted this meaning.

Throughout the Bill we think the same provisions should be applied without distinction to duties both of Customs and Excise. This is by no means the case at present. Under section 52 the duties to be levied by the Commonwealth in regard to Customs and Excise are to be uniform. In section 84 the Parliament of the Commonwealth is granted the sole power to levy Duties of Customs and Excise, but the power is not to be exclusive until uniform Duties of Customs have been imposed. We propose a slight alteration of the words of the clause to make these provisions clearer, but the meaning is, however, already sufficiently plain in this respect that on the imposition of uniform Duties of Customs *only* the laws of the states in regard to *both* Customs and Excise cease to have effect. If, therefore, the Commonwealth passes a Duties of Customs Act without an Excise Act all Excise duties will at once cease. This was not, we think, the intention of the Convention, and we suggest that after the word Customs, where it first appears in the third paragraph of section 84, the words "and Excise" should be inserted.

The imposition of uniform Duties of Customs without uniform Duties of Excise would, we think, be disastrous to trade and also to the revenue; commodities would be made in those states in which the excise was lowest, or in which it did not exist, whilst the manufacturers in those states in which the Excise Duties were highest would be ruined. To avoid the possibility of this we suggest the amendment of section 88 in such a manner as to bind the Commonwealth to impose a common Excise Tariff, along with the uniform Customs Tariff, within two years of the establishment of the Commonwealth. This alteration would have a modifying effect upon sections 87, 89, 90, 92, and 93; but to make the meaning clear the words "and Excise" might be inserted after the words "Duties of Customs" in each of those sections.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The question of sugar duties requires a special attention, because the revenues of the colonies will be more affected by intercolonial free-trade in sugar than in any other article. The collections from sugar and molasses were in 1895 as follows:—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	£266,000
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	145,000
Queensland	...	...	...	...	700
South Australia	...	...	...	...	45,000
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	10,000
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	38,000
					£504,700

This position would not be maintained with intercolonial free-trade combined with a Tariff on foreign sugar, as the following facts will at once show:—

In 1895, 280 million pounds of sugar were produced in Queensland and New South Wales, whilst the foreign sugar imported amounted to only 77 millions of pounds. Of the total 357 million pounds 129 million were duty free, being consumed in the colonies in which they were produced, and 151 million of Australian, and 77 million of foreign sugar paid duty. Intercolonial free-trade would, then, at once free 151 million pounds of sugar, producing £359,000; but the loss would not end here. Queensland and New South Wales would, with a duty on foreign sugar, very soon supply the wants of the whole of the Commonwealth, and the sugar duties, amounting to £500,000, would be lost.

This does not affect the total revenue only, but also the distribution amongst the colonies. Assuming that the northern states produced no more in the first year of the uniform Tariff, which is the test year for distribution, than in the year 1895, the colonies would lose credit for sums shown above as revenue collected. The loss to the southern states would thus be disastrously disproportionate to that of the northern states.

By far the greater part of the intercolonial duty collected in Victoria is on sugar, and if Victoria had credit for all the duty on sugar consumed in her own territory she would be the best off of all the colonies in the matter of loss from intercolonial free-trade, for the other intercolonial imports are comparatively insignificant; but, as before stated, the southern states would obtain credit for their foreign imports only, which, it may be anticipated, would be small, whilst the northern states would be credited with practically nothing. The disproportion lies in the fact that the southern states are losing a revenue which they actually possess, whilst Queensland collects practically no duty, and can therefore lose nothing, and New South Wales loses the revenue on her foreign importations only—about half of those of Victoria.

Were an excise duty on sugar imposed each colony would have credit in the distribution of the surplus Customs and Excise duties for the duty on the sugar consumed within its borders, and thus a fair distribution would be established as far as this item is concerned; but we recognise that if the excise rate were as high as the import duties now existing in most of the states, this arrangement would perhaps be unfairly advantageous to Victoria, because in goods other than sugar Victoria is not an importing but an exporting state as regards Australian goods, and would lose much less revenue than the other states. A fair distribution would probably arise if the rate of excise were low and coupled with a somewhat higher import Tariff.

An excise might certainly be arrived at which would equalize the positions of the colonies in the test year, and this fact should, we think, go far to remove any apprehension felt in regard to this matter. A rate of £3 per ton on Australian sugar would neutralize the loss of import duties on the Australian sugar shipped from colony to colony.

SECTION 86.

Section 86 provides that properties appertaining to the Departments to be handed over from the states to the Commonwealth are to be taken over by and vest in the Commonwealth; but a distinction is drawn between the properties belonging to the Departments controlling Customs, Excise, and bounties, and those belonging to other Departments. The former are to be taken over at a fair rental value, and the latter at a fair capital value. This distinction is hard to understand. We gather from the debates that the object was to provide for the handing back to the states the Border custom-houses when there was no longer need for them; but this comparatively small matter could, we think, have been arranged without adopting such a radical difference in principle in regard to the two descriptions of property.

We desire, however, to make some remarks upon the method of handing over the bulk of the properties, namely, those pertaining to Defence, Post and Telegraph Offices, &c. The value of these we cannot ascertain; but the value of the whole of the properties to be handed over was, according to some figures supplied to the Sydney Convention of 1891, £10,500,000; and is, according to an estimate made by the Assistant Government Statist, £10,450,000 including lands. The deduction of the value of custom-houses would not make a great difference; but we do not think these figures represent the present value, and believe that about £6,000,000 worth of property would be handed over to the Commonwealth at its inception. The purchase money for these properties would be due on the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, when the Treasurer would have no funds. The only way out of the difficulty would be for the Commonwealth to raise a loan to meet its obligation to the states, which loan would, in a sense, be a second mortgage on the same security. Supposing this method to be adopted, the payment to the states would be greatly deranged by the receipt of large sums of money, and the Commonwealth would begin under very bad auspices. The difficulties are so great that we cannot conceive this method of paying for the properties being adopted. Further, we have considered the possibility of the states being reimbursed by the Commonwealth taking over a portion of the debt of each state equal to the value of the properties transferred. This method was adopted in Canada, and proved practicable; but we can find no provisions in the Bill under which a similar course could be taken here.

It should be recognised that, whether buildings, &c., are transferred or not, they remain, in a sense, the property of the state. The cities of Sydney and Melbourne cannot be deprived of the benefits of their post-offices, forts, or other public buildings, unless the Commonwealth should sell them, and this could easily be provided against. The only change made by a transfer without any payment whatever would be that the Central Government would have the duty of maintaining them, and the states would be relieved of that expense.

Presuming, however, that payment of the value is a settled policy, we would hazard a suggestion that, in order to embarrass the Central Government as little as possible, and to provide against a derangement of the state finances by the receipt in a lump sum of the capital value, the properties should be acquired by a system of deferred payments. Such a system we are ready to submit if required, but it is not within the limits of our instructions.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we wish to state that, whilst we have considered it our duty to point out the inequalities which would apparently be caused by the Bill if administered without reference to the varying circumstances of the colonies, we believe that the Commonwealth Parliament could adjust nearly all the difficulties in such a manner as to do justice to all the states. The main alterable factor in solving the difficulties is the uniform Tariff, which could be so framed as to neutralize the losses and gains of each state. It has already been shown that the incidence of the sugar

duties can be so arranged as to be an element of adjustment between the states, but almost every item taxed can be used in the same manner as an adjuster of the accounts. There are also many other ways in which the Commonwealth Parliament, in the exercise of its vast powers, could modify the financial position of any state, and we are of opinion that it is not necessary to assume that the losses and gains shown by any calculation will prove to be correct.

H. N. P. WOLLASTON.

F. H. BRUFORD.

GEO. T. ALLEN.

ANGUS CUMMING.

JAS. J. FENTON

(Subject to protest).

PROTEST.

Whilst concurring generally with the opinions expressed in the Report, cannot altogether agree with the figures shown by the tables.

Sufficient distinction is not made in Table II. between the expenditure of the states and that of the Commonwealth; for the expenditure under uniform postal rates and a central executive would probably be reduced, and to some extent de-localized. Hence it is unlikely that under federation the ratio of the expenditure in Victoria to that of New South Wales would be as 3 is to 5, as shown.

Then, in regard to the remission of £1,000,000 in duties on intercolonial products, there are two aspects of the case (which are not, in my opinion, sufficiently emphasized in the tables and Report), viz., (1) assuming New South Wales to continue her free-trade policy; (2) assuming that colony to revert to a protective Tariff before federation. In the former case the Commonwealth, and in the latter event the States, would have to impose fresh taxation to replace the amount named.

Moreover, I consider the fixed expenditure of £1,250,000 is intended to include an allowance for interest on lands and works to be taken over, which item does not find a place in existing accounts, and which I reckon at about £82,000 for Victoria and £313,000 for all the colonies. This circumstance has been ignored in framing the tables.

In any case, I consider the £1,250,000, as fixed by the Bill, wholly inadequate for the six colonies; if interest is to be included, the amount required will be nearer £1,500,000.

I for my part should have preferred to see the tables framed with due regard to the probable growth of revenue and population, and to the changes that would be likely to occur in the future in the abnormal proportions of revenue per head, now raised in certain colonies.

JAS. J. FENTON.

RETURN "A."

ESTIMATE of the Amount of Duty collected by each of the Australian Colonies on principal Articles of Colonial Produce during the year 1895.

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements ...	388	1,445	12	47	56	13
Apparel and Slops ...	47	3,211	1,138	1,119	1,775	2,947
Bark ...	...	...	...	243	30	...
Beer ...	37	2,080	65	157	417	6
Biscuits ...	3	1,538	82	987	52	127
Boots and Shoes ...	150	561	132	235	1,624	621
Brushware ...	...	89	15	271	28	139
Butter ...	193	15,989	632	10,520	12,805	2,295
Candles ...	12	1,436	10	45	2,292	1
Carriages, &c. ...	519	383	251	421	2,068	179
Cheese ...	112	612	122	922	4,899	3
Coal and Coke ...	...	...	...	2,591	...	12,410
Confectionery ...	5	228	5	39	201	55
Eggs ...	2	55	1	...	8	5
Fish—preserved ...	2	8	...	...	1	...
Fruits—bottled, dried, &c. ...	254	760	1,090	365	1,660	341
Fruit—fresh and pulp ...	10,868	22,726	561	128	600	578
Furniture ...	118	604	718	1,048	2,074	283
Glass Bottles ...	36	119	88	228	111	59
Grain and Pulse, including prepared ...	6,597	67,952	1,154	41,876	30,101	2,023
Hay and Chaff ...	...	13,658	45	3,335	20,519	...
Honey ...	2	126	5	11	793	...
Hops ...	1,352	...	21	...	8	...
Jams ...	12	3,508	37	247	2,674	4
Lard ...	...	49	...	...	179	51
Leather ...	909	874	303	135	294	30
Leatherware ...	...	66	6	381	151	82
Live Animals ...	41,008	...	9,740	...	13,858	1,965
Machinery ...	401	1,324	1,202	1,243	1,293	765
Meats—preserved ...	2,197	12,227	989	287	18,466	465
Meats—salt and fresh ...	19,974	175	...	37	386	31
Miscellaneous articles ...	2,791	6,595	7,659	9,574	10,281	4,311
Oil and Oilmen's Stores ...	104	701	123	460	705	292
Onions ...	1	5,432	320	2,627	1,864	37
Potatoes ...	72	26,014	250	327	5,410	...
Salt ...	1,735	9,816	...	...	491	764
Saddlery ...	27	124	52	222	116	55
Soap, common ...	174	627	57	117	403	26
„ toilet ...	6	4	2	79	1	21
Spirits ...	823	21,586	1,459	10,022	4,306	302
Sugar ...	195,155	145,563	12,222	...	110	6,346
Molasses ...	3,180	676	100	5	45	441
Timber, including Doors, &c. ...	91	1,419	1,456	206	201	16
Vegetables, fresh ...	...	631	...	90	12	34
Wine ...	1,682	458	4	3,060	6,360	914
Woodenware ...	23	282	270	44	343	187
Totals ...	291,062	371,731	42,398	93,751	150,071	39,224

SUMMARY.

Colony.	Loss of Revenue Estimated.
Victoria ...	£291,062
New South Wales ...	371,731
Queensland ...	93,751
South Australia ...	42,398
Tasmania ...	39,224
Western Australia ...	150,071
Total ...	£988,237

APPENDIX.

Department of Trade and Customs,
Melbourne, 28th June, 1897.

SIR,

In accordance with your verbal request that the Committee appointed by yourself to report upon the financial proposals contained in the Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia should submit a scheme for the transfer of property from the States to the Commonwealth, I have the honour to forward the enclosed, which was approved by the Committee but was not included in our report because the question seemed somewhat outside the scope of our original instructions.

In reference to this subject I would venture to submit, however, that there does not seem to be any adequate reason why the States should expect the Commonwealth to purchase these properties. What difference will it make to Victoria, for instance, if our Post-office in Bourke-street be nominally federal property? It will still be our Post-office, and used as such; it cannot be taken away or disposed of. If the Commonwealth closed it they would have to build another. All that could be argued is that these buildings have been built out of loan moneys and form security therefor. As regards such, the most that could apparently be fairly required would be that on transfer to the Commonwealth the latter should pay the interest on the loan money expended thereon.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The Hon. I. A. Isaacs, M.P., &c., &c.

H. N. P. WOLLASTON.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY FROM THE STATES TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

The following scheme is submitted for the transfer of property from the States to the Commonwealth as being better in its working than that proposed in the Bill, and not so likely to disarrange the finances of the various States:—

Assuming that 3 per cent. is the fair annual value of the properties, it is suggested that the Federation should pay to the States 4 per cent. on the capital value thereof until such time as the extra 1 per cent. would, if funded, with compound interest at 3 per cent., amount to the purchase money. This, it is reckoned, would be in a little over 47 years. In other words, the Federation would, under this scheme, pay to the States 4 per cent. on the capital value of the properties taken over from them for 47 years, and those properties would then become the absolute property of the Commonwealth.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Department of Trade and Customs,
Melbourne, 24th June, 1897.

With reference to our remarks on the subject of loss under the head of sugar duties, I would remind Mr. Isaacs that if the project of making our own sugar from beet turns out successfully we should without federation lose the greater portion (if not all) of our present sugar duties, as the Victorian market would of course be supplied by the locally-made article, to the exclusion of imported sugar.

Under this aspect of the case, the loss which Victoria would suffer from the abolition of intercolonial duties would be very small, as our revenue from that source is principally the duty on sugar.

The Hon. I. A. Isaacs, M.P.

H. N. P. WOLLASTON.

1897.
—
VICTORIA.

STATISTICAL TABLES

BEARING ON THE

QUESTION OF FEDERATION

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE

GOVERNMENT STATIST OF VICTORIA.

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(1) STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND SWITZERLAND ABOUT THE FIRST YEAR OF FEDERATION.

Particulars.	United States.	Canada.	Switzerland.	Australia and Tasmania, 1895.
Date of federation ...	1787	1867	1848*	...
At date of federating—				
Area in square miles †	371,076	418,569	15,892	2,971,003
Population ...	3,637,881§	3,485,761||	2,392,740**	3,539,644
	£	£	£	£
Imports ‡	4,800,000\$	15,304,100¶	30,000,000 {	23,273,300
Exports ‡	4,200,000\$	11,993,300¶		36,797,790
Revenue (Federal)	830,000\$	2,851,650¶	642,600††	23,746,039††
Expenditure (Federal)	210,000\$	2,809,600¶	619,000††	24,069,456††
Number of States—	States.	Provinces.	Cantons.	Colonies.
Original	13	4	} 22	6
Present	45	8		

* This is the date of the "Federal Constitution" (subsequently revised in 1874). There were, however, several earlier leagues or confederations, the earliest, between three States, dating back to 1308.
† Present areas of original States.
‡ Exclusive of trade between the various States.
§ These figures relate to the Federated States in 1790. The population of the whole territory now forming the United States was then 3,929,214.
|| Figures for 1871.—¶ Figures for 1868.—** Figures for 1850.—†† Figures for 1865.
†† Aggregate of all the colonies.

(2) ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Ages of the People.				Birthplaces.			Religions.		
Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country.	No.	Per cent.	Religion.	No.	Per cent.
Under 20 ...	748,854	734,055	1,482,909	Victoria ...	774,414	24·3	Protestants ...	2,300,228	72·3
20 to 40 ...	593,568	477,879	1,071,447	New South Wales	766,485	24·1	Roman Catholics	713,902	22·4
40 to 60 ...	265,691	195,903	461,594	Queensland ...	190,976	6·0	Jews ...	13,805	·4
60 and upwards	97,394	65,426	162,820	South Australia	264,919	8·3	Buddhists, Con-	40,591	1·3
Unspecified ...	3,416	1,051	4,467	Western Australia	29,801	·9	fucians		
				Tasmania ...	132,301	4·3	Others ...	114,711	3·6
				Aborigines ...	8,984	·3			
				Total ...	2,167,880	68·2			
				New Zealand ...	24,320	·7			
				Fiji ...	478	·01			
				England and Wales	470,398	14·8			
				Scotland ...	123,518	3·9			
				Ireland ...	226,949	7·1			
				China ...	36,011	1·0			
				Other places ...	133,683	4·3			
Total ...	1,708,923	1,474,314	3,183,237	Total ...	3,183,237	100·0	Total ...	3,183,237	100·0

Occupations.*					Conjugal Condition of Adults Aged 20 and Upwards.†				
Class.	M.	F.	Total.		Condition.	M	F.	Total.	
			No.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.
<i>Breadwinners.</i>					Married ...	471,488	466,454	937,942	56·3
Professional ...	56,407	27,197	83,604	2·7	Widowed ...	56,894	80,436	137,330	8·2
Domestic ...	40,846	116,081	156,927	5·0	Single ...	402,289	189,848	592,137	35·5
Commercial ...	233,482	20,820	254,302	8·2	Total ...	930,671	736,738	1,667,409	100·0
Industrial ...	353,241	59,436	412,677	13·2					
Primary producers ...	359,580	24,180	383,760	12·3					
Indefinite ...	12,751	20,929	33,680	1·1					
Total ...	1,056,307	268,643	1,324,950	42·5					
Dependents ...	601,477	1,196,699	1,798,176	57·5					
Grand Total ...	1,657,784	1,465,342	3,123,126	100·0					
					Education of Persons Aged 15 and Upwards.				
					Read and write	1,841,953		93·3	
					Read only ...	50,514		2·5	
					Cannot read ...	82,295		4·2	
					Total ...	1,974,762		100·0	

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

† Exclusive of Chinese, Aborigines, and Polynesians.

(3) AREAS AND ESTIMATED POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND TASMANIA, 1893 TO 1896.

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population on 31st December—				Persons to the Square Mile, 1896.
		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
Victoria	87,884	1,174,006	1,179,103	1,181,751	1,174,888	13·4
New South Wales	309,175	1,223,370	1,251,450	1,277,870	1,297,640	4·2
Queensland	668,224	432,299	445,155	460,550	472,179	·7
South Australia	379,805	341,978	347,720	352,653	355,286	·9
Northern Territory	523,620	4,896	4,682	4,752	4,934	·01
Western Australia	975,920	65,064	82,072	101,235	137,966	·14
Tasmania	26,375	154,424	157,456	160,833	166,113	6·3
Total	2,971,003	3,396,037	3,467,638	3,539,644	3,609,006	1·2

(4) HEADS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA, 1894-5.*

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Principal Heads.	Amount.	Principal Heads.	Amount.
	£		£
Taxation—		General Administration	3,201,813
Customs Duties, &c.	6,273,325	Lands, Agriculture, and Mining	1,012,837
Excise Duties	675,010	Public Instruction, Science, &c.	1,824,133
Other Taxes	1,639,182	Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c.	873,754
Total	8,587,517	Water Supply and Sewerage	168,314
Land Revenue	3,442,344	General Public Works	1,396,491
Railways and Tramways	8,162,802	Railways and Tramways	4,801,716
Water Supply	551,625	Posts and Telegraphs	1,925,834 ¹
Posts and Telegraphs	1,724,525	Defences	586,521
Pilotage, Harbor, and Light Rates	116,652	Customs and Excise	233,596
Other Sources	1,160,574	Ports and Harbors	312,621 ²
		Immigration	1,567
		Public Debt—	
		Interest and Expenses	6,899,700
		Redemption of Loans	190,962
		Miscellaneous	639,597
Grand Total	£23,746,039	Total	£24,069,456

* Year ended 31st December for New South Wales and Tasmania; but 30th June, 1895, in other cases.

¹ Exclusive of Interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits in Victoria and New South Wales amounting to £145,045.² Exclusive of Expenditure of Harbor Trusts in Victoria and Tasmania.

(5) REVENUE COLLECTED BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTS, 1894 AND 1895.

Colony.	Gross Revenue Collected.				Drawbacks and Refunds.	Net Revenue.		Percentage of Gross Revenue from Customs to Total Imports.
	Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	Miscellaneous.*	Total.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1894.								
Victoria	1,810,262	299,587	22,436	2,132,285	129,771	2,002,514	1 14 1	14·52
New South Wales	2,060,930	258,085	17,859	2,336,874	53,957	2,282,917	1 16 11	13·04
Queensland	1,113,160	39,201	7,161	1,159,522	35,000†	1,124,522	2 11 3	25·67
South Australia proper	567,519	14,571	4,336	586,426	72,808	513,618	1 9 9	9·11
Northern Territory	30,536	...	75	30,661	...	30,661	6 8 1	30·91
Western Australia	410,942	...	4,366	415,308	4,000†	411,308	5 10 8	19·44
Tasmania	285,956	17,716	190	303,862	4,010	299,852	1 18 5	29·19
Total	6,279,355	629,160	56,423	6,964,938	299,546	6,665,392	1 18 10	14·94
1895.								
Victoria	1,779,860	304,084	25,871	2,109,815	141,593	1,968,222	1 13 4	14·27
New South Wales ‡	2,047,507	267,652	18,310	2,333,469	74,563	2,258,906	1 15 9	12·80
Queensland	1,243,526	57,536	7,129	1,308,191	40,000†	1,268,191	2 16 1	23·25
South Australia proper	561,267	34,908	4,418	600,593	76,179	524,414	1 10 1	10·05
Northern Territory	31,107	...	60	31,167	...	31,167	6 12 3	32·65
Western Australia	615,030	...	6,775	621,805	6,000†	615,805	6 16 1	16·28
Tasmania	307,133	18,390	20	325,543	2,858	322,685	2 0 7	28·07
Total	6,585,430	682,570	62,583	7,330,583	341,193	6,989,390	1 19 11	14·84

NOTE.—In this table Primage Duty is excluded. In New Zealand in 1891 the gross revenue was £1,653,843, viz:—From Customs duties, £1,572,467; from Excise, £63,876; and £17,500 from miscellaneous; and in 1895 it was £1,619,970, viz:—From Customs duties, £1,531,181; from Excise, £64,668; and £24,721 from miscellaneous. The gross amount per head was £2 6s. 4d. in 1894, and £2 6s. 9d. in 1895; and the percentages of Imports were 23·17 and 25·31 respectively.

* Exclusive of Wharfage Rates, Harbor and Light Dues, Tonnage Rates, Pilotage, Pearl Shell Licences, and Royalty on Guano.

† Roughly estimated.

‡ Under the free-trade tariff recently adopted, the Customs revenue of New South Wales—based on the Imports of 1895—will fall eventually to about £1,200,000, equivalent to less than 18s per head.

(6) EXPENDITURE OF CUSTOMS AND HARBOR DEPARTMENTS, 1894-5.

Colony.	Year.	Expenditure on—	
		Customs and Excise.	Ports and Harbors.
		£	£
Victoria	1894-5	68,335	29,260*
New South Wales	1895	75,630	207,839
Queensland	1894-5	42,834	52,288
South Australia Proper	1894-5	20,405	14,081
„ Northern Territory	1894-5	4,094	†
Western Australia	1894-5	15,484	9,153
Tasmania	1895	6,814	*
Total ... ..	...	233,596	312,621

* In Victoria the Port of Melbourne is under a Harbor Trust, and this is also the case in regard to several ports in Tasmania.

† Included with Customs and Excise

(7) GROSS AMOUNTS OF DUTY LEVIED ON PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALASIA, 1895.

Articles.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic Liquors and Materials—							
Spirits	344,771	641,389	251,043	85,891	129,504	44,997	1,497,595
Wine	14,331	23,309	13,775	3,003	16,060	4,428	74,906
Beer	29,519	51,546	23,993	10,786	36,271	2,358	154,473
Hops	8,465	...	11,221	5,755	2,146	953	28,540
Malt	54	...	32,247	8,275	5,649	5	46,230
Total	397,140	716,244	332,279	113,710	189,630	52,741	1,801,744
Narcotics—							
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	250,561	247,492	163,999	70,361	70,849	47,774	851,036
Opium	10,334	15,719	26,871	,624	1,806	580	63,934
Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages—							
Sugar and Molasses	264,752	136,912	746	44,873	10,194	37,943	495,420
Tea	119,627	...	81,134	34,935	9,105	12,226	257,027
Fruits, Vegetables, &c.	69,034	81,923	41,150	22,803	17,086	7,433	239,429
Grain and Pulse, &c.	18,162	47,741	51,764	932	40,614	2,263	161,476
Rice	17,644	16,067	28,635	8,113	1,119	4,261	75,839
Butter and Cheese	495	20,246	16,223	205	22,185	2,409	61,763
Fish (fresh and preserved)	19,822	12,662	8,900	7,016	2,988	23	51,411
Salt	9,865	22,321	...	520	867	2,078	35,651
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	4,156	9,056	6,578	7,299	2,002	2,129	31,220
Textile Fabrics and Dress—							
Apparel and Slops	58,484	79,122 <i>b</i>	34,243	31,885	12,489	<i>a</i>	216,223
Drapery and Haberdashery ... ..	...	<i>c</i>	30,300	23,807	27,606	51,125	132,238
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures	93,027	<i>a</i>	25,560	15,030	1,836	710 <i>d</i>	136,163
Boots and Shoes	11,745	27,947	11,529	10,140	9,621	7,008	77,990
Silk Manufactures	40,978	12,595 <i>b</i>	2,518	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	56,091
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	17,143	16,229 <i>b</i>	10,680	8,656	1,671	<i>a</i>	54,379
Hosiery	16,051	<i>a</i>	9,163	5,538	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	30,752
Cotton and Linen Manufactures ... ..	...	...	15,664	...	...	<i>a</i>	15,664
Gloves	12,454	11,352 <i>b</i>	3,852	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	27,658
Miscellaneous—							
Kerosene Oil ... ..	...	53,582	36,250	17,123	5,600	5,348	117,903
Live Stock	61,816	...	...	15,824	20,583	3,200	101,423
Machinery, Tools, and Implements	17,817	15,403 <i>b</i>	25,847	6,166	13,055	5,502	83,790
Timber	17,769	47,657	2,387	9,018	7,498	2,502	86,831
Oil	11,588	12,446	16,061	6,855	2,224	3,392	52,566
Hay and Chaff ... ..	...	28,293	3,849	39	21,893	...	54,074
Medicines and Drugs	10,686	<i>c</i>	12,422	7,842	5,208	2,859	39,017
Candles	1,964	9,876	6,835	3,161	4,378	1,148	27,362
Cement	11,665	14,820	4,803	988	1,543	1,185	35,004
Matches and Vestas	8,245	...	3,958	1,899	1,181	657	15,940
Furniture and Upholstery	4,317	4,270	4,998	4,116	4,218	985	22,904
Bottles	10,314	553 <i>b</i>	965	...	196	123	12,151
All other Import Duties	192,205	386,979	217,685	104,896	105,812 <i>e</i>	49,529	1,057,106
Primage Duties	79,213	...	...	...	...	45	79,258
Total Gross Revenue	1,850,073	2,047,507	1,237,848†	592,374	614,457†	307,178†	6,658,437
Net Revenue	1,717,480	1,974,828	1,197,848	516,195	608,457	303,717	6,318,525

* Inclusive of Northern Territory.

† Exclusive of Export Duties, amounting to £5,678 in Queensland, to £573 in Western Australia, and to £45 in Tasmania.

(a) Included under "Drapery."—(b) Approximate figures only.—(c) Included under "All other Import Duties."—(d) Carpets and Rugs only.—(e) Including £18,943 for bacon; £7,788 for other meats, preserved, salted, &c.; £5,811 for preserved milk; £4,948 for potatoes, &c.

(8) RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF HARBOR TRUSTS IN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA FOR 1893, 1894, AND 1895.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.		1893.	1894.	1895.
	£	£	£	VICTORIA—	£	£	£
VICTORIA—				Harbor Improvements and	53,957	26,180	21,677
Wharfage ...	82,499	87,929	94,944	Maintenance			
Rents and licences ...	12,776	11,217	9,503	Wharfs and approaches ...	47,582	17,726	17,846
Interest ...	6,972	11,719	9,314	Interest on Loans ...	130,765	99,241	93,943
Other receipts ...	3,731	4,661	3,980	Other Expenditure ...	16,109	10,722	9,812
Total ...	105,978	115,526	117,741	Total ...	248,403	147,869	143,278
TASMANIA—				TASMANIA—			
Wharfage ...	9,068	9,507	10,512	Items not given ...	35,390	24,628	20,854
Pilotage ...	1,447	1,301	1,532				
Harbor dues ...	2,632	2,573	2,803				
Other receipts ...	38,805	10,339	6,820				
Total ...	51,952	23,720	21,667				

(9) COST OF MAINTENANCE OF COAST LIGHTS OF THE VARIOUS COLONIES

Colony.	Year ended—	Cost.
		£
Victoria ...	30th June, 1894 ...	12,968
New South Wales ...	31st December, 1895 ...	13,642
Queensland ...	30th June, 1895 ...	17,517
South Australia ...	30th June, 1894 ...	8,776
West Australia ...	30th June, 1895 ...	2,656
Tasmania ...	31st December, 1894 ...	4,581
		60,140

(10) POSTAL REVENUE, 1895 (CALENDAR YEAR).

Colony.	Postage, &c.		Money Orders and Postal Notes.	Telegrams.		Telephone and Private Wires. †	Total.	Total, exclusive of O.H.M.S. Post and Telegraph.
	Ordinary.	O.H.M.S.		Ordinary.	O.H.M.S.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	355,865*	†	17,265	95,896	†	36,266	505,292	505,292
New South Wales ...	422,699	29,799	21,295	126,060	23,042	(a) 25,956	648,851	593,713
Queensland ...	126,575	27,000‡	5,107§	71,034	†	4,977	234,693	207,893
South Australia Proper } Northern Territory ...	112,153	5,438	4,714	89,520	2,432	(b) 13,755	228,012	218,236
Western Australia ...	40,656	4,252	2,000||	53,849	7,824	(c) 3,353	112,434	99,706
Tasmania ...	38,390	†	2,091	12,273	†	3,049	55,803	55,803
Total ...	1,096,338	66,489	52,472	448,632	33,298	87,856	1,785,085	1,680,443

* Chiefly estimated.

† Official correspondence travels free in these cases.

‡ Approximate.

§ For financial year 1894-5.

|| Assumed.

¶ Including O.H.M.S., as follow:—(a) £2,297; (b) £1,906; (c) £652.

(11) EXPENDITURE—POST AND TELEGRAPHS, 1895.

Colony.	Calendar Year.
	£
Victoria ...	530,140*
New South Wales ...	773,266*
Queensland ...	295,065
South Australia and Northern Territory ...	192,791
Western Australia ...	108,578
Tasmania ...	61,972
Total ...	1,961,812

NOTE.—The amounts are exclusive of interest on Savings Banks deposits; also of interest on cost of buildings owned by Government, and on cost of construction of Telegraphs, &c.

* Exclusive of expenditure on buildings and construction of Telegraph lines.

(12) EXPENDITURE ON POST AND TELEGRAPHS DETAILED (EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS), 1895.

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Western Australia. (1894-5.)
ORDINARY.			
1. Salaries and Allowances and Incidentals	£ 361,868	£ 542,476	£ 49,897
2. Conveyance of Mails, less Contributions from other Administrations	143,419	210,354	30,792
3. Maintenance of Telegraph Lines and Instruments and Receiving Pillars	3,750	*	1,570
4. Telephone Exchanges	1,428	*	2,082
5. Cable Subsidies and Guarantees	19,675	20,436	879
Total	530,140	773,266	85,220

NOTE.—The amounts are exclusive of capital expenditure, also interest, and rent of buildings used by Government. The details of expenditure of Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania are not available.
* Included under other heads.

(13) EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, 1894 AND 1895.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.			Expenditure on Fortifications.	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval.	Total.		
1894.					
Victoria	£ 115,778	£ 74,703	£ 190,481	£ 3,539	£ 194,020
New South Wales	205,090	53,200	258,299	63,038	321,337
Queensland	44,930	19,926	64,856	7,012	71,868
South Australia	21,433	15,129	36,562	826	37,388
Western Australia	5,716	2,015	7,731	1,890	9,621
Tasmania	7,424	5,000	12,424	538	12,962
Total	400,380	169,973	570,353	76,843	647,196
1895.					
Victoria	97,566	62,891	160,557	8,018	168,575
New South Wales	172,193	42,586	214,779	24,292	239,071
South Australia	14,795	16,634	31,429	...	31,429
Tasmania	8,577	5,000	13,577	...	13,577
Western Australia	9,653	3,720	13,373	...	13,373

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria are for the financial years 1894-5 and 1895-6; those for the other colonies for the calendar years 1894 and 1895. The figures for Queensland for 1895 are not available.

(13A) STATEMENT SHOWING THE ALLOTMENT OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION OF £126,000 FOR COST AND MAINTENANCE OF COASTAL DEFENCE TO THE VARIOUS AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, ON THE BASIS OF POPULATION, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1896.

Colony.	Amount of Allotment.
Victoria	£ 34,243
New South Wales	37,820
Queensland	13,762
South Australia	10,499
Western Australia	4,021
Tasmania	4,841
New Zealand	20,814
Total	126,000

(14) DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1896 (EXCLUSIVE OF TREASURY BONDS IN AID OF REVENUE).

Colony.	Amount Outstanding.	Average per Head of Population.	Multiple of Revenue.
Victoria	46,900,509	39·92	7·06
New South Wales	57,862,983	44·59	6·38
Queensland	31,873,934	67·50	8·75
South Australia	23,337,200	64·78	9·26
Western Australia	4,720,234	34·21	2·54
Tasmania	8,084,678	48·67	10·01
Total	172,779,538	47·87	7·04

(15) PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.—
(a) PURPOSES FOR WHICH RAISED (EXCLUSIVE OF TREASURY BONDS IN AID OF REVENUE).

Proceeds Contracted for or Devoted to—	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.	
							Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Railways and Tramways ...	36,924,285	40,670,558	18,458,536	12,873,682	2,176,198	3,896,585	114,999,844	67·6
Electric Telegraphs ...	...	844,054	847,957	879,098	253,751	117,649	2,942,509	1·7
Harbors, Rivers, Lights, and Docks	626,018	3,492,327	2,012,754	1,174,768	417,378	2,223,212	9,946,457	5·9
Defence Works	100,000	1,228,700	217,367	250,645	...	128,389	1,925,101	1·1
Immigration ... ..	...	199,528	2,787,985	...	10,771	235,713	3,233,997	1·9
Water Supply and Sewerage	7,197,707	7,007,427	1,139,153	3,821,138	3,000	...	19,168,425	11·3
Other Public Works ...	1,980,507	3,632,925	2,545,188	2,123,843	250,264	1,100,110	11,632,837	6·8
Revenue Deficiencies ...	...	...	375,869	...	...	146,871	522,740	·3
Other Services ... ..	...	...	...	1,432,851	217,179	—65,759	1,584,271	·9
Unapportioned ... ..	...	...	3,489,125	...	661,571	...	4,150,696	2·5
Total	46,828,517	57,075,519	31,873,934	22,556,025	3,990,112	7,782,770	170,106,877	100·0

(b) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST REPAYABLE IN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA.

Colony.	Principal Repayable in—		Total Principal.	Interest Repayable in—		Total Interest.
	London.	Australia.		London.	Australia.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	44,095,600	2,732,917	46,828,517	1,729,140	109,320	1,838,460
New South Wales	52,523,750	4,551,769	57,075,519	1,979,181	189,466	2,168,647
Queensland	30,374,134	1,499,800	31,873,934	1,166,480	56,029	1,222,509
South Australia	21,005,900	1,550,125	22,556,025	847,432	62,185	909,617
Western Australia	3,990,112	...	3,990,112	157,860	...	157,860
Tasmania	7,533,050	249,720	7,782,770	287,430	10,194	297,624
Total	159,522,546	10,584,331	170,106,877	6,167,523	427,194	6,594,717

(c) NOMINAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Nominal Rates of Interest.	Nominal amount at each rate in—						Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
per cent.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
6	...	94,500	...	939,400	33,000	179,900	1,246,800
5½	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	4,500
5	31,900	3,363,350	...	290,000	83,100	100	3,768,450
4½	5,000,000	3,700	...	500,000	102,819	...	5,606,519
4¼	...	750,000	...	...	...	...	750,000
4	29,796,617	23,010,669	21,384,300	17,464,400	3,021,193	4,145,570	98,822,749
3½	12,000,000	29,326,200	10,489,634	3,362,225	750,000	3,457,200	59,385,259
3	...	522,600	...	...	...	...	522,600
Total	46,828,517	57,075,519	31,873,934	22,556,025	3,990,112	7,782,770	170,106,877

(d) WHEN REPAYABLE.

Period when Repayable.	Amount Outstanding in—						Grand Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1895—1900	3,517,722	5,036,350	...	1,930,000	14,435	92,770	10,591,277
1901—1905	8,457,000	2,845,400	...	332,300	116,100	219,250	11,970,050
1906—1910	6,000,000	6,338,100	...	6,209,100	...	300,000	18,847,200
1911—1915	6,853,795	2,734,580	13,195,300	270,300	2,626,000	2,346,650	28,026,625
1916—1920	10,000,000	12,826,200	...	8,910,325	...	4,756,500	36,493,025
1921—1925	12,000,000	16,570,000	12,973,834	1,651,300	...	...	43,195,134
1926—1930 ... ..	...	...	3,704,800	200,000	...	67,600	3,972,400
1931—1935 ... ..	...	9,958,900	...	332,900	955,646	...	11,247,446
1936—1940 ... ..	...	...	...	2,719,800	...	...	2,719,800
1941—1945 ... ..	...	...	2,000,000	...	...	...	2,000,000
Annual Drawings ...	...	233,100	...	...	277,931	...	511,031
Indefinite ... ..	...	532,889	...	...	...	...	532,889
Total	46,828,517	57,075,519	31,873,934	22,556,025	3,990,112	7,792,770	170,106,877
Average currency from 1st January, 1896 } Years	18	23½	27	21	22½	22	22

NOTE.—The earliest period at which the option of repayment can be exercised is given in all cases.

(16) GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1893-4, 1894-5, AND 1895-6.

	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Extent open—							
1894-5	3,104	2,531	2,379	1,868	573	420	10,875
1895-6	3,106	2,531	2,380	1,868	588	420†	10,893
Per 1,000 inhabitants, 1895-6	2·64	1·96	5·10	5·21	4·92	2·61	3·08
Capital cost of lines open, 1894-5	£ 37,909,626	£ 36,611,366	£ 16,603,427	£ 13,665,945	£ 2,092,372	£ 3,521,956	£ 110,404,692
Average per mile ...	12,213	14,465	6,979	7,315	3,651	8,385	10,152
Capital contributed from general revenue to end of 1894-5	3,147,940	2,150,000	...	476,222	62,048	...	...
Gross receipts—							
1893-4	2,726,159	2,813,541	955,747	1,015,900	140,564	144,488	7,796,399
1894-5	2,581,591	2,878,204	1,048,634	974,877	296,000	149,642	7,928,948
1895-6	2,401,392	2,820,417	1,085,494	1,001,789	529,616	149,642†	7,988,350
Working expenses—							
1893-4	1,635,419	1,666,842	598,403	580,995	103,973	122,850	4,708,482
1894-5	1,543,393	1,642,589	608,709	580,450	182,046	120,351	4,677,538
1895-6	1,546,475	1,551,888	644,362	598,311	263,705	120,351†	4,725,092
Net receipts—							
1893-4	1,090,740	1,146,699	357,344	434,905	36,591	21,638	3,087,917
1894-5	1,038,198	1,235,615	439,925	394,427	113,954	29,291	3,251,410
1895-6	854,917	1,268,529	441,132	403,478	265,911	29,291†	3,263,258

* Including Northern Territory. —† Figures for 1895.

(17)—INTERCOLONIAL TRADE, 1895.

(a) BASED ON THE IMPORT RETURNS.

Exported from—	Imported into—						Total Exports of each Colony.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	...	1,499,592	477,226	469,630	1,883,147	586,943	4,916,538
New South Wales ...	3,208,373	...	1,867,362	2,128,157	147,927	173,315	7,525,134
Queensland	669,470	4,011,776	...	112,764	3,089	250	4,797,349
South Australia ...	398,405	911,170	150,893	...	667,115	5,569	2,133,152
Western Australia ...	877,551	32,332	146	82,458	...	...	992,487
Tasmania	308,723	303,270	26,910	14,450	519	...	653,872
Total Imports of each Colony	5,462,522	6,758,140	2,522,537	2,807,459	2,701,797	766,077	21,018,532

(b) BASED ON EXPORT RETURNS.

Victoria ... ..	...	1,357,386	367,841	394,947	1,562,670	441,312	4,124,156
New South Wales ...	3,078,017	...	1,416,257	2,314,682	143,405	152,451	7,104,812
Queensland	666,832	4,266,860	...	64,562	9,829	2,837	5,010,920
South Australia ...	489,927	1,707,427	125,182	...	760,914	5,272	3,088,722
Western Australia ...	854,293	26,075	77	50,873	...	...	932,018
Tasmania	620,416	506,472	2,917	10,934	...	...	1,140,739
Total Imports of each Colony	5,709,485	7,864,220	1,912,974	2,835,993	2,476,818	661,872	21,401,367

NOTE.—The figures in the upper half of this table represent the recorded values on Importation, and those in the lower half values on Exportation. Owing to the addition of freight and other charges (usually 10 per cent. all round in Victoria) the grand total ought to be higher in the upper than in the lower half of the table, but owing to defective records the reverse is the case.

(18) EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCTS TO EACH COLONY, 1895.

Colony.	Value of Home Products exported to—						Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	...	760,618	275,536	232,302	1,316,148	202,010	2,786,614
New South Wales	2,911,529	...	340,450	2,181,723	48,387	43,405	5,525,494
Queensland	662,053	4,011,776	...	58,458	7,528	2,654	4,742,469
South Australia	348,642	406,820	143,566	...	359,917	3,611	1,262,556
Western Australia	812,849	26,445	159	77,729	...	...	917,182
Tasmania	299,961	289,010	26,820	10,250	513	...	626,554
Total	5,035,034	5,494,669	786,531	2,560,462	1,732,493	251,680	15,860,869

NOTE.—This Return was compiled by the Victorian Customs Department, but is of necessity an approximation only.

(19) ESTIMATED DUTY RECEIVABLE ON HOME PRODUCTS WHEN IMPORTED INTO OTHER COLONIES, 1895.

Colonies from which Imported.	Duty received on Australian Home Products on Importation into—						Total levied by other Colonies on Products of each Colony.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	...	97,472	60,368	12,421	69,983	17,669	257,913
New South Wales	72,970	...	26,290	18,107	5,555	12,628	135,550
Queensland	140,687	152,219	...	19,860	2,341	964	316,071
South Australia	3,714	54,242	19,361	...	75,565	1,455	154,337
Western Australia	93	26	16	795	...	...	930
Tasmania	2,870	37,933	3,500	878	...	...	45,181
Total received by each Colony	220,334	341,892	109,535	52,061	153,444	32,716	909,982

NOTE.—The amounts in this table were computed by the Victorian Customs Department, but are of necessity approximate only.

(20) PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE RECEIVED BY EACH COLONY FROM AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS TO TOTAL REVENUE.

Colony.	1894.			1895.		
	Revenue received from Australian Produce.	Total Import Revenue.	Percentage of Revenue from Australian Produce to Total Revenue.	Revenue received from Australian Produce.	Total Import Revenue.	Percentage of Revenue from Australian Produce to Total Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	186,783	1,876,038	9.95	220,334	1,859,073	11.85
New South Wales	318,985	2,060,930	15.47	341,892	2,047,507	16.69
Queensland	86,937	1,107,149	7.85	109,535	1,237,848	8.84
South Australia	49,693	567,519	8.75	52,061	561,267	9.27
Western Australia	101,454	409,886	24.75	153,444	614,457	24.92
Tasmania	46,569	268,768	17.32	32,716	307,178	10.65

NOTE.—This Return was compiled by the Victorian Customs Department.

(21) IMPORT DUTY LEVIED BY EACH COLONY ON IMPORTS FROM THE OTHER COLONIES—DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS WHERE AVAILABLE—1895.

Levied by—	Duty Levied on Imports from—							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	{ A. ...	73,120	171,975	3,703	3	1,925	250,726	
	{ F. ...	47,712	650	7,660	595	1,721	58,338	
New South Wales ... ..	...	228,219	160,351	135,532	162	41,741	566,005
Queensland	{ A. 60,379	38,642	...	18,408	12	3,091	120,532	
	{ F. 85,864	244,086	...	3,152	27	38	333,167	
South Australia ... ..	...	59,828	42,910	16,522	...	1,542	611
Western Australia	{ A. 121,119	8,355	450	81,052	...	70	211,046	
	{ F. 103,974	22,019	92	58,238	...	...	184,323
Tasmania ... ..	...	151,632	66,927	...	...	...	220,490
Total levied on produce exported from each colony	811,015	543,771	350,040	309,676	2,341	49,197	2,066,040

NOTE—"A" stands for Australasian produce or manufacture; "F" for Foreign goods—i.e., from countries outside Australia and Tasmania. The figures in this Table were computed under the direction of the Government Statist.

(22) ESTIMATES OF AMOUNTS OF CUSTOMS DUTY LEVIED BY AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCTS.

Colony.	Levied in other Colonies on home Products Exported.					Collected on Products of other Colonies Imported.				
	(1) Convention figures for 1889.	(2) Revised for 1889 (Victorian Customs Officer).	(3) Cognhan for 1894 as quoted by Sir P. Fyssh.	Victorian Customs Department for—		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				1894 (4)	1895 (5)					
New South Wales	£ 157,190	£ ...	£ 113,421	£ 148,826	£ 135,550	£ 112,509	£ 89,302	£ 407,021	£ 318,985	£ 341,892
Victoria	59,363	...	234,152	204,685	257,913	230,647	150,313	145,231	186,783	220,334
Queensland	97,735	...	294,500	295,632	316,071	102,313	73,885	73,233	86,937	109,535
South Australia	33,407	...	106,797	111,408	154,337	33,819	40,456	15,473	49,693	52,061
Western Australia	3,983	...	41	380	930	19,004	18,987	99,142	101,454	153,444
Tasmania	37,472	...	62,092	29,490	45,181	13,060	18,101	40,072	46,569	32,716
New Zealand	140,260	...	46,682	*	*	18,058	*	77,513	*	*
Total	529,410	391,044*	857,685	790,421*	909,982*	529,410	391,044	857,685	790,421*	909,982*

* New Zealand treated as a Foreign Country in this instance.

(23) CANADA.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

	£
Legislation and Civil Government	420,057
Pensions, &c.	69,846
Charges on Revenue	1,807,528
Administration of Justice	149,100
Penitentiaries	89,226
Mounted Police (North-West Territory)	122,252
Militia and Defence	256,903
Geological Survey, &c.	31,602
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	52,976
Public Works	433,590
Subsidies to Provinces	841,331
Ocean and River Steam Service	148,525
Interest on Public Debt	2,042,519
Sinking Fund	426,272
Light-houses, &c.	95,327
Immigration, &c.	6,316
Fisheries	93,350
Indians (Legislative Grants)	193,712
Charges for Debt	36,395
Governor of North-West Territory	5,539
Miscellaneous	67,937
	£7,890,303

POPULATION IN 1891—4,833,339.

GENERAL REVENUE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

	£
Customs	3,839,622
Excise	1,676,217
Public Works	740,549
Post Office	561,868
Interest on Investments	243,561
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures, including seizures	21,502
Militia	8,505
Weights and Measures	7,726
Premium, Discount, and Exchange	30,214
Fisheries	15,920
Penitentiaries	2,232
Superannuation	12,795
Dominion Steamers, &c.	2,927
Mariners' Fund	9,818
Steamboat Inspection	4,973
Various	50,021
	£7,228,450

(24) UNITED STATES 1894-5.

EXPENDITURE.		£
Civil Expenses		18,655,946
Defences		16,120,510
Indian Service		1,987,950
Pensions		28,279,045
Interest on Debt		6,195,606
	Total Expenditure	£71,239,057

POPULATION in 1890—62,622,000.

REVENUE.		£
Customs		30,431,723
Internal Revenue		28,684,334
National Bank Tax		342,510
Sales of Public Lands		220,669
Pacific Railways—Interest		196,482
" Sinking Fund		347,177
Coinage, &c.		328,116
Customs Fees		128,193
Consular, Land, and Patent Fees		531,059
Revenues, District of Columbia		731,609
Navy Pensions and Hospital Funds		201,907
All other sources		534,232
	Total Revenue	£62,678,011

(25A) ANNUAL COST OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—ESTIMATES OF FEDERATION CONVENTION, 1891, SIR S. GRIFFITHS', AND VICTORIAN STATIST'S COMPARED.

Services.	Estimate of—		
	Convention, 1891.	Sir S. Griffiths, 1896.	Victorian Statist.
	£	£	£
Governor, Executive, and Civil Establishment	639,000	50,000	319,000
Legislature		131,500	228,500
Justice (including Court of Appeal)		48,500	150,000
Lights and Beacons, &c.		100,000*	156,000*
Civil Government	639,000	330,000	853,500
Customs and Excise	270,000†	235,000	230,000
Defence	750,000	560,000	600,000
To recoup loss on services	200,000	—74,000‡	293,500
Interest on estimated value of Works, Buildings taken over from Colonies (Post-offices, Telegraphs, Fortifications, Customs Houses, Land), to the value of £10,500,000	367,000	...	?
Public Works ... ..	...	...	450,000
Grand Total	2,226,000	1,051,000§	2,427,000§

* Including quarantine.—† 3 per cent. on estimated collections.—‡ Net surplus on Post and Telegraph services.—§ Exclusive of interest.

(25B) EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH.

(Estimated by Victorian Statist.)

CIVIL LIST.							£
Governor-General's Salary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
" Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Governors (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Salaries of Ministers (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Agent-General (say)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Commissioners of Audit (3), say	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Protectorate of New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Executive Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£55,500</u>

LEGISLATURE.							£
Remuneration of Senators (48)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
" Representatives	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000
Senate Officers, &c.	...	...	...	(1½ V. Council)	...	...	10,000
House of Representatives	...	...	...	(1½ V. Assembly)	...	...	18,000
Parliamentary Library	...	...	...	(3 V.)	...	...	7,500
" Refreshment Rooms	...	...	...	(2 V.)	...	...	3,000
Australasian <i>Hansard</i>	...	...	...	(2 V.)	...	...	6,000
Electoral Expenses	...	...	...	(3 V.)	...	...	100,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£228,500</u>

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.							£
Premier's Office	...	...	...	(3 V.)	...	...	15,000
Agent-General's Office	...	...	...	(1½ V.)	...	...	5,000
Audit Office	...	...	...	(1½ V.)	...	...	10,000
Home Office—Affairs of State	...	...	...	(2 V. C. S.)	...	...	20,072
Foreign Office—External Affairs and Treaties	...	...	...	(3 V. C. S.)	...	...	30,108
Treasury	...	...	...	(V.)	...	...	30,000
Government Printer	...	...	...	(2 V.)	...	...	100,000
Marine Board	...	...	...	(3 V.)	...	...	16,000
Statistics	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
Census—One-tenth of Cost of Decennial Census (say, £120,000)	...	...	...	(3 V.)	...	...	12,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£263,180</u>

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.							£
Justice, Administration of	...	...	...	...	(C.)	...	150,000
Defences (say)	...	...	...	...	...	...	600,000
Public Works	...	...	...	...	(C.)	...	450,000
Interest on Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	?
Post and Telegraphs—Revenue	...	...	...	...	£1,668,400*	...	
" Expenditure	...	...	...	...	1,961,800	...	
				Deficiency	...	...	293,400
Customs and Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	230,000
Light-houses and Coast Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,000
Immigration and Quarantine	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Total (exclusive of Interest on Debt)	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£2,426,580</u>

NOTE.—The letter V. indicates the amount expended in Victoria for similar purposes; 2 V. = twice the Victorian expenditure &c. C., the amount expended in Canada; C.S., expenditure on Chief Secretary's office.

* Exclusive of the value of official correspondence, which some colonies include as revenue.

REVENUE.							£
Customs and Excise (say)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000,000
<i>Less</i> Duty remitted on Australian and Tasmanian Products (say)	...	...	...	...	...	...	400,000
							<u>£6,600,000</u>

1897.

VICTORIA

FURTHER STATISTICAL TABLES

BEARING ON THE

QUESTION OF FEDERATION,

WITH INTRODUCTION.

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE

GOVERNMENT STATIST OF VICTORIA.

INTRODUCTION.

The following tables, being in continuation of a previous series prepared in this office as well as those compiled by the Statisticians at Adelaide, and distributed at the recent Federation Convention at Adelaide, are presented with a view of throwing further light on the financial problems of Federation, and of affording some idea of the financial results that might be expected to follow from the adoption and enactment by the six colonies of Australia and Tasmania of the financial clauses of the Draft Bill to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia, as framed and approved by the Australasian Federal Convention, Adelaide, 1897.

The tables are divided into six sections, namely:—I. Present State Finances; II. Estimated Federal Finances; III. Customs and Excise Revenue, 1896, also consumption of chief dutiable articles for series of years; IV. Public Debts—showing gradual saving that would be effected by replacing loans at maturity with 3 per cent. stock; V. Finances of Chief Federated and other countries; VI. Constitution and Government of leading Federations (the only non-financial table)—showing in a tabulated form the leading features in each.

In the first section an attempt is made in Table (1) to give an idea of the present sources of Public Revenue and of the various branches of Public Expenditure, distinguishing, as far as the available published records would permit, those items which would, under Federation, appear in the Federal Accounts from those which would appertain to the States. The figures, which relate chiefly to the financial year 1894–5, are based on those published in the *Australasian Statistics*, 1895; but the differentiation referred to must be regarded as somewhat imperfect, owing to the absence of complete information. From this table it will be seen that of the total expenditure of the six Colonies in 1894–5, £2,950,000, or nearly 17s. *per capita*, was under what may be called Federal heads, and £21,120,000, or £6 1s. 4d. *per capita*, for purely State purposes. To defray the former amount there was required, in addition to the Postal Revenue, &c., a sum of £1,195,000, equivalent to 6s. 10d. *per capita*, or to 17 per cent. of the whole revenue from Customs and Excise, thus leaving a balance of Customs and Excise revenue amounting to £5,696,000, or 83 per cent. of the whole, or £1 12s. 9d. *per capita*, to supplement the other sources of State revenue in defraying the expenses proper of the State Governments. Omitting the Departments of Railways and Water Supply, which may be reasonably expected in a few years to become self-supporting, it will be seen that after Federation the main sources of revenue left to the States will be “other taxation,” consisting chiefly of land and income taxes (£560,000); succession, bank-note, and other stamp duties (£828,000); and business licences (£250,000);* Crown lands—a rapidly diminishing source of income;† fees, fines, &c.; and pilotage, wharfage, and harbor lights. Hence the loss to the States of so important a source of revenue as Customs and Excise will be a matter of serious moment, more especially as there is no provision in the Draft Bill to hinder the Federal authority from gradually absorbing the whole amount after the seventh year of federation. The importance of the subject in the future will be better realized by referring to Table 8, which shows that in less than a century the total revenue from this source will probably be ten times what it is now. There seems, therefore, to be an imperative necessity to safeguard the States by requiring the Federal Government to return either a fixed proportion of such revenue, or, better still, to pay an annual subsidy on a *per capita* basis, as in the case of Canada, to compensate for the loss.

Moreover, under section 89 of the Draft Bill, which provides for the absolute freedom of all trade and intercourse *throughout* the Commonwealth (not only between the States), it is questionable whether the revenue from publicans’, auctioneers’, and other business licences, at present bringing in over £350,000 annually, would not be interfered with.

* Exclusive of £106,000 paid direct to Local Bodies in Victoria.

† The Land Revenue declined from £4,320,000 in 1878 to £3,442,000 in 1894–5; that of Victoria alone fell from £957,600 to £473,500; that of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania combined from £3,831,000 to £2,729,000; whereas, in the same period, that of Queensland and Western Australia rose from £489,000 to £713,000.

Table 1.

Table 8.

Suggestion to return surplus on a fixed *per capita* basis.

Revenue from business licences liable to be lost under section 89.

Table 2.

In Table 2 an attempt is made to show more accurately the present revenue from Customs and Excise, and the present expenditure of Departments proposed to be handed over to the Federal Government. As the figures are mainly derived from the clearer and more detailed departmental statements, and relate for the most part to the calendar year, they differ somewhat from those shown in the first table, which are derived from the Treasurer's statements, which, of course, relate to the financial years.

What Departments are to be transferred?

The first difficulty in compiling the table was in finding out what Departments or branches are to be transferred. For, on the one hand, section 52 of the Bill empowers the Federal Parliament to make laws, *inter alia*, in respect of the following subjects:—

- (1) Customs and Excise and Bounties.
- (2) Postal, Telegraphic, Telephonic, and other like services.
- (3) Military and Naval Defence.
- (4) Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Light-houses and Light-ships.
- (5) Quarantine.
- (6) Navigation and Shipping.
- (7) Astronomical and Meteorological Observations.
- (8) Census and Statistics.
- (9) Currency, Coinage, and Legal Tender.
- (10) Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
- (11) Copyrights, and Patents of Inventions, Designs, and Trade Marks.
- (12) Immigration and Emigration.

But, on the other hand, section 69 provides only for the immediate assumption by the Federal Executive of the Departments controlling the five first-named, and has no reference to the Departments or officers concerned with the seven last-named subjects; although in an isolated statement published with the Convention Papers, but otherwise without any apparent sign of authority, showing how the expenditure of £1,550,000 authorized under section 91 was made up, the expenditure for Census and Statistics (8), Mint (9), Bankruptcy (10), and Patents (11), is duly provided for. Provision is still wanting, however, for the officers engaged in the supervision of Navigation and Shipping (6), the Observatories (7), and the Immigration Agents (12); unless, as may possibly be intended, the powers of the Federation be restricted merely to legislation in regard to such matters.

Table 2, however, is compiled on the assumption that the statement referred to is authentic, and gives a correct clue as to how the amount of £1,550,000 was arrived at by the Finance Committee at the Convention, there being no other documentary evidence on the subject.

Advisability of including all lights.

In regard to the third item on the above list, it will be noticed that the Federal authority is restricted to "*Ocean Light-houses, &c.*"; but, according to the report of the Australasian Maritime Conference, held at Hobart in April, 1894—at which all the colonies except Western Australia and New Zealand were represented—it was, by resolution, recommended "that the whole system of lighting the highway, coast, and harbor lights of Australasia be borne *pro ratâ* on the basis of the population"; and it was also resolved "that in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, and after having carefully considered the questions relating to the light-house system of Australia, and further having ascertained that in many cases lights are most needed in the colonies possessing the smallest population, this Conference is of opinion that the future erection and maintenance of light-houses should be conducted under a Federal system, whereby the cost would be proportionately borne by the colonies that may now or hereafter join such Federation upon a population basis." The report goes on to say that, in the opinion of the Conference, these resolutions were considered to be a simple, equitable, and efficient mode of disposing of this most difficult question; that the yearly cost of maintaining all the light-houses was £64,861, equivalent to about 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head of the aggregate population (3,329,888) of the colonies represented; whereas under the old arrangements the cost per head of the different colonies varied from 11d. in Queensland to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in New South Wales. The following return, which was published

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with the Proceedings of the Conference, shows the cost of maintenance at that time of *highway lights* (which is believed to be a more accurate designation than ocean lights), and of all lights in the different colonies:—

Colony.					Population.	Maintenance of Highway Lights.	Aggregate Cost of Light Service.
						£	£
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	1,223,370	5,650	11,099
Queensland	...	...	...	...	432,000	9,732	20,000
South Australia	...	...	...	...	346,874	4,000	10,000
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	153,144	5,145	7,698
Victoria	...	...	...	...	1,174,000	4,160	16,064
Total	...	...	...	...	3,329,388	28,687	64,861

Owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between ocean and other coast and harbor lights, &c., for 1895, the expenditure on all lights has been included in Table 2.

Another difficulty in framing Table 2 was to ascertain the cost of maintenance of the buildings usually defrayed by the Public Works Departments, which is not included in the ordinary departmental expenditure. As the information could not be gathered even approximately from official statements, it has been set down at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the estimated capital cost, which has been adopted by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and has been accepted by the experts of the Victorian Public Works Department as a fair all-round average, although there is reason to believe that in Victoria at the present time—owing to the exercise of rigid economy—it does not exceed 1 per cent.

The results shown by Table 2 are that the present expenditure of Departments likely to be transferred, not covered by other sources of income than Customs and Excise duties, &c., amounts to £1,245,000, or 6s. per head, which would absorb only 18 per cent. of the revenue from Customs and Excise, which averages rather more than £2 per head; and that the division of the surplus on a population basis—under the conditions prevailing in 1895—would result in a gain of £234,000 to Victoria, of £364,000 to New South Wales, and of £94,000 to South Australia; but a loss of £394,000 to Western Australia, £271,000 to Queensland, and £71,000 to Tasmania. This unequal result is brought about mainly by the abnormally high rate of Customs revenue per head in Western Australia, and partly also by the high rate prevailing in Queensland.

The present values of property which will probably be handed over in the event of Federation, as shown in Table 3, must be regarded as only a rough approximation. Returns were sent out to the other colonies asking for detailed information to enable a closer approximation to be made, but no replies have yet been received. The present table, however, will serve as a temporary basis to compute the cost of maintenance and interest on capital outlay. The aggregate capital value of land is set down at £3,363,000, and of buildings at £7,082,000, or a total of £10,445,000. Table 3.

In the first table of Section II. an attempt is made to apportion amongst the various colonies the figures shown in a statement published with the Convention papers, representing the probable expenditure of the Federal Government under various heads, and the result is contrasted with the present expenditure of the colonies, as shown in Table 2, to which interest at 3 per cent. on present value of buildings is added.* By this comparison the proposed expenditure of £1,250,000, according to the Bill, falls short of the present expenditure by over £300,000; and there is no doubt that, unless it be intended that interest on capital value of works taken over shall not be a charge against the Customs revenue, but against the proceeds of special Federal taxation, the expenditure authorized by the Bill will prove inadequate to meet the ordinary engagements of the Federal Government. Table 4.

With a view of showing the effects of the working of the financial clauses of the Draft Bill on the State Finances, two series of tables have been compiled (see Tables 9 to 12, *a* and *b*). As New South Wales is at present undergoing a gradual change from a protective to a revenue Tariff, which will eventually result in a loss of Tables 9 to 12.

* See last paragraph in next page.

nearly £1,000,000 in Customs revenue; and whereas according to the Draft Bill the aggregate amount collected by the colonies under their various Tariffs in the year prior to the imposition of the uniform Tariff with intercolonial free-trade practically determines the surplus to be returned in the next five years, it will be a matter of considerable importance to all the colonies whether New South Wales should continue her present policy, or, with the object of bringing her revenue up to a level with the other colonies, should re-impose a protective Tariff. In the former case the colonies as a whole would lose about a million of revenue, and the Federal Government would have no difficulty in raising sufficient revenue in the third year to meet all engagements; but in the latter case, whilst the colonies as a whole would not lose, it would be necessary for the Federal Government, perhaps, to impose an excise duty on sugar, bringing in (say) £375,000, and to raise the duties on foreign goods to cover the loss on intercolonial free-trade—estimated by the Victorian Customs Department at £988,000, or 5s. 8d. per head on the basis of the importation of 1895. The results under each supposition are accordingly worked out in the two series of tables given.

The bases of the calculations in the tables are the assumed populations as shown in Table 7, and the rates per head for 1895 (when all the colonies had protective Tariffs in force), but with modifications in special cases. In the second year of Federation—the year before the uniform Tariff—it is assumed in table 9*a* that under ordinary circumstances the same amount would be collected as in 1895. The proportion per head has, however, been reduced in the case of New South Wales, to allow for the loss of revenue consequent on the gradual remission of duties under the existing free-trade Tariff (as shown in Table 6); and also in the case of Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, as the rates for those colonies in 1895 were, it is considered, abnormally high. In the third year it is assumed that the rates per head will be the same as in 1895, less the proportion collected on Australasian goods (as shown in the first figure column) with modifications in the case of the three last-named colonies as explained in a footnote. The rates for the five subsequent years are arrived at, as directed in the Commonwealth Bill, by continuously increasing or diminishing the rates in the third year by one-fifth of the difference between the rate for each colony and the average for the Commonwealth, whereby a uniform rate per head is reached in the eighth year. The aggregate amount collected in the second year will decide the minimum *amount of the surplus*; and the amounts credited in the third year, the *distribution* amongst the various colonies in the four subsequent years. No allowance has been made for disturbances of trade that are likely to take place in the second year, unless some effective means can be provided to counteract them. (See articles by Mr. R. L. Nash in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of the 26th, 27th, and 28th April, 1897.)

In the event of New South Wales reverting to a protective Tariff, before Federation, however (see Table 9*b*), the proportion raised in that colony in the second year would be 15s. per head higher, thus increasing the revenue of that colony and of the Commonwealth by £1,039,000, making the total revenue of the latter £7,534,000, or about £1 19s. per head. In this case it will be necessary for the Commonwealth to raise a further sum amounting to £926,000, equivalent to 4s. 8d. per head (£1 18s. 2d. altogether) in the third year.

In computing the estimated expenditure, Table 10, it has been assumed that the amount required in the performance of the services, and the exercise of the powers to be transferred, viz., £1,250,000, as authorized by section 91 of the Bill, and £300,000 for new expenditure will prove sufficient, although, as previously stated, there is every reason to believe the former sum will be inadequate.

The question of interest on works taken over is raised by this and the next table, but in section 86 of the Draft Bill it is provided that the Commonwealth shall take over from the States all property appertaining to the departments transferred at a valuation, or rental in the case of Customs buildings.* Assuming it will be necessary to raise a loan for this purpose (—for the time being Commonwealth bonds might be handed over to the States), there seems to be some doubt as to whether the interest will be a charge against the Customs revenue, and is to be appropriated out of the fixed expenditure of £1,250,000, or whether it is to be provided out of the proceeds of special Federal taxation. In the latter case the States will receive an addition to their income in the shape of interest on the investment of the amounts handed over.

How is interest
on property to
be paid for?

* It is suggested that the option of taking over at a rental be restricted to the border Customs houses.

But in the former case, which I believe is contemplated, the income of the States would not be affected, and the property would be virtually handed over to the Government of the Commonwealth as a free gift. The transfer would then amount to merely a matter of adjustment between the States, inasmuch as those colonies which have constructed more than their share of public works per head would be compensated, seeing that the expenditure is on a *per capita* basis, by others which had done less. If the charge for interest were eliminated altogether the surplus would be correspondingly increased; as it is, the colonies would receive the diminished surplus, plus the interest. Consequently the States may be credited, in addition to the surplus, with amounts equivalent to 3 per cent. on the present valuations of the properties referred to. This has been done in tabulating the results in Tables 12*a* and 12*b*. The total interest is estimated (see Table 2*b*) at £313,000, of which £82,000 was for Victorian property, but it is not known how much the Convention allowed for it. It has therefore been assumed that interest on buildings is included in the expenditure of £1,250,000.

For the first two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth it would naturally be expected that none of the State Treasuries would, under the Bill, be affected, except to the extent of their share of the new Federal expenditure, viz., £300,000, of which, according to Table 4, about £98,000 will be chargeable to Victoria. But this is neutralized by the expenditure fixed by the Bill being so much less than the existing expenditure, combined with the circumstance that the expenditure is fixed at a uniform amount for three years, no allowance being made for natural growth; and the result to the local Treasuries (see Table 12*a*) is a gain of £99,600 in the first year, and £158,000 in the second, although there is a loss in the case of Victoria of £81,000 and £83,000 respectively.

Under the first condition assumed, according to the first series of tables, the loss to the State Treasuries, as a whole, would be £901,000 in the third year (see Table 12*a*), and the loss, which would be continuous, would in the eighth year amount to £1,139,000, although, as a set-off, the colonies have the advantages of intercolonial free-trade, which was not allowed for in computing the "surplus if unfederated." (In the third year the expenditure is for the first time apportioned to the colonies on a population basis.) The results in the cases of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia are losses of £387,000, £292,000, and £83,000, gradually falling to £179,000, £58,000, and £4,000 in the eighth year; but in the case of Western Australia a loss of £109,000 in the third year rapidly rises to £476,000 in the eighth; whilst a gain of £35,000 in Queensland in the former is changed to a loss of £332,000 in the latter year; whereas in Tasmania the loss increases from £65,000 to £90,000.

Under the second condition assumed in the second series of tables, however (see Table 12*b*), the result for the colonies as a whole is a gain of £25,000 in the third year; but a loss of only £21,000 in the fourth year, gradually increasing to £120,000 in the eighth. In the third year Victoria would lose £121,000, but Queensland gain £202,000; but the differences to the other colonies would be much less—New South Wales on the one hand gaining £3,000, and Western Australia, Tasmania, and South Australia losing £34,000, £21,000, and £4,000 respectively. By the eighth year New South Wales would gain £302,000, Victoria £146,000, and South Australia £96,000; but Tasmania would lose £43,000, Queensland £201,000, and Western Australia as much as £420,000.

Here reference might be made to clause 85 of the Draft Bill, which may result in an immediate increase in the expenditure of States, apart from circumstances already mentioned. Under this clause it is not obligatory on the Government of the Commonwealth to retain the services of any of the officers of Departments the control of which is assigned to the Commonwealth. This might result in the Federal Government employing an entirely new staff on its own terms, and cast upon the States the liability of having to pay all at once a large amount as compensation or pension, irrespectively of the hardship to competent officers, whose existing rights to continued employment, during good behaviour, should not be overlooked.

Time does not permit of reference to all the remaining tables, which are supplementary to various tables published at the Adelaide Convention. Attention might, however, be drawn to Tables 15*a*, *b*, and *c*, which show the depression at present affecting the Customs Revenue of Victoria and New South Wales, but more especially the former; that about half the Customs and Excise Revenue is derived

from alcoholic liquors, tobacco, &c.; that under uniform Tariffs about 3s. more could at present be obtained from alcoholic liquors and tobacco, &c., in New South Wales and Victoria; but Table 16*b* indicates this result to be probably due to a more marked decline in the consumption—by reason of the general depression—in Victoria than in New South Wales. Hence there is all the more scope in the former colony for a greater recovery in the future. The same will also probably apply to other dutiable articles of consumption.

Table 16*a*.

From Table 16*a* the following extracts have been taken, showing local production absolutely and relatively of six leading dutiable articles of consumption:—

	Local Production—		Total Consumption.	Percentage of Total Consumption produced locally.
	(a) Consumed locally.	(b) Exported.		
Beer* ... gals.	31,212,000	102,265	34,356,000	91
Spirits ... "	347,000	164,000	2,391,000	21
Wine ... "	4,630,000	683,000	4,164,000	128
Tobacco ... lbs.	2,237,000	...	8,283,000	27
Tea ... "	Nil.	...	25,631,000	Nil.
Sugar ... cwt.	2,501,589	...	3,185,803	79

* Exclusive of local production of Western Australia.

† Exclusive of imported leaf used.

Table 18.

Table 18, read in conjunction with Table 8, shows the inequity of transferring—on the basis of existing annual amounts—debt raised for purely State purposes as a permanent set-off against the surplus Customs revenue to be credited to the States—a transfer which has been strongly advocated, although not adopted by the Convention. For the Customs revenue is equivalent to an ever increasing annuity, likely to rise from 7 to 72 millions within the next 100 years, as shown in Table 8; whereas, on the other hand, the interest charge on the existing debt is likely to fall gradually—as the securities mature and are replaced by lower interest bearing stocks—from about £6,700,000, as at present, to £5,200,000, showing a total annual decrease, in less than 50 years, of £1,500,000, or by 22½ per cent.

Section 98.

It is suggested that in providing for the transfer of State liabilities to the Commonwealth, provision should also be made in section 98 of the Bill to allow of State securities being converted into Commonwealth securities, on terms to be fixed from time to time by the Commonwealth, and offered to holders of stock; as it may be possible to save a considerable amount by such means, seeing that the security offered by the Commonwealth would be so much better than that of any one State. Otherwise, if the Commonwealth were to take over the debts without some such scheme, the State creditors would get the enlarged security without paying for it.

Section V.

The tables in Section V. are to assist in making comparisons with Foreign countries. By Table 19, it will be seen that the United States has to rely on Customs and Excise duties for over nine-tenths, and Canada for three-fourths of its revenue from all sources; whilst Germany and Switzerland rely on it to the extent of one-half, and the United Kingdom and Argentina of nearly one-half. The proportion of Customs and Excise revenue per head (excepting India, where it is extremely low) varies from 10s. to £1 9s.; whilst the yield was as high as £1 5s. in the United Kingdom under free-trade, as against less than £1 in the United States under protection. In Australia, with intercolonial duties off, the result in 1895 was estimated to be £1 19s., and in the more settled colonies about £1 10s.; and although, considering the present depressed condition of most of the colonies, it may be possible to raise in the early years of free-trade, especially with the aid of an Excise duty on sugar, more than those proportions, a fall to the level of other countries must eventually take place in a manner somewhat similar to that shown in Table 8.

JAMES J. FENTON.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 9th July, 1897.

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SECTION I.—PRESENT STATE FINANCES.

1.—GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1894-5.

Distinguishing Sources proposed for Federal (F), from those for State (S) Purposes.

(A) REVENUE, 1894-5.

Sources of Revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—							
Customs and Excise* ...	1,775,133	1,765,618	470,331	295,371	460,711	928,656	5,695,820
Other Taxation (S) ...	331,447	493,288	64,412	27,385	53,256	224,885	1,194,673
	587,302	406,781	263,604	141,623	35,735	204,277	1,639,322
Lands—							
Sales (S) ...	357,736	1,132,701	39,810	28,234	28,833	199,120	1,786,434
Rents (S) ...	115,719	855,327	176,478	23,038	112,058	373,290	1,655,910
Services—							
Railways (S) ...	2,583,442	3,170,621	982,999	152,718	295,733	977,289	8,162,802
Water Supply (S) ...	172,914	273,905	91,352	...	13,454	...	551,625
Posts and Telegraphs (F) ...	509,721	648,345	212,748	55,878	80,756	217,077	1,724,525
Other Sources—							
Fees, fines, and forfeitures (S chiefly)	80,329	131,271	37,661	12,540	15,151	22,274	299,226
Pilotage, wharfage, harbor, and light rates (S chiefly)	40,974	115,827	26,904	...	9,943	72,823	266,471
School fees (S) ...	...	73,319	2,532	...	...	...	75,851
Mint (F) ...	15,881	14,510	...	...	...	...	30,391
Miscellaneous (S) ...	141,554	153,643	128,817	25,184	20,311	193,480	662,989
Total ...	6,712,152	9,235,156	2,497,648	761,971	1,125,941	3,413,171	23,746,039

SUMMARY.

(a) REQUIRED FOR STATE PURPOSES.

Revenue from—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise (portion) ...	1,775,133	1,765,618	470,331	295,371	460,711	928,656	5,695,820
All other sources ...	4,079,970	6,313,395	1,750,157	383,337	531,218	2,042,553	15,100,630
Total ...	5,855,103	8,079,013	2,220,488	678,708	991,929	2,971,209	20,796,450

(b) REQUIRED FOR FEDERAL PURPOSES.

Revenue from—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise (portion) ...	331,447	493,288	64,412	27,385	53,256	224,885	1,194,673
All other sources ...	525,602	662,855	212,748	55,878	80,756	217,077	1,754,916
Total ...	857,049	1,156,143	277,160	83,263	134,012	441,962	2,949,589
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs and Excise, per head..	{ (S) 1 10 1	{ (S) 1 7 11	{ (S) 1 6 8	{ (S) 1 17 1	{ (S) 5 12 3	{ (S) 2 1 9	{ (S) 1 12 9
	{ (F) 0 5 7	{ (F) 0 7 10	{ (F) 0 3 8	{ (F) 0 3 5	{ (F) 0 12 11	{ (F) 0 10 1	{ (F) 0 6 10
Total ...	1 15 8	1 15 9	1 10 4	2 0 6	6 5 2	2 11 10	1 19 7

NOTE.—The figures for New South Wales and Tasmania in this and the next table relate to the calendar year 1895. The figures have been mainly derived from the "Australasian Statistics, 1895." Some of the figures are necessarily only approximate.

* Includes besides duties, licences on sale and manufacture of tobacco; rents of bonded warehouses, &c.; customs fines, fees, and forfeitures; tax on Chinese immigration, &c.

† Amounts required to balance Federal Expenditure, as per next table, not covered by other sources of revenue. The remainder is credited to States.

(1B) EXPENDITURE, 1894-5.

Hheads of Expenditure.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration (S)	1,016,455	1,225,443	241,456	92,439	174,947	430,588	3,181,328
Statistics (F)	3,094	5,200	1,200	1,000	1,500	1,785	13,779
Patents, &c. (F)	4,800	5,800	1,100	400	900	2,000	15,000
Crown Lands, Agriculture, and Mining (S)	256,485	485,114	93,952	14,719	51,937	110,630	1,012,837
Public Instruction and Science (S)	601,015	775,807	153,835	39,212	24,365	221,605	1,815,839
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c. (S)	254,073	345,511	79,057	39,878	39,351	108,013	865,883
Public Debt—Interest, &c. (S)	1,880,196	2,407,697	1,050,398	341,066	154,723	1,256,582	7,090,662
Works and Services—							
Railways (S)	1,428,701	1,882,612	604,101	120,388	183,941	581,973	4,801,716
Water Supply (S)	27,140	104,334	19,225	...	15,813	1,802	168,314
General Public Works { (S)	257,836	722,507	89,756	17,981	133,103	90,308	1,311,491
{ (F)*	19,000	22,000	15,000	4,000	10,000	15,000	85,000
Posts and Telegraphs (F)	553,456	755,339	196,688	61,972	86,800	298,467	1,952,722
Interest on Savings Banks Deposits (S)	99,296	45,749	...	...	...	...	145,045
Customs and Excise (F)	68,335	75,630	24,499	6,814	15,484	42,834	233,596
Defences (F)	194,020	274,974	29,753	8,577	16,128	63,069	586,521
Ports and Harbors, including { (S)	16,260	194,139	5,881	... <td>6,453</td> <td>34,788</td> <td>257,521</td>	6,453	34,788	257,521
{ (F)	13,000	13,700	8,200	... <td>2,700</td> <td>17,500</td> <td>55,100</td>	2,700	17,500	55,100
Wharfage Rates	1,344	3,500	720	500	500	1,307	7,871
Quarantine (F)	65,933	288,247	67,113	...	17,755	30,183	469,231
Miscellaneous (S)							
Total	6,760,439	9,633,303	2,681,934	748,946	936,400	3,308,434	24,069,456

SUMMARY.

Expenditure required for—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
State purposes (S)	5,903,390	8,477,160	2,404,774	665,683	802,388	2,866,472	21,119,867
Federal purposes (F)	857,049	1,156,143	277,160	83,263	134,012	441,962	2,949,589
Grand Total	6,760,439	9,633,303	2,681,934	748,946	936,400	3,308,434	24,069,456
Expenditure per head of population—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For State purposes	5 0 2	6 14 1	6 16 6	4 3 8	9 15 6	6 8 10	6 1 4
For Federal purposes	0 14 6	0 18 3	0 15 9	0 10 6	1 12 8	0 19 10	0 16 11

* Estimated at 1½ per cent. of estimated present value of buildings, exclusive of defences.
† Ports and harbours in Tasmania are under the control of local bodies.

2.—ORDINARY REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, AND NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURE OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS PROPOSED TO BE TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1895.

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Revenue.		Expenditure.									Balance
	Customs and Excise,* less Refunds.	Customs and Excise.	Post and Telegraphs.			Defences. (Main-tenance only, Average 3 years.)	Coast and Harbor Lights. (Main-tenance).	Quaran-tine.	Other Ser-vices, esti-mated.†	On Maintenance of Buildings, &c., exclusive of Defences, at 1½ per cent. of present Value.	Total.	
			Working Expenses.	Revenue. †	Net.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,047,‡	68,	536,	505,	31,	183,	13·0	1·4	5,	19,	321,	1,726,
New South Wales ...	2,259,	72,	773,	594,	179,	227,	13·7	3·5	6,	22,	523,	1,736,
South Australia ...	556,	23,	193,	218,	- 25,§	38,	8·2	0·7	2,	15,	62,	494,
Tasmania ...	325,	7,	62,	56,	6,	11,	3·7	0·5	1,	4,	33,	292,
Western Australia ...	603,	19,	109,	100,	9,	12,	2·7	0·4	5,	10,	58,	545,
Queensland ...	1,271,‡	39,	295,	207,	88,	84,	17·5	1·3	3,	15,	248,	1,023,
Total ...	7,061,	228,	1,968,	1,680,	288,	555,	59,	8,	22,	85,	1,245,	5,816,
Percentage of Re-venue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8

PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION, 1895.

Victoria ...	1·73	·06	0·45	0·43	·02	·15	·01	...	...	·02	·27	1·47
New South Wales ...	1·79	·06	0·61	0·47	·14	·18	·01	...	...	·02	·41	1·37
South Australia ...	1·57	·06	0·55	0·61	-·06§	·11	·02	...	...	·04	·17	1·41
Tasmania ...	2·04	·04	0·39	0·35	·04	·07	·02	...	·01	·02	·20	1·84
Western Australia ...	6·66	·21	1·20	1·10	·10	·13	·03	...	·06	·11	·64	6·02
Queensland ...	2·81	·09	0·65	0·46	·19	·18	·04	...	·01	·03	·55	2·26
Total ...	2·02	·06	0·57	0·48	·09	·16	·02	·002	·01	·02	·36	1·66

SUMMARY.

Colony.	Total.		Surplus.		Gain + or Loss - if divided on a Population Basis.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Actual.	Divided on a Population Basis.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,047,	321,	1,726,	1,960,	+ 234,
New South Wales ...	2,259,	523,	1,736,	2,100,	+ 364,
South Australia ...	556,	62,	494,	588,	+ 94,
Tasmania ...	325,	33,	292,	265,	- 27,
Western Australia ...	603,	58,	545,	151,	- 394,
Queensland ...	1,271,	248,	1,023,	752,	- 271,
Total ...	7,061,	1,245,	5,816,	5,816,	...

NOTE.—The figures relate to the year 1895, or as near that date as possible, except those for Defences, which are an average of three years. Expenditure on construction of new works, or interest on capital cost, is not included. The cost of maintenance of all Lights is given, as that on Ocean Lights, Buoys, and Beacons is not at present available for all the colonies. No allowance is included for interest on capital outlay.

* Including miscellaneous collections, with the exception of Ports and Harbors, &c.

† Exclusive of amounts credited in some colonies for postage, telegrams, &c., O.H.M.S.; but inclusive of commission on money orders, £17,300 in Victoria, and £52,500 in the colonies as a whole.

‡ The figures for Victoria include Primage duty, £79,000; those for Queensland should, according to later information, be increased to £1,296,000.

§ Revenue in excess.

|| Consisting of estimated amounts as follow, the two last items being taken from Table 4:—

	Victoria.	Other Colonies.	Total.
Census and Statistics (a)	£ 6,000	£ 19,000	£ 25,000
Mint (Net)	2,000	4,000	6,000
Justice, Patents, and Bankruptcy (Net)	- 3,000§	- 6,000§	- 9,000§
Total	5,000	17,000	22,000

(a) Including one-tenth of the cost of the decennial census estimated at £110,000 for all the colonies.

3.—ESTIMATED PRESENT VALUES OF PROPERTY OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS
PROPOSED TO BE TRANSFERRED TO A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(a) DISTINGUISHING DEPARTMENTS.

(000's omitted.)

Departments.	Victoria.	Other Colonies.	Total.
	£	£	£
Customs—			
Buildings, fittings, furniture, &c.	120,	391,	511,
Land	310,	770,	1,080,
Total	430,	1,161,	1,591,
Posts and Telegraphs—			
Buildings, apparatus, &c.	875,	3,260,	4,135,
Land	574,	1,530,	2,104,
Total	1,449,	4,790,	6,239,
Defences—			
Works, Armament, Buildings, Furniture, &c.	506,	880,	1,386,
Land	67,	87,	154,
Total	573,	967,	1,540,
Coast and Harbor Light-houses, Buoys, and Beacons ...	198,	656,	854,
Quarantine—			
Buildings, &c.	22,	51,	73,
Land	3,	5,	8,
Total	25,	56,	81,
Mint—			
Buildings, &c.	62,	61,	123,
Land	8,	9,	17,
Total	70,	70,	140,
Grand Total—			
Buildings, &c.	1,783,	5,299,	7,082,
Land	962,	2,401,	3,363,
Total	2,745,	7,700,	10,445,

NOTE.—The above figures must be regarded only as a rough approximation, in the absence of definite information on the subject, which has been applied for but not yet received.

(b) DISTINGUISHING COLONIES, AND SHOWING ALSO COST OF MAINTENANCE AND INTEREST.

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Capital Value of—			Estimated Cost of Maintenance of Buildings, Furniture, &c., at 1½ per cent. of Capital Cost.	Interest on Capital Cost at 3 per cent.
	Lands.	Buildings, Works, Furniture, and Fittings.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	962,	1,783,	2,745,	27,	82,
New South Wales	1,121,	2,079,	3,200,	31,	96,
South Australia	582,	1,083,	1,665,	16,	50,
Tasmania	115,	321,	436,	5,	13,
Western Australia	132,	677,	809,	10,	24,
Queensland	451,	1,139,	1,590,	17,	48,
	3,363,	7,082,	10,445,	106,	313,
Less Cost of Maintenance of Defences ...	...	...	...	21,	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	85,	...

SECTION II.—ESTIMATED FEDERAL FINANCES.

4.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF PROBABLE EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AS FIXED BY THE FEDERAL CONVENTION.

Heads of Service.	Probable Expenses for Service taken over in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Tasmania	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£		£
Civil Establishment—							
Home Office—Census and Statistics ...	4,800	5,750	1,150	450	850	2,000	15,000
Mint† ...	20,000	15,000	...	...	10,000	...	45,000
Defence ...	247,000	307,000	51,500	15,500	15,500	113,500	750,000
Justice, Bankruptcy, and Patents ...	4,750	5,750	1,150	450	850	2,000	{ 12,250
Posts and Telegraphs (including possible loss on a uniform Service of £109,000)	582,000	624,000	174,500	78,500	44,500	223,500	{ 2,700
Customs ...	64,000	66,000	21,000	6,200	16,300	35,600	209,100
Navigation and Quarantine ...	17,400	20,550	11,000	6,000	3,600	22,500	81,050
Gross ..	939,950	1,044,050	260,300	107,100	91,600	399,100	2,842,100*
Less Revenue Expected—							
Posts and Telegraphs ...	548,400	587,700	164,100	74,000	42,100	210,500	1,626,800
Mint ...	18,000	14,300	...	...	6,700	...	39,000
Appeals, Patents, and Bankruptcy ...	7,800	9,500	1,900	700	1,400	3,300	24,600
Light Charges ...	14,000	16,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	18,000	65,000
	588,200	627,500	175,000	79,700	53,200	231,800	1,755,400
Net Expenditure ...	351,750	416,550	85,300	27,400	38,400	167,300	1,086,700
Margin (Distributed according to Gross Expenditure <i>supra</i>)	54,000	60,000	15,000	6,200	5,200	22,900	163,300
Expenditure for Services taken over ..	405,750	476,550	100,300	33,600	43,600	190,200	1,250,000
New Federal Expenses (distributed according to Population on 31st December, 1896)	97,700	107,900	29,900	13,800	11,500	39,200	300,000
Grand Total ...	503,450	584,450	130,200	47,400	55,100	229,400	1,550,000

NOTE.—The totals in the above table are those shown in a Statement published with the Debates and Proceedings of the Federal Convention; but, as it is not known how they were arrived at, they have been distributed amongst the various colonies proportionately to the amounts of actual expenditure of similar items in each colony except in the case of Posts and Telegraphs, as follows:—Census and Statistics, and Bankruptcy and Patents, according to the amounts expended on General Administration in 1895 (see *Australasian Statistics*, 1895); Defences, according to the average cost of maintenance of Defences in three years, 1893-5. Customs, according to the average cost of collection in the same three years; Navigation and Quarantine, according to the average expenditure on Coast and Harbor Lights and Quarantine in 1895. The revenue and expenditure of Posts and Telegraphs are distributed on a population basis, as it was found impossible to differentiate the loss or gain to each colony under a uniform postal tariff. The revenue expected, except in the case of Mint, was distributed in the same proportion as the expenditure under each head.

* Including interest on buildings, &c. taken over.

† It is presumed that £10,000 was included in the total amount to provide for a Mint Subsidy in Western Australia.

5a.—PRESENT EXPENDITURE OF SIX COLONIES, INCLUDING COST OF MAINTENANCE AND INTEREST ON THE VALUE OF PROPERTY TO BE TAKEN OVER, COMPARED WITH AMOUNTS OF PROBABLE EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH SET DOWN IN STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING FEDERAL CONVENTION PAPERS.

(a) DISTINGUISHING DEPARTMENTS.

Department.	Present Expenditure in Six Colonies on—		Add Interest on Estimated Present Value of Lands, Buildings, &c. at 3 per cent.	Total.	Total provided in Statement of Finance Committee.	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) of Amount provided.
	Working, &c.	Maintenance of Buildings, exclusive of Defences, estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of present value.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	228,000	7,500	48,000	283,500	209,100	- 74,400
Posts and Telegraphs (net)	288,000	62,000	187,000	537,000	109,000	- 428,000
Defences	555,000	...	45,000	600,000	750,000	+ 150,000
Lights and Quarantine (gross)	66,000	14,000	28,000	108,000	81,050	- 26,950
Census and Statistics	24,800	...	...	24,800	15,000	- 9,800
Total all Departments ... ..	...	...	...	1,558,000	1,250,000	- 308,000

(b) DISTINGUISHING COLONIES.—(000's omitted.)

	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Present Expenditure, as per Statement No. 2	321,	523,	62,	33,	58,	248,	1,245,
Add Interest on Estimated present Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	82,	96,	50,	13,	24,	48,	313,
Total, inclusive of Allowance for Interest	403,	619,	112,	46,	82,	296,	1,558,
Probable Expenditure, as per Statement No. 4	406,	476,	100,	34,	44,	190,	1,250,
Excess of present over probable Expenditure, as estimated by Convention	- 3,*	143,	12,	12,	38,	106,	308,

NOTE.—The differences, as shown in the last column of the upper portion of the table, appear to be greater than might be expected under federation—even allowing for an improvement in revenue in the case of Posts and Telegraphs under uniform rates, and economy in expenditure. The excess in the case of Defences—or some portion of it—might be allowed for the further construction of fortifications, not taken into account in the "Present Expenditure." It is believed, however, that there must have been some mistake in arriving at so small an amount as £1,250,000, which would not more than cover the expenditure for five colonies.

* Deficiency.

6.—CUSTOMS DUTY RECEIVABLE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES ON THE BASIS OF THE IMPORTS OF 1895.

Articles.	Quantity Imported and Duty Paid in 1895 from all Countries.	Amount of Duty Receivable, based on Importation in 1895.			
		Under Permanent Tariff after 1st January, 1896.			
		£			
Spirits—					
Bitters	950 gallons	410			
Essences (Flavouring)	3,311 "	2,032			
Sarsaparilla	1,214 "	336			
Perfumed	4,786 "	4,786			
Tinctures	18,227 "	9,789			
Methylated	29,020 "	1,451			
Opium	15,719 lbs.	15,719			
Intoxicants—					
Ale and Beer in wood	846,449 gallons	21,161			
" " in bottle	785,843 "	29,469			
Spirits	909,268 "	636,603			
Wine, Sparkling	11,216 "	5,608			
" Other	68,521 "	17,132			
Cigars and Cigarettes	253,546 lbs.	76,064			
Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff	921,360 "	138,204			
" Leaf, and Leaf entered for home manufacture	642,187 "	33,224			
" Sheepwash	80 "	1			
Total under Permanent Tariff ...		991,989			
		Under Diminishing Duties.			
		1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
		£	£	£	£
Biscuits	30,188 lbs.	126	63	63	...
Confectionery	400,791 "	3,340	1,670	1,670	...
Fruit (Dried and Candied)	6,746,657 "	56,222	28,111	28,111	...
Jams and Jellies	368,900 "	1,538	769	769	...
Fruit—Boiled or in Pulp, and Preserves (including Canned Fruit, &c.)	611,362 "	2,546	1,273	1,273	...
Sugar—Raw, Solid Glucose	510,051 cwt.	102,011	76,508	51,005	25,503*
" Refined	3,099 "	827	620	413	207*
" Molasses and Liquid Glucose	47,355 "	6,313	4,735	3,157	1,578*
Candles, and Wax and Stearine	1,559,345 lbs.	3,249	3,249	...	...
Oils—Kerosene, Naphtha, and Gasoline	2,069,656 gallons ... ..	...	...	...	...
" Other	388,670 " ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total under Diminishing Duties ...		176,172	116,998	86,461	27,288
Grand Total		1,168,161	1,108,987	1,078,450	1,019,277

* In 1901-2 these articles will be admitted free of duty.

NOTE.—The total revenue from Customs and Excise under the new Tariff, on the basis of 1895, may be summarized as follows for the years named:—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.
Customs Duty (as above)	£1,078,450	£1,019,277	£991,989
Excise Duty (Cogniac)	273,396	273,396	273,396
Miscellaneous collections	18,310	18,310	18,310
Total	£1,370,156	£1,310,983	£1,283,695
Per head of Mean Population 1895	£1 1s. 8d.	£1 9s. 9d	£1 0s. 4d.

RATES of Duty on Articles subject to Diminishing Duties, 1897-8 to 1900-1901.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.			
	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Biscuits per lb.	s. d. 0 1	s. d. 0 0½	s. d. 0 0½	s. d. Free
Confectionery	0 2	0 1	0 1	Free
Fruit (Dried and Candied)	0 2	0 1	0 1	Free
Jams and Jellies	0 1	0 0½	0 0½	Free
Fruit—Boiled or in Pulp, and Preserves (including Canned Fruit, &c.)	0 1	0 0½	0 0½	Free
Sugar—Raw, Solid Glucose per cwt.	4 0	3 0	2 0	1 0
" Refined	5 4	4 0	2 8	1 4
" Molasses and Liquid Glucose per lb.	2 8	2 0	1 4	0 8
Candles, and Wax and Stearine	0 0½	0 0½	Free	Free

7.—ESTIMATED PROBABLE MEAN POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
AND TASMANIA, 1900 TO 1908.

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Mean Population, 1895.	Probable Mean Population.							
		1890.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Victoria ...	1,180,	1,229,	1,252,	1,276,	1,298,	1,321,	1,345,	1,369,	1,393,
New South Wales ...	1,265,	1,358,	1,384,	1,409,	1,434,	1,460,	1,486,	1,513,	1,539,
South Australia ...	353,	377,	383,	390,	398,	405,	412,	419,	427,
Tasmania ...	159,	174,	177,	180,	183,	186,	190,	193,	197,
Western Australia ...	90,	160,	169,	179,	190,	202,	214,	227,	240,
Queensland ...	453,	494,	503,	512,	521,	531,	540,	550,	560,
Total ...	3,500,	3,792,	3,868,	3,946,	4,024,	4,105,	4,187,	4,271,	4,356,

NOTE.—The total population is assumed to increase at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, a low proportion; and after allowing for an increase in Western Australia at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the balance has been distributed over the other colonies in the proportions prevailing on 31st December, 1896. In the three years 1894-6 the population of Western Australia doubled itself, but it is assumed that the next doubling period will be twelve years, judging from the experience of Victoria at a similar period in its history.

8.—PROBABLE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE IN A FEDERATION OF
AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA, 1901 TO 1991.

Year.	Assumed Mean Population.	Probable Revenue from Customs and Excise.	
		Rate per Head (Assumed).	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£
1891	3,265,000	...	...
1901-2	4,387,800	1 13 6	7,350,000
1906-7	5,083,400	1 13 6	8,515,000
1911-12	5,896,700	1 10 0	8,845,000
1916-17	6,835,800	1 8 0	9,570,000
1921-2	7,942,700	1 5 0	9,928,000
1931-2	10,649,800	1 4 0	12,780,000
1941-2	14,378,000	1 3 0	16,535,000
1991-2	62,745,000	1 3 0	72,157,000

NOTE.—Population has been assumed to increase at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, starting from 1891. This table is designed to indicate the growing importance of this source of revenue, and the necessity for allowing the States to participate in such growth, on either a revenue or population basis, in order to enable them to cover the corresponding growth of State expenditure.

[Tables 6 and 7 were merely compiled for computing the figures in the following series of Tables.]

PROBABLE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF FEDERATION DURING THE FIRST EIGHT YEARS UNDER THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH IN THE DRAFT FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BILL AGREED TO BY THE ADELAIDE CONVENTION, ASSUMING FEDERATION TO TAKE PLACE ON 1st JANUARY, 1899.

FIRST SERIES (A).—ASSUMING NEW SOUTH WALES TO CONTINUE HER FREE-TRADE POLICY UP TO THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR OF FEDERATION.

9a.—PROBABLE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE OF COMMONWEALTH.

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Actual Revenue of Colonies in 1895.			Estimated Revenue of Federation.									
	From Foreign Goods, Excise, &c.	From Australian Goods.	Total.	Second Year (say 1900).	Third Year (1901). (First Year under Uniform Tariff.)				Amount Credited in—				
					As Collected and Credited.		If Divided on Population Basis.		Fourth Year (1902).	Fifth Year (1903).	Sixth Year (1904).	Seventh Year (1905).	Eighth Year (1906).
					Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.					
£	£	£	£	£	Percentage.	£	Percentage.	£	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	1,756,	291,	2,047,	2,170,	1,898,	28·7	2,137,	32·3	1,979,	2,069,	2,152,	2,241,	2,333,
New South Wales	1,887,	372,	2,259,*	1,435,	2,102,	31·8	2,360,	35·7	2,193,	2,287,	2,378,	2,477,	2,577,
South Australia	514,	42,	556,	603,	567,	8·6	653,	9·9	597,	624,	653,	683,	715,
Tasmania	286,	39,	325,	354,	315,	4·8	301,	4·6	317,	320,	324,	325,	329,
Western Australia	453,	150,	603,	676,	538,	8·2	300,	4·5	520,	499,	473,	441,	402,
Queensland	1,177,	94,	1,271,	1,257,	1,188,	17·9	857,	13·0	1,141,	1,094,	1,044,	992,	938,
Total	6,073,	988,	7,061,	6,495,	6,608,	100·0	6,608,	100·0	6,747,	6,893,	7,024,	7,159,	7,294,
	Per Head of Mean Population, 1895.			Assumed Rates per Head of Population* (as per Table 7) for computing above amounts.									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	1 9 9	0 4 11	1 14 8	1 14 8	1 9 9		1 13 6		1 10 6	1 11 3	1 12 0	1 12 9	1 13 6
New South Wales	1 9 10	0 5 11	1 15 9†	1 0 9	1 9 10		1 13 6		1 10 7	1 11 4	1 12 0	1 12 9	1 13 6
South Australia	1 9 1	0 2 5	1 11 6	1 11 6	1 9 1		1 13 6		1 10 0	1 10 10	1 11 9	1 12 7	1 13 6
Tasmania	1 15 11	0 4 11	2 0 10	2 0 0	1 15 0		1 13 6		1 14 8	1 14 5	1 14 1	1 13 10	1 13 6
Western Australia	5 0 1	1 13 2	6 13 3	4 0 0	3 0 1		1 13 6		2 14 9	2 9 5	2 4 2	1 18 10	1 13 6
Queensland	2 12 0	0 4 0	2 16 0	2 10 0	2 6 5		1 13 6		2 3 10	2 1 3	1 18 8	1 16 1	1 13 6
Total	1 14 8	0 5 8	2 0 4	1 13 7	1 13 6		1 13 6		1 13 6	1 13 6	1 13 6	1 13 6	1 13 6

* Allowing for a fall in the rate per head to £1 0s. 9d. in New South Wales (owing to free trade), £2 in Tasmania, £4 in Western Australia, and to £2 10s. in Queensland in the year prior to, and a proportionate fall in the last three of those colonies in the first year after, the imposition of a uniform Tariff.—† It is estimated (see Table 6) that if the present Tariff continues in force, the amount collected in 1900, on the basis of the imports of 1895, will fall to £1,311,000, or £1 0s. 9d. per head.

10.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH.

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Actual Expenditure of Colonies in 1895.*		Estimated Expenditure of Federation.†							
			Second Year (1900).		Under Uniform Tariff (on Population basis).					
	Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.	Third Year (1901).	Fourth Year (1902).	Fifth Year (1903).	Sixth Year (1904).	Seventh Year (1905).	Eighth Year (1906).
Victoria ...	£ 321,	s. d. 5 5	£ 504,	s. d. 8 1	£ 501,	£ 519,	£ 529,	£ 538,	£ 547,	£ 557,
New South Wales ...	523,	8 3	585,	8 5	553,	574,	584,	594,	605,	615,
South Australia ...	62,	3 6	130,	6 9	154,	159,	162,	165,	168,	171,
Tasmania ...	33,	4 2	47,	5 4	71,	73,	74,	76,	77,	79,
West Australia ...	58,	12 10	55,	6 6	70,	76,	81,	86,	91,	96,
Queensland ...	248,	10 11	229,	9 1	201,	209,	212,	216,	220,	224,
Total ...	1,245,	7 1	1,550,	8 0	1,550,	1,610,	1,642,	1,675,	1,708,	1,742,
Per Head of Population, as per Table No. 7.										
					s. d. 7 10½	s. d. 8 0½	s. d. 8 0½	s. d. 8 0½	s. d. 8 0½	s. d. 8 0½

* Exclusive of interest on present value of lands, buildings, works, &c. See Table No. 2.

† An allowance for interest on present value of lands, buildings, &c., is, it is believed, included.

‡ Assumed.

11a.—ESTIMATED SURPLUS UNDER FEDERATION.

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Actual of Colonies in 1895.	Federation.							
		Second Year (1900).	Under Uniform Tariff.						
			Third (1901).	Fourth (1902).	Fifth (1903).	Sixth (1904).	Seventh (1905).	Eighth (1906).	
Victoria ...	£ 1,726,	£ 1,666,	£ 1,397,	£ 1,460,	£ 1,540,	£ 1,614,	£ 1,694,	£ 1,776,	
New South Wales ...	1,736,	850,	1,549,	1,619,	1,703,	1,784,	1,872,	1,962,	
South Australia ...	494,	473,	413,	438,	462,	488,	515,	544,	
Tasmania ...	292,	307,	244,	244,	246,	248,	248,	250,	
Western Australia ...	545,	621,	468,	444,	418,	387,	350,	306,	
Queensland ...	1,023,	1,028,	987,	932,	882,	828,	772,	714,	
Total ...	5,816,	4,945,	5,058,	5,137,	5,251,	5,349,	5,451,	5,552,	
Per Head of Population, as per Table No. 7.									
Victoria ...	£ s. d. 1 9 3	£ s. d. 1 6 7	£ s. d. 1 1 10½	£ s. d. 1 2 6	£ s. d. 1 3 3	£ s. d. 1 4 0	£ s. d. 1 4 9	£ s. d. 1 5 6	
New South Wales ...	1 7 6	0 12 4	1 1 11½	1 2 7	1 3 4	1 4 0	1 4 9	1 5 6	
South Australia ...	1 8 0	1 4 9	1 1 2½	1 2 0	1 2 10	1 3 9	1 4 7	1 5 6	
Tasmania ...	1 16 8	1 14 8	1 7 1½	1 6 8	1 6 5	1 6 1	1 5 10	1 5 6	
Western Australia ...	6 0 5	3 13 6	2 12 2½	2 6 9	2 1 5	1 16 2	1 10 10	1 5	
Queensland ...	2 5 1	2 0 11	1 18 6½	1 15 10	1 13 3	1 10 8	1 8 1	1 5 6	
Total ...	1 13 3	1 5 7	1 5 7½	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	

NOTE.—Interest on the value of property handed over will have to be added to the above surpluses if it is allowed for in the expenditure of the Commonwealth as fixed by the Convention at £1,550,000 during the first three years.

12a.—ESTIMATED GAIN OR LOSS TO LOCAL TREASURIES BY FEDERATION.
(000's omitted).

Colonies.	Interest on Works added to Surplus under Federation.	First Year (1899).			Second Year (1900).			Third Year (1901).			Fourth Year (1902).		
		Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (). Loss (-).
		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.	
Victoria ...	£ 82,	£ 1,797,	£ 1,716,	£ - 81,	£ 1,831,	£ 1,748,	£ - 83,	£ 1,866,	£ 1,479,	£ - 387,	£ 1,898,	£ 1,542,	£ - 356,
New South Wales ...	96,	911,	933,	+ 22,	865,	946,	+ 81,	1,937,	1,645,	- 292,	1,972,	1,715,	- 257,
South Australia ...	50,	528,	516,	- 12,	536,	523,	- 13,	546,	463,	- 83,	557,	488,	- 69,
Tasmania ...	13,	312,	315,	+ 3,	317,	320,	+ 3,	322,	257,	- 65,	328,	257,	- 71,
Western Australia ...	24,	537,	612,	+ 75,	568,	645,	+ 77,	601,	492,	- 109,	638,	468,	- 170,
Queensland ...	48,	965,	1,057,	+ 92,	983,	1,076,	+ 93,	1,000,	1,035,	+ 35,	1,018,	980,	- 38,
Total ...	313,	5,050,	5,149,	+ 99,	5,100,	5,258,	+ 158,	6,272,	5,371,	- 901,	6,411,	5,450,	- 961,

Colonies.	Interest on Works added to Surplus under Federation.	Fifth Year (1903).			Sixth Year (1904).			Seventh Year (1905).			Eighth Year (1906).		
		Surplus if—		Gain (). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).
		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.	
Victoria ...	£ 82,	£ 1,932,	£ 1,622,	£ - 310,	£ 1,967,	£ 1,696,	£ - 271,	£ 2,002,	£ 1,776,	£ - 226,	£ 2,037,	£ 1,858,	£ - 179,
New South Wales ...	96,	2,007,	1,799,	- 208,	2,043,	1,880,	- 163,	2,080,	1,968,	- 112,	2,116,	2,058,	- 58,
South Australia ...	50,	567,	512,	- 55,	577,	538,	- 39,	587,	565,	- 22,	598,	594,	- 4,
Tasmania ...	13,	333,	259,	- 74,	340,	261,	- 79,	346,	261,	- 85,	353,	263,	- 90,
Western Australia ...	24,	678,	442,	- 236,	719,	411,	- 308,	762,	374,	- 388,	806,	330,	- 476,
Queensland ...	48,	1,038,	930,	- 108,	1,055,	876,	- 179,	1,075,	820,	- 255,	1,094,	762,	- 332,
Total ...	313,	6,555,	5,564,	- 991,	6,701,	5,662,	- 1,039,	6,852,	5,764,	- 1,088,	7,004,	5,865,	- 1,139,

NOTE.—The rates per head assumed for the purpose of estimating the surpluses without federation for the years 1899 to 1906 were as follow:—Victoria, £1 9s. 3d.; New South Wales (under free-trade), 13s. 5d. in 1899, 12s. 6d. in 1900, and £1 7s. 6d. (the rate under protection in 1895) in 1901 and subsequently; £1 8s. in South Australia; £1 11s. 10d. in Tasmania; £3 7s. 2d. in Western Australia; and £1 19s. 1d. in Queensland. To the surpluses "under federation," as shown in the preceding table, have been added interest as given in the first column for reasons stated in the introduction.

SECOND SERIES (B).--ASSUMING NEW SOUTH WALES TO REVERT TO A PROTECTIVE TARIFF BEFORE FEDERATION.

9b.—PROBABLE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE OF COMMONWEALTH.

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Estimated Revenue of Federation.									
	Second Year (say 1900).	Third Year (1901). (First Year under Uniform Tariff.)				Amount Credited in—				
		As Collected and Credited.		I f Divided on Population Basis.		Fourth Year (1902).	Fifth Year (1903).	Sixth Year (1904).	Seventh Year (1905).	Eighth Year (1906).
		Amount.	Per-centage.	Amount.	Per-centage.					
Victoria ...	£ 2,170,	£ 2,164,	28·7	£ 2,436,	32·3	£ 2,255,	£ 2,350,	£ 2,455,	£ 2,555,	£ 2,658,
New South Wales ...	2,474,	2,397,	31·8	2,690,	35·7	2,497,	2,604,	2,712,	2,824,	2,937,
South Australia ...	603,	646,	8·6	745,	9·9	678,	710,	745,	778,	815,
Tasmania ...	354,	359,	4·8	344,	4·6	362,	365,	369,	371,	376,
Western Australia ...	676,	613,	8·2	342,	4·5	593,	569,	539,	502,	458,
Queensland ...	1,257,	1,355,	17·9	977,	13·0	1,302,	1,248,	1,190,	1,130,	1,069,
Total ...	7,534,	7,534,	100·0	7,534,	100·0	7,687,	7,846,	8,010,	8,160,	8,313,
Assumed Rates per Head of Population (as per Table No. 7) for computing above amounts.										
	(Rates Resulting.)									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1 14 8	1 13 11	1 18 2	1 14 9	1 15 7	1 16 6	1 17 4	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2
New South Wales ...	1 15 9	1 14 0	1 18 2	1 14 10	1 15 8	1 16 6	1 17 4	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2
South Australia ...	1 11 6	1 13 1	1 18 2	1 14 1	1 15 1	1 16 2	1 17 2	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2
Tasmania ...	2 0 0	1 19 11	1 18 2	1 19 7	1 19 3	1 18 10	1 18 6	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2
Western Australia ...	4 0 0	3 8 6	1 18 2	3 2 5	2 16 4	2 10 4	2 4 3	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2
Queensland ...	2 10 0	2 12 11	1 18 2	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 4 1	2 1 1	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2
Total ...	1 19 0	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2	1 18 2

NOTE.—The only alteration in the amounts or rates per head raised in the second year, as compared with the corresponding figures in the first series, is in New South Wales, for which the total rate per head which prevailed in 1895 has been substituted. In the third year, as the aggregate amount must not be less than in the previous year, viz., £7,534,000 this amount has been inserted, which results in a rate of £1 18s. 2d. per head: but as, under ordinary circumstances, only £6,608,000, or £1 13s. 6d. per head might be expected, as shown in the first series, £926,000 more will have to be raised by increased taxation on foreign imports, combined perhaps with an excise duty on colonial sugar, which, at 3s per cwt. on the output (2,500,000 cwt. in 1895), would realize £375,000. The distribution amongst the colonies of the aggregate amount set down for the third year is, as will be noticed, the same as in the first series.

9c.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.—(See Table 10 of First Series.)

11b.—ESTIMATED SURPLUS UNDER FEDERATION.

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Actual of Colonies in 1895.	Federation.							
		Second Year (1900).	Under Uniform Tariff.						
			Third (1901).	Fourth (1902).	Fifth (1903).	Sixth (1904).	Seventh (1905).	Eighth (1906).	
Victoria ...	£ 1,726,	£ 666,	£ 1,663,	£ 1,736,	£ 1,821,	£ 1,917,	£ 2,008,	£ 2,101,	
New South Wales ...	1,736,	1,889,	1,844,	1,923,	2,020,	2,118,	2,219,	2,322,	
South Australia ...	494,	473,	492,	519,	548,	580,	610,	644,	
Tasmania ...	292,	307,	288,	289,	291,	293,	294,	297,	
Western Australia ...	545,	621,	543,	517,	488,	453,	411,	362,	
Queensland ...	1,023,	1,028,	1,154,	1,093,	1,036,	974,	910,	845,	
Total ...	5,816,	5,984,	5,934,	6,077,	6,204,	6,335,	6,452,	6,571,	
Per Head of Population (see Table No. 7)									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1 9 3	1 6 7	1 6 0 ³ / ₄	1 6 9	1 7 7	1 8 6	1 9 4	1 10 2	
New South Wales ...	1 7 5	1 7 4	1 6 1 ³ / ₄	1 6 10	1 7 8	1 8 6	1 9 4	1 10 2	
South Australia ...	1 8 1	1 4 9	1 5 2 ³ / ₄	1 6 1	1 7 1	1 8 2	1 9 2	1 10 2	
Tasmania ...	1 16 9	1 14 8	1 11 0 ³ / ₄	1 11 7	1 11 3	1 10 10	1 10 6	1 10 2	
Western Australia ...	6 1 0	3 13 6	3 0 7 ³ / ₄	2 14 5	2 8 4	1 2 4	1 16 3	1 10 2	
Queensland ...	2 5 2	2 0 11	2 5 0 ³ / ₄	2 2 0	1 19 0	1 16 1	1 13 1	1 10 2	
Total ...	1 13 3	1 11 0	1 10 3 ³ / ₄	10 2	1 10 2	1 10 2	1 10 2	1 10 2	

NOTE.—Interest on the value of property handed over will have to be added to the above surpluses if it is allowed for in the expenditure of the Commonwealth as fixed by the Convention at £1,550,000 during the first three years.

12b.—ESTIMATED GAIN OR LOSS TO LOCAL TREASURIES BY FEDERATION.

(000's omitted.)

	Interest on Works added to Surplus under Federation.	First Year (1899).			Second Year (1900).			Third Year (1901).			Fourth Year (1902).		
		Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).
		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.	
Victoria ...	£ 82	£ 1,797	£ 1,716	- 81	£ 1,831	£ 1,748	- 83	£ 1,866	£ 1,745	- 121	£ 1,898	£ 1,818	- 80
New South Wales ...	96	1,867	1,952	+ 85	1,903	1,985	+ 82	1,937	1,940	+ 3	1,972	2,019	+ 47
South Australia ...	50	528	515	- 13	536	523	- 13	546	542	- 4	557	569	+ 12
Tasmania ...	13	312	322	+ 10	317	320	+ 3	322	301	- 21	328	302	- 26
Western Australia ...	24	537	612	+ 75	568	645	+ 77	601	567	- 34	638	541	- 97
Queensland ..	48	965	1,057	+ 92	983	1,076	+ 93	1,000	1,202	+ 202	1,018	1,141	+ 123
Total ...	313	6,006	6,174	+ 168	6,138	6,297	+ 159	6,272	6,297	+ 25	6,411	6,390	- 21

	Interest on Works added to surplus under Federation.	Fifth Year (1903).			Sixth Year (1904).			Seventh Year (1905).			Eighth Year (1906).		
		Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).	Surplus if—		Gain (+). Loss (-).
		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.		Unfederated.	Federated.	
Victoria ...	£ 82	£ 1,932	£ 1,903	- 29	£ 1,967	£ 1,999	+ 32	£ 2,002	£ 2,090	+ 88	£ 2,037	£ 2,183	+ 146
New South Wales ...	96	2,007	2,116	+ 109	2,043	2,214	+ 171	2,080	2,315	+ 235	2,116	2,418	+ 302
South Australia ...	50	567	598	+ 31	577	630	+ 53	587	660	+ 73	598	694	+ 96
Tasmania ...	13	333	304	- 29	340	306	- 34	346	307	- 39	353	310	- 43
Western Australia ...	24	678	512	- 166	719	477	- 242	762	435	- 327	806	386	- 420
Queensland ...	48	1,038	1,084	+ 46	1,055	1,022	- 33	1,075	958	- 117	1,094	893	- 201
Total ...	313	6,555	6,517	- 38	6,701	6,648	- 53	6,852	6,765	- 87	7,004	6,884	- 120

NOTE.—The rates per head assumed for the purpose of estimating the surpluses without federation were as follow:—Victoria, £1 9s. 3d.; New South Wales, £1 7s. 6d.; £1 8s. in South Australia; £1 15s. 10d. in Tasmania; £3 7s. 2d. in Western Australia; and £1 19s. 1d. in Queensland. To the surpluses under federation—as shown in the preceding Table—have been added interest as given in the first column for reasons stated in the introduction.

SECTION III.—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE, AND CONSUMPTION OF CHIEF DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

13.—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE COLLECTED, 1896.

Colony.	Gross Revenue Collected.			Less Drawbacks and other Refunds.	Net Revenue.
	Customs.	Excise.	Miscellaneous.*		
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,907,496	301,465	22,665	158,580	2,073,046
New South Wales	1,406,969	272,102	10,889	41,194	1,648,766
South Australia (Proper)	644,267	38,442	6,625	101,660	587,674
„ (Northern Territory)	32,114	6	151	29	32,242
Tasmania	332,649	18,990	88	3,802	347,925
Western Australia	991,348	..	7,975	2,519	996,804
Queensland	1,348,061	62,963	11,559	12,423	1,410,160
Total	6,662,904	693,968	59,952	320,207	7,096,617

* Excluding wharfage, tonnage and pilotage rates, harbor and light dues, pearl shell licences, and royalty on guano.

14.—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, ETC.—REVENUE COLLECTED, *LESS* REFUNDS, 1893 TO 1896.

Colony.	Amount.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	43,327*	77,900*	79,213*	2,073,046
New South Wales	1,865,277	2,002,514	1,968,222	
South Australia (Proper)	2,344,041	2,282,917	2,258,906	1,648,766
„ (Northern Territory)	517,644	513,618	524,414	587,674
Tasmania	32,254	30,661	31,167	32,242
Western Australia	11,402*	17,187*	45*	347,925
Queensland	306,760	301,977	324,757	996,804
Total †	251,609	402,980	603,354	1,410,160
	1,081,829	1,126,127	1,270,885	
Total †	6,454,143	6,755,881	7,060,963	7,096,617
	Per Head of Population.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria †	1 12 7	1 15 5	1 14 8	1 15 3
New South Wales	1 18 9	1 16 11	1 15 9	1 5 7
South Australia (Proper)	1 10 9	1 9 9	1 10 1	1 13 2
„ (Northern Territory)	6 10 2	6 8 1	6 12 3	6 13 2
Tasmania †	2 1 5	2 0 11	2 0 10	2 2 7
Western Australia	4 0 6	5 8 5	6 13 4	8 3 2
Queensland	2 10 8	2 11 4	2 16 2	3 0 6
Total †	1 18 4	1 19 5	2 0 4	1 19 8

* Primage duty.
Including primage duty.

15a.—REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1885 TO 1896.

(000's omitted.)

Colony and Year.	Mean Population	Customs and Excise Duties (Gross Collections).							Drawbacks and Refunds.	Total, less Drawbacks and Refunds.		
		Spirits, Beer, and Narcotics.		Hops and Malt.	Wine.	Sugar and Molasses.	Tea.	Other Articles.		Amount.	Average per Head.	
		Customs.	Excise.									
Victoria.												
1885	...	957,	£ 719,	£ 143,	£ 7,	£ 42,	£ 147,	£ 113,	£ 1,011,	£ 127,	£ 2,055,	£ 2·147
1886	...	985,	787,	128,	12,	42,	133,	113,	1,085,	123,	2,177,	2·210
1887	...	1,017,	846,	123,	14,	41,	150,	127,	987,	124,	2,164,	2·128
1888	...	1,055,	1,011,	136,	15,	53,	126,	131,	1,462,	154,	2,780,	2·635
1889	...	1,091,	1,022,	146,	19,	55,	134,	112,	1,549,	149,	2,888,	2·647
1890	...	1,118,	1,056,	132,	9,	42,	155,	59,	1,383,	126,	2,710,	2·423
1891	...	1,147,	1,028,	135,	5,	40,	117,	50,	1,263,	129,	2,509,	2·188
1892	...	1,163,	920,	189,	4,	32,	125,	72,	1,081,	105,	2,318,	1·993
1893*	...	1,170,	642,	302,	3,	17,	128,	122,	795,	122,	1,887,	1·613
1894*	...	1,175,	669,	300,	4,	17,	254,	117,	815,	130,	2,046,	1·741
1895*	...	1,180,	636,	304,	8,	17,	268,	120,	810,	142,	2,021,	1·713
1896	...	1,177,	668,	301,	12,	18,	295,	124,	791,	159,	2,050,	1·742
New South Wales.												
1885	...	927,	967,	115,	20,	56,	144,	99,	469,	44,	1,826,	1·970
1886	...	969,	953,	109,	30,	49,	126,	106,	791,	57,	2,107,	2·174
1887	...	1,005,	1,032,	203,	13,	45,	135,	107,	671,	78,	2,128,	2·107
1888	...	1,036,	1,110,	258,	...	51,	122,	101,	487,	42,	2,087,	2·014
1889	...	1,066,	1,135,	260,	...	48,	166,	109,	440,	37,	2,121,	1·990
1890	...	1,102,	1,157,	265,	...	46,	145,	107,	424,	34,	2,110,	1·915
1891	...	1,143,	1,257,	288,	...	49,	135,	120,	603,	35,	2,417,	2·115
1892	...	1,181,	1,177,	289,	...	38,	137,	4,	1,308,	90,	2,863,	2·424
1893	...	1,211,	998,	264,	...	27,	110,	...	980,	52,	2,327,	1·922
1894	...	1,237,	964,	257,	...	24,	164,	...	909,	54,	2,264,	1·830
1895	...	1,265,	956,	266,	...	23,	137,	...	932,	75,	2,239,	1·770
1896†	...	1,288,	...	272,	...	...	...	...	...	41,	1,638,	1·272

* Primage duty included as follows :—£43,827 in 1893; £77,900 in 1894; and £79,213 in 1895.
† First year of partial free-trade.

15b.—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE FROM ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, HOPS AND MALT, AND NARCOTICS 1886, 1891, AND 1895.

(000's omitted.)

	Amount in—			Percentage of Revenue from all Articles in—		
	1886.	1891.	1895.	1886.	1891.	1895.
	£	£	£			
Victoria	969,	1,208,	965,	44½	48	48
New South	1,141,	1,594,	1,245,	54	66	55½
Other Colonies (4)	...	...	1,200,	...	...	45
Total	...	...	3,410,	...	...	49

15c.—REVENUE FROM INTOXICANTS AND NARCOTICS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES UNDER THE TWO TARIFFS COMPARED.

Article.	Quantity Entered for Home Consumption in 1895.				Rates of Duty in 1896.			
	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Victoria.		New South Wales.	
	Imported.	Made in Colony.	Imported.	Made in Colony.	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.	Import Duty.	Excise Duty.
Spirits ... proof gallon	456,541	194,605	909,268	12,294	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beer—in wood ... gallons	63,748	12,103,919	848,200	9,330,748	12 0	10 0*	14 0	14 0
„ in bottle ... „	339,183				784,820	1 3	0 3†	0 6	0 3
„ Lager ... „	11,674	636,791	24,273	491,092	1 6	0 2	0 9	0 3
Wine { Sparkling ... „	12,414	...	12,184	...	12 0	...	10 0	...
Wine { Other ... „	15,803	(2,226,999)	68,868	(885,673)	8 0	...	5 0	...
Tobacco—manufactured lbs.	1,171,174	1,100,240	921,360	1,883,744	3 0	0 9	3 0	1 3
„ unmanufactured „	950,757	...	642,187	...	1 0	...	1 0‡	...
„ Cigars ... „	80,722	94,677	184,330	5,120	6 0	0 9	6 0	2 6
„ Cigarettes ... „	7,986	126,911	69,216	132,347	6 0	1 6	6 0	2 6
Opium ... „	10,334	...	15,719	...	20 0	...	20 0	...

Article.	Revenue Receivable under—			
	Victorian Rates in—		New South Wales Rates in—	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.†
Spirits { Import Duty ...	£ 273,925	£ 545,561	£ 319,579	£ 636,488
{ Excise Duty ...	97,302	6,147	136,223	8,606
Total ...	371,227	551,708	455,802	645,094
Beer { Import Duty ...	24,731	86,213	14,752	51,546
{ Excise Duty ...	156,606	120,726	159,259	122,772
Total ...	181,337	206,939	174,011	174,318
Wine ...	13,769	34,857	10,158	23,309
Tobacco { Import Duty ...	249,827	246,377	249,827	246,377
{ Excise Duty ...	54,327	80,758	96,463	134,917
Total ...	304,154	327,135	346,290	381,294
Opium ...	10,334	15,719	10,334	15,719
Grand Total ...	880,821	1,136,358	996,595	1,239,734
Per head of mean population, 1895 ...	14s. 11d.	18s.	16s. 11d.	19s. 7d.

* Excluding grape brandy and pure malt whisky, which are only 8s.

† If manufactured from malt and hops, 2d.

‡ If entered for manufacture in the colony; otherwise 3s.

16a.—CONSUMPTION OF SIX LEADING DUTIABLE ARTICLES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1895.

Colony.	BEER. (Thousands of gallons.)				SPIRITS. (Thousands of gallons.)			WINE. (Thousands of gallons.)			
	Imported. (Duty paid.)	Local. (Paid Excise Duty.)	Less Drawbacks.	Total.	Imported. (Duty paid.)	Local. (Paid Excise Duty.)	Total.	Imported. (Duty paid.)	Local Production.	Less Exports of Home Produce.	Total.
Victoria ...	414,	12,741,	...	13,155,	455,	195,	650,	28,	2,227,	318,	1,937,
New South Wales ...	1,657,	9,822,	25,	11,454,	910,	12,	922,	81,	885,	20,	946,
South Australia ...	140,	3,015,	...	3,155,	104,	86,	190,	4,	1,200,*	343,	861,
Western Australia ...	517,	...	...	...	161,	...	161,	44,	80,	...	124,
Tasmania ...	32,	1,103,	...	1,135,	59,	...	59,	14,	...	...	14,
Queensland ...	409,	4,531,†	...	4,940,	355,	54,	409,	44,	238,	...	282,
Total ...	3,169,	...	...	...	2,044,	347,	2,391,	215,	4,630,	681,	4,164,

Colony.	TOBACCO.† (Thousands of lbs.)				TEA. (Thousands of lbs.)			SUGAR.§ (Thousands of lbs.)			
	Imported. (Duty paid.)	Paid Excise Duty.	Less Drawbacks (d) and Unmanufactured (u). (Duty paid.)	Total.	Imported. (Duty paid.)	Less Drawbacks.	Total.	Imported. (Duty paid.)	Local Production.	Less Drawbacks (d) and Exports of Home Produce (l). (Duty paid.)	Total.
Victoria ...	2,216,	1,322,	{ 951, (u) 46, (d) }	2,541,	9,570,	1,723,	7,847,	108,922,	...	1,076, (d)	107,846,
New South Wales ...	1 817,	2,021,	642, (u)	3,196	12,592, ||	2,124, ||	10,468,	69,742,	62,738,	{ 1,652, (l) 1,019, (d) }	{ 129,809,
South Australia ...	648,	...	...	648	2,729,	...	2,729,	33,105,	...	...	33,105,
Western Australia ...	380,	...	...	380,	546,	...	546,	5,797,	...	...	5 797,
Tasmania ...	225,	...	...	225,	978,	...	978,	13,986,	...	...	13,986,
Queensland ...	806,	487,†	...	1,293,	3,063,	...	3,063,	172,	217,440,	151,345, (l)	66,267,
Total ...	6,092,	3,830,	1,639,	8,283,	29,478,	3,847,	25,631,	231,724,	280,178,	155,092,	356,810,

Note.—The quantities shown as imported of course include imports the produce of other colonies.

* Estimated.

† In these cases, there being no excise duty, the quantity produced is given instead.

‡ Unmanufactured tobacco imported, which is included with the imports, is also added to the deductions, being distinguished by the letter (u) from drawbacks (d).

§ Quantities the produce or manufacture of the colony exported, is also deducted in these cases, being distinguished by the letter (l) from drawbacks (d). The term "Local Production" is restricted to locally grown sugar; that refined in colonies which grow no sugar not being taken into account. Thus, in Victoria 79,520,000 lbs. (710,000 cwt.) was refined from imported raw sugar in 1895.

|| Quantities imported and exported, there being no import duty on tea in New South Wales

16b.—CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF SIX LEADING DUTIABLE ARTICLES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 to 1895.

	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	Australia and Tasmania.
Spirits (galls.) ...	1891	1·18	1·16	·65	1·46	·70	1·15
	1892	1·00	1·02	·67	1·55	·51	1·07
	1893	·59	·82	·56	1·40	·42	·95
	1894	·63	·77	·53	1·45	·37	·91
	1895	·55	·74	·55	1·78	·37	·91
Beer (galls.) ...	1891	16·32	11·39	...	...	9·97	10·48
	1892	14·46	11·19	...	...	9·43	9·31
	1893	11·28	9·33	...	...	7·94	8·75
	1894	11·07	9·07	...	...	6·99	8·99
	1895	11·15	9·04	9·05	...	7·13	10·91
Wine (galls.) ...	1891	1·31	·90	1·66	3·55	·21	·59
	1892	1·34	·89	·85	3·18	·13	·61
	1893	1·02	·68	1·37	1·49	·09	·34
	1894	1·45	·64	...	1·32	·08	·47
	1895	1·64	·75	...	1·37	·09	·62
Tobacco (lbs.) ...	1891	2·40	2·91	2·05	4·41	2·20	4·74
	1892	2·35	2·86	2·00	3·61	1·95	3·22
	1893	2·21	2·54	1·97	3·29	1·78	2·65
	1894	1·93	2·42	1·85	4·02	1·61	4·25
	1895	2·19	2·53	1·86	4·20	1·87	2·84
Tea (lbs.) ...	1891	8·01	7·92	7·45	10·45	6·18	8·17
	1892	7·63	8·33	7·50	9·80	7·19	7·72
	1893	6·64	8·25	7·47	8·41	5·93	7·44
	1894	6·37	8·58	7·52	9·98	5·69	7·17
	1895	6·65	8·28	7·83	6·03	6·15	6·76
Sugar and Molasses (lbs.)	1891	87·85	112·41	96·37	97·84	77·56	97·07
	1892	107·09	106·41	94·57	85·89	82·86	225·50
	1893	78·49	95·58	100·30	76·91	80·74	134·21
	1894	92·77	117·36	97·76	103·26	73·58	167·65
	1895	91·39	102·64	94·98	64·05	87·88	146·33

* About 10 per cent. of the sugar consumed in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland is used in brewing and distilling.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC DEBTS.

17.—PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES ON 30TH JUNE, 1896.

(Exclusive of Temporary Loans in aid of Revenue.)

Colony.	Debt.				Annual Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Average per Head.	Currency from 1st July, 1896.		Amount.	Average per Head.	Average Rate (Nominal).
			Maximum.	Average.*			
	£	£ s. d.	Years.	Years.	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Victoria	46,886,211	39 16 6	27	16·9	1,865,767	1 11 8	3·98
New South Wales	59,633,789	46 6 2	39	23·9	2,233,681	1 14 8	3·75
South Australia	23,367,200	65 2 6	43	20·7	944,973	2 12 8	4·04
Tasmania	7,782,470	47 12 2	30	20·6	297,611	1 16 5	3·82
West Australia	4,736,573	38 15 5	19	16·1	180,183	1 9 6	3·80
Queensland	31,873,934	68 6 11	45	26·2	1,222,509	2 12 5	3·84
Total	174,280,177	48 14 9	...	21·6	6,744,724	1 17 9	3·87

* Obtained by taking the sum of the products of the several loans by their respective currencies and dividing by the respective total debts.

18a.—INTEREST SAVED BY REDEMPTION OF EXISTING AUSTRALIAN AND TASMANIAN LOANS BY 3 PER CENT. STOCK AT MATURITY.

(a) COLONIES AS A WHOLE.

Periods (Quinquennial) when Loans Mature.	Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1896.	Annual Interest.		Saving by Substitution of 3 per cent. Stock at Maturity.
		Now Payable.	At Uniform Rate of 3 per cent.	
	£	£	£	£
Overdue	7,250	...	...	...
1896-1900	9,393,506	421,921	281,805	140,116
1901-5	11,969,550	548,813	359,087	189,726
1906-10	18,847,200	757,376	565,416	191,960
1911-15	29,789,548	1,182,835	893,686	289,149
1916-20	36,494,700	1,379,166	1,094,841	284,325
1921-25	43,195,134	1,560,681	1,295,854	264,827
1926-30	4,811,900	165,557	144,357	21,200
1931-35	13,686,300	507,452	410,589	96,863
1936-40	3,052,700	106,844	91,581	15,263
1941-45	2,000,000	70,000	60,000	10,000
Annual Drawings	499,500	22,736	14,985	7,751
Indefinite	532,889	21,343	15,987	5,356
Total	174,280,177	6,744,724	5,228,188	1,516,536

(b) SAVING IN EACH COLONY.

Periods when Loans Mature.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896-1900	63,179	36,073	38,212	193	2,459	...	140,116
1901-5	38,796	134,570	9,469	2,637	4,254	...	189,726
1906-10	63,381	60,000	65,579	...	3,000	...	191,960
1911-15	26,018	68,538	7,009	32,166	23,465	131,953	289,149
1916-20	64,131	100,000	89,912	...	30,282	...	284,325
1921-5	82,499	60,000	16,513	...	...	105,815	264,827
1926-30 ... ..	...	...	2,000	...	676	18,524	21,200
1931-5	96,863	...	...	...	...	...	96,863
1936-40 ... ..	...	...	15,263	...	...	...	15,263
1941-5 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
Annual Drawings	4,662	...	...	3,089	...	...	7,751
Indefinite	5,356	...	...	...	...	...	5,356
Total	444,885	459,181	243,957	38,085	64,136	266,292	1,516,536

Note.—Cost of flotation of new loans not taken into account. It will be noticed that the eventual saving is equal to 22½ per cent. of the interest now payable.

SECTION V.—FINANCES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

19.—SOURCES OF REVENUE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Customs and Excise.			Other Taxation.	Post and Telegraph. †	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	
		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Total Revenue.				Amount.	Per Head of Population.
United Kingdom ...	1895-6	£ 47,384,000*	£ 1.24	46	£ 37,714,000	£ 14,301,000	£ 2,736,000	£ 102,135,000	£ 2.68
India ...	"	10,608,000	.04	10	52,312,000	2,821,000	32,137,000	97,878,000	.44
Cape Colony**	1894-5	1,357,000	.88	25	438,000	298,644	3,188,356	5,282,000	3.49
Canada ...	"	5,089,000	1.05	75	...	559,000	1,148,000	6,796,000	1.4
United States ...	1895-6	61,357,000†	.97	93	253,000	...	3,785,000	65,395,000	1.04
Argentina‡	1897	5,840,000	1.47	45	5,306,000	460,000	1,134,000	12,740,000	3.22
Belgium ...	"	3,561,000	.55	23	7,756,000	775,000	3,223,000	15,315,000	2.38
France ...	1896	51,894,000¶	1.35	40	66,053,000	8,653,000	2,080,000	128,680,000	3.35
Germany ...	1896-7	31,733,000	.6	52	3,050,000	1,690,000	24,513,000	60,986,000	1.16
Switzerland ...	1897	1,700,000	.56	50	...	1,468,000	231,000	3,399,000	1.13
Italy ...	1896-7	24,748,000¶¶	.86	29	43,180,000	3,230,000	11,602,000	82,760,000	2.9

* Exclusive of the duties on licences and railways, &c., classed as Excise in the United Kingdom.

† Inclusive of all Internal Revenue, £29,000,000.

‡ Including Mint in India; Post-office only in Canada.

§ Under this head are included Railways, as follow:—India, £21,674,000; Italy, £3,500,000, being rents of lines leased to companies. In Germany the amount includes £20,500,000 Federal Contributions; in Argentina, £5,000,000 "Use of Credits."

¶ Including Tobacco, Salt, Matches, and Gunpowder monopolies, viz:—£16,828,000 in France, £10,548,000 in Italy.

¶¶ Dollars converted at par, although nearly Thirteen millions are collected in inconvertible paper currency.

** If the white population only is considered the amount of Customs and Excise is £3.6 per head, and the total Revenue is £14 per head.

20.—GERMANY (FEDERATION).

FEDERAL REVENUE, 1896-7.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURE, 1896-7.

—	(Thousands omitted).	Per Head.	—	(Thousands omitted.)	Per Head.
Customs and Excise ...	31,733,	£ s. d. 0 12 2	Defence ...	26,722,	£ s. d. 0 10 2
Stamps ...	3,050,		Railways ...	17,	
Post and Telegraph ...	1,696,		Imperial Treasury ...	19,625,	
Railways ...	1,173,		Debt Charges ...	3,797,	
Federal Contributions ...	20,530,		Pension and Invalid Fund ...	4,271,	
Other Sources ...	2,804,		Other Services ...	6,926,	
Total ...	£60,986,	£1 3 3	Total ...	£61,358,	£1 3 5

Debt, £104,061,000—per head, £1 19s. 9d.

Population, 1895—52,280,000.

21.—SWITZERLAND (CONFÉDÉRATION).

I. FEDERATION.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	000's omitted.	Per head.		000's omitted.	Per head.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
Customs ...	1,700,	0 11 4	Postal ...	1,712,	...
Railways ...	13,	...	Defences ...	928,	0 6 2
Postal ...	1,468,	...	Customs ...	160,	...
Other sources	218,	...	Railways ...	12,	...
			Other sources	544,	...
Total ...	3,399,	1 2 9	T t l ...	3,356,	1 2 5

2. STATES (CANTONS).

Revenue ... £3,166,000
Expenditure ... £3,207,000

NOTE.—Part of Customs and Postal Revenue is paid over to the Cantons in compensation for loss of such former sources of income. The proceeds of the Federal Alcohol Monopoly (£192,000) go entirely to the Cantons, but one-tenth has to be expended by them in combating alcoholism. Of the State Revenues, about 58 per cent is raised by direct taxation.

Debt — { Federal ... £3,356,000, or £1 2s. 5d. per head.
State ... £10,395,000, or £3 9s. 7d. per head.

Population, 1894—2,987,000.

22.—CANADA, 1894-5.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
General Revenue for Year ended 30th June, 1895.	Amount.	Per Head.	General Expenditure for Year ended 30th June, 1895.	Amount.	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
Customs	3,528,094	1 1 1	Legislation and Civil Govern- ment	472,759	0 1 4
Excise	1,561,147		Pensions, &c.	69,947	
Public Works	718,337		Charges on Revenue	1,825,883	
Post Office	558,558		Administration of Justice	151,137	
Interest on Investments	267,209		Penitentiaries	89,912	
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures, including seizures	24,836		Mounted Police (North-west Territory)	129,225	
Militia	7,889		Militia and Defence	314,803	
Weights and Measures	7,886		Geological Survey, &c.	29,079	
Premium, Discount, and Ex- change	3,775		Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	43,348	
Fisheries	18,994		Public Works	399,006	
Penitentiaries	4,925		Subsidies to Provinces	850,135	
Superannuation	12,655		Ocean and River Steam Service	143,712	
Dominion Steamers, &c.	2,871		Interest on Public Debt	2,093,259	
Mariners' Fund	8,543		Sinking Fund	400,462	
Steamboat Inspection	5,018		Light-houses, &c.	95,180	
Various	64,889		Immigration, &c.	59,395	
			Fisheries	88,765	
			Indians (Legislative Grants)	191,081	
			Charges for Debt	55,790	
			Governor of North-west Terri- tory	60,725	
			Miscellaneous	62,858	
	6,795,626	1 8 2		7,626,461	1 11 7

Population (1891)—4,833,239.

Gross Debt (1894-5)—£63,609,751, or £13 3s. 3d. per head.

23.—UNITED STATES, 1894-5.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Amount.	Per Head.		Amount.	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
Customs	30,431,723	0 9 9	Civil Expenses	18,655,946	0 5 2
Internal Revenue	28,684,334	0 9 2	Defences	16,120,510	
National Bank Tax	342,510		Indian Service	1,987,950	
Sales of Public Lands	220,669		Pensions	28,279,045	
Pacific Railways—Interest	196,482		Interest on Debt	6,195,606	
" " Sinking Fund	347,177				
Coinage, &c.	328,116				
Customs Fees	128,193				
Consular, Land, and Patent Fees	531,059				
Revenues, District of Columbia	731,609				
Navy Pensions and Hospital Funds	201,907				
All other sources	534,232				
Total Revenue	62,678,011	1 0 0	Total Expenditure	71,239,057	1 2 9

Population (1890)—62,622,000.

Gross Debt (1895-6)—£353,968,065, or £5 13s. 1d. per head.

24.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1894-5.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Amount.	Per Head.		Amount.	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
Taxation—			Defence	158,584	0 2 0
Customs Import			Railways	1,552,445	
Duties	£1,464,574		Post Office	242,789	
Less paid to other			Telegraphs	104,112	
Governments	108,170		Public Debt, Interest, and		
			Sinking Fund	1,243,648	
Excise Duty	1,356,404	0 17 9	Civil Establishments	140,447	
Transfer Duty	578		Medical—Including Hospitals		
Auction Duty	112,439		and Paupers	144,747	
Succession Duty	19,389		Science and Education	173,077	
Licences—Stamped... ..	16,244		Judicial	134,678	
Stamps—Blank	125,884		Police and Gaols	317,912	
Bank Notes Duty	151,375		Crown Lands	182,078	
Hospital Tax	6,059		Buildings, Roads, and Bridges	205,852	
Hut Tax	4,641		Native Affairs	191,227	
Hut Tax	1,676		Pensions	54,897	
Hut Tax	1,676		Other Services	197,071	
Total Taxation	1,794,689				
Post Office	214,403				
Telegraphs	84,241				
Reimbursement, Interest, and					
Sinking Funds, Corporate					
Bodies	61,519				
Railways	2,672,855				
Colonial Estate—					
Lands—Rents	139,938				
Lands—Sales	53,665				
Hut Tax	58,838				
Sales of Government Property					
(Wood, Guano, &c.)	45,490				
Mines (Diamond chiefly)	21,162				
Timber and Firewood Permits,					
&c.	18,180				
Fines and Forfeitures... ..	19,738				
Interest and Premiums	47,465				
Other Sources	49,817				
Total	5,282,000	3 9 2		5,043,564	3 6 0

Population { European or White ... 376,987 } 1,527,224
 { Other 1,150,237 }

Debt (1895) £27,534,000, or £18 Os. 7d. per head.

SECTION VI.—CONSTITUTIONS OF FOUR LEADING FEDERATIONS.

	United States.	Germany.	Switzerland.	Canada.
Number of States	45	26	22	8 (including one territory)
I. Executive—				
Number of Ministers	8	12*	7	12
By whom chosen	President with concurrence of S.A.	Emperor	Legislature	} As in United Kingdom } One 1,600 } Others 1,400
Term of office (years)	4	During pleasure	3	
Salary of each Minister	£1,600	...	£480	
II. States Assembly (S.A.)—				
Number of members	90	58†	44	81
Maximum from any State	2	17	2	24
Minimum from any State	2	1	2	2
Minimum age of members	30	...	...	30
Term for which elected (years)	6	1	...	Life
By whom elected	S. Legislatures	S. Governments	} As prescribed by States	} Governor-General in Council } Resident citizen with property of net value £800
Qualification	Resident Citizenship of nine years standing	No prescribed qualification		
III. House of Representatives (H. R.)—				
Number of members	357	397	147	213‡
Inhabitants to each member	173,000	131,600	20,000	22,688
Elected according to laws of Federation (F.) or State (S.)	S.	F.	F.	F.
Term for which elected (years)	2	5	3	5
Allowance per annum to members of both Houses	£1,000, also travelling expenses	Nil	H. R. 20 francs for each day present, with mileage allowance	£200 per session, and 5d. per mile travelling expenses

* Including 11 Imperial Authorities or Secretaries of State acting immediately under the general supervision of the Chancellor.

† Exclusive of 4 in Alsace-Lorraine, without votes.

‡ Quebec has always 65, and the other Colonies a proportional number, according to the population enumerated at each decennial census.

Victorian Railways,
Commissioner's Office,
Melbourne, 10th June, 1897.

MEMORANDUM *RE* RAILWAY PROPOSALS OF DRAFT FEDERAL
CONSTITUTION.

The proposals in the Draft Bill which directly and indirectly affect the railways are as follows :—

- Clause 52, sub-sections 32, 33, 34.
- Clause 95.
- Clause 96.
- Clause 97.

Clause 52, sub-section XXXII.—“The control of the railways with respect to transport for the military purposes of the Commonwealth.”

This is no doubt absolutely necessary for the proper defence of the Commonwealth.

The existence of a federal military and naval establishment will probably entail considerable additional railway expenditure in the transport of troops. If, however, the railways are not taken over by the Commonwealth, and are to be considered as trading concerns, the question of recompensing them for this service will no doubt be dealt with by the Federal Parliament.

Clause 52, sub-section XXXIII.—“The taking over by the Commonwealth, with the consent of the States, of the whole or any part of the railways of any State or States upon such terms as may be arranged between the Commonwealth and the State.”

As the Commonwealth has power to take over the whole or part of the railways with the consent of the States, I would only remark that the possession by the Commonwealth of a part of the railways of an individual State might be found to create difficulties which do not at present exist, as for instance, were the Commonwealth to agree to take over our main trunk lines only and work them, an alteration of the present gauge might be decided upon, and this would so disorganize the local traffic as to create great public inconvenience. I would, therefore, urge that, so far as the Victorian railways are concerned, there should not be any breaking up of the system which would involve this, and that the condition should be absolute that either the whole system, or no portion thereof, should be handed over by this State.

In connexion with this subject, I have the honour to submit herewith a statement showing the mileage, capital invested, &c., of the railways of the six colonies at the close of the last financial year, and desire to observe that the only colony showing the payment of interest on the capital after working expenses have been met is Western Australia. But this does not give an altogether correct idea of the value of the property, and serious wrong might be done to several of the other colonies should too low a valuation of the lines be made. For instance, in Victoria, the value of the Mallee lines is prospective in the opening up of undeveloped country, and to take their present interest paying value would be most misleading. I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that in the event of the Commonwealth taking over the railways it should be at an amount not less than their actual capital cost.

Clause 52, sub-section XXXIV.—“Railway construction and extension with the consent of any State or States concerned.”

If the Federal Government is to give consent to the construction of any new railways that may be proposed by individual States, it appears to me that occasions might arise when such action would seriously affect the industrial progress of the State, and therefore this power should not be placed in the hands of the Commonwealth until the railways of the State or States concerned are taken over.

EQUALITY OF TRADE.

Clause 95.—“Preference shall not be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over the ports of another State, and any law or regulation made by the Commonwealth, or by any State, or by any authority constituted by the Commonwealth, or by any State, having the effect of derogating from freedom of trade or commerce between the different parts of the Commonwealth shall be null and void.”

The decision of the Federal Convention to have freedom of trade between the States of the Commonwealth and the necessity for provision of effective means for its accomplishment is recognised in this clause.

As the constituted authorities of the railways of the various States in fixing rates and fares, especially those of a differential and preferential nature, may take such action as would derogate from freedom of trade, the clause above cited is the crux of the situation so far as State management of the railways is concerned.

In dealing with the question of the adjustment of rates to and from the ports there are many important factors which must be taken into consideration, any or all of which may affect the decision as to the port to be used, such as—

Natural advantages possessed by one port over another.

Shorter route.

Speedier route.

Superior and cheaper port facilities.

Superior market for wool.

Superior financial facilities.

Combined rail and water route to port.

All rail route to port.

All water, and therefore relatively cheaper, route to port.

When the means of transport are not entirely in the hands of the Government, and private enterprise (by water and road carriage), provides cheaper transit for part of the route.

Strictly speaking all rates not based on an equal charge per ton per mile, irrespective of distance, are either preferential or differential, but it is a recognised principle on railways that rates per ton per mile shall diminish with distance, and though these in a sense are preferential they are absolutely necessary where traffic is carried long distances. Where differential rates do not apply generally, they may operate as preferential rates in favour of localities, individuals, or commodities, and, under certain circumstances, are quite legitimate.

The special rates given by Victoria for traffic to and from certain districts in New South Wales may be deemed preferential; but they are not, therefore, undue or unwarranted, since it is recognised in railway working that the proportion of one carrier in a through rate on a long haul is frequently considerably less than the local rate for haulage of the same freight over its own line only, without there being any unjust discrimination or unlawful preference. It is contended by New South Wales that Victoria should charge its ordinary local rates for the traffic referred to, ignoring the cost of carrying the goods to, and the wool from, those districts from or to Victorian stations; but this cost must be taken into account, and the rate to or from such stations as Echuca or Albury and Melbourne fixed as part of a through rate, and, therefore, less than the Victorian local rate. In the case of wool, the rate obtainable for Victorian railway carriage is largely determined by the cost of transport, insurance, &c., from the point of production to the Victorian station, and it may be mentioned that as the stores required for station supplies are, as a rule, sent by the route over which the wool has been carried, the principal consideration is the rate to be fixed for carriage of that product.

The geographical position of Riverina and the south-western portion of New South Wales with regard to Victoria and the arrangements made by the Victorian Railways under which that trade now comes through Melbourne fully justify the application of this principle.

The position of the three States interested in the Riverina and south-western New South Wales traffic stands thus—

New South Wales has an all-rail route to its port.

South Australia has both an all-water and long-water combined with short rail route to its port.

Victoria has water with comparatively short rail route to its port ; also, an all-rail route (partly in New South Wales) to its port.

For nearly twenty years Victoria held undisputed control of the whole of the Riverina and south-western New South Wales traffic at its ordinary local rates, and was only forced into the preferential scale now in operation in consequence of the differential rates offered by New South Wales in or about the year 1882, when the line giving connexion between Sydney and Hay was opened.

The dates of opening the various lines of railway in Victoria and New South Wales, in connexion with the districts referred to, are as under:—

VICTORIA.—Lines opened to : Echuca, 19th September, 1864 ; Wodonga, 21st November, 1873 ; Wahgunyah, 29th January, 1879.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Lines opened to : Albury, 3rd February, 1881 ; Narandera, 28th February, 1881 ; Hay, 4th July, 1882 ; Jerilderie, 16th September, 1884.

It will therefore be seen that up to the years 1881 and 1882 the principal means of communication to and from the whole district was through the Victorian railways, *via* Echuca, Wodonga, and Wahgunyah, and there was everything to justify the expectations of the Victorians that they would be allowed to retain the advantages which nature had given them and the trade their forethought had enabled them to build up ; additional lines were therefore ultimately constructed to Swan Hill, Cobram, and Yarrawonga.

In connexion with the traffic to and from these districts, I herewith attach returns showing—

1. Comparison of Victorian special and ordinary merchandise rates.
2. Comparison of Victorian special and ordinary wool rates.
3. Comparison of New South Wales special and ordinary merchandise rates.
4. Comparison of New South Wales special and ordinary merchandise rates from Albury to Junee and intermediate stations.
5. Comparison of Victorian and New South Wales ordinary and special mileage rates for wool.
6. Return of merchandise tonnage forwarded from Victoria to the Riverina district for years 1895 and 1896. Amount of revenue also shown.
7. Return of number of bales of wool received from Riverina district for seasons 1894-5, 1895-6, and 1896-7, and the gross amount of revenue derived therefrom.

Attention is specially invited to returns Nos. 6 and 7, in connexion with which it may be stated that the main portion of this traffic is secured and can only be retained by special rates, unless corresponding increases be made by the adjoining colonies.

The result of charging the Victorian local rates would be to divert at least 80,000 out of the 136,066 bales of wool carried last season, with consequent loss of revenue of £19,000. The bulk of the balance of 56,000 bales of wool grown close to the Victorian border is now secured, and would probably be retained at our local rates.

The loss in connexion with the goods traffic would be equally serious, as, roundly, 8,000 tons of merchandise now passing through Melbourne and carried over the Victorian railways would be diverted, representing revenue of £20,500.

The effect of the diversion of this traffic on the interests of Melbourne as a port and commercial centre would be most serious. It is estimated that the loss from the commission on sale, storage, handling, &c., of the reduced number of bales of wool, and the profits derived from the supply and handling, &c., of the stores would reach, in round figures, £160,000 per annum.

Broadly stated, it would therefore appear that a gift by New South Wales to Victoria of the whole amount of freight now earned by the latter, conditionally that it made no effort to secure the Riverina traffic would not compensate for the contingent loss to the city and port.

It is of course obvious that were the Commonwealth to take over all the railways the necessity for an Interstate Commission to adjudicate on rates would not arise, for in that event, trouble of the nature indicated could not affect Victoria, as the rates would then be on a uniform basis for the whole of the States, all the railways would be worked for the common good, and the geographical position of the ports would rule the traffic. But as this is not provided by the Draft Constitution, it has to be considered what proposal can be submitted to meet the case as it is. I think it right to mention here, that at a recent conference on the subject with the New South Wales Commissioners, when proposals were made to avoid as far as possible the cutting of rates, I suggested the exchange, for comparison, of lists of the rebates on wool granted last season; but to this they did not see their way to agree. An agreement was, however, arrived at to cease for the ensuing season to cut rates further. From this position it is desirable to advance; the adjustment of rates on a mileage basis together with an assimilation of the goods classifications of the railways of the States being kept in view.

To accomplish these objects in an equitable manner it may fairly be considered whether an agreement should not be come to, that certain geographical boundaries, instead of the present political ones, shall be recognised by the States concerned.

Clause 96.—“The Parliament may make laws constituting an Interstate Commission to execute and maintain upon railways within the Commonwealth, and upon rivers flowing through, in, or between two or more States, the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce.”

Clause 97.—“The Commission shall have such powers of adjudication and administration as may be necessary for its purposes, and as the Parliament may from time to time determine.”

The proposal to constitute an Interstate Commission is a serious one requiring the most careful consideration. In creating its powers and prescribing its duties it is, in my opinion, all important that the natural advantages of position and physical features should be preserved, and that the railway rates should not, any more than other ordinary commercial charges, be dependent on merely political divisions.

JOHN MATHIESON.

The Hon. the Minister.

RAILWAYS.—AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.—1895-6.

Colony.	Miles Line open.			Total.	Capital Cost.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue after Payment of Working Expenses.	Annual Interest.	Percentage Working Expenses to Revenue.	Balance of Net Revenue after Payment of Interest.	Net Revenue short of Interest required.
	Gauge.											
	5ft. 3in.	4ft. 8½in.	3ft. 6in.									
					£	£	£	£	£		£	£.
Victoria	3,122½	....	...	3,122½	38,108,151	2,401,392	1,546,475	854,917	1,438,603	64·40	...	583,685
New South Wales ... ..	...	...	...	2,592½	38,287,090	3,109,598	1,788,171	1,321,427	Approximate. 1,347,849	57·51	...	26,422
Railways ... ..	...	2,531½	...	...	36,852,194	2,820,417	1,551,888	1,268,529	1,295,592	55·02	...	...
Tramways ... ..	...	61	...	...	1,434,896	289,181	236,283	52,898	52,259	81·71	...	...
South Australia	493½	....	1,374½	1,868	13,734,666	1,001,605	598,311	403,294	514,207	59·73	...	110,913
Queensland ... ..	...	...	2,386	2,386	16,759,406	1,085,494	644,362	441,132	693,911	59·36	...	252,779
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	588	588	2,316,824	529,616	263,705	265,911	94,533	49·79	171,378	...
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	419½	419½	3,521,956	149,642	120,351	29,291	143,612	80·42	...	114,321
											171,378	1,088,120
											<i>Less</i>	171,378
Total	3,615½	2,592½	4,768½	10,976½	112,728,093	8,277,347	4,961,375	3,315,972	4,232,715	59·94		916,742

No. 1.—MERCHANDISE RATES TO RIVERINA.

	A	B	C	1	2	3	Wool-packs.	Soft Wood.	Sugar.	Cement.	Kerosene.	Galvanized Iron.	F. Wire.	Wire Netting.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Via Echuca—Ordinary Rates	19 0	25 6	41 3	53 5	66 7	87 7	19 0	41 3	41 3	33 0	41 3	41 3	33 0	33 0
Net Rates—To Darling Districts	17 3	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	11 9	18 6	11 9	22 6	...	...	20 6	17 3
" " Mildura and Euston	17 3	23 2	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	18 6	22 6	25 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6
" " Balranald ... ..	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " North of Line ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 4	63 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Edwards River District ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 4	63 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Kerang—Ordinary Rates	22 3	30 3	47 11	63 3	79 9	106 4	22 3	47 11	47 11	38 4	47 11	47 11	38 4	38 4
Net Rates—To Darling River Districts	20 2	27 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	...	30 0	24 9	30 3	...	...	33 6	20 2
" " Mildura and Euston	20 2	27 6	43 0	42 0	43 0	43 0	...	30 0	35 6	30 3	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6
" " Balranald ... ..	...	...	...	53 0	53 0	53 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " North of Line ... ..	...	...	...	...	76 4	76 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Edwards River District ... ..	...	...	...	...	76 4	76 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Swan Hill—Ordinary Rates	25 2	34 5	54 4	72 11	92 7	124 6	25 2	54 4	54 4	43 6	54 4	54 4	43 6	43 6
" " To Darling River District	22 10	31 3	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6	24 9	30 0	24 9	34 5	...	...	33 6	22 10
" " Euston and Mildura	22 10	31 3	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	...	30 0	35 6	34 5	35 6	35 6	35 6	35 6
" " Balranald ... ..	...	...	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " North of Line ... ..	...	...	...	...	76 4	76 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Edwards River District ... ..	...	...	...	...	76 4	76 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To North of Line, via Strathmerton—Ordinary	19 1	25 7	41 3	53 5	67 2	88 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 4	63 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Yarroweyah—Ordinary	19 6	26 2	42 5	55 0	68 9	90 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 4	63 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Cobram—Ordinary	19 11	26 11	43 4	56 5	70 7	93 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 4	63 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Yarrawonga—Ordinary	20 7	27 10	44 7	58 4	73 2	96 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 4	63 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Wahgunyah—Ordinary	21 8	29 6	46 9	61 8	77 7	103 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 4	63 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Wodonga—Ordinary	22 10	31 4	49 2	65 3	82 4	109 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Special ... ..	...	...	...	...	63 4	63 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Albury—Ordinary	25 4	33 10	51 8	68 9	85 10	96 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Special ... ..	...	...	...	66 10	66 10	66 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 2.—RIVERINA WOOL RATES.—AT PER TON.

	Scoured.		Greasy.	
	Dumped.	Undumped.	Dumped.	Undumped.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
From Echuca—Ordinary rates	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Ex Darling River District*	26 0	28 0	18 6	23 0
„ Lower Murray and Murrumbidgee District †	30 0	32 0	21 6	26 0
„ North of Murrumbidgee District	22 0	32 0	16 0	26 0
„ North of Line District	30 0	40 0	21 6	31 6
„ Edwards River District	40 0	42 0	30 0	34 6
„ Murray Downs District	...	...	32 0	37 6
„ South of Line District	35 6	42 0	35 6	42 0
From Kerang—Ordinary rates	46 6	46 6	46 6	46 6
Ex Darling River District	32 0	34 0	23 0	27 6
„ Lower Murray and Murrumbidgee District	36 0	38 0	26 0	30 6
„ Edwards River District	44 0	46 6	34 6	39 0
„ South of Line District	39 6	46 6	39 6	46 6
From Swan Hill—Ordinary rates	51 0	51 0	51 0	51 0
Ex Darling River District	38 0	40 0	27 6	32 0
„ North of Murrumbidgee District	34 0	44 0	25 0	35 0
„ Lower Murray and Murrumbidgee District	42 0	44 0	30 6	35 0
„ North of Line District	42 0	51 0	30 0	40 6
„ Edwards River District	49 0	51 0	39 0	43 6
„ Murray Downs District	...	...	38 6	45 6
„ South of Line District	43 6	51 0	43 6	51 0
From Wodonga—Ordinary rates	47 6	47 6	47 6	47 6
Ex North of Murrumbidgee District	22 0	32 0	16 0	26 0
„ North of Line District	30 0	40 0	21 6	31 6
„ South of Line District	40 6	47 6	40 6	47 6
From Wahgunyah—Ordinary rates	46 0	46 0	46 0	46 0
Ex North of Murrumbidgee District	22 0	32 0	16 0	26 0
„ North of Line District	30 0	40 0	21 6	31 6
„ South of Line District	39 0	46 0	39 0	46 0
From Tallangatta—Ordinary rates	51 0	51 0	51 0	51 0
Ex North of Line District	30 0	40 0	21 6	31 6
„ South of Line District	43 6	51 0	43 6	51 0
From Yarrawonga—Ordinary rates	44 6	44 6	44 6	44 6
North of Line rates	30 0	40 0	21 6	31 6
South of Line rates	38 0	44 6	38 0	44 6
From Numurkah—Ordinary rates	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6
North of Line rates	30 0	40 0	21 6	31 6
South of Line rates	33 6	39 6	33 6	39 6
From Cobram—Ordinary rates	43 6	43 6	43 6	43 6
North of Line rates	30 0	40 0	21 6	31 6
South of Line rates	37 0	43 6	37 0	43 6
From Yarroweyah—Ordinary rates	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0
North of Line rates	30 0	40 0	21 6	31 6
South of Line rates	36 6	43 0	36 6	43 0
From Strathmerton—Ordinary rates	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
North of Line rates	30 0	40 0	21 6	31 6
South of Line rates	35 6	42 0	35 6	42 0

* On 1,000-bale lots from one consignor, 6d. per bale allowed.
† On 10,000-bale lots from or above Hay, 5 per cent. allowed.

No. 3.—NEW SOUTH WALES.—COMPETITIVE RATES.

AT PER TON.

Station.	Miles.	Class	Class	Class	Wire	Sugar.	Gal. Iron.	Fencing	Kerosene	Iron and	Rice.
		1.	2.	3.	Netting.			Wire.		Steel, Un-	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cootamundra	254	3 17 5	4 16 1	6 13 6	3 17 5	3 17 5	3 17 5	3 17 5	3 17 5	3 17 5	4 16 1
Truck Rate				5 4 8							
Albury	387	5 5 3	6 11 0	9 2 5	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 5 3	5 5 3	6 11 0
Ordinary Truck Rate				7 9 0							
Special " "		5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Corowa	404	5 8 11	6 15 6	9 8 7	5 8 11	5 8 11	5 8 11	5 8 11	5 8 11	5 8 11	6 15 6
Ordinary Truck Rate				7 14 8							
Special " "		5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Jerilderie	413	5 10 9	6 17 10	9 11 11	5 10 9	5 10 9	5 10 9	5 10 9	5 10 9	5 10 9	6 17 10
Ordinary Truck Rate				7 17 8							
Special " "		5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Hay	455	5 19 7	7 8 11	10 7 4	5 19 7	5 19 7	5 19 7	5 19 7	5 19 7	5 19 7	7 8 11
Ordinary Truck Rate				8 11 8							
Special " "		5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Tamworth	282	4 3 3	5 3 6	7 3 9	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	5 3 6
Truck Rate				5 14 0							
Bourke	504	6 9 11	8 1 9	11 5 4	6 9 11	6 9 11	6 9 11	6 9 11	6 9 11	6 9 11	8 1 9
Ordinary Truck Rate				9 8 0							
Special " "		6 9 11	6 16 8	6 16 8	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4	4 13 4
for Wilcannia " "		6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4
Dubbo	279	4 2 8	5 2 8	7 2 8	4 2 8	4 2 8	4 2 8	4 2 8	4 2 8	4 2 8	5 2 8
Truck Rate				5 13 0							
Jennings	492	6 7 4	7 18 7	11 1 0	6 7 4	6 7 4	6 7 4	6 7 4	6 7 4	6 7 4	7 18 7
Ordinary Truck Rate				9 4 0							
Special " "		5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

No. 4.—NEW SOUTH WALES BORDER RATES.

RATES FROM ALBURY.

Station.	Miles.	1.	2.	3.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ettamogah—Special	5	6 9	8 3	12 0
Ordinary		4 9	5 3	6 5
Table Top—Special	9	9 0	10 6	13 6
Ordinary		4 9	5 3	6 5
Gerogery—Special	18	10 6	12 4	16 1
Ordinary		7 7	8 11	11 4
Culcairn—Special	30	16 6	19 10	26 7
Ordinary		11 9	14 2	18 8
Henty—Special	41	22 0	26 9	36 3
Ordinary		15 7	18 11	25 5
Yerong Creek—Special	50	26 6	32 5	44 1
Ordinary		18 9	22 11	30 11
The Rock—Special	60	31 0	38 0	52 0
Ordinary		22 3	27 3	37 1
Uranquinty—Special	68	35 6	43 7	59 10
Ordinary		25 1	30 9	41 11
Wagga Wagga—Special	77	40 0	49 3	67 9
Ordinary		28 3	34 8	47 6
Bomen—Special	82	42 6	52 4	72 1
Ordinary		30 0	36 11	50 6
Harefield—Special	92	47 6	58 7	80 10
Ordinary		33 6	41 3	56 8
Junee Junction—Special	99	51 0	63 0	87 0
Ordinary		35 11	44 4	60 11

NOTES.

1. Similarly increased rates are charged on consignments sent from Corowa to stations towards Sydney.
2. The increased rates are not charged on goods of New South Wales production; only on goods received from Victoria.
3. On account of team competition, 6-ton loads of sugar, galvanized iron in cases, fencing wire, and kerosene are carried from Albury to Wagga at 20s. per ton.

No. 5.—WOOL RATES.

	VICTORIA.					NEW SOUTH WALES.				
	Miles.	Rate	Per ton	Rate	Per ton	Miles.	Greasy.		Scoured.	
		per ton.	per mile.	per ton.	per mile.		Rate	Per ton	Rate	Per ton
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		
Ordinary ...	50	...	...	14 11	3 58	50	16 2	3 88	20 10	5d.
	100	...	...	28 8	3 44	100	32 4	3 88	41 8	5d.
	150	...	...	42 5	3 39	150	45 5	3 63	58 11	4 71
	200	...	...	52 7	3 09	200	57 5	3 44	74 1	4 44
	250	...	...	60 9	2 91	250	64 9	3 10	84 6	4 05
	300	...	...	65 4	2 61	300	72 1	2 88	94 11	3 79
	400	...	...	74 6	2 23	400	80 0	2 40	100 0	3d.
Dumped wool allowance	500	...	...	83 8	2 00	500	80 0	1 92	100 0	2 40
	145, Echuca	...	...	42 0	3 47	378, Nyngan	76 0	2 41	100 0	3 17
	187, Wodonga	...	...	47 6	3 04		5%	...	10%	...
From Echuca, 145 miles	...	Greasy.*		Scoured.*		413, Jerilderie	64 9	1 88	83 9	2 43
—Darling	...	22 0	1 80	28 0	2 31	455, Hay	64 9	1 70	83 9	2 20
Special—North of Murrumbidgee	...	24 9	2 04	32 0	2 64	387, Albury	64 9	2d.	83 9	2 60
North of Line	...	30 3	2 50	40 0	3 31	504, Bourke	80 0	1 90	100 0	2 38
From Wodonga, 187 miles	...	24 9	1 58	32 0	2 05					
—North of Murrumbidgee	...									
North of Line	...	30 3	1 94	40 0	2 56					

* Per ton—Greasy 5½ bales, scoured 3 bales.

No. 6.—GOODS TRAFFIC TO RIVERINA, MILDURA, AND DARLING RIVER DISTRICTS.
TO RIVERINA.

	Year ending 31st December, 1895.				Year ending 31st December, 1896.			
	Tonnage.		Revenue.		Tonnage.		Revenue.	
	tons	cwt.	£	s. d.	tons	cwt.	£	s. d.
Via Echuca	2,210	0	4,675	0 0	2,143	0	3,829	8 8
D. and M. Line	3,785	0	7,309	9 9	2,846	9	6,339	17 10
Swan Hill	91	0	268	13 2	158	12	566	0 3
Yarroweyah	...	...	...	...	1,282	11	2,754	17 8
Strathmerton	...	...	...	...	51	15	96	6 1
Cobram	168	0	469	1 11	425	0	1,088	0 0
Yarrowonga	451	0	943	0 9	1,155	9	2,485	13 7
Wahgunyah	1,407	0	3,485	14 6	2,454	0	5,122	18 4
Wodonga	522	0	1,177	13 4	1,277	9	2,474	6 5
Albury	3,585	0	9,624	2 8	4,155	4	12,293	2 1
Less Rebates	...	...	27,952	16 1	...	...	37,050	10 11
	...	...	3,209	0 0	...	...	3,263	0 0
Total	12,219	0	24,743	16 1	15,949	9	33,787	10 11

TO MILDURA AND EUSTON.

Via Echuca	1,150	0	2,320	0 0	848	0	2,043	0 0
Swan Hill	562	0	1,944	13 5	264	8	1,107	7 3
Less Rebates	...	...	4,264	13 5	...	...	3,150	7 3
	...	...	1,937	0 0	...	...	1,509	0 0
Total	1,712	0	2,327	13 5	1,112	8	1,641	7 3

TO DARLING RIVER.

Via Echuca	150	0	330	0 0	459	0	1,173	0 0
Swan Hill	...	...	...	...	13	0	64	0 0
Less Rebates	...	...	330	0 0	...	...	1,237	0 0
	...	...	153	0 0	...	...	746	0 0
Total	150	0	177	0 0	472	0	491	0 0
Grand Total	14,081	0	27,248	9 6	17,533	17	35,919	18 2

No. 7.—WOOL TRAFFIC EX BORDER STATIONS.

Stations.	1894-5.					1895-6.					1896-7.										
	Number of Bales.				Revenue.	Number of Bales.				Revenue.	Number of Bales.				Revenue.						
	Dipped.	Greasy.	Scoured.	Total.		Dipped.	Greasy.	Scoured.	Total.		Dipped.	Greasy.	Scoured.	Total.							
				£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.			
Echuca	5,045	62,545	15,461	83,051	16,983	19	1	1,315	49,441	9,597	51,353	11,030	5	0	29,222	21,633	2,562	53,417	10,932	1	4
Wodonga	705	12,627	6,697	20,027	5,294	11	10	...	9,195	7,569	16,764	4,346	4	7	...	11,957	6,752	18,709	4,919	7	9
Swan Hill	98	1,946	47	2,091	740	19	10	101	1,505	1,038	2,644	757	5	1	197	1,157	582	1,936	566	3	0
Yarroweyah ... ..	...	184	123	307	106	3	4	...	4,014	687	4,701	1,670	9	2	...	7,701	594	8,295	2,804	0	2
Strathmerton ... ..	...	132	...	132	43	13	4	...	638	...	638	200	8	1	...	283	...	283	109	13	2
Cobram ... ..	...	1,127	...	1,127	337	7	9	...	2,975	...	2,975	1,064	0	4	...	1,956	...	1,956	658	9	8
Yarrowonga ... ..	...	7,797	...	7,797	2,572	2	9	...	7,283	...	7,283	2,476	16	9	...	5,313	...	5,313	1,793	8	3
Kerang ... ..	...	510	...	510	203	6	7	...	837	...	837	318	0	10	...	667	...	667	248	4	5
Wahgunyah	2,201	12,100	..	14,301	4,077	9	4	2,687	13,719	...	16,406	4,616	17	7	2,758	11,064	1,288	15,110	4,172	8	2
Albury ... ..	...	10,081	4,215	14,296	4,098	2	6	1	7,391	3,582	10,974	3,150	18	8	...	10,673	959	11,632	3,402	3	2
D. and M. Line ... ..	...	12,319	5,462	17,781	5,930	0	6	...	14,287	3,897	18,184	6,192	4	9	...	18,724	24	18,748	6,671	19	1
Totals	8,049	121,368	32,003	161,420	40,387	16	10	4,104	102,285	26,370	132,759	35,823	10	10	32,177	91,128	12,761	136,066	36,277	18	2

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS of the Australian Commonwealth Bill 1891 and Four Federal Constitutions.

(Prepared by E. Carlile, Parliamentary Draftsman, Victoria.)

AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.
Commonwealth Bill adopted by National Australasian Convention, 9th April, 1891.	British North America Act 1867, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 3, and amending Acts. Population, 1891 4,833,239	Constitution Act, 17th September, 1787, and amending Articles. Population, 1890 62,622,250	Constitution of the German Empire, 16th April, 1871. Population, 1895 51,758,364	Revised Constitution, declared 29th May, 1874, and Amendments. Population, 1894 2,986,848
Constitution proposed to be established by Act of Imperial Parliament; Laws made by Parliament of the Commonwealth and all Treaties made by Commonwealth shall, according to their terms, be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people of every State.—Cl. 7.	Act of Imperial Parliament.	Constitution ordained and established by the people of the United States. The Constitution and the laws of the United States made pursuant thereto, and all treaties made under authority of the United States shall be supreme law, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the constitution or laws of any State.—Art. VI.	The Kings of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse conclude an eternal alliance for the protection of the territory of the Confederation, as well as for the promotion of the welfare of the German people. This Confederation shall bear the name of the German Empire, and have the following Constitution:—	In the name of Almighty God the Swiss Confederation, desiring to confirm the alliance of the confederates, to maintain and to promote the unity, strength, and power of the Swiss Nation, has adopted the Federal Constitution following:—
<p style="text-align: center;">CAP. I.—PARLIAMENT.</p> <p>A Federal Parliament, consisting of Her Majesty, a Senate, and a House of Representatives: Queen to appoint a Governor-General to have and exercise during Queen's pleasure and subject to Constitution such powers, &c., as the Queen assigns; with a salary to be fixed by Parliament of not less than £10,000 a year, payable by Commonwealth, and not to be diminished during his continuance in office.—Cl. 1-3.</p> <p>Governor-General may dissolve House of Representatives.—Cl. 6.</p> <p>A Yearly Session of Parliament.—Cl. 7.</p> <p>Parliament has power to declare privileges, immunities, and powers of Senate and House of Representatives.—Cl. 8.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PARLIAMENT.</p> <p>One Parliament, consisting of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Commons.—S. 17.</p> <p>Salary of Governor-General fixed at £10,000 per annum by section 105 unless altered. Same rate also provided and specially appropriated in Canada Act clause 3 of 1886.</p> <p>Governor-General may dissolve House of Commons.—S. 50.</p> <p>A Yearly Session.—S. 20.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CONGRESS.</p> <p>Legislative powers vested in a Congress of United States consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.—Art. I, S. i.</p> <p>Congress to assemble at least once in every year.—S. iv., 2.</p> <p>Salary of the President is £10,000 per annum. As to President, see under "Executive Power," <i>infra</i>.</p> <p>Constitution does not provide any power to dissolve either Legislative body.—Winchester, p. 76.</p>	<p>Two Houses of Legislature—Federal Council (Bundesrath) and Diet (Reichstag).</p> <p>Majority of both Chambers necessary and sufficient for ordinary legislation.—Burgess, Political Science and Constitutional Law, vol. I., p. 155.</p> <p>King of Prussia President of Confederation, with title of German Emperor.—Ib., vol. I., p. 291; ib., vol. II., p. 28.</p> <p>Emperor has power to call, open, adjourn, and prorogue Legislature; and, with consent of Federal Council, to dissolve the Diet.—Ib., II., 31, 84</p> <p>A Yearly Session.—Burg., vol. II., p. 84.</p>	<p>Federal Sovereignty exercised by—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federal Assembly or Legislative Authority, consisting of a Council of the States and a National Council. 2. Federal Council or Executive Authority, presided over by the President of Confederation. 3. Federal Tribunal or Judicial Authority.—Adams and Cunningham, p. 35; Winchester, p. 49. <p>Two Sessions of Federal Assembly each year—June and December.—Adams and C., p. 38; Win., p. 72.</p> <p>Chambers usually sit separately, but deliberate together for certain purposes.—Winchester, p. 73.</p> <p>Salary of the President of the Convention is £540 per annum.</p> <p>As to President of Confederation, see under "Executive Government," <i>infra</i>.</p> <p>No power of dissolution of either Chamber.—Winchester, p. 76.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SENATE.</p> <p>To consist of eight Members for each State. Each Senator to have one vote. Senator to be chosen for six years.—Cl. 9.</p> <p>Parliament of Commonwealth may prescribe uniform manner of choosing Senators. Subject thereto, Parliament of each State to choose its Senators.—Cl. 10.</p> <p>First chosen Senators to be divided by lot into two classes. One lot to retire in three years, the other lot in six years; so that one-half of Senators may be chosen every third year.—Cl. 12.</p> <p>If place of a Senator becomes vacant during a recess of appointing State Parliament, Governor in Council of State to fill vacancy until next Session of State Parliament.—Cl. 13.</p> <p>Each Senator to be 30 years old, an elector of some State, and have resided for five years within Commonwealth; and be either a natural-born subject or naturalized at least five years.—Cl. 15.</p> <p>Senate decides questions <i>re</i> qualification of a Senator.—Cl. 21.</p> <p>Senate to choose a President, who is to have a vote.—Cl. 16, 23.</p> <p>Absence for one Session without permission vacates seat.—Cl. 19.</p> <p>Quorum—at least one-third of whole number of Senators.—Cl. 22.</p> <p>President may vote. Where votes equal question negatived.—Cl. 23.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SENATE.</p> <p>To consist of 72 Senators (s. 21), with a maximum of 78 (s. 28), being 24 for Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia (s. 22), summoned for life by Governor-General (ss. 24-29). The number has since been increased to 80 Senators.</p> <p>Each Senator to be 30 years old, either a natural-born subject or naturalized; legally seised of freehold of the value of 4,000 dollars over and above his debts and liabilities; resident in the Province for which he is appointed; and in case of Quebec either to have his property or reside there.—S. 23.</p> <p>Senate decides questions <i>re</i> qualifications of a Senator.—S. 33.</p> <p>Governor-General appoints Speaker.—S. 34.</p> <p>Absence for two Sessions vacates seat.—S. 31.</p> <p>Quorum, until otherwise provided, at least 15 Senators.—S. 35.</p> <p>Speaker may vote. Where votes equal, question negatived.—S. 36.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SENATE.</p> <p>Composed of two Senators from each State. Each Senator to have one vote. To be chosen by the Legislature of each State for six years.—Art. I., s. iii., 1.</p> <p>Immediately on assembling after first election Senators divided into three classes. Seats of first class to vacate in two years, second class in four years, and third class in six years; so that one-third may be chosen every second year.—Ib. 2.</p> <p>Each Senator to be 30 years old, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen.—Ib. 3.</p> <p>Vice-President of United States to be President of Senate, but to have no vote unless the votes equal.—Ib. 4.</p> <p>A majority of House constitutes a quorum to do business.—S. v., 1.</p> <p>Senate to choose their own Officers.—S. iii., 5.</p> <p>Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. When President of United States is tried the Chief Justice to preside. No person to be convicted without concurrence of two-thirds of members present.—Ib. 6.</p> <p>Judgment in impeachment not to extend beyond removal from and disqualification for office. Convicted party liable also to indictment and punishment according to law.—Ib. 7.</p> <p>Forms, places, and manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may make or alter such regulations <i>except</i> as to places of choosing Senators.—S. iv., 1.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FEDERAL COUNCIL (BUNDESRATH).</p> <p>Composed of fifty-eight Members appointed by Executives of 25 Commonwealths (States) of German Empire.</p> <p>Prussia has 17 members, two States have 4 each, two 3 each, two 2 each, rest 1 each.—Burg., vol. I., p. 156.</p> <p>Tenure at will of appointing executive.—Burg., vol. II., p. 78.</p> <p>No prescribed qualification for Members.</p> <p>Seat in Diet disqualifies.—Burg., II., 81.</p> <p>Members may speak in Diet.—Ib., 91.</p> <p>Members vote solid by States and according to instructions.—Ib. 81.</p> <p>Presided over by Chancellor of Empire appointed by Emperor.—Burg., II., 86, 278.</p> <p>Quorum.—No provision in Constitution.—Ib., II., 85.</p> <p>In case of tie Prussian representation decides.—Ib., II., 91.</p> <p>Representatives of Commonwealths (States) cannot vote in matters in which State not concerned.—Ib., ib.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COUNCIL OF STATES (STANDE RATH).</p> <p>Consists of forty-four representatives—two from each Canton.</p> <p>Cantons determine mode of election and tenure of office and qualification and pay of the members.—Adams and C., p. 43; Winchester, p. 70. The respective Cantons adopt different modes of appointing their representatives. Some by raising up of hands in an annual assembly, some by ballot, some by vote in Cantonal Legislature.—Winchester, p. 70.</p> <p>Council elects President and Vice-President from amongst its members.—Ib.</p> <p>President has casting vote if there is a tie.—Ib.</p> <p>Quorum consists of absolute majority of whole.—Adams and C., p. 46; Winchester, p. 73.</p> <p>Members receive compensation from their respective Cantons.—Winchester, p. 69.</p> <p>No member of National Council or of Federal Council may be at the same time a member of the Council of States.—Winchester, p. 69.</p>

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS—*continued.*

AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.
<p>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.</p> <p>To consist of Members chosen for three years by the people of each State. Until Commonwealth decides otherwise each State to have one Representative for every 30,000 people or for more than half that number. Existing colonies to have at least four Representatives.—Cl. 24, 27.</p> <p>Qualification of Member of House of Representatives to be the same as that for Members of more numerous House of Parliament of State.—Cl. 25.</p> <p>Number of Representatives of each State to be fixed in Bill, and to be freshly apportioned after each Census of Commonwealth at intervals not exceeding ten years.—Cl. 28, 29.</p> <p>Parliament may increase or diminish number of members, but proportionate representation of States to be preserved.—Cl. 30.</p> <p>Electoral divisions of States to be determined by State Parliaments.—Cl. 31.</p> <p>Member of House of Representatives to be 21 years old, and entitled to vote in some State, and have been three years resident in Commonwealth. To be either a natural-born subject or naturalized at least three years.—Cl. 32.</p> <p>Senator cannot be a Member of House of Representatives.—Cl. 33.</p> <p>House of Representatives to elect a Speaker.—Cl. 34.</p> <p>Absence for one session without permission vacates seat.—Cl. 37.</p> <p>Quorum—at least one-third of whole number of Members.—Cl. 39.</p> <p>Questions decided by a majority of votes other than Speaker. Speaker to have casting vote.—Cl. 40.</p> <p>Every House of Representatives to continue for three years from day appointed for first meeting unless sooner dissolved by Governor-General.—Cl. 41.</p>	<p>HOUSE OF COMMONS.</p> <p>Every House of Commons to continue for five years from the day of the return of the writ, subject to be sooner dissolved by Governor-General.—S. 50.</p> <p>To consist of 181 members, viz., 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia, and 15 for New Brunswick.—S. 37.</p> <p>Pursuant to section 52, the numbers have been increased to 213.</p> <p>The electoral districts composing the four Provinces are set out in the Act.—S. 40.</p> <p>In 1871 and every ten years the representation of the four Provinces to be re-adjusted in such manner as Parliament provides, according to certain stated rules.—S. 51.</p> <p>Proportionate representation not to be disturbed.—S. 52.</p> <p>Until Parliament otherwise provides, all laws in the several Provinces <i>re</i> the qualifications of persons to be elected to the Legislative Assembly therefor, the voters at elections of such members, vacating of seats of members, &c., shall apply to elections of members for the House of Commons for the said Provinces.—S. 41.</p> <p>Senator cannot be a Member of the House of Commons.—S. 39.</p> <p>House of Commons to elect a Speaker.—S. 44.</p> <p>Absence for two Sessions vacates seat.—S. 31.</p> <p>Quorum—at least twenty members.—S. 48.</p> <p>Questions decided by a majority of voices. When voices equal, Speaker to have a vote.—S. 49.</p>	<p>HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.</p> <p>House of Representatives composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. Electors in each State to have the qualifications requisite for electors of most numerous branch of the State Legislature.—Art. I., s. ii., 1.</p> <p>Representatives and direct taxes to be apportioned among the several States. Actual enumeration to be made within three years after first meeting of Congress, and within every ten years. One representative for every 30,000, but each State to have at least one representative. Until enumeration made States to have number specified in Art. I.—S. ii., 3.</p> <p>By the Apportionment Act consequent on the census of 1890 the number of Representatives was 357.</p> <p>Representatives to be 25 years old, seven years a citizen of United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen.—Ib. 2.</p> <p>House of Representatives to choose their Speaker and other officers, and to have sole power of impeachment.—Ib. 5.</p> <p>A majority constitutes a quorum to do business.—Art. I., s. v., 1.</p>	<p>REICHSTAG (DIET).</p> <p>Number of Members not fixed by Constitution. Special Statute gives one Representative to 100,000 of population.—Burg., II., 79.</p> <p>Districts must not cross line of States.—Ib., ib.</p> <p>Qualifications for Membership not contained in Constitution, but Confederation has power to legislate on this and other matters relating to representation.</p> <p>Special Act (antecedent to confederation and continued by Constitution Act) prescribes for members, certain age, citizenship, possession of civil rights, short term of residence.—Burg., II., 28 and 81.</p> <p>Disqualifications for Membership—(1) By Constitution—seat in Federal Council; holding office—Imperial or State (with certain limitations). (2) By special Act—same as for electors (<i>infra</i>) except that persons on active service may be chosen and residence within Empire at time of election not required.—Burg., II., 81-2.</p> <p>Electors.—All male Germans over 25 years and in full possession of civil rights.—Burg., I., 156.</p> <p>Disqualifications.—Active service in army or navy, subjection for any reason to guardianship, bankruptcy, reception of poor relief, judicial condemnation to loss of civil or political rights.—Burg., II., 79.</p> <p>Diet elects its own officers, frames rules of procedure, and regulates its own discipline.—Burg., II., 85-6.</p> <p>Quorum.—Majority of legal number of Members.—Ib., II., 85.</p> <p>Majority of votes decides.—Ib., I., 155.</p> <p>Members elected for five years. Total renewal each election. Emperor (with consent of Federal Council) may dissolve Diet.—Ib., I., 31; II., 78, 84-5, and 278.</p> <p>Payment of Members forbidden.—Ib., II., 119.</p> <p>Members elected for districts, but declared by Constitution to represent whole Empire, and vote uninstructed.—Ib., I., 156; II. 79.</p>	<p>NATIONAL COUNCIL (RATH).</p> <p>National Council in 1891 consisted of 145 members representing 49 electoral districts, viz., from one to five each.—Winchester, p. 68. In 1896 there were 147 members.</p> <p>Elected every three years. Each 20,000 of population entitled to one Member. Districts created by Federal legislation; but no district to include part of two Cantons.—Adams and C., p. 39; Winchester, pp. 65-6.</p> <p>All male Swiss who have completed 20 years entitled to vote, and all electors (except ecclesiastics) eligible for membership.—Winchester, p. 66.</p> <p>Members of Council of States or of Federal Council or officials appointed by latter shall not at same time be Members of National Council.—Ib.</p> <p>National Council elects a President and Vice-President each Session from amongst its members, and same Member may not be President or Vice-President in successive Sessions.—Ib.</p> <p>Quorum consists of absolute majority of members.—Adams and C., p. 46.—Winchester, p. 73.</p> <p>Members receive compensation from Federal Treasury of twenty francs per day and a mileage allowance. A member loses his per diem rate if he does not answer the roll call.—Winchester, p. 66, 68.</p> <p>Disqualification of Members of National Council and Council of the States—</p> <p>Exclusion from rights of active citizenship in Canton of domicile is a disqualification for National Council.</p> <p>But Confederation may establish uniform regulations.—Winchester, p. 66.</p> <p>Qualification for Council of the States determined by Cantons.—Adams and C., p. 43.</p>

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS—continued.

AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.
<p>BOTH HOUSES.</p> <p>Each Member of Senate and House of Representatives to receive £500 yearly, until otherwise provided.—Cl. 45.</p> <p>Disqualified as Senators or Members—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any subject or citizen of a foreign power; Any undischarged bankrupt or public defaulter; Any person attainted of treason, felony, or infamous crime; Until disability removed by grant of discharge, expiration or remission of sentence or pardon, &c.—Cl. 46. <p>Public contractors also disqualified.—Cl. 48.</p> <p>Senators or Members accepting office of profit under Crown (except Ministers) or any person from Commonwealth vacate office.—Cl. 49.</p>	<p>BOTH HOUSES.</p> <p>By Canada Act, 49 Vict. c. 11, each Member of Senate and House of Commons receives 10 dollars for each day's attendance, if Session not longer than 30 days; if longer, then 1,000 dollars for the Session. A deduction of 8 dollars a day is made for non-attendance.</p> <p>Mileage is also allowed at rate of 10 cents for every mile between residence and Parliament House.</p> <p>Senators disqualified for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being subject or citizen of foreign power; Becoming bankrupt or a public defaulter; Being attainted of treason, felony, or any infamous crime; Ceasing to have property qualification.—S. 31. <p>Members, House of Commons, disqualified as provided by the several States' laws.—S. 41.</p> <p>Public contractors disqualified—for the Commons by 49 Vict. c. 11, ss. 10, 16; and for Senate by <i>ibid.</i>, s. 18.</p> <p>Office under Crown (except Ministers) disqualifies for House of Commons.—49 Vict. c. 11, s. 9, &c.</p>	<p>BOTH HOUSES.</p> <p>By Act of Congress every Senator and Representative receives a salary at present fixed at £1,000 per annum, besides mileage of 10d. per mile for travelling and £25 for stationery.—I., Bryce's <i>Commonwealth</i>, 3rd ed., p. 194.</p> <p>Each House to be judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.—Art. I., s. v., 1.</p> <p>Determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behaviour, and with concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.—Ib. 2.</p> <p>Neither House during Session shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—Ib. 4.</p> <p>Senators and Representatives to receive compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of Treasury of United States. They are, except for treason, felony, and breach of the peace, privileged from arrest during attendance at Session, and in going to and returning therefrom.—S. vi., 1.</p> <p>No Senator or Representative shall during his term be appointed to any office created or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term. No person holding office shall be a member of either House.—Ib. 2.</p>	<p>As to Payment of Members, see <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>As to disqualifications, see <i>supra</i>.</p>	<p>BOTH HOUSES.</p> <p>As to Payment of Members, see <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>As to disqualifications, see <i>supra</i>.</p> <p>The two Houses are co-ordinate, standing in all respects on an equal footing.</p> <p>The right of initiative belongs to each House and to each Member.—Winchester, p. 71-73.</p> <p>Members of either Council vote without instructions.—Ib. 73.</p> <p>The two Houses act separately in all strictly legislative matters; coming together for deliberation in common only for the exercise of certain electoral and judicial functions.—Winchester, p. 71-73.</p> <p>In cases of elections, pardons, or deciding a conflict of jurisdiction, the two Councils meet in joint session under the President of the National Council; a simple majority of members present decides.—Ib. p. 73.</p>
<p>POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.</p> <p>Federal Parliament to have power to make laws for the Commonwealth for (cl. 52)—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulation of Trade and Commerce with other Countries, and among the several States; 2. Customs and Excise and bounties, but so that duties of Customs and Excise and bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and that no tax or duty shall be imposed on any goods exported from one State to another; 3. Raising money by any other mode or system of taxation; but so that all such taxation shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth; 4. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth; 5. Postal and Telegraphic Services; 6. The Military and Naval Defence of the Commonwealth and the several States and the calling out of the Force to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth, or of any State or part of the Commonwealth; 7. Munitions of War; 8. Navigation and Shipping; 	<p>POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.</p> <p>Senate and House of Commons to have power to make laws for all matters not assigned exclusively to the Provinces. The exclusive legislative authority of the Federal Parliament extends to (s. 91)—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Public Debt and Property; 2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce; 3. The Raising of Money by any mode or system of Taxation; 4. The Borrowing of Money on the Public Credit; 5. Postal Service; 6. The Census and Statistics; 7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence; 8. The Fixing of and Providing for the Salaries and allowances of Civil and Other Officers of the Government of Canada; 9. Beacons, Buoys, Light-houses, and Table Island; 10. Navigation and Shipping; 11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals; 12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries; 	<p>POWERS OF CONGRESS.</p> <p>The Congress shall have power—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. 3. To borrow money on the credit of the United States. 4. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. 5. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States. 6. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures. 7. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States. 8. To establish post offices and post roads. 9. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. 	<p>POWERS OF CONFEDERATION.</p> <p>Confederation only has powers specifically delegated. States have remaining powers.—Burg., II., 28.</p> <p>Confederation has power to legislate concerning—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Relations. Foreign Commerce. Internal Commerce. Railways, Post and Telegraph. Restoration of Roads and Waterways. Weights and Measures. Coinage. Banking. Criminal Law, Private Law (Contracts), Judicial Organization and Procedure. Citizenship. Medical and Veterinary Practice. Army and Navy. Execution of Imperial Laws. Imperial Territory not under Federal system (<i>e.g.</i>, Alsace-Lorraine). Representation. Settlement of Constitutional Conflicts within States (subject to certain limitations).—Burg., II., 168-181. 	<p>POWERS OF CONFEDERATION.</p> <p>Confederation has power to legislate—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On civil capacity. On all legal questions relating to commerce and to questions affecting chattels, law of commercial obligations, including commercial law and law of exchange. On literary and artistic copyright and patents. On bankruptcy, and the legal collection of debts.—Winchester, p. 48; Adams and C., pp. 29-30. <p>Confederation has exclusive authority in—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaring war, concluding peace, alliances and treaties with Foreign States. Control of Army. Postal and telegraphic system. Coinage, issue and repayment of bank notes. Manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. Weights and measures. Import and export duties, and matters relating to revenue. Civil capacity. Patents and copyright. Bankruptcy. Exclusion of foreigners.—Adams and C., pp. 29-31.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS—continued.

AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.
<p>9. Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Light-houses and Light-ships ;</p> <p>10. Quarantine ;</p> <p>11. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits ;</p> <p>12. Census and Statistics ;</p> <p>13. Currency, Coinage, and Legal Tender ;</p> <p>14. Banking, the Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money ;</p> <p>15. Weights and Measures ;</p> <p>16. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ;</p> <p>17. Bankruptcy and Insolvency ;</p> <p>18. Copyrights and Patents of Inventions, Designs, and Trade Marks ;</p> <p>19. Naturalization and Aliens ;</p> <p>20. The Status in the Commonwealth of Foreign Corporations, and of Corporations formed in any State or part of the Commonwealth ;</p> <p>21. Marriage and Divorce ;</p> <p>22. The Service and Execution throughout the Commonwealth of the Civil and Criminal Process and Judgments of the Courts of the States ;</p> <p>23. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the Laws, the Public Acts and Records, and the Judicial Proceedings of the States ;</p> <p>24. Immigration and Emigration ;</p> <p>25. The influx of Criminals ;</p> <p>26. External affairs and Treaties ;</p> <p>27. The relations of the Commonwealth to the Islands of the Pacific ;</p> <p>28. River Navigation with respect to the common purposes of two or more States, or parts of the Commonwealth ;</p> <p>29. The control of Railways with respect to transport for the purposes of the Commonwealth ;</p> <p>30. Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to the State or States by whose Parliament or Parliaments the matter was referred, and to such other States as may afterwards adopt the Law ;</p> <p>31. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States concerned, of any Legislative powers with respect to the affairs of the territory of the Commonwealth, or any part of it, which can at the date of the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia ;</p> <p>32. Any matters necessary or incidental for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and any other powers vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or Executive Government of the Commonwealth or in any department or officer thereof.</p> <p>Federal Parliament to have exclusive power to make laws for Commonwealth <i>re</i>—</p> <p>Special laws applicable to any race only.</p> <p>Governance of any territory surrendered by any State for Seat of Government, or acquired for forts, magazines, quarantine, &c.</p> <p>Any Departments of Public Service transferred to Commonwealth.</p> <p>Any matters declared by Constitution to be within exclusive powers of the Parliament.—Cl. 53.</p>	<p>13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country, or between two Provinces ;</p> <p>14. Currency and Coinage ;</p> <p>15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of paper money ;</p> <p>16. Savings Banks ;</p> <p>17. Weights and Measures ;</p> <p>18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ;</p> <p>19. Interest ;</p> <p>20. Legal Tender ;</p> <p>21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency ;</p> <p>22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.</p> <p>23. Copyrights ;</p> <p>24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians ;</p> <p>25. Naturalization and Aliens ;</p> <p>26. Marriage and Divorce ;</p> <p>27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters ;</p> <p>28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries ;</p> <p>29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.—S. 91.</p> <p>The Legislatures of each Province to have exclusive legislative powers as to (s. 92)—</p> <p>1. Amendment of Constitution of Province,</p> <p>2. Direct taxation for revenue for provincial purposes,</p> <p>3. Borrowing money on sole credit of Province,</p> <p>4-7. Creation of provincial offices, sale of public land, establishing prisons, asylums, &c.,</p> <p>8-10. Municipal institutions, licences, local works,</p> <p>11. Companies,</p> <p>12. Marriage,</p> <p>13. Property and civil rights,</p> <p>14. Administration of justice,</p> <p>and all matters of a local or private nature within the Province.—S. 92.</p> <p>In each Province Legislature may make laws <i>re</i> Education provided—</p> <p>Nothing therein to prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools existing at union ;</p> <p>All privileges by law conferred in Upper Canada on separate schools and school trustees of Roman Catholic subjects are extended to dissentient schools in Quebec, &c., &c.—S. 93.</p> <p>Parliament of Canada may legislate for uniformity of Province laws as to property and civil rights and procedure in Courts.—S. 94.</p> <p>Each Province may make laws <i>re</i> agriculture and immigration ; but only so long as it is not repugnant to Dominion law.—S. 95.</p>	<p>10. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>11. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.</p> <p>12. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.</p> <p>13. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.</p> <p>14. To provide and maintain a navy.</p> <p>15. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.</p> <p>16. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.</p> <p>17. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.</p> <p>18. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such districts (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings, and</p> <p>19. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.—Art. I, s. viii.</p> <p>Migration or importation of such persons as any States admit, not to be prohibited by Congress prior to 1808, but a poll tax not exceeding 10 dollars may be imposed.—S. ix., 1.</p> <p><i>Habeas corpus</i> not to be suspended unless required in cases of rebellion or invasion.—Ib. 2.</p> <p>No Bill of Attainder or <i>ex post facto</i> law to be passed.—Ib. 3.</p> <p>No capitation or other direct tax to be levied unless in proportion to the census.—Ib. 4.</p> <p>No tax or duty on articles exported from any State.—Ib. 5.</p> <p>No preference to be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State enter clear or pay duties in another.—Ib. 5.</p> <p>No money shall be drawn from Treasury, but in consequence of appropriation made by law ; regular accounts to be published.—S. ix., 6.</p> <p>No title of nobility to be granted by the United States ; and no officer shall, without consent of Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title from any king, prince, or foreign State.—S. ix., 7.</p>	<p>Confederation has exclusive power to legislate concerning—</p> <p>Customs Duties.</p> <p>Certain specified classes of Excise Duties.</p> <p>Customs Boundary of Empire.</p> <p>Imperial Constitution and Official Organization.</p> <p>Army and Navy.</p> <p>Foreign Merchant Marine.</p> <p>Post and Telegraph (with few specified exceptions).—Burg., I., 257 ; II., 168, seq.</p> <p>Where Confederation and States have power to legislate on same subject, Imperial power of legislation when exercised displaces and excludes State legislation.—Burg., II., 170.</p> <p>In case of extraordinary need a loan or guarantee on behalf of the Confederation may be contracted by a federal law.—Art. 71. <i>Sergeant's Government Y.-B.</i>, 345.</p>	<p>Within the competence of the two Councils are federal ordinances authorizing loans.—Hart, p. 153.</p> <p>Measures may originate in either Council, and may be introduced by any Member of each Council.—Adams and C., p. 46 ; Winchester, p. 73.</p> <p>Federal Council prepares all Bills either on suggestion of either Chamber or on its own initiative.—Adams and C., p. 46 ; Winchester, p. 76.</p> <p>Both Chambers of same political importance in theory. President of National Council takes Chair in joint sittings.—Adams and C., p. 50.</p> <p>Business divided between two Chambers at beginning of each Session.—Adams and C., p. 47.</p>

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS—continued.

AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.
<p>MONEY BILLS.</p> <p>Laws appropriating public revenue or imposing any tax or impost to originate in House of Representatives.—Cl. 54.</p> <p>Senate has equal power with House of Representatives <i>re</i> all proposed laws, except laws imposing taxation or appropriating supplies for ordinary annual services, which Senate may affirm or reject but not amend. Senate may not amend any proposed law in such a manner as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.</p> <p>Taxation Bills to deal with imposition of taxation only.</p> <p>Taxation Bills (other than Customs import duties) to deal with one subject of taxation only.</p> <p>Expenditure for services other than the ordinary annual service to be authorized by a separate law.</p> <p>Senate may request the omission or amendment of any items or provisions in any law which they cannot amend; and House of Representatives may make the same with or without modifications.—Cl. 55.</p> <p>Governor-General to recommend appropriations of revenue, taxes, or imposts.—Cl. 56.</p> <p>ROYAL ASSENT.</p> <p>Governor-General may assent to, or withhold assent from, or reserve Bills for Queen's pleasure. Governor-General may recommend amendments on Bills.—Cl. 57.</p> <p>Queen in Council within two years may disallow any Act assented to by Governor-General.—Cl. 58.</p> <p>CAP. II.—EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.</p> <p>Governor-General and Executive Council chosen by Governor-General and holding office during his pleasure.—Cl. 1, 2.</p> <p>Governor-General to appoint Ministers of State, holding office during his pleasure, and capable of being Members of either House. Until otherwise provided number not to exceed seven Ministers—for whom £15,000 per annum to be specially appropriated.—Cl. 4-6.</p> <p>Until other provision is made, the appointment and removal of officers of Government of Commonwealth to vest in Governor-General in Council.—Cl. 7.</p> <p>Governor-General to have Military and Naval Command-in-Chief.—Cl. 9.</p> <p>Commonwealth to take control of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs and Excise. Posts and Telegraph. Defence. Light-houses, &c. Quarantine.—Cl. 10. 	<p>MONEY BILLS.</p> <p>Bills appropriating public revenue, or imposing any tax or impost, to originate in House of Commons.—S. 53.</p> <p>Governor-General to recommend appropriation of revenue, tax, or impost.—S. 54.</p> <p>ROYAL ASSENT.</p> <p>Governor-General may assent to, or withhold assent from, or reserve Bills for Queen's pleasure.—S. 55.</p> <p>Queen in Council within two years may disallow any Act assented to by Governor-General.—S. 56.</p> <p>EXECUTIVE POWER.</p> <p>There shall be a Privy Council to advise Governor-General.—S. 11.</p> <p>Commanding of the Militia and Naval and Military Forces vested in the Queen.—S. 15.</p>	<p>REVENUE BILLS.</p> <p>All Bills for raising revenue to originate in House or Representatives; but Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other Bills.—Art. I, s. vii., 1.</p> <p>APPROVAL OR VETO OF BILLS.</p> <p>Every Bill passed by both Houses to be presented to President of United States. If he approve he shall sign it; if not, he returns it with objections to House wherein it originated. If, on reconsideration, both Houses approve the Bill by a two-thirds majority, it becomes law. If any Bill is not returned by President within ten days after presentation to him it shall be law as if he had signed it.—Art. I, s. vii., 2.</p> <p>EXECUTIVE POWER.</p> <p>The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States. He shall hold office for four years, and together with the Vice-President shall be elected as provided by Article II. of the Constitution as amended.—Art. II, ss. 1-3.</p> <p>As to qualification, election, &c., of President, see Article II. as amended by Article XII. Compensation not to be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.—Art. II, s. i., 7.</p> <p>The President to be Commander-in-Chief of Army and Navy of United States and of the Militia of the several States.—S. ii., 1. He may pardon and reprieve for offences, except in cases of impeachment.—Ib.</p> <p>President with consent of Senate may make treaties provided two-thirds of Senators present concur; nominate and with consent of Senate appoint Ambassadors, Members, Consuls, Judges, and other officers. But Congress may by law vest appointment of inferior officers in President alone, or Courts of Law, or heads of Departments.—S. ii., 2.</p> <p>President to inform Congress of State of Union and recommend such measures as he judges necessary and expedient. He may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses. He shall take care that laws are faithfully executed; and command all the officers of the United States.—S. iii.</p> <p>President, Vice-President, and Civil Officers of United States may be removed by impeachment.—S. iv.</p>	<p>Constitution vests the power of initiating legislation exclusively and equally in the Federal Council and the Diet.—Burg., II., 77, 88.</p> <p>New expenditures are agreed to in ordinary course for one year, but they may be agreed to in special cases for several years.—Art. LXXI.; Sergeant, p. 345</p> <p>VETO.</p> <p>Emperor can veto legislation in regard to military and naval affairs, taxation and administration of Imperial tax system.—Burg., II., 31-91.</p> <p>EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.</p> <p>Emperor and Federal Council presided over by Chancellor appointed by Emperor.—Burg., II., 276, seq.</p> <p>Emperor appoints Imperial officials, civil and military.—Ib., II., 30.</p> <p>Can <i>wage</i> war, defend the Empire, make peace, supervise execution of laws.</p> <p>Can <i>declare</i> offensive war with consent of Federal Council.—Ib., I., 259.</p> <p>Can coerce Commonwealth (State) with like consent.—Ib.</p> <p>Emperor represents Empire internationally, supervises collection of Imperial taxes, commands Army and Navy, directs Post and Telegraph.—Ib., II., 276-285.</p> <p>Consent of Federal Council necessary to treaties touching any subject of Imperial legislation.—Ib., II. 276.</p> <p>All official Acts of Emperor (except military) to be countersigned by Chancellor.—Ib., II., 286.</p>	<p>Within the competence of the two Councils are the determination of the annual Budget, the audit of public accounts.—Art. LXXXV., s. 10.</p> <p>The Federal Council administers the finances of the Confederation, introduces the Budget, and submits accounts.—Art. CII., s. xiv.; Hart, p. 148.</p> <p>Bill passed by both Chambers becomes law, subject to Referendum, if duly demanded.—Adams and C., p. 47.</p> <p>REFERENDUM.</p> <p>Is a kind of substitute for the veto; it gives no power to modify, no power to substitute; it is a pure negative. It does not enable electors to pass laws at their own will; it is a mere veto on such legislation as does not approve itself to the electorate. It is a veto lodged in the hands of a sovereign people.</p> <p>All laws and resolutions of a general nature passed by two Chambers are subject to Referendum, which may be demanded within three months by 30,000 voters or eight Cantons. Voting is "Yes" or "No."—Adams and C., p. 76; Winchester, pp. 164-7.</p> <p>EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT (FEDERAL COUNCIL).</p> <p>Consists of seven Members elected by Federal Assembly (<i>i.e.</i> National Council and Council of States sitting together) for three years from among all Swiss citizens eligible for National Council.</p> <p>Not more than one Member from same Canton.—Adams and C., p. 54; Winchester, p. 87.</p> <p>Presided over by President of Confederation elected for one year by the Federal Assembly from Members of Federal Council.—Adams and C., p. 55; Winchester, p. 88.</p> <p>Retiring President not eligible for re-election.—Ib.</p> <p>President administers a department, and has no special powers.—Winchester, p. 97; Adams and C., p. 57.</p> <p>Members of Federal Council receive 12,000 francs per annum, and the President 1,500 francs additional (£480 and £540).—Adams and C., p. 55; Winchester, p. 96; Hart, p. 125.</p> <p>Members must not hold any other office or follow any other pursuit.—Winchester, p. 88.</p> <p>Quorum consists of four Members.</p> <p>Members may speak in either Chamber, but may not vote. They also have the right to make motions on any matter under consideration.—Ib.</p> <p>The expenditures of the Confederation are met as follows:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Out of income from Federal property; (b) Federal Customs at frontiers; (c) Posts and Telegraphs; (d) Powder monopoly; (e) Half gross tax on military exemptions levied by Cantons; (f) And out of contributions of Cantons.—Art. XLII.; Hart, p. 149. <p>The Federal Council directs Federal affairs according to the laws; takes care that the guarantee of the Cantonal Constitutions is enforced; proposes Bills and resolutions to Federal Assembly; makes appointments; examines treaties; protects external and internal safety; has charge of Federal Army affairs; administers finances; introduces the Budget, &c. Every decision emanates from Federal Council as a body.—Winchester, p. 89-90.</p>

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS—continued.

AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.
<p>CAP. III.—FEDERAL JUDICATURE.</p> <p>Parliament may establish a Supreme Court consisting of a Chief Justice and four Justices at least, and also other courts.—Cl. 1.</p> <p>Judges appointed by Governor-General in Council to hold office during good behaviour, and salaries to be fixed from time to time by Parliament; but salary of a Judge not to be diminished whilst he is in office.—Cl. 2, 3.</p> <p>Not to be removed from office except upon address of both Houses.—Cl. 3.</p> <p>Supreme Court to determine all appeals from any other Federal Court, or the highest court of any State. Judgment of Supreme Court to be final.—Cl. 4.</p> <p>Where public interest of Commonwealth, or of any State, or any other part of dominions is concerned, Queen may grant leave to appeal to Herself in Council against any judgment of Supreme Court.—Cl. 6.</p> <p>Commonwealth may define Jurisdiction of Courts of the Commonwealth other than the Supreme Court. Such jurisdiction may be exclusive or concurrent, but such Courts are limited to matters—</p> <p>Arising under Constitution or under any Law made by Federal Parliament or treaty made by Commonwealth;</p> <p>Admiralty;</p> <p>Cases affecting Ministers, Consuls, &c., of other Countries;</p> <p>Cases in which Commonwealth is a party;</p> <p>Controversies between States, &c.—Cl. 7.</p> <p>Supreme Court to have original jurisdiction in cases affecting public Ministers, Consuls, &c., or when Parliament confers same.—Cl. 8.</p> <p>Indictable offences to be tried by Jury where cognizable by Federal Courts.</p>	<p>JUDICATURE.</p> <p>Governor-General to appoint Judges of the Courts in each Province, except Probate Courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—S. 96.</p> <p>To be selected from the bars of the respective Provinces.—S. 97.</p> <p>Judges of Superior Courts to hold office on good behaviour, and removable by Governor-General on address from both Houses.—S. 99.</p> <p>Salaries, allowances, and pensions of Judges (except said Probate Courts) to be fixed and provided by Parliament of Canada.—S. 100.</p> <p>Parliament may provide for constitution and establishment of a General Court of Appeal for Canada.—S. 101.</p> <p>Appellate jurisdiction within and throughout Canada conferred on Supreme Court in 1875. Now see 49 Vict. c. 135, ss. 23-8. The judgment of the Supreme Court is final in criminal matters.—51 Vict. c. 43.</p>	<p>JUDICIAL POWER.</p> <p>Judicial power of United States vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress ordains.</p> <p>All Judges of Supreme and Imperial Courts to hold office during good behaviour. Compensation not to be diminished during their continuance in office.—Art. III., s. 1.</p> <p>Judicial power extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties thereunder, cases affecting Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, Admiralty, Controversies, to which United States is a party, or between two or more States, or between a State and citizens of another State, or between citizens of different States, &c.—Art. III., s. ii., 1.</p> <p>In cases affecting Ambassadors, Public Ministers, and Consuls, and those in which a State is a party, Supreme Court has original jurisdiction and in all other cases appellate.—Ib. 2.</p> <p>The Supreme Court of Appeal sits at Washington from October to July in each year.</p> <p>Trial of all crimes to be by Jury, and to be held in State where crime committed, or if not within a State then as Congress enacts.—Ib. 3.</p> <p>Treason defined by Section III.</p> <p>Congress can make laws only for certain purposes specified in the Constitution, and in legislating for these purposes it must not transgress any provision of the Constitution. The stream cannot rise above its source.—1 Bryce, 242. A statute passed by Congress beyond the scope of its powers is of no more effect than a by-law made <i>ultra vires</i> by an English Municipality.—Ib. p. 246. The interpretation of laws belongs to Courts of Justice. It is therefore obvious that the question whether a Congressional Statute offends against the Constitution must be determined by the Courts.—Ib. 246.</p>	<p>JUDICIARY.</p> <p>Constitution does not establish judicial department or provide for judicial tenure.</p> <p>Vests in Legislature power to create and regulate whole judicial organization of Empire.—Burg., I., 258; II., 347.</p> <p>Federal Council has certain judicial functions—(Burg., II., 347)—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power to settle conflicts of a political nature between States. 2. In certain cases to adjust, by friendly inter-mediation, conflicts within States. 3. To intercede with State where justice denied or unreasonably delayed. 4. To determine when State fails in constitutional duty to Empire.—Burg., II., 347-351. <p>Under the Judicature Acts 1877-8 a Federal Supreme Court of Appeal has been established for the whole Germanic Empire. It sits at Leipsic, and exercises judicial functions formerly intrusted to Federal Council. It consists of 21 Judges appointed by the Emperor on advice of the Federal Council. The Court exercises an appellate jurisdiction over all inferior courts, and also an original jurisdiction in cases of treason.—<i>Statesman's Year Book</i> 1896, p. 541-2; Cansdell <i>Federation</i>, p. 67.</p>	<p>FEDERAL TRIBUNAL OR COURT (BUNDESGERICHT).</p> <p>Chosen for six years by Federal Assembly, which decides number, terms of office, and salary. At present there are fourteen members, and nine supplementary Judges are appointed to act in case of emergency.—<i>Statesman's Year Book</i>, 1896, p. 1001.</p> <p>Any Swiss citizen eligible to National Council may be a Member of Federal Tribunal.—Adams and C., pp. 68-9; Winchester, p. 106.</p> <p>Federal Tribunal to have authority—</p> <p>In Civil cases—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between Confederation and Cantons; Between Confederation and Corporations or private persons in certain cases; Between Cantons; Between Cantons and Corporations or private persons in certain cases; <p>In other cases on demand of both parties to suit, subject to conditions fixed by Federal legislation.</p> <p>In criminal cases (with the aid of a jury)—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving high treason or rebellion against Federal authorities; Offences against international law; Offences which cause disturbances calling for armed Federal intervention; Charges against Federal officials and numerous other classes of cases.—See Adams and C., pp. 69, seq.; Winchester, p. 107, seq. <p>Federal Tribunal is also a Court of Appeal from Cantonal Tribunals in a large number of cases.—Adams and C., p. 70; Winchester, p. 109.</p> <p>Court has no control over Legislature or power to judge of violations of the Constitution, or to keep the Legislature within the limits of a delegated authority by annulling whatever Acts exceed it. According to the Swiss theory the Legislative department wields supreme power; and is the sole judge of its own powers.—Winchester, p. 115.</p> <p>Civil judgments definitely pronounced in any Canton may be executed anywhere in Switzerland.—Winchester, p. 128, 138.</p>

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS—continued.

AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.																				
<p>CAP. IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE.</p> <p>All duties, revenues, and moneys raised by Executive Government to form one Consolidated Revenue Fund.—Cl. 4.</p> <p>Consolidated Revenue Fund permanently charged with costs, charges, and expenses incident to collection, &c., thereof as a first charge.—Cl. 2.</p> <p>No money to be drawn from Treasury except under legal appropriations.—Cl. 3.</p> <p>Parliament of Commonwealth to have sole power to impose customs and excise duties and grant bounties, but not until such Parliament imposes uniform customs duties at which time the States' laws imposing duties of customs and excise shall cease.</p> <p>Nevertheless control of customs and excise duties passes to Commonwealth upon its establishment.—Cl. 4.</p> <p>Upon establishment of Commonwealth all officers employed by Government of any State in any department transferred to Commonwealth shall become subject to Executive Government of the Commonwealth.—Cl. 5.</p> <p>All lands, buildings, works, &c., necessarily used in connexion with any transferred department to be taken over by Commonwealth at a fair value.—Cl. 6.</p> <p>Until uniform duties of customs are imposed by Commonwealth the powers of the State Parliaments <i>re</i> duties to continue.—Cl. 7.</p> <p>On establishment of uniform duties trade throughout the Commonwealth to be free.—Cl. 8.</p> <p>Revenue of Commonwealth to be applied in payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth which shall be charged to the several States on their population basis. Until uniform duties are imposed the surplus revenue of Commonwealth to be returned to the several States in proportion to the revenue raised therein. Provision is made for ascertaining and crediting or debiting various duties, taxes, and bounties.—Cl. 9.</p> <p>In order to preserve equality of trade it is provided that preference shall not be given to the ports of one part of the Commonwealth over those of another part or parts.—Cl. 11.</p> <p>With consent of all the States the Federal Parliament may make laws for taking over or consolidating the public debts of any State or States, but so that such State or States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debt taken over and pay interest thereon.</p>	<p>REVENUES, DEBTS, ETC.</p> <p>Duties and revenues of Legislatures, except such portions as are reserved to the Provinces, to form one Consolidated Revenue Fund.—S. 102.</p> <p>To be permanently charged with costs, charges, and expenses of collection, &c., as a first charge.—S. 103.</p> <p>Annual interest of public debts of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick to be the second charge thereon.—S. 104.</p> <p>Salary of Governor-General to be the third charge thereon.—S. 105.</p> <p>Remainder to be appropriated by Parliament for the public service.—S. 106.</p> <p>All stocks, cash, bankers' balances, and securities at time of union belonging to each Province to be the property of Canada.—S. 107.</p> <p>All public works and property specified in schedule and also all lands, mines, royalties, and assets of each Province to be the property of Canada.—S. 108-110.</p> <p>Canada to be liable for all debts of each province existing at the union.—S. 111.</p> <p>The liability of each Province to Canada is expressly set out in sections 112-117.</p> <p>All public property of Provinces not expressly disposed of in the Act to be retained by the Provinces.—S. 117.</p> <p>Canada to pay to the Provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Ontario</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>dols.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quebec</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>70,000</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nova Scotia</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Brunswick</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>50,000</td> <td>"</td> </tr> </table> <p>and also an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of population, and an additional allowance for ten years to New Brunswick.—S. 119.</p> <p>As to power of Provinces to borrow, <i>vide</i> their exclusive legislative powers, <i>supra</i>.</p>	Ontario	80,000	dols.	Quebec	70,000	"	Nova Scotia	60,000	"	New Brunswick	50,000	"	<p>FINANCE.</p> <p>All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States as under the Confederation.—Art. VI., s. 1.</p> <p>At present Congress raises all the revenue it requires by indirect taxation, and chiefly by duties of Customs and Excise.—1 Bryce, p. 174.</p> <p>Secretary of the Treasury sends annually to Congress a statement of the annual income and expenditure, and of the condition of the public debt. He also sends what is called his Annual Letter enclosing the Estimates framed by the various departments of the sums needed for the public services during the coming year. The business of raising money belongs to the Standing Committee of Ways and Means. The business of spending belongs to the Committee on Appropriations and other committees.</p> <p>The recommendations of the committees come before the House in Revenue or Expenditure Bills, as the case may be.—1 Bryce, 175-9.</p>	<p>REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.</p> <p>Quarterly and annual accounts are made up and submitted, after verification, to the Finance Committee of the Bundes Rath. On the basis of these returns the committee fix every three months the sum due to the Federal Treasury from the Treasury of each State; and it will annually present its Budget of accounts for the decision the Bundes Rath.—Art. 39, Sergeant's <i>Government Year-Book</i>, p. 345.</p> <p>The revenue and expenditure of the Confederation are to be estimated in advance, and set down in the annual Federal Budget, which is to be authorized by an Act previous to the commencement of the financial year.—Art. 69, <i>ib.</i> p. 345.</p>	<p>FINANCE.</p> <p>Confederation having no power to levy direct taxes, its chief source of revenue is the Customs. In extraordinary cases it may levy a rate upon the various Cantons according to a settled scale.</p> <p>A considerable income is derived from the Post and Telegraphs, but part of the Postal revenue as well as of the Customs dues has to be paid over to the Cantonal Administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. The entire proceeds of the Federal alcohol monopoly are divided among the Cantons, and they have to expend one-tenth thereof in combating alcoholism. For 1894 the total revenue of the Confederation was 84,047,312 francs, and the expenditure 83,675,812 francs.—<i>Statesman's Year-Book</i>, 1896, p. 1002.</p> <p>By exception and on account of their International Alpine roads the Cantons of Uri, Grisons, &c., receive an annual fixed indemnity.—Hart, p. 155.</p>
Ontario	80,000	dols.																				
Quebec	70,000	"																				
Nova Scotia	60,000	"																				
New Brunswick	50,000	"																				

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS—continued.

AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.
<p style="text-align: center;">CAP. V.—THE STATES.</p> <p>All powers of Parliaments not exclusively vested in Federal Parliament or withdrawn from State Parliaments remain vested in the Parliaments of the several States.—Cl. 1.</p> <p>Where a law of a State is inconsistent with law of Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail.—Cl. 3.</p> <p>All references or communications to be made by Governor of a State to the Queen shall be made through the Governor-General.—Cl. 5.</p> <p>Parliament of each State to provide for appointment of its Governor and his tenure and removal from office.—Cl. 8.</p> <p>Members of Senate or House of Representatives not eligible to be in Parliament of a State.—Cl. 10.</p> <p>Parliament of a State may surrender any part of its territory to the exclusive jurisdiction of Commonwealth.—Cl. 12.</p> <p>States not to impose import or export duties, except for executing the inspection laws of the State.—Cl. 13.</p> <p>Nor without consent of Federal Parliament impose tonnage, raise military or naval forces, impose tax on land or property of Commonwealth of any State.—Cl. 14.</p> <p>States not to coin money or make anything but gold or silver legal tender (cl. 15), nor prohibit free exercise of religion.—Cl. 16.</p> <p>A State not to make or enforce any law abridging any privilege or immunity of citizens of other States, nor shall a State deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws.—Cl. 17.</p> <p>Full faith and credit shall be given throughout Commonwealth to the Public Acts and records and judicial proceedings of the State.—Cl. 18.</p> <p>Commonwealth to protect every State against invasion, and, if requested, against domestic violence.—Cl. 19.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MISCELLANEOUS.</p> <p>All Laws, Courts, Commissions, Authorities, and Officers of Provinces at union to continue, subject to repeal or amendment by Parliament of Canada or Province, as the case may be.—S. 129.</p> <p>Governor-General in Council to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor for each Province.—S. 58.</p> <p>To hold office during pleasure of Governor-General but not removable within five years, except for cause assigned.—S. 59.</p> <p>Salaries of Lieutenant-Governors to be fixed and provided by Parliament of Canada.—S. 60.</p> <p>Composition of Executive Council of Ontario and Quebec provided for in section 63.</p> <p>Constitution of Executive Authority for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to continue until altered.—S. 64.</p> <p>Governor-General in Council to appoint Administrators in absence of Lieutenant-Governors.—S. 67.</p> <p>Sections 69–89 deal with the Constitutions of the Provinces, and section 90 extends to the Provinces the provisions <i>re</i> Money and Tax Bills enacted as to the Federal Parliament.</p> <p>Manufactures of one Province admitted free into each of the others.—S. 121.</p> <p>Customs Laws of each Province shall, subject to this Act, continue until altered by Parliament of Canada.—S. 122.</p> <p>Where at union Customs Duties leviable on goods in any two Provinces, such goods after union may if duty paid in one Province be imported into such other Province on payment of any further amount of duty, if any, as is leviable in Province of importation.—S. 123.</p> <p>No lands or property of Canada or any Province liable to taxation.</p> <p>All Officers of Provinces having duties to discharge <i>re</i> matters not exclusively assigned to the Provincial Legislatures to be Officers of Canada.—S. 130.</p> <p>Parliament and Governor of Canada may perform obligations of Canada or any Province as part of British Empire towards Foreign Countries under Treaties between the Empire and such Countries.—S. 132.</p> <p>Parliament of Canada to provide for commencement within six months after union construction of Intercolonial Railway.—S. 133.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MISCELLANEOUS.</p> <p>Bryce in vol. I., p. 32, says—"The Constitution does not profess to be a complete scheme of government. It presupposes the State Governments. It is a scheme designed to provide for the discharge of such and so many functions of government as the States did not or could not adequately possess or discharge."</p> <p>No State to enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold or silver legal tender; pass any Bill of Attainder or <i>ex post facto</i> law or law impairing the objection of contracts or grant any title of nobility.—Art. I., s. x., 1.</p> <p>No State shall, without consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; net produce of all duties and imposts by any State shall belong to the United States Treasury; and all such laws subject to revision of Congress.</p> <p>No State, without consent of Congress, shall lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into compacts with other States, or a foreign power, or engage in war unless invaded or in imminent danger thereof.—Art. I., s. x., 2.</p> <p>Full faith and credit to be given in each State to the public Acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State.—Art. IV., s. i.</p> <p>Citizens of each State entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.—Ib. s. ii., 1.</p> <p>A person charged in any State with crime who flees from justice and is found in another State shall, on demand, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.—Ib. 2.</p> <p>No person held to service or labour in one State escaping to another shall in consequence of any law therein be discharged from such service, but shall if claimed be delivered up.—Ib. 3.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COMMONWEALTHS (STATES).</p> <p>States have powers not expressly delegated.—Burg., II., 28.</p> <p>Imperial legislation overrides State legislation when directed to the same object.—Ib., II., 169.</p> <p>No taxation on account of commerce or trade between States.—Ib., I., 256.</p> <p>States cannot vote in Federal Council in matters in which they are not concerned.—Ib., II., 91.</p> <p>Confederation has exclusive power to regulate customs duties, also excise duties upon salt, tobacco, spirituous liquors, sugar, and syrup.</p> <p>May levy taxes to any amount, either for revenue or protection, on all articles exported or imported, and upon articles enumerated above, independent of commercial destination.—Burg., II., 174–5.</p> <p>No other articles may be taxed by Confederation.—Burg., II., 175.</p> <p>If revenue insufficient, may requisition States in proportion to population.—Ib.</p> <p>States cannot levy import or export duties (with a few specified exceptions in three States).—Ib.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CANTONS.</p> <p>The Cantons are sovereign in as far as their sovereignty is not limited by the Federal Constitution; and as such they exercise all the rights not delegated to Federal authority. All citizens are equal; there are in Switzerland neither subjects, nor local privileges, nor privileges of birth, individuals, or families.</p> <p>The Confederation guarantees the territory of the Cantons, their sovereignty as aforesaid, the liberty and rights of the people, and the rights conferred by the people on the authorities.</p> <p>The guarantee is assured upon the conditions that the Cantonal Constitutions contain nothing contrary to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, that they maintain the enjoyment of political rights according to republican forms—that they have been accepted by the people, and that they may be revised when an absolute majority of the people demand it.</p> <p>Cantons may, subject to Federal authority, form Conventions with each other on questions of legislation, administration, and justice.—Sergeant's <i>Government Year-Book</i>, 1889, p. 227; Winchester, p. 45.</p> <p>Official intercourse between the Cantons and foreign Governments or their representatives shall take place through the Federal Council; but Cantons may deal directly with subordinate officials of a foreign State in regard to certain specified subjects.—Winchester, p. 125–6.</p> <p>Confederation may not support a standing army. No Canton may have more than 300 men under arms.—Sergeant's <i>Government Year-Book</i>, p. 227.</p> <p>Every Swiss is subject to military service.—Winchester, p. 233.</p> <p>Freedom of conscience and belief inviolable.—Adams and C., p. 35; Winchester, p. 47.</p> <p>Import and Export duties are in the province of and under the control of the Confederation; provided that materials necessary to the manufactures and agriculture of the country be taxed as low as possible, and likewise all articles which may be classed as necessaries of life; whilst luxuries shall be subjected to the highest duties. Freedom of trade is guaranteed within Confederation.—Adams and C., p. 30; Winchester, p. 46.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CAP. VI.—NEW STATES.</p> <p>Parliament of Commonwealth may admit new States and impose conditions thereon.—Cl. 2.</p> <p>Federal Parliament may alter limits of States with consent of Parliament if the State affected.—Cl. 4.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NEW STATES.</p> <p>Queen in Council on Addresses from Houses of Parliament of Canada, and from Legislatures of Newfoundland, P.E. Island, and British Columbia, &c., may admit them into union.—S. 146.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NEW STATES.</p> <p>New States may be admitted by Congress into the Union; no new State to be formed within jurisdiction of any other State, nor by junction of two or more States without consent of Legislatures of States concerned as well as of the Congress.—Art. IV., s. iii., 1.</p> <p>Congress may dispose of and make regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States.—Ib. 2.</p> <p>United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and protect them against invasion, and on application against domestic violence.—S. iv.</p>		

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS—*continued.*

AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	SWITZERLAND.
<p>CAP. VII.—MISCELLANEOUS. Parliament to determine Seat of Government. Until determined Parliament to meet at such place as a majority of the Governors of the States directs, or, if equally divided, then as Governor-General directs.—Cl. 1. Queen may authorize Governor-General to appoint Deputies.—Cl. 2.</p> <p>CAP. VIII.—AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. Law to alter Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of Senate and House of Representatives; and then be submitted to Conventions elected by the several States for approval. If proposed amendment is approved by the Conventions of a majority of States; and, if the people of the approving States are a majority of the people of the Commonwealth, then the amendment to be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent. An amendment by which the proportionate representation of any State is diminished requires the consent of a Convention of that State.</p>	<p>Until Queen otherwise directs the seat of Government shall be Ottawa.—S. 16. Section 68 determines the Seat of Government of each Province until Executive Government thereof otherwise directs. Queen may authorize Governor-General to appoint deputies.—S. 16.</p> <p>AMENDMENT. No express provision for amending Constitution. Imperial Parliament has, however, amended it three times.</p>	<p>SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. See Power of Congress, 18, set out supra on page 3.</p> <p>AMENDMENT. Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary, shall propose amendments of Constitution; or, on application of Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof. No State without its consent to be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate.—Art. V. NOTE.—In addition to the Constitution of 1787, ten amending articles were ratified in 1789-91, and five more from 1794 to 1870. They are all set out in full in Vol. 1, Bryce, <i>American Commonwealth</i>, pp. 706-10.</p>	<p>AMENDMENT. Changes of Constitution follow general course of legislation, but are defeated when fourteen voices in Federal Council declare against them.—Burg., I., 156. Hence Emperor, who nominates seventeen Prussian representatives, has power to prevent amendment of Constitution.—Ib., II., 264. Where a right is expressly reserved to a State in the Constitution, consent of the State is necessary to amendment affecting the right.—Ib., ib. Emperor can call, open, and prorogue Legislature (subject to limitation), and with consent of Federal Council dissolve Diet.—Burg., II., 31 and 84-5. Can appoint all Members of Committee for army and navy in Federal Council.—Ib.</p>	<p>Bern became the central and fixed capital of the Confederation in 1848, the Canton assuming the cost of erecting the necessary public buildings.—Winchester, p. 414.</p> <p>AMENDMENT. Federal Constitution may at any time be amended. Each revision shall take place by the ordinary method of Federal legislation. If one branch of Federal Assembly passes a resolution for amendment and the other does not approve; or upon demand of 50,000 voters; question whether Constitution should be amended is submitted to a vote of the people. If affirmed by a majority of the citizens voting there shall be a new election of both branches of Legislature for purpose of preparing amendments. Popular vote is again taken, and revised Constitution comes into force if accepted by majority of citizens and majority of Cantons. Popular vote in each Canton determines vote of Canton.—Adams and C., p. 35; Winchester, p. 50.</p>

NOTE.—The Text-books referred to in this Analysis are:—Adams and Cunningham's *Swiss Confederation*, 1889; Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, 3rd ed., 1893; Burgess' *Political Science, &c.*, 1890; Cansdell's *Federation*, 1891; Hart's *Federal Government*, 1891; Sergeant's *Government Year-Book*, 1889; *The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1896; Winchester's *Swiss Republic*, 1891.

Crown Law Offices,
Melbourne, 18th March, 1897.

AUSTRALASIAN PARLIAMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Colony or Province.	Whether Elected or Appointed.	Number of—		Classification of Members.	Tenure.	Qualification of Electors.	Number of Electors (latest returns in Government Statist's Office).
		Members.	Districts.				
NEW SOUTH WALES ...	Nominated ...	Unlimited; number in November, 1896 ...	65 ...	Male; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty	Life.		
NEW ZEALAND ...	Nominated ...	Unlimited; number in October, 1896 ...	44 ...	Male; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized	Seven years (since 1891).		
QUEENSLAND ...	Nominated ...	Unlimited; number in December, 1896 ...	38 ...	Male; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty	Life.		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ...	Elected ...	...	24	Male; 30 years; natural-born or naturalized; resident for three years	Nine years; one-third retire every three years	Male or female; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized, having freehold estate valued at £50, or leasehold value £20 per annum, with three years to run, or occupying dwelling house of clear annual value of £25	Males 35,785 Females 7,017 Northern Territory not separated 94 42,896
TASMANIA ...	Elected ...	...	18	Male; 30 years; natural-born or naturalized, or holder of letters of denization or certificate of naturalization	Six years; one-sixth retire each year	Male; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized, possessed of freehold estate of value of £20 per annum, or leasehold of £80 per annum, or graduate of University, barrister, medical practitioner, &c.	7,253
VICTORIA ...	Elected ...	...	48	Male; 30 years; natural-born, or naturalized and resident for ten years; possessed of freehold property in Victoria of the value of £100 per annum	Six years; one-third retire every two years	Male; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized for at least three years, and resident one year; possessed of freehold property rated at not less than £10 per annum, or of term of leasehold originally created for not less than five years, or occupying leasehold of not less than £25 per annum, or being graduate of University, or barrister, solicitor, medical practitioner, &c.	138,393
WESTERN AUSTRALIA ...	Elected ...	...	21	Male; 30 years resident in Western Australia, two years if natural born; or naturalized five years, and resident in Western Australia during that period	Six years; one-third retire every two years	Male; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized, resident twelve months, possessed for twelve months of freehold estate value £100, or a householder occupying for twelve months a dwelling value £25 per annum, or possessing leasehold value £25 per annum having eighteen months to run, or being on electoral list of municipality or road district	4,624
		Total ...	258				Total 193,166

LOWER HOUSES.

Colony or Province.	Number of—		Qualification of Members.	Tenure (subject to Dissolution).	Qualification of Electors.	Number of Electors (latest returns in Government Statist's Office).
	Members.	Electoral Districts.				
NEW SOUTH WALES (Legislative Assembly) ...	125	125	Holder of an elector's right, not disqualified under the <i>Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act 1893</i> or <i>Constitution Act</i>	Three years ...	Male; 21 years; absolutely free, natural-born or naturalized, and twelve months resident. One man one vote	266,371
NEW ZEALAND (House of Representatives) ...	74	66	Male; qualified to vote and registered as an elector	Three years ...	Male or female; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized, and resident twelve months, or owner of property value £25 for six months before registration. One adult one vote	Males ... 193,506 Females ... 109,461 Maoris ... 23,221 326,188
QUEENSLAND (Legislative Assembly) ...	72	61	Being qualified and registered as voter	Three years ...	Male; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized, and resident in district six months, or has freehold worth £100, or leasehold worth £10 per annum, in district. No limit to number of votes for property qualification, but not more than one in any one district	79,660
SOUTH AUSTRALIA (House of Assembly) ...	54	27	Male; qualified as elector	Three years ...	Male or female; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized, enrolled for six months on some electoral roll. One adult one vote	Males ... 77,972 Females ... 59,044 Northern Territory not separated 765 137,781
TASMANIA (House of Assembly) ...	37	29	Male; natural-born or naturalized, or holder of letters of denization or certificate of naturalization	Three years ...	Male; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized, or holder of letters of denization, &c., and owner or occupier of property whose name appears on assessment roll, or in receipt of an income of not less than £60 per annum, of which £30 must have been received during the six months preceding claim to vote. No limit to number of votes for property qualification, but not more than one in any one district	31,155
VICTORIA (Legislative Assembly) ...	95	84	Male; 21 years; natural-born subject of Her Majesty, or naturalized for five years and resident two years	Three years ...	Male; 21 years; natural-born or naturalized, and twelve months resident. Manhood suffrage or ratepaying qualification. No limit to number of votes as a ratepayer, but not more than one vote in any one district	238,048
WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Legislative Assembly) ...	33	33	Male; 21 years; natural-born and resident twelve months, or naturalized five years and resident two years	Four years ...	Male; natural-born or naturalized six months, resident in Western Australia twelve months, and resident in electoral district for six months preceding claim to vote, or possessing one of a number of property qualifications. No limit to number of votes for property qualification, but not more than one in any one district	15,029
	490	425				1,094,232

1897.

QUEENSLAND.

NOTES ON THE DRAFT FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FRAMED BY
THE ADELAIDE CONVENTION OF 1897.

(A PAPER PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEENSLAND BY THE HONORABLE SIR SAMUEL WALKER GRIFFITH, G.C.M.G., CHIEF JUSTICE OF THAT COLONY.)

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND.

INTRODUCTORY.

Last year I had the honour of presenting to the Government a paper on the subject of the Nature and Probable Effects of Australian Federation, written in view of the approaching choice of representatives by the several Colonies to a Convention to be held for the purpose of framing a Federal Constitution for Australia.

The first session of that Convention has now been held, but without the presence of any representatives from Queensland, and a draft Constitution has been framed which it submitted for the consideration of the Parliaments of Australia in the interval which must elapse before the second session of the Convention, to be held in September next.

Although the Draft Commonwealth Bill framed by the Convention of 1891 was not formally adopted by the Convention of 1897 as the basis of its labours, it must be highly gratifying to those who took part in the preparation of that instrument to note that it has been so substantially followed. Verbal alterations—some effecting manifest improvement, others of perhaps doubtful advantage—are not infrequent; and in some matters of principle important changes have been made, but the general scheme and arrangement show little variation.

It may be noted also that those provisions of the Bill of 1891 which aroused fierce denunciation as indicating what was called an "Imperialistic tendency," have withstood the criticism of six years, and remain unaltered. Nor has a careful reading of the Official Record of the Debates of the Convention brought to my notice any proposal to modify them. The fact is, of course, that the denunciation was quite without foundation, and that the provisions were objected to from insufficient knowledge of their meaning and effect.

The general familiarity with the nature and problems of Federal Government shown at the Convention was, if I may be permitted to say so, very great, and indeed remarkable. Nevertheless, to an outside observer of parliamentary experience there were occasional signs of apparent weariness—not astonishing when the hours of sitting are considered—and also occasional traces of haste, especially noticeable towards the conclusion of the session, as well as of a disposition on the part of some members to distrust the Federal Parliament and to control its freedom, a disposition manifested for the most part by attempts to embody in a permanent Constitution provisions hitherto untried, or of which there has been only a brief experience. In one or two instances, also, I fear that the constitutional position and functions of the Sovereign as the Head of the Federation were, for the moment, lost sight of.

It is, indeed, much to be regretted that the necessity for the early departure for Europe of some leading members of the Convention prevented full discussion of some important matters, and compelled the transaction of difficult and anxious work within a limited time. Any defects, however, whether attributable to this or any other cause, can, fortunately, be corrected on the re-assembling of the Convention.

In this connexion I may be permitted to express the hope that on the final revision the fundamental distinction between the functions of the Convention and those of the Federal Parliament will be kept in constant view. The distinction may be illustrated by the analogous one, familiar to lawyers, of the difference between an act done without jurisdiction and an erroneous decision in the exercise of actual jurisdiction. It is the function of the Constitution, and of the Convention, as framers of the Constitution, to define to powers of the Federal Authorities, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and to prescribe the limits within which those powers are to be exercised. But it is no part of their duty to prescribe the manner in which those powers are to be exercised within the prescribed limits.

I propose now, as a most friendly critic of the work of the Convention, and with the single desire to assist in perfecting that work, to offer some observations on the Draft Constitution, as framed by them.

I will, in the first place, invite attention to some of the more important questions of principle as to which the Convention has provisionally adopted a different rule from that of the Draft Bill of 1891.

I will then refer to some other matters which, although of minor importance, seem to deserve serious consideration.

I.—THE SENATE.

The principle that there should be two Houses of Legislature, one directly and equally representing the States, while the other directly represents the people of the whole Commonwealth, in proportion to population, may, apparently, be taken to be generally accepted as the only basis upon which Federation is at present possible.

The Draft Bill of 1891 proposed that each State should have eight representatives in the Senate. The Draft of 1897 proposes that the number shall be six, with power to increase the number. The proposed reduction is probably an improvement. It may be a question, however, whether the power to increase or reduce the number of members contained in s. 9 should be restricted as proposed, so as not to allow of a further reduction below the number of six.

The Draft Bill of 1891 provided that the Senators should be directly chosen by the Parliaments of the States, as in the United States of America. The Convention Draft proposes that they shall be directly chosen by the people of the State as one electorate. The representatives of four of the colonies represented at the Convention had been sent there by popular election conducted on this basis, and this circumstance undoubtedly had much weight in inducing the change in the Draft. But, with all respects, I venture to think that the generalization was a hasty one. The circumstances of the election were unique, and it by no means follows, because one election so conducted gave eminently satisfactory results, that a succession of elections conducted under quite different circumstances would be equally satisfactory.

It will hardly be disputed that such a basis of election is only applicable with a reasonable hope of good results when the candidates are men already generally known throughout the constituency. Such a knowledge is indeed an elemental idea of the theory of representative government. But when the most capable representative men of a State are divided between the Senate and the House of Representatives, and when, if certain other provisions of the Convention Draft are adhered to, the inducements to seek a seat in the Senate are seriously diminished, can it be expected that a choice of men who have made themselves known to the whole community will be always available? And here the want of general knowledge of the varying conditions of the several Australian Colonies makes itself felt. Who, knowing the conditions, would seriously propose to enact that for all time (until majorities in other States, under quite different conditions, think fit to change their minds on a subject of no immediate interest to them) the people of a State equal in size to France, the German Empire, and Austria-Hungary combined, and populated throughout, shall be a single constituency periodically electing three members by manhood suffrage? If wisdom consists in a fit adaption of means to ends, and the end is to secure the choice of the three men best representing the whole State, the plan is hardly a wise one as applied to such a State. In some States the plan might be the wisest possible. But why, as the effect of a hasty generalization, should it be imposed on a State which it does not suit? There is nothing in history to commend it. Even of the small Swiss Cantons, which are free to adopt it, few have done so. The plan was tried for many years in South Australia, and, although it worked well at first, was found unsatisfactory and abandoned. Few persons actually acquainted with the conditions of Queensland, both as to distribution of population and as to differences in climate, will deny that to make it one constituency periodically electing three members would be likely to effectually prevent, instead of securing, a fair representation of the whole community.

Is not this a matter especially of State concern? If it is said that direct popular election is the only method of choice consistent with true democracy, I reply that in no democracy has direct popular election by such a constituency ever been suggested, unless the prebiscites of Napoleon III. and the election of the President of the United States can be called direct popular election. The choice of a single head of a State is, however, obviously an essentially different thing from the choice of parliamentary representatives. Those who insist on this argument may fairly be asked to point out what are the functions of the Senate which specially require that its members should be so elected.

II.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The principal change proposed in this respect in the Draft of 1897 is a reduction in the number of members to a number equal to about double the number of Senators. A main reason for this change appears to have been a desire for economy in the salaries of members. It may be doubted, however, whether so small a House—if there should be only four Colonies in the Federation it would consist of fifty members only—would be large enough either to represent so vast a territory, or to command the prestige which would attach to a larger body. One of the first criticisms directed against the Federal Council was that its numbers were too small to command prestige or to insure effective debate.

The point of expense seems hardly worthy of a great dominion. There is another incidental objection to the plan proposed by the Convention to which attention should be called. The proposal is to divide the effective population of the Commonwealth by a number equal to double the number of Senators. The quotient is called a quota, and each State is to have a representative for every quota of its population, none having less than five. Assuming that all the six Colonies came into the Federation, the quota would be about 50,000. But, as Tasmania and Western Australia would each have two members in excess of the number to which their population would entitle them, the total number of members would be seventy-six. Suppose, now, that the population of Western Australia increased to such a number as to include five quotas, the result would be that she would no longer have any extra members, and the total number of members would be reduced to seventy-four, necessitating a reduction in the representation of some other State, and a consequent change in the constituencies. If the population of Tasmania increased correspondingly, the number would be reduced to seventy-two, with consequent changes in some other State. It seems open to serious question whether any fixed relation between the number of Senators and the number of members of the House of Representatives should be embodied in the Constitution itself, and whether it would not be better, as proposed in 1891, to leave it to the Federal Parliament to fix a quota from time to time.

It is to be noted that the qualification of a member of the House of Representatives has been extended so as to include all persons qualified to be electors, whether actually registered or not. This seems to require consideration.

As the section (31) stands, women qualified to be electors (as they are in South Australia) are eligible in any part of the Commonwealth for election to either House. If this is intended, it should be clearly stated; if it is not intended, the language should be altered.

It is also proposed that at the election of members each elector shall vote only once. In view of the large size of the constituencies, this provision does not seem to raise any seriously contentious point.

There appears to be a conflict between ss. 21 and 43, which provide that questions of qualification and vacancy shall be determined by the respective Houses until other provision is made, and s. 50, which provides that questions of disputed elections shall be determined by a Federal Court. The two classes of cases may easily run into one another. Moreover, there cannot be a Federal Court until the Federal Parliament has made the necessary provision for its constitution, and in the meantime questions of disputed elections would remain undetermined. Until a Federal Court is established and intrusted with such duties, they must of necessity be performed either by the State Courts or by the respective Houses of Parliament.

The most singular change in this part of the Constitution is a provision that, until the Parliament otherwise provides, a member of either House shall be disqualified from accepting any office of profit under the Crown for six months after he ceases to be a member (s. 48). It may be hoped that men fitted for the highest Judicial and Executive offices will be induced to seek seats in the Legislature. If, however, this provision stands, they will seek election to Parliament at the cost of practical disqualification for such offices both in the Commonwealth and in the States. The Commonwealth will be the loser by their exclusion either from Parliament or from office. What good reason can be given for artificially limiting the field of choice for the most important offices? And even if such a limitation is a good thing in itself, is it a matter to be embodied in a Constitution intended to be permanent? Cannot the people and the Parliament of the future be trusted to be as honest as the people and the Convention of to-day? I hope this provision will be reconsidered.

III.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT

The provisions of s. 52 of the Draft Bill of 1891, enumerating the subjects with respect to which the Parliament is to have jurisdiction, have been left substantially unaltered, but a few additions have been made.

With regard to the second of these subjects, "Customs and excise and bounties, but so that duties of Customs and excise and bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and that no tax or duty shall be imposed on any goods exported from one State to another," which remains unchanged, I venture to suggest that it may be worth while to consider whether the rigour of the rule might not be modified. It is conceivable at least, and I think probable, that there will be parts of the Commonwealth separated by sea from the Continent of Australia. Western Australia is at present for all practical purposes as effectually separated from the rest of the Continent as if it were an island. It is the present fact, and it may at any time occur, in the case of a part so situated, that the only convenient mode of raising an essential part of the revenue is by Customs duties on imports. Why should it not be competent for the Federal Parliament to impose, or allow the State Legislature to impose, higher or extra duties on goods imported into such a territory, the excess being credited to the State in which they are collected? Goods imported from the Commonwealth would, of course, bear only a duty equal to the excess:

Or, again, why should it not be possible to establish a free port at a place such as Thursday Island or Port Darwin, for instance?

Another serious question, which was touched upon, but not settled, at the Convention, arises in this connexion. What is to happen in the event of a State by its domestic legislation prohibiting or seriously restricting the consumption of dutiable articles from which a large Federal Revenue is derived? Should the Federal Parliament be empowered, in such a case, to impose special taxation upon the people of the State to make up the deficiency? Or should the loss fall on the rest of the Commonwealth? This matter ought to be carefully considered and dealt with.

Attention will be invited, later, to other suggested modifications of this paragraph, both in form and substance.

Paragraph XXIV., "Parental rights and the custody and guardianship of infants," is new. While there can be little room for difference of opinion as to the advantage of a uniform law regulating the status of marriage and the conditions of divorce, it is not so obvious that the same considerations apply to the case of children. This may well be contended to be a matter of domestic concern, as I believe it is considered in most Federal States.

The powers of the Parliament with respect to railways and to the River Murray will need attentive consideration in connexion with the proposal to establish an Inter-State Railway Commission, to which I will refer later.

Upon the subject of the exclusive powers proposed to be given to the Parliament with respect to inferior races, I have nothing to add to the observations contained in my Notes of last year. The Convention have left the Draft of 1891 unaltered on this point.

IV.—RESPECTIVE POWERS OF THE TWO HOUSES WITH RESPECT TO FINANCE.

On this subject there was great difference of opinion in the Convention, and further debate may be expected on its re-assembling. Some difficulty was naturally found in accurately defining the proposed laws which the Senate may not amend, and the definitions adopted cannot, perhaps, be regarded as quite satisfactory.

Many laws are passed in every legislature which impose taxation in so far that they require the payment of fees for services rendered, or for licences, or similar purposes, but which are not in substance laws relating to the Revenue. For instance, the Patent Laws, the Licensing Acts, and Registration Acts of various kinds. It is not suggested that the Senate should not have full power to deal with such laws merely because they impose taxation. They would, however, I fear, fall within the definition as now framed (s. 55).

A more serious question is whether provisions regulating the collection of taxes should be allowed to form part of the same laws by which the amount of the tax is fixed. This point should be clearly settled and expressed.

Whether the mode in which the Senate should express its desire for an alteration in Money Bills is by an amendment in which they request the concurrence of the House of Representatives, as in other cases, or by a suggestion that the desired amendment should be made by the latter House as of its own motion, seems to be a matter of minor importance. A strong Senate will compel attention to its suggestions; a weak one would not insist on its amendments.

Perhaps the only Bills with regard to which this point is likely to be important in practice are Tariff Bills and Bills providing for the expenditure of Loan Moneys. I may observe, in passing, that moneys raised by Loan appear not to have been regarded as forming part of the Consolidated Revenue, which surely is an oversight. (Note the omission of the words "and moneys" from s. 81.)

It seems to have been thought by some of the members of the Convention that the maintenance of the system of Responsible Government would be largely dependent on giving paramount powers to the House of Representatives with respect to Money Bills. It may be remarked, however, that the exclusive right of originating Supply Bills and the power to refuse supplies are the real basis of the power which the popular House exercises over the Executive Government. The extent to which the Senate's power of veto will be used for the purpose of claiming a share in the choice of the Executive Government will not depend upon the form in which they are required to express their wishes, but upon the resoluteness with which they are prepared to insist upon them. And this will depend upon public opinion. So long as no other mode of coercion of the Senate is proposed—and no other is proposed in the Draft Constitution—these matters are more of form than of substance.

If, however, it is seriously contemplated that the life of a Ministry is to depend solely upon the pleasure of the popular House, all that is involved in the position should be considered. The whole business of the Executive Government, all patronage, all appointments to judicial offices, all dealings with external affairs, would be in the hands of the popular majority, and the actual power of the Senate would be limited to amending or vetoing proposed new laws. Will the less populous States regard this prospect with equanimity? I have in a previous paper called attention to the difficulties attendant upon an attempt to impose the present phase of Responsible Government, which may prove a passing one, upon a Federation. These difficulties do not diminish with further discussion on the subject. If, indeed, it is seriously intended that the power of the popular House is to be so preponderant, it might be well to consider whether appointments to judicial offices, at least, should not, as in the United States, be made with the approval of the Senate.

V.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The only material change made by the Convention in the Draft Bill of 1891 with respect to the Executive Government is the introduction of a provision that "after the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three calendar months unless he shall be or become a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament." Cannot, then, the Federal Parliament be trusted to insist upon Ministers being members if it thinks fit to do so? Why this want of confidence in the Parliament? They will have to work the machine which is now being constructed. Why should the use of a recent invention, never tried in a Federal State, be prescribed for all time? And why, in the case of what is, admittedly, a mere experiment, prohibit the use of a safety valve? In truth, the reason for the insertion of this provision seems to be a fear that the sacred ark of "Responsible Government" may not find a secure anchorage in the unknown sea of a Federal Constitution and a desire to establish an artificial shelter for it. But, surely, if the institution in its present form is good it will last, and if it is not good it ought to be modified. Precedent, with one or two exceptions, is distinctly against the proposal. The history of most countries where Responsible Government has been tried is against it. In regard to Law Officers especially, who in the Australian Commonwealth will have to discharge most important functions, there have been frequent instances in which the necessity has arisen of appointing a lawyer not a member of Parliament. With the proposed small number of members of both Houses the difficulty is extremely likely to occur. If it is desired that the best men should be appointed Ministers of State, why arbitrarily limit the field of choice? It may be noted that the provision is distinctly objectionable in form as being a limitation of the Royal Prerogative. (This term, it may be well to observe, really expresses the embodiment of the Sovereign Power of the whole people, and does not signify the personal privilege of an individual.) But perhaps the strongest objection to such attempts to fetter the freedom of a nation is their futility. The exclusion of Ministers of State from Congress in the United States has not prevented the practical exercise of important functions, which under our system of government properly appertain to the Executive Government, by Committees of Congress. And a law which required that executive functions should be formally exercised by a member of Parliament would not prevent the real exercise of them in the name of a member by a person not a member, if the State desired that they should be so exercised. The result might be the establishment of a bureaucracy under the disguise of Responsible Government. It is manifestly desirable that the person who really exercises authority should, as far as practicable, be the same person who is formally responsible for its exercise.

VI.—THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

Chapter III., which deals with this subject, has been to a great extent re-drawn, and evidently by a different hand from that responsible for the rest of the Draft Constitution, the result being a somewhat abrupt change of style, which I venture to think a serious blemish. The new style adopted is what may be called the catalogue style of drafting, which, although familiar to the draftsmen of 1891, and suitable to the case of an enumeration of a large number of subjects (as, for instance, in s. 52), was not considered by them to be compatible with the dignity of a great instrument of government. There is an obvious difference between the enumeration in separate paragraphs of a series of subjects, specifically and completely described, and a succession of predicates following in catalogue fashion a single nominative (as in ss. 72 and 76), or a list of adjectival expressions (as in ss. 73 and 77).

The most important formal change consists in substituting the formula of the United States Constitution, which declares that the judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, for the provision of the Draft of 1891 that the Federal Parliament might establish such a Court. The change is, however, of no practical importance, for, until Parliament provides salaries for the Judges and the necessary machinery for the exercise of their jurisdiction, the judicial power will necessarily remain in abeyance.

It would appear that, according to the words of the Draft, which makes the provision that the Federal Supreme Court (now proposed to be called the "High Court") shall consist of a Chief Justice and not less than four other Judges part of its description (s. 71), the authority of the Court would be suspended in the event of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice or any other vacancy by which the number of the other Judges became reduced below four. This, of course, is not intended.

The new Draft provides in express terms that "no appeal shall be allowed to the Queen in Council from any Court of any State or from the High Court or any other Federal Court" except by special leave in matters of public concern. The policy of this provision is, of course, open to much argument. The form of it is, I venture to submit, objectionable. There are certain recognised rules, which may be called rules of courtesy, usually followed in the language of the Statutes relating to the Sovereign and the Prerogative. Thus it is not usual to enact that the Sovereign or her Representative "shall" or "shall not" do an act. In the first case the word used is "may," and in the latter the act itself is declared unlawful. In the Draft of 1891 it was declared that the judgment of the Federal Court of Appeal should be "final and conclusive," with a proviso that the Queen might give leave to appeal in certain specified cases. The legal effect was the same, but the expression was not open to the charge of discourtesy or disregard of established usage.

An important and valuable alteration in substance is contained in s. 76, which provides that the Parliament may invest State Courts with Federal jurisdiction. This will obviate the immediate necessity of establishing Federal Circuit Courts. The omission of the provision contained in the Draft of 1891, that neither the Commonwealth nor a State can be sued without its consent, is a change of more doubtful character. It is a general rule that a Sovereign State cannot be made amenable to the jurisdiction of any Court without its own consent. And, indeed, in the absence of some express law, it is difficult to see how process to compel appearance could be made effectual against a State. If this provision is omitted it would seem necessary to embody some other express provision dealing with the subject. The Eleventh Amendment of the American Constitution indicates one way of treating the matter, which in the early history of the United States gave rise to some trouble.

The Draft of 1891 allowed an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court from the "highest Court of final resort" in any State, "whether such Court is a Court of Appeal or of original jurisdiction." In the new Draft (s. 74) the term "Supreme Court" is substituted for the expression "highest Court," but the words, "whether, &c." are retained, although the necessity for them in the altered context is not clear. There appear, however, to be good reasons for the retention of the expression "Court of final resort," although in view of the law of South Australia they would probably be insufficient standing alone.

Unless it is intended that the High Court should sit in the capital only, some provision should be made for the exercise of jurisdiction by the Federal Judges in other places. A proposal to this effect made in the Convention was apparently misunderstood.

A remarkable provision has been introduced into this Chapter of the Constitution. Section 80 provides that no judicial officer shall be appointed to administer the government of the Commonwealth.

The objections that may be urged to a Judge holding such an office temporarily are on the surface. What are the arguments on the other side? I will indicate some of them:

1. If the Sovereign is to retain any Prerogative rights with respect to the Commonwealth, the choice of her own representative would surely be included amongst them.

2. If it is desired by the Parliament at any time that the Prerogative should not be exercised by the Sovereign in a particular way, an Address indicating their desires is more in accordance with usage and constitutional theory than an enactment purporting to limit its exercise.

3. The appointment of an Administrator is an act that is to take effect on a sudden emergency, and it is necessary that the form of appointment should be such that it is sure to take effect when the emergency arises.

In the absence, therefore, of both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor (if any) there must, in order to insure the immediate occupancy of the office, be a dormant Commission in favour of some person who is certain to be in existence. In most of the Colonies the Judges have for many years been designated in succession in order of seniority. In some Crown Colonies the members of the Executive Council are designated in like order.

In the case of the Commonwealth the members of the Executive Council are manifestly not available. It is equally plain that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives would be unsuitable. The Commander of the Forces, who used sometimes to be designated, would be the servant of the Executive. By a process of exclusion, therefore, it appears almost necessary to follow the precedents of so many years.

Before leaving this branch of the subject I take leave to submit, as a question deserving of serious consideration, whether the work that would fall to a Federal Supreme Court is likely for some years to be sufficient to warrant the immediate creation of a complete separate judicial establishment. The arguments in favour of an independent Federal Judiciary are obvious, and are no doubt very cogent. It might, indeed, be necessary to have one or two exclusively Federal Judges to preserve the continuity of the tribunal and to organize and supervise its machinery. But it is, I think, worthy of consideration whether it might not be wise to empower the Federal Parliament, if they think fit, to make laws authorizing the provisional constitution of the High Court, in whole or part, by Judges of the State Courts.

VII.—FINANCE AND TRADE.

During the last twelve months much attention has been directed to the question of the financial aspects of Federation. The Convention of 1897 has entirely abandoned the proposals of 1891, and has formulated a new scheme which demands close examination. Before offering any observations on the

details of the scheme now submitted, I desire again to revert to the fact that the time available for discussion of the subject was unfortunately limited, so that it would not be surprising to find that the scheme proposed is incomplete or unsatisfactory.

One very important alteration which has been made in the language of Chapter IV. appears to have passed almost without notice. The reference in this Chapter in the Draft Bill of 1891 to duties of excise was limited to duties of excise "on goods for the time being the subject of Customs duties." In s. 52, however (perhaps by inadvertence), this limit was not expressed. The limit is now altogether omitted. The effect of this alteration is very great, as will appear from a consideration of the fact that after the imposition of uniform Customs duties the powers of the State Legislatures to raise money by indirect taxation will be practically gone unless they retain power to impose duties upon production or export. Such duties, if not imposed on goods the subject of Customs duties, cannot prejudice freedom of trade in the only sense in which that term is used in connexion with Federation. If a State, in order to raise necessary revenue, thinks fit to impose an excise or export duty on, say, gold or wool, or any other product (and such duties have been in force or proposed within quite recent times), they may hamper their own people in competition with the rest of the world, but do not hamper the rest of the world in competition with them. Such a power may be absolutely necessary. If, however, any danger is feared from its exercise, it might be provided that it shall not be used without the consent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, as in the case of taxes on Federal property (s. 107).

Attention has already been directed to the omission of a provision that moneys raised by loan shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue. It is obviously necessary that the safeguards respecting the expenditure of money should apply to Loan Funds as well as to ordinary revenue. Moreover, the expenditure can only be authorized by an Appropriation Act. In connexion with this point, it may be pointed out incidentally that a new provision, that money shall not be drawn from the Treasury except by warrant countersigned by the Chief Officer of Audit, appears to be either superfluous or inadequate. If a counter signature is prescribed, whose is to be the primary signature? And how could such a provision be carried out in a territory as vast as that of Australia unless by means of cash credits? Could not this detail be left to the Federal Parliament?

Passing from details, the substantive provisions of Chapter IV. may be divided into the provisions for distribution of surplus Federal Revenue and the provisions for regulating Railway and River Traffic.

These provisions are, however, introduced by a provision that uniform duties of Customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth. Surely this is a singular proposal. The first comment that suggests itself is—What is the "sanction" of this law? Apparently the only sanction is that after two years the power of the Parliament would be gone, and that the Constitution would have to be amended in order to confer a fresh power. This could hardly have been intended. But suppose that the Federal Parliament is unable to agree to a uniform tariff within two years—an event easily conceivable. A dissolution of the House of Representatives on the question of the tariff is, indeed, a not unlikely contingency. What then? Surely it is not the province of the Convention to impose upon the Parliament of a free people, elected to discharge specific duties, and directly responsible to their constituents, any conditions either as to the time or the mode in which they are to discharge them. It may be doubted, perhaps, whether an attempt to prescribe a limit within which an intellectual or concensual work is to be perfected is, in the nature of things, more rational than an attempt to prescribe a period for the gestation of an animal or the ripening of a fruit.

A task may be set to a child or servant, and a failure to perform the task within the allotted time may be visited with displeasure or punishment. But such considerations are not applicable to the task of Sovereign Legislatures.

An examination of the proposed method of distributing the surplus revenue will, I think, be found to confirm the view that this proposed limit should be abandoned. This method may be briefly stated as follows:—

1. Until uniform duties of Customs are established, separate accounts are to be kept of the transactions of the Commonwealth with respect to the States, showing the revenue actually collected in each State, and the disbursements actually made within it in the discharge of the duties transferred from the State to the Commonwealth.

The collections would include Customs and Excise duties and postal and telegraphic receipts. The disbursements would include the cost of collection of this revenue, and the cost of administration of the Post and Telegraph Department, Defence, Ocean Beacons and Buoys, Ocean Light-houses and Light-ships, and Quarantine. The rest of the Federal expenditure is to be apportioned to, and charged against, the States in proportion to population, and the balance is to be paid to the States monthly. Subject to a doubt whether the expenditure on Defence, Buoys, Light-houses, and Quarantine should not be included in the expenditure to be borne from the beginning in proportion to population, this proposition seems to be reasonable, and to be adapted to cause the least possible disturbance to the finances of the Colonies until the financial policy of the Commonwealth has been determined. But it is evidently only a provisional arrangement. The objection that the "new" Federal expenditure may be made so large as to impose serious loss upon the States is met by a proposal that this expenditure shall not exceed £300,000 a year for the first three years. With all respect for the propounders of this proposal, it appears somewhat incongruous to establish a Sovereign Legislature, and in the same breath to tell them that they shall not have the command of more than £300,000 a year. Such a sum in the event of any sudden emergency would be wholly inadequate. It would indeed be certainly inadequate in the event, which must be contemplated as both possible and desirable, of the establishment of a Federal Capital within three years. The risk to the State Revenues is indeed unavoidable, but so long as the scheme for a monthly return of the surplus revenue actually collected is in force, it is practically not a serious one, having regard to the fact that until the financial policy of the Federation is settled, there is little probability of any large expenditure on Federal account.

The provision just referred to (in s. 91) is followed by another, that the total yearly expenditure of the Commonwealth in the performance of the services and exercise of the powers transferred from the States shall not exceed £1,250,000. This amount is an evident error, the average total expenditure of the six Colonies on Posts and Telegraphs for the past ten years being (according to the Convention Tables) £1,944,541, and for 1896, £2,273,037 (including £200,771 for interest on works), while the average

annual cost of collection of Customs and excise has been £249,508, and the present annual cost of defence is £460,777. In any case the Federal Parliament must be trusted to authorize such expenditure as it may think necessary. A Sovereign State with an annual allowance for pocket money would certainly not need two Houses of Parliament and an elaborate Constitution.

2. After the imposition of uniform duties of Customs, the following arrangements are proposed:—

During the first year after the imposition, separate accounts are to be kept in the Treasury of the amounts collected in each State for duties of Customs and Excise, credit being given to each State for goods which are actually consumed in it, but on which duty is paid in another State.

The total amount of Customs and Excise revenue collected in the Commonwealth during the first year is to be divided by a number equal to the total population of the Commonwealth, and the quotient is to be "deemed to be the amount contributed by each person."

During the first year, therefore, the actual contribution of each State and the average contribution of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth will be known.

After the first year these separate accounts are to be discontinued, and the several States are to be deemed to contribute an amount ascertained as follows:—

The average amount contributed by each person in the Commonwealth in the first year is to be multiplied by the numbers representing the population of the several States.

If the actual contribution of any State during the first year exceeds the sum arrived at by multiplying the average contribution by the number of its population, one-fifth of the excess is to be deducted in each of the succeeding four years from the amount credited to the State in the first year.

If the actual contribution is less than the sum so arrived at, one-fifth of the difference is to be added in each of those years to the amount credited to the State in the first year. And the sums so arrived at are to be taken to be the actual contributions of the several States in these four years. After the fifth year it is to be assumed that all the States contribute rateably per head of population.

It will be noticed that this arithmetical basis requires that the amount available for distribution shall not be diminished during the four years, and it is accordingly so provided (s. 92). It also appears to assume that that amount will not be increased. Otherwise there will be a sum not apportioned to any of the States and undisposed of.

Having arrived at the amounts thus deemed to be contributed by the several States by Customs and Excise duties, it is proposed that the amounts so raised shall be repaid to them,* "after deducting from the amount in proportion to the population the share of the State in the total expenditure of the Commonwealth not provided for by other means of revenue.

These words require careful scrutiny. It will be noticed that the "expenditure provided for by other means of revenue" is to be deducted from the total expenditure, and the deficiency is to be charged to the States in proportion to population. The only other considerable means or sources of revenue during the five years will probably be the revenue from Posts and Telegraphs, which will consequently form a common fund applicable, as far as it goes, to the expenditure of the Commonwealth upon Posts and Telegraphs and other matters. As, however, the receipts from Posts and Telegraphs would not be equal to the expenditure on those services alone, it will be sufficient to compare the receipts and expenditure upon them. The annual average expenditure of the last ten years has been £1,944,541, while the annual average receipts have been £1,672,045, leaving an average deficiency of £272,496.

But this deficiency does not fall upon the Colonies equally. South Australia has made an average profit of £26,531, while the others have made average losses as follows:—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	£80,773
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	87,704
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	98,971
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	13,136
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	18,443

By the proposed scheme South Australia would lose the whole of her profit, and would contribute with the other colonies, in proportion to population, to the net deficit.

This arrangement would, of course, produce results very different from those now existing.

The contributions to this deficiency, taken on the basis of the estimated population for 1896, would be approximately as follows:—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	£97,900
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	88,600
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	35,700
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	27,300
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	12,600
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	10,400

Queensland would consequently gain to the extent of over £63,000 a year, while South Australia would lose to the extent of about £54,000.

Those figures do not, apparently, include interest on the cost of works, nor, being based on the average of ten years, do they allow for the recent largely increased expenditure of Western Australia, where the average cost was only £75,029, while the actual cost for 1896 was nearly £270,000, the average deficiency being only £18,443, while that for last year amounted to upwards of £80,000, exclusive of interest on the cost of works.

A comparison of the actual receipts and expenditure for 1896 gives the following results in each Colony (the plus sign indicating a surplus, and the minus sign a deficiency, on the year's transactions):—

			Including Interest on Works at 3 per cent.	Exclusive of Interest.
New South Wales	...	...	— £120,109	— £68,675
Victoria	...	...	— 24,646	+ 13,904
Queensland	...	...	— 103,376	— 58,376
South Australia	...	...	+ 26,239	+ 63,214
Tasmania	...	...	— 10,804	— 5,972
Western Australia	...	...	— 106,841	— 82,871

Showing a net deficiency of £339,567, including interest, and £138,776 exclusive of interest.

* The words of the Draft (s. 92 (1) are, "shall be repaid to such State of the Commonwealth." There is evidently a printer's error of some kind.

If, however, the proposal now under consideration is adopted, the result on the basis of the figures of 1896 would be approximately—

				Including Interest on Works.		Exclusive of Interest.
New South Wales	...	...	...	— £122,000	...	— £49,500
Victoria	...	...	...	— 111,000	...	— 45,500
Queensland	...	...	...	— 44,000	...	— 18,000
South Australia	...	...	...	— 34,000	...	— 14,000
Tasmania	...	...	...	— 16,000	...	— 5,500
Western Australia	...	...	...	— 13,000	...	— 6,500

This Table compared with the preceding one shows that the comparative gains and losses to the several Colonies in respect to the Post and Telegraph Services would be as follows (the actual advantage to the revenue being represented by the plus sign, and the actual disadvantage by the minus sign):—

				Including Interest on Works.		Exclusive of Interest.
New South Wales	...	...	...	— £1,891	...	+ £19,175
Victoria	...	...	...	— 86,354	...	— 59,404
Queensland	...	...	...	+ 59,376	...	+ 40,376
South Australia	...	...	...	— 60,239	...	— 77,214
Tasmania	...	...	...	— 5,196	...	+ 472
Western Australia	...	...	...	+ 93,871	...	+ 76,371

It may be remarked here that the Draft Constitution does not say whether the liability for interest on the works is to be taken over by the Commonwealth, or whether the works themselves are amongst those to be paid for under s. 86. This point should be clearly dealt with.

The change in the incidence of the charges for Defence, assuming the total expenditure to remain the same, would cause some, but lesser, disturbance to the State finances. The principal loser would be Tasmania, which on a population basis would contribute £26,900, including interest, and £21,204 exclusive of interest, as against £12,219 and £8,577.

It is, of course, impossible to predict what will be the actual financial operations of the first year after the imposition of a uniform tariff with respect to these branches of the Public Service. It is unlikely, however, that the figures respecting the Post and Telegraph Service will relatively be much altered from those of last year. There would consequently be a serious interference with the finances of the States, though not so serious as under the scheme of 1891. It might happen that in the succeeding years an increasing share of surplus arising from Customs and Excise revenue would compensate for this equality. But this is quite conjectural, and the contrary result might happen.

It is further to be observed that the scheme assumes (1) That the result of the first year's operations after the imposition of a uniform tariff will be a fair basis for dealing with and distributing the surplus revenue in succeeding years; (2) that the average collections per head in succeeding years will tend to assimilate in the several States; and (3) that the average cost of the Post and Telegraph Services and the average revenue derived from them will also tend to assimilate. But the question may fairly be asked—Is there any real ground for either of these assumptions?

The most important factors in determining the average contributions through the Customs and Excise are climate, distribution of population, and relative proportion of women and children. These conditions are hardly likely to be materially changed, relatively, in the next ten years, except, perhaps, in the case of Western Australia, of which Colony it may be said just now that one thing only is certain—that nothing is certain.

The conditions governing the relative revenue and expenditure of the Postal and Telegraph Services, dependent, as they are, upon area, distances, and distribution of population, are equally unlikely to be materially altered for many years. And the assumption that the first year's operations of the tariff will be a fair basis seems to be quite contrary to probability, especially in the event of a large revenue tariff being imposed. In that event New South Wales would certainly contribute much less per head in the first year than her future average.

This provisional solution of the problem appears, therefore, to have been worked out upon data which, at best, are wholly uncertain, even if they are not probably erroneous. But there is another unknown quantity which enters into the problem, and which is likely to be one of the most important factors in its solution.

I mean the *tariff itself*. Until it is known what the tariff is, how is it possible to form anything more certain than a speculative guess as to the revenue which will be raised by it in the different parts of Australia?

It may be said that this is merely destructive criticism, and that similar objection may be urged against any scheme that can at present be propounded for the future distribution of surplus revenue. That is precisely the point I desire to make. After considering, I believe, all the proposals that have hitherto been made, I have come to the conclusion that the problem of devising and formulating an equitable, or even reasonably equitable, plan for the future distribution of Customs and Excise Revenue is at the present time insoluble, by reason of the want of the necessary data.

I am tempted to suggest that the probability of the fairness of the proposed scheme should be tested by the Canon of Probability laid down by the late Professor Romanes: "The value of any probability, in its last analysis, is determined by the number, the importance, and the definiteness of the relations known as compared with those of the relations unknown." Tried by this test I fear that the value in the present case would be of a negative character.

After the expiration, however, of a year or two from the establishment of the Commonwealth the state of things will be very different. The Federal Departments will be in full operation; their probable cost for some years to come will be capable of estimation within narrow limits, as well as the actual contributions to be raised within the several States in respect of Federal services.

The comparative burden of a tariff in different countries will obviously differ according to the principal subjects selected for taxation. These might be (1) stimulants; (2) luxuries in general; (3) clothing; (4) food; or (5) manufactures. It is quite easy to see that the contribution per head of two Colonies such as, say, Queensland and Tasmania would be very different according as one or another of these subjects was a principal source of revenue.

The incidence of a concrete Federal Tariff actually submitting to the Parliament could be approximately estimated. And with such data it would be possible (though no doubt difficult) for the Federal Treasurer, in negotiation with the several State Treasurers, to devise and submit a scheme which, no longer mainly based upon conjecture, would be probably just in its operations and acceptable to the several States.

Is this too great a responsibility to be intrusted to the Federal Parliament? That body will have more information, more time at its disposal, and more real sense of immediate responsibility, than a Convention can have. Moreover, its mistakes can be corrected, while those of the Convention cannot, without serious trouble, delay, and danger. It will be noted also that, if the duty of providing for the future distribution or disposition of surplus Federal Revenue is to be discharged coincidentally with or before the imposition of the Federal Tariff, the whole of the questions relating to Finance and Trade, which are so intimately connected, and some of which are not now susceptible of satisfactory treatment, will fall under consideration together. The Federal Parliament, when dealing with the Tariff proposals, will be in a position to deal also with all these other questions, and may, if it thinks fit, deal with the public debts of the States in whole or part, as well as the question of the Railways.

But, if this view is adopted, it would probably be necessary to provide that, so long as not more than four States are included in the Federation, any Tariff Bill should be finally passed by an absolute majority of the Senate. With this precaution I see no danger in intrusting the Parliament of the Commonwealth with authority to deal with the whole question of finance as it thinks fit. It might, perhaps, be thought desirable to stipulate that before the imposition of a uniform tariff the Parliament shall make provision for the disposition of the proceeds of taxation not required for ordinary Federal expenditure, and that such provision made be made either by way of distribution amongst the several States or by assuming the burden of the States in respect of their public debts in whole or part. But it would probably be preferable, and sufficient, merely to confer power on the Parliament to assume any part of the State debts (not limited to an equal amount per head of the population as proposed in s. 98), and "to make such provision as may be necessary for preserving the equilibrium of State finances from any disturbance caused by the establishment of the Commonwealth or the operations of its laws."

Before leaving this branch of the subject, I desire to point out that a power to assume a larger share per head of the public debt of one State than that of another might afford the easiest, and perhaps the only practicable, way of adjusting the inequalities arising from the differences in the relative revenue and expenditure connected with the same branches of the Public Service in different States, as well as the inequalities arising from the varying amounts of the average contributions through the Customs—inequalities which, as already pointed out, arise, to a great extent, from varying natural conditions of a permanent character.

If the view now suggested is adopted, Chapter IV. of the Draft Constitution will, of course, have to be remodelled, but the task will be a comparatively easy one.

VIII.—RAILWAYS AND RIVERS.

Sections 96 and 97 of the Draft Constitution provide as follows:—

"The Parliament may make laws constituting an Inter-State Commission to execute and maintain upon railways within the Commonwealth, and upon rivers flowing through, in, or between two or more States, the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce.

"The Commission shall have such powers of adjudication and administration as may be necessary for its purposes, and as the Parliament may from time to time determine."

A further provision that the Commission should have no power in reference to the rates or regulations of any railway in any State except in case of rates or regulations preferential in effect, and made and used for the purpose of drawing traffic to that railway from the railway of a neighbouring State, was, after a good deal of discussion, omitted. It is plain from a perusal of the Debates that the Convention was not agreed upon the powers which the members were willing to leave to the Commission. The words as they now stand are undoubtedly ambiguous.

The provisions of the Constitution relating to trade and commerce include s. 89, which provides that as soon as uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, "trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free," and s. 95, which provides that "preference shall not be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another," and that "any law or regulation having the effect of derogating from freedom of trade or commerce between the different ports of the Commonwealth shall be null and void."

On the one hand, it is contended that preferential railway rates intended to attract trade, say, to Sydney or Melbourne, which would otherwise go to the other port, are regulations of commerce derogating from freedom of commerce. On the other hand, this position is disputed. But, as the words stand, it would be open to the Commission and to the Supreme Court to adopt the former view, in which case the control of the main trunk lines would to a great extent be in the hands of the Commission, and the revenue of the States might be materially affected. It is most important, therefore, first of all, to have a clear idea of what power it is intended should be conferred on the Commission and surrendered by the States.

The difficulty is well illustrated by the Southern Railway of New South Wales and the Victorian Railways. It was said in debate that certain goods are carried from Melbourne to Echuca *en route* for New South Wales at 11s. 9d. a ton, while the rate for the same goods to the Victorian border only is £2 13s. 5d. In other cases the respective difference was said to be 22s. 6d. and £4 8s. 7d. Conversely, wool from New South Wales was said to be carried from the Murray River to Melbourne for 2s. 9d. a bale, while the charge for wool not coming from New South Wales is 6s. 1d. In New South Wales, on the other hand, in some instances the rate charged to and from Riverina to Sydney were said to be the same as to and from other places 200 or 300 miles nearer port. Similar difficulties arise between Victoria and South Australia, and between New South Wales and Queensland. When, however, it was suggested that the Commission should have power to deal with such a case as that of the New South Wales rates, it was answered that the rates which a State may think fit to impose for the carriage of goods carried entirely within its own borders are matters of purely domestic concern.

If a Commission were appointed with such powers "as may be necessary" to maintain freedom of commerce, it might come about that they would arrive, for instance, at any of the following determinations :—

1. That all tolls shall be at all times charged equally to all persons and at the same rate per ton or mile in respect of all goods and passengers passing over the same portion of the line under the same circumstances. (This is the English provision (8 and 9 Vic. c. 20, s. 90), and would effectually meet the complaint of New South Wales against Victoria if the place from which the goods originally come, or their ultimate destination, were held not to be an element in the "circumstances." But it would not meet the complaint of Victoria against New South Wales).

2. That the rates to be charged for a longer distance should always be greater, and, except for terminal charges, proportionately greater, than for shorter distances.

3. That the rate for the same kind of goods should be the same both ways over the same portion of line. (Either of these determinations would, to some extent, meet the Victorian complaint.)

But the question is—Are the colonies prepared to leave these powers to a Federal authority? If they are, the Draft should be so framed as to leave no doubt as to the powers of the Commission.

If they are not, the Draft should be so framed as clearly to exclude the powers not intended to be conferred.

Similar considerations apply to the proposed powers to be exercised with respect to rivers.

I venture, before passing from this subject, to suggest a doubt whether the words of s. 89 (which are the same as in the Draft Bill of 1891) are, in their modern sense, quite apt to express the meaning intended to be conveyed. It is, clearly, not proposed to interfere with the internal regulation of trade by means of licences, nor to prevent the imposition of reasonable rates on State Railways. I apprehend that the real meaning is that the *free course of trade and commerce* between different parts of the Commonwealth is *not to be restricted or interfered with* by any taxes, charges, or imposts. Would it not be better to use these or similar words? If it is also intended to prohibit such interference by the imposition of preferential or differential rates on railways or rivers, suitable words should be added. The following are submitted for consideration :—"Nor by the imposition or remission of rates or charges in respect of the carriage, upon any railway or river, of goods coming from any part of the Commonwealth which are not also charged or remitted in respect of the carriage of the like goods coming from any other part of the Commonwealth; nor by the imposition of unequal rates in respect of the carriage of goods of the same kind upon the same part of a railway or river in different directions, except so far as such inequality is in proportion to the difference in the actual cost of conducting traffic upon the railway or river in such different directions."

IX.—THE STATES.

The principal changes made in Chapter V. from the Draft of 1891 consist in the omission of some provisions of doubtful necessity or doubtful advantage.

There is, however, one alteration which suggests a question of considerable importance. The Draft of 1891, following the American Constitution, prohibited the imposition by a State of duties of Tonnage. These words are omitted, but the provision that a State shall not levy any charge on imports or exports except such as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State, and that the net produce shall be Federal Revenue, is retained. I fear that the section (106) as it stands might have the effect of prohibiting the collection of Harbor Dues, such as are now collected in Queensland and Victorian ports for the purposes of local improvements. The provision ought apparently to be modified to allow of such a charge. I will, later, suggest a form of modification.

X.—ADMISSION OF STATES.

An important change is made in Section 114. The Draft of 1891 provided that all the existing Colonies might come into the Federation on the terms provided by the Constitution. It is now proposed that, as soon as the Commonwealth is established, the door shall be shut upon all the Colonies not already included, and that the terms of their subsequent admission shall be a matter for special legislation by the Federal Parliament.

May I be allowed to suggest as a *via media* that the right of admission on the original terms shall continue for a specified time? There will then be room for conciliation and for the education of the public opinion of a reluctant Colony. But, if the door is shut, I apprehend that before it could be opened negotiations would be necessary between the Commonwealth and the Colony desiring to enter, and that the terms of the proposed arrangement would have to be submitted to the several Legislatures and adopted by both without modification—a process which might cause indefinite delay. If, however, the present proposal is preferred, express power should be given to the Colonial Parliaments to pass an Act for adopting the Constitution and joining the Commonwealth.

XI.—SOME SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

I have adverted to some of the more important questions of principle raised by the work of the Convention. I proceed briefly to refer to some matters of detail which seem to require further attention.

ACT: Section 2.—This Section begins with the words "This Act shall bind the Crown"—an expression which is at least unusual in Statutes, and which is, surely, unnecessary. How can it be suggested that an Act in which the Crown is continually mentioned, and which establishes a new Dominion under the Crown, does not bind the Crown?

Section 4.—It is suggested that this Section should read as follows :—"The provisions of this Act relating to the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall commence and have effect on and from the day appointed," &c., the introductory words, "Unless it is otherwise expressed or implied," being omitted and replaced by the following provision at the end of the Section :—

"But the Parliaments of the several Colonies may at any time after the passing of this Act make any such laws, to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have made if the Constitution had been established at the passing of this Act."

The need of such a provision is apparent, having regard to the necessity to constitute electoral divisions for the first election of members of the House of Representatives (s. 29). And, if a suggestion previously made is adopted, a power to provide for the first election of Senators will be equally necessary.

Section 5.—If the alteration made in s. 114 is adhered to, this Section requires consequential amendment. If it is not adhered to, the mode by which a Colony is to join the Commonwealth should be specified.

CONSTITUTION: Sections 3, 4.—The theory of the "Civil List" is that there is placed at the disposal of the Sovereign a sufficient sum to defray the salaries of the officers mentioned; the time at which, and conditions under which, it is drawn being determined by the Sovereign. Thus we know that Governors receive half-pay from the date of embarkation and while on leave. These sections, as now framed, appear to be inconsistent with the existing practice, or, if construed in conformity with it, might, in the event of a reduction of the Governor-General's salary, lead to the anomaly of an Administrator of the Government having his emoluments actually reduced by reason of his discharge of the duties of that office. It is suggested that Section 3 should read as follows:—

"There shall be payable to the Queen out of," &c., "for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which, until The Parliament otherwise provides, shall be £10,000," and that the concluding sentence of Section 4 should be omitted. This is, surely, a matter with which the Federal Parliament can deal, as the Parliament of Queensland did many years ago.

Sections 9, 10.—In order to give effect to the arguments already urged, with as little interference as possible with the Draft, it is suggested that the second paragraph of Section 9, which reads, "The Senators shall be directly chosen by the people of the State as one electorate," should be transferred to follow the first paragraph of Section 10, which provides that the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing a uniform manner of choosing the Senators, and that, subject to such laws, the State Parliaments may determine the time, place, and manner of choosing the Senators for their respective States; with introductory words limiting the provision for direct election to the absence of any general provision by the Federal Parliament and of any special provision by the Parliament of the State.

The succeeding Sections would need consequential amendments.

In Section 9 as well as in Section 30 is contained a provision that a person voting more than once shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. I venture to suggest that the Constitution of a Federal State is not an appropriate place for an addition to the Statutory Criminal law. The matter is, I believe, already effectively dealt with by State legislation in the provisions incorporated by ss. 10 and 42. (*Qu.* Should not these Sections be consolidated and transferred to Part IV. of Chapter I.?)

Sections 19, 36.—It is proposed that the place of either House shall become vacant in the event of absence without leave for *two months*. May I respectfully suggest that some members of the Convention do not appear to have realized the enormous extent of the territory of Australia?

Sections 20 and 37 provide that, upon the happening of a vacancy, the necessary steps are to be taken for the election of a new member, without any resolution of the House declaring the vacancy, as was provided in the case of the House of Representatives by the Draft of 1891 (s. 38), and as is provided by the several Australian Constitutions. If the only mode of vacating a seat were by death or resignation, this might be quite satisfactory, but sections 45, 46, and 47 prescribe other cases in which a seat may be vacated, and in which the happening of the event must, from the nature of the case, be established to the satisfaction of some tribunal. Until a Court exercising Federal Jurisdiction is in existence, this tribunal can only be the House itself. In Sections 21 and 43 this fact is recognised, but Sections 20 and 37 are apparently inconsistent with them. In Section 50, dealing with disputed elections, the fact has been lost sight of, and consequently no provision is made for questions arising at the first elections.

It is suggested that the provisions of the several Australian Constitutions may safely be followed in all these matters.

Sections 22, 38.—The Draft of 1891 left the quorum of members of either House entirely within the control of the Federal Parliament, which was probably a mistake. The present Draft fixes it absolutely at one-third of the whole number, without power of increase by the Parliament. Is not this a mistake in the other direction? It is suggested that the minimum number should be fixed, but that the Parliament should have power to increase it.

Section 24.—Apart from any question of principle, it is suggested that the words "As nearly as practicable there shall be two members of the House of Representatives for every one member of the Senate," and "Until the Parliament otherwise provides for the method of determining the number of members for each quota," be omitted and replaced by the words "so that." The section will then read: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the several States, according to their respective numbers, so that there shall be one member for each quota of the people of the State. Until the Parliament otherwise provides the quota shall be ascertained," &c. The words proposed to be omitted are open to the charge of inaccuracy, and they add nothing to the sense.

If section 114 stands as now drawn, this section should also be altered by mentioning only the Colonies which originally form the Commonwealth.

Section 25.—It is suggested that this section, which is somewhat ambiguous, should read as follows:—

"When by the law of a State the people of any race are not entitled to vote at the elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, then, in ascertaining the number of the people of that State so as to determine the number of members to which the State is entitled, the number of the people of that race shall be deducted from the whole number of the people of the State."

Section 45.—This section (which is not altered from the Draft of 1891) needs verbal amendment. The words "until," &c., at the end are not applicable to the whole of the cases mentioned. The word "felony" also is, it is suggested, an inappropriate one. Apart from the fact that the word no longer bears any definite descriptive meaning, the use of it has the effect of making the disqualification in question dependent upon State law. In New Zealand the term is no longer used in criminal law, and it may be disused in other Colonies. Moreover, the same offences are felonies in some Colonies and misdemeanours in others. In all, I believe, manslaughter by negligence is felony.

On this point I submit three alternative suggestions—

1. To leave the imposition of disqualifications to the Federal Parliament ;
2. To establish disqualifications until that Parliament otherwise provides ;
3. To substitute for "felony" words to the effect following :—"An offence of such a nature that by the law of the State of which he is a representative a person convicted of it is liable to undergo penal servitude or imprisonment with hard labour for a term of three years."

Section 47.—The second paragraph of this Section should be amended to harmonize with the first paragraph and with s. 46.

Section 52, Par. II.—It is suggested that the principle expressed by the words "but so that," &c., should form the subject of a substantive provision in Chapter IV., as part of s. 84.

Par. VI.—The words relating to the calling out of the Forces to execute and maintain the laws "of any State or part of the Commonwealth," which were in the Draft of 1891, are omitted. Section 112, however, which deals with the same subject, is not altered. The only effect of the omission, so far as I can see, is to create an ambiguity which may afterwards give rise to discussion and trouble.

Par. X.—Do not "Astronomical and meteorological observations" fall within the term "Statistics" in Par. XIII.?

Par. XVI.—It is suggested that this should read thus : "Insurance, but so as not to include State Insurance relating only to the people of the State concerned or the things within that State, and not extending to persons or things beyond the limits of the State."

Section 54.—It is suggested that this section should read as follows :—

"Proposed laws for appropriating any part of the public revenue or moneys, or imposing any tax or impost, shall originate in the House of Representatives.

"But this section shall not extend to a proposed law by which a tax or impost is imposed incidentally only, and for the purpose only of securing the execution of the law, or in respect only of benefits taken or services rendered under the law, or by which any tax or impost imposed for such purposes only is appropriated."

A recommendation from the Crown as to expenditure should in all cases be required, and the words omitted from the Draft Bill of 1891 (s. 56), "or of the produce of any tax or impost," should be restored in Section 56.

It is suggested also to qualify the references to "laws imposing taxation," in the first and second paragraphs of Section 55, by adding—"which are required to originate in the House of Representatives."

Section 66.—The omission of the power of delegated appointment contained in the Draft of 1891 is, surely, inadvertent. It could not have been seriously intended that the temporary appointment of a telegraph messenger, for instance, at Normanton, could not be made without the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

In Section 69, bounties and telephones should, apparently, be mentioned.

Section 78.—It is suggested that, for reasons already given, the words "and in such parts of the Commonwealth" or "and in such place or places" (as in the following section) should be inserted.

Section 84.—It is suggested that the first three paragraphs of this section should read as follows:—

"All Customs duties and duties of excise imposed by the Parliament, and all bounties offered by the Parliament upon the production or export of goods, shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth.

"As soon as the uniform duties of Customs have imposed by the Parliament, all laws of the several States imposing duties of Customs or duties of excise upon goods for the time being the subject of Customs duties, and all such laws offering bounties upon the production or export of goods shall cease to have effect.

"And thenceforth the Parliament shall have the sole power and authority to impose Customs duties, to impose duties of excise upon goods for the time being the subject of Customs duties, and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods."

Then might follow, if thought fit, a proviso dealing with the case of duties on goods imported into isolated parts of the Commonwealth, as already suggested.

Section 86.—All the property mentioned in this section is already vested in the Crown. The provision should be that the property (which would, perhaps, be the better word to use, as in s. 107) shall vest in Her Majesty in right of the Commonwealth.

The words "the like" introduced before "public purposes" at the end of the section will, if they remain, have the effect of making it inoperative in some cases.

Section 90.—It is suggested that the words "in the State" be inserted after "collected" and "Commonwealth" in the first line of the first and second paragraphs. The words "and in payment of bounties" ought evidently to be added to the second paragraph. In the concluding paragraph it is suggested that the words "in respect of other matters than those hereinbefore specified" be substituted for the words "in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution," which are open to the charge either of ambiguity or of want of comprehensiveness. A similar amendment is suggested in s. 91.

Section 106.—It is suggested that, for reasons already given, this section should read as follows :—

"After uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, a State shall not, *nor shall any authority constituted by a State, except as provided by this Constitution,* levy any impost or charge on imports or exports except such as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State *or by way of payment for services actually rendered in the improvement or maintenance of ports or harbors or in aid of navigation*; and the net produce of all imposts and charges imposed by a State on imports or exports *by way of payment for such services shall be applied for the support of such services only, and the net produce of all such imposts and charges imposed for the purposes of inspection laws* shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any laws *imposing any such imposts or charges* may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth." The words in italics are new.

Section 121.—It is suggested that the third paragraph of this section should read thus—

"And if in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve the proposed law, it shall be presented," &c.

I have now referred to the principal question raised in the Draft Constitution which appeared to invite special comment, and I venture to hope that my observations may be of assistance in arriving at a sound conclusion on a matter which, however decided, involves issues of the highest importance to the welfare of the people.

I venture also, in conclusion, to express the opinion that the vast extent of many of the Australian Colonies require the application of different considerations from those which might properly prevail in the case of States of smaller and more equal areas and of similar climate, and the further opinion that an acquaintance, on the part of members of the Convention, even with the coast line of Queensland would be likely to modify some conclusions arrived at in Adelaide.

Brisbane, June, 1897.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

ADDRESS BY MR. McMILLAN, M.P.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

ADDRESS BY MR. McMILLAN, M.P.

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR EXCELLENCY, AND GENTLEMEN,—

In dealing with the question of Federal Finance, I do not want to pretend that I have any absolute solution of this intricate question. The question will be debated by yourselves; it will be debated by the Parliaments of the different colonies, and it will be considered in the press. It will not be absolutely necessary for me as a member of the Convention to deal with it in the concrete until we meet again in September. At the same time I cannot help feeling that in many of these financial questions, such as the Budget Speech that we hear annually, and this intricate question of Federal Finance, there has been such an enormous mass of suggestions, and such an ocean of figures placed before the people of the different colonies that most men are absolutely bewildered. Therefore, it seems to me that although the thing is surrounded by enormous difficulties, and although the intricacies of the case are difficult to understand, still, as antecedent to the solution of those difficulties, there must be a clear statement and a clear comprehension of the case. (Hear, hear.)

In dealing with this question I shall take it for granted that the great colony of Queensland is to be included in our Federation. (Applause.) I hold that no federation is worth having, comparatively speaking, unless it includes every state in the island continent of Australia. (Hear, hear.)

The figures that I give are taken mostly from Coghlan's invaluable book called "The Seven Colonies, 1895-6," and the other figures not contained in that book are taken from the documents which were prepared at the Federal Convention.

In dealing with this great question of Federation there are large political issues which must be more or less left to men who are trained in constitutional law, and whenever the time is ripe for Federation, and whenever the enthusiasm of the populace demands it, they will be perfectly satisfied, as to nine-tenths of the Constitution Bill, to leave these great questions to the leaders of the people. But when we come to deal with what is called Federal Finance—and even in the expression Federal Finance there may be a difficulty, not the Federal Finance of the future Federal Parliament, but more properly speaking the adjustment of the accounts between the various colonies—it is there that the people more or less will demand a clear exposition of the subject. And rightly so too, because the question of how these accounts are adjusted will, to a certain extent, affect the taxation of the different colonies, and especially with regard to New South Wales, which at present is probably the most lightly taxed colony in Australasia. It is a matter of vital importance to her, standing as she does in a rather unique position among all the other colonies of Australia. As I am addressing a number of gentlemen from various colonies, I hope they will not consider, when I dwell to a certain extent upon the peculiar position of New South Wales, that I in any way reflect upon the other colonies or upon their fiscal systems. (Hear, hear.)

In the first place it is well to look at the history of the different colonies. Up to a few years ago they were isolated groups in the different parts of Australia, absolutely separated from each other, and with very little knowledge of the political and social life of each other. That being so, unfortunately, certain social habits, but particularly certain fiscal systems, arose differentiating one from the other. The tariff of Victoria was, I think, the first practically protective tariff. Whether it was good or not, is not a question for me to decide, but there is no doubt that protection, whether it is good or bad, always leads, such is our frail human nature, to what is called retaliation. When Victoria became protective South Australia retaliated, and one by one, with the exception of New South Wales, more or less highly protective tariffs became the fiscal policy of the different States. But these tariffs were all different, and hence at the present time, when we come to consider the question of Federation, there is a highly scientific differentiation between all the colonies in their tariffs and their fiscal systems; and it is the result of this differential system, arising out of our isolation, which produces all the difficulties to-day with regard to the finance of Federation. (Hear, hear.)

I have said that we must make this matter clear before the people. There are some who say on the one hand—"Trust the people," and on the other hand they try to throw dust in their eyes. I am an ardent Federationist. I have been true to the cause from the very inception of the movement under Sir Henry Parkes. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But I believe no federation is right and without danger in the future unless the people of the several States know exactly the conditions under which they are going to federate. (Hear, hear.)

The difficulty in regard to Federal Finance arises, as you all know, from the fact that in forming a Federal Government or Parliament we give over to that Parliament or Government all those large concerns of national life which can be better done by one central administration than by isolated units. Most of us, I think, are agreed upon the principal matters that should be transferred to the Federal Government. We believe that the great necessity for Federation arises out of the fact that if we are to be an Australian nation we must have free-trade throughout all our borders. (Applause.) But if we are to have that, we must give over as essentially one of the powers of this Federal Parliament the regulation of Trade and Commerce. When we admit that, we admit the fact that we must give over to Australia, as an absolutely sovereign national power, that great elastic machine of taxation, the Customs and the Excise. That is the first thing.

Then, as a nation, we must give over the Defences of Australia.

Besides that, to complete the inter-communication and to make Australia one, we must give over our Posts and Telegraphs.

Besides that, we also give over the Quarantine regulations and the Light-houses.

Now, those four contain all the salient things that are given over, as at present agreed upon by most men, to the Central Government.

You will see that as the post offices and telegraphs almost entirely pay their way, with the exception of a loss in all the colonies of about £100,000, there is no difficulty in giving over a service in which the debit and the credit absolutely balance. In other words, if we give over the revenue derived from that great service, we also get rid of the expenditure, which is almost equivalent.

In the matter of defence, the total amount spent up to the present time by all the different Governments, is about £715,000. That of course will have to be borne by the Central Government, but deducted in the adjustment of the accounts from the State Governments who had to carry it on before.

Then we have got as a necessary expenditure the quarantine regulations and the light-houses—an item of about £81,000.

Then you have to pay of course for the collection of your customs.

These are the different items of expenditure which are necessary; but while necessarily getting rid of these items of expenditure, we give over, as I said before, this great elastic machinery of taxation called the Customs and Excise.

The position can be very clearly stated. I have taken the figures with regard to the Customs, first as regards New South Wales, from the last "Ways and Means" of the Premier and Treasurer; for Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland, I have the figures from the paper prepared for the Federal Convention, which gives the mean Customs and Excise Revenue for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, but the figures practically work out as for 1895. For Western Australia, as it is in an abnormal condition and rapidly increasing from year to year, we have taken the figures of 1895. Taking it for granted that those figures are as near as we can get them for the present purpose, the total amount of Customs revenue for all Australia at the present time can be stated at £6,129,000. Then the total amount which we estimate for the expenses of the Federal Government, including Defence, the loss on the Post Offices, the expenditure on Quarantine, &c., together with about £380,000 for the new administration necessary for a Federal Government which is created anew, is about £1,500,000. Consequently, if the services taken over by the Federal Government are confined to those special services to which I have referred, you have left, after making the necessary payments, a balance of £4,629,000.

Now the whole question of Federal Finance rests upon the disposal of that £4,629,000.

Of course, if by any happy coincidence you had certain other services in the different colonies which were more federal than local, and in which the expenditure and revenue were almost equal, and if that expenditure in the different colonies were equal to £4,629,000, then you could say to the Federal Parliament—"Take those services, take the revenue derived from them, pay the expenditure, and we will carry on our local government by our own resources." But, unfortunately, as I said before, the differentiation arising partly out of the natural conditions and partly out of different tariffs is so great that whenever you touch this question of the surplus revenue of £4,600,000—whenever you try to adjust it by any mechanical or scientific means, you are absolutely thwarted at every point, and you are almost inclined to give it up in despair. I will just take, in the first place, these different tariffs, and show you what they yield per head of the population, and that one instance will give you a key to some of the difficulties which surround this question. I have made out a series of tables, and have put them in a certain order. They will be printed, no doubt, in connexion with this address. There are not very many, but they cover, to my mind, all the salient points in connexion with this greatest conundrum.

The tariff of New South Wales at the present time yields £1 4s. per head of population; Victoria, £1 13s. 1d.; South Australia, £1 11s. 7d.; Tasmania, £1 19s. 10d.; Queensland, £2 12s. 9d.; and Western Australia, £6 11s. 8d.; but as to the latter colony the whole position is so abnormal that, in the attempt to solve these difficulties, it has almost been proposed to leave her out of the question.

I will now touch lightly on the question of the public debt. Some people have proposed that the whole of these Customs duties should be allotted to cover the public debt; and they come very near to the total amount of the public debt of Australia; but you will find this result: The interest on the debt of Australia is £6,928,000. The total Customs and Excise revenue is £6,129,000; but before you try to cover it with the debt at all, that £6,129,000 has got to bear £1,500,000 expenditure, reducing it to a surplus of £4,629,000. So that if you try to put the debt of Australia against the surplus which arises after certain payments you have got this result, that the whole interest of the six colonies is £6,928,000, the surplus revenue £4,629,000, and the amount that the Federal Parliament would have to collect from the States is £2,299,000. This shows us the two ends of the difficulty. If the Federal Parliament only takes over the amount of services which has been agreed upon up to the present time, then it will be in the very awkward position of having to give back an enormous surplus. If, on the other hand, in order to meet the difficulty, you say—"Why should not the debts be given over for the Customs and Excise?" you will see that on the other hand Parliament will have to get from the States the large amount of about £2,000,000, and one of the difficulties that will always arise between a Federal Government and a State Government will be the question of getting money either from one or the other. I think it was the great Burke who said—"You cannot draw an indictment against a nation," and although some men in the Convention proposed that certain legal processes should be set in action against a State to recover a debt, I know of no means except that of the policeman and the soldier, which, if once attempted, would mean civil war in the community.

The next point I wish to draw your attention to is this. It is very easy for us, under present conditions, before there is intercolonial free-trade, to adjust this balance. It is a very simple thing, the moment we are federated with the present tariffs continuing, to keep bookkeeping entries, to see what should be charged and what should be credited to each State and to return the surplus. That can be done by the easiest possible process, and we will take it for granted that that will be done during the first two years. But, unfortunately, in this question we have to deal with absolutely unknown quantities. We have to deal, not with the tariff of the present, but with the tariff of the future, and no man can tell what that tariff will be. Here comes the question, not so much of compromise, but of absolute and essential sacrifice

on the part of New South Wales. Putting aside Western Australia, whose tendencies we cannot foresee, all the Colonies of Australasia outside New South Wales are strongly protective in their fiscal policy, and it is not likely that because we come together in federation that, as by a magician's wand, all these differences will cease. It is not reasonable to imagine that when these colonies come together—while they may have the utmost respect for New South Wales, they will change their fiscal systems in order to meet her present policy. Possibly the little leaven of New South Wales may, in years to come, leaven the whole lump; but it will take time. Therefore, whether the policy of the future for raising the revenue is by what are called revenue producing duties pure and simple, or by an essentially scientific protective system, what all these States will say when they meet together in the Federal Parliament will be—"We must have very nearly the same volume of Customs and Excise under the Federal Parliament as we had in the aggregate under the separate States."

This brings me to another point. The principle which was laid down by those connected with financial matters in the Convention was this:—They presumed that it would take £300,000 or £400,000 for the new administration of the Federal Government, apart altogether from the services that were transferred, and they said—"We don't mind sacrificing our fair proportion of that on a *per capita* basis. We think that the per head of population principle is the safest in order to apportion that amount; but after we have agreed to pay that £300,000 or £400,000, you must put us in exactly the same position by the surplus revenue that we were in before." I will put it in a few figures, so that it may be more easily understood. We will take it for granted that the amount of money produced by Customs and Excise taken over by the Federal Government is £6,000,000; we will say that the amount of services which have been handed for defence, and otherwise, equals about £1,000,000—that of course is a mere transfer. If you give over those services, and the money is spent by the Federal Parliament, it is not spent by you. We will take it for granted in order to get at round numbers, that the Central Administration costs £500,000. The £6,000,000 will have as a first charge upon it the £1,000,000 for the services that are handed over, and as a second charge the £500,000 for the special expenses of the Federal Government. The position taken up by the different States is this—"You must give us back £4,500,000, and whatever the future tariff may be, upon what principle soever it may be based, you must create that volume of money which will give us that result."

In order that there may be no mistake about this I will give you exactly the items which make up this result. The total Customs and Excise duties amount to £6,129,000. The first charge is £209,000 for the collection of Customs; the second charge is £109,000, the loss on the Post and Telegraph Offices; the third charge is 81,000, the cost of Navigation and Quarantine; the fourth charge is defence, £715,000; and the fifth charge is the special expenditure of the Federal Government, £386,000. That makes £1,500,000 to be deducted from the £6,129,000. This is the attitude now assumed by all the statesmen of all the different colonies outside of New South Wales. You must give us back that £4,629,000 surplus or we will not agree to federate. Now, why do they do that? They do it for the simple reason that almost every colony except Western Australia has a deficiency more or less, or at any rate they could not afford to allow any great gap in their finances, because it would mean, to a certain extent, insolvency. But you naturally say to these people—"The Customs is not the only mode of raising revenue; you can go to direct taxation." Then a gentleman from Tasmania tells me—"We have taxed so much that if we were to attempt to raise £50,000 more by direct taxation we would be ruined as a political party." (Laughter.) That is exactly the position, and it is of no use shutting our eyes to it. The actual position is this, that in some of these colonies—and the delegates speak with all the knowledge and experience of their people gained by their political position—that there is no means of forcing direct taxation any further than it has gone. It is a very unfortunate thing for us in New South Wales, because you will clearly see that if there is embodied in this Constitution—as there is in the Draft Bill up to the present time—a clause by which a certain surplus must be returned, a surplus based upon present actual conditions, it means that you must, whether you like it or not, create a Federal tariff to bring in a certain volume of revenue. And what does that mean for us? It means this, that New South Wales, if she joins the Union, must agree to the reimposition to a large extent of Customs duties, whether they are purely for revenue or for protective purposes, which will be going back upon her present system of free-trade. There is no use shutting your eyes to that fact. People will say that we can create a tariff which is not protective, but only revenue producing. I would like to ask the common sense of Australia whether, when six colonies join together and five are of one fiscal character, the sixth is likely to produce any effect upon that character when numbers are against it? (Hear, hear.) I say all this not because I want to say anything against Federation, but I say we want to go into this Federation with our eyes open. (Applause.)

The next difficulty is this. If you want to deal with this question of the distribution of the surplus in the future, you will have to deal with it within a certain period on some scientific principle. Of course the most scientific and simplest system is on a *per capita* basis. But you know that even if you create a tariff of a certain character, say of a protective character, it will not create the results immediately. Victoria has been under a protective tariff for many years, and the result of that protective tariff is that thousands of pounds worth of articles which come in here through our ports, never come in through her ports at all, because they are either produced or manufactured in the country. Now supposing for one moment that when the Federal Parliament meets the average tariff of Australia—which may be called, more or less, the Victorian tariff, is adopted. You will see clearly that this colony, having been for many years under a free-trade system, must take years before it works out the results of a protective system. Even if you introduce a high tariff at once, you will not rush into existence manufacturers of all kinds, and you will not make people produce all kinds of articles which they have hitherto had imported. But you must recollect this too, when we come to deal with the tariff, for several years there will be great unrest and great uncertainty, and it is probable that even with a protective tariff like that of Victoria, New South Wales would continue to import largely out of proportion to the sister colony.

I have figures here in which a calculation is made of a very interesting character. It has been made by the Government Statistician of New South Wales. We eliminate from the tariff as being practically the same in each colony all the duties on spirits and narcotics, and we produce a tariff on the Victorian basis, and then taking the Victorian imports as they are at present and the duties arising therefrom, we calculate how that tariff would effect the other colonies if it were imposed to-morrow. The result is very startling. Of course if we were not going to abolish our border duties, if we were going to keep

up a strict system of bookkeeping for years to come, then each colony could be credited with the actual amount of dutiable goods consumed within its own borders. But you will see that once you remove the boundaries of the different colonies, and once you allow goods to come free from one colony to another, it does not follow that because goods are imported into New South Wales, say through Port Jackson, that they are consumed in New South Wales; or, on the other hand, that because they are imported into Melbourne that they are consumed in Victoria. I will put a concrete case. When we have got intercolonial free-trade, which means not merely free-trade across the borders but free-trade between the ports, it is possible that the great bulk of Riverina will be supplied through Melbourne, and those goods will pass the borders without any Customs entry, and Melbourne or Victoria would be credited not only with the dutiable goods that came in there for Victoria, but with all the dutiable goods that came in for New South Wales or South Australia. (Hear, hear.) Consequently, if you want to see where the incidence of this taxation is, it is not sufficient to look simply at the port of entry, but you have got to trace the goods right into their consumption. You can only do that by a system of bookkeeping which would be absolutely alien to the spirit of Federation, and the whole of this problem which we have got to deal with for some years to come is this: How are you going to make a scientific basis for the adjustment of this surplus when one colony in a particular article consumes, say, 2s. per head, another colony 1s. per head, another colony only 6d. per head, and yet another colony only 3d. per head? If you want to do it on a *per capita* basis, you can see clearly that certain colonies, either because they produce these things themselves, or because they take back by federation their natural geographical boundaries, would get a much larger share of the Customs duties than the colonies to which they belonged. I have got a table here based on the Victorian tariff, and I will show you exactly how it will affect the different colonies. We will take it for granted that the colonies remain as they are, and that the new tariff does not affect them materially for some time to come. Under the Victorian tariff New South Wales would have duties equal to—these are very startling figures—£3,314,000. Victoria, under the same tariff, would have £1,704,000. New South Wales and Victoria have almost exactly the same population; yet under the present tariff Victoria would only get through her Customs in duties £1,704,000, while New South Wales would get £3,314,000. In other words, Victoria would have £1 9s. per head in duties, and New South Wales £2 13s. 7d. per head. Now if this surplus was distributed on a *per capita* basis, the result of that would be this: that New South Wales would lose £668,000, and Victoria would gain £812,000.

Of course it may be said that these are only the figures of statisticians, and I do not want to make any more out of them than they are worth, because it is natural that the policy that reduced the Customs duties in Victoria, if allowed to have full sway in any other colony, would in a certain period of time bring about probably the same results. But the period which we have put in the Federal Bill is five years, and does anybody in his senses think that in five years the differences represented by £2 13s. 7d. and £1 9s. per head of population would be brought into line?

I should have said, to preface this, that in order to get over this difficulty the following is the proposal of the Federal Convention Bill: It is proposed—and of course it is only natural—that up to the time when the uniform tariff is brought in, and while the border duties still continue, there should be the ordinary debit and credit account kept, and the adjustment of the surplus would then be on absolutely true lines. But it is clearly seen that some of the colonies would be put to a great disadvantage if the *per capita* system came into operation at once, and the proposal to get out of the difficulty is this:—Let the border machinery remain, not for the purpose of collecting money, but for the purpose of statistics, and for the first twelve months of the uniform tariff let there be statistics kept both at the ports and on the borders of the goods that have been transferred from one colony to another, and by that means you will have the result not on the basis of where the goods were landed, but on the basis of where they were consumed. It is proposed that that should be made the basis for the remaining four years, and that by a sliding scale which is very fair in itself, New South Wales would each year have deducted from her results a certain percentage till it came on a level at the end of the five years with what is called the *per capita* basis.

Now that is perfectly correct as far as the mechanical working is concerned, but the weak spot of that arrangement is this: Commercial men, even the pure minded gentlemen I see before me, are not averse to helping themselves to the disadvantage of any Government. Taken for granted that it would be two years before a uniform tariff would be brought into operation—during those two years, and especially during the year previous to that uniform tariff, there will be a large amount of speculation. Now what will go on? New South Wales will be a free port. She will know most clearly that she is not going to be a free port in the next twelve months, and she will largely forestall the following year by the imports of the last year under the old tariff. Victoria probably will see her advantage too, and she will import into New South Wales, a free-trade country, and leave those goods lying pleasantly aside until the new uniform tariff comes in, because when the new uniform tariff comes in there will be no intercolonial duties. (Laughter.) Consequently New South Wales, in the first year of the uniform tariff, will probably import hundreds of thousands of pounds less than she would under ordinary circumstances, because she has protected herself against the probable future; and Victoria, during that year of bookkeeping, would be getting hundreds of thousands of pounds in goods across the border free, but still reckoned in the statistics. So the result would be simply this, that in the first place, during the first year, Victoria would probably have an enormous amount of importations, New South Wales would have a lessened amount of importations; and putting aside even that clever technicality, anybody that understands commerce must know that during the last year of the old *régime* and the first year of the new *régime*, there must be absolute chaos and unsettlement in commercial life. (Hear, hear.) Consequently, without going in the technicality of the thing, the first year of the new uniform tariff must be absolutely unreliable as a basis for the future. Consequently, if this system is to be carried out I am very much afraid that the bookkeeping must go on for two years. At the same time this continuance of the bookkeeping system is not more repugnant to any one than to me.

I have stated the case with regard to New South Wales, but New South Wales will have to make a sacrifice more or less. You cannot expect to convert five other colonies to your fiscal system because you intend to federate, and we New South Welshmen must make some compromise, so long as it is not disastrous in regard to this fiscal matter, or we cannot federate at all. (Hear, hear.) The more clearly that is seen, and the more people begin to realize it, the less dissatisfaction will there be when the federation comes about; because you must recollect this, that this is one of the most difficult federations that has ever taken place in the world, notwithstanding all the difficulties of Swiss and Canadian federation. We

have here five or six large unwieldy States in this great island continent of Australia, separated so far from one another that there is the danger in the early periods of our federation that certain contingencies may occur which will strain that union to the very utmost. Therefore, it is an absolutely necessary condition precedent that in all matters that affect the industrial life and the pockets of the people, they should know clearly and fully the bargain that they are about to make. (Applause.) Now, I say most unmistakeably, in spite of all these difficulties, that union is worth the price. (Applause.) And, speaking as a free-trader, and without any disrespect to others, I believe that the way of looking at the tariff of the future when we come together as one great Australian people will be far higher, more national and broader than we have looked at that question in our isolated communities. (Cheers.) If we do not have free-trade with the outside world, we will have free-trade among ourselves; and as population increases—although probably not to such an extent for many years as in the United States of America, we will have the same great factor which we find there, and which to a certain extent has kept protection from its evil effects, the fact that although they have protection against the outside world, they have a world in themselves in which trade is absolutely free. (Cheers.)

I am afraid I have trespassed too long upon your time (Cries of "No, no"), but I will pass lightly over another phase of the subject. You will find this phase included in these tables. It is a very great question whether we should not take over the railways of the different States, and there is no doubt that in taking over the railways you do get rid of a large amount of surplus, and reduce the matter to a smaller compass. But when you consider the position of the different railways of these colonies; when you consider that the New South Wales railways pay 3·60 per cent. on capital invested, Victoria 2·74, South Australia 3·12, Western Australia (entirely abnormal) 5·44, Tasmania 0·61 (they run then for nothing over there), and Queensland 2·68, you will see that the railway question opens up an enormous difficulty. It may be said—"How easy it is to take over the railways under one central authority, and work them as separate railways, only in some kind of uniformity and under one head." But you will see, if you look into this question, that there are only two ways of dealing with the railways. Either you must leave them practically as they are, as great feeders to the outlying portions of the various colonies, and as practically identified with the land and other policy of each colony; or you must absolutely vest them in the Federal Parliament, and run them as one Federal system. There is no other course, because if we in New South Wales, for instance, are going to give over our railways to a Federal Parliament, and at the same time this system of book-keeping is to be kept up, and if that Federal Parliament or any inter-state commission said—"We will run your outlying lines entirely on Federal principles, and the man who lives at Cootamundra shall have a through fare to Melbourne for his goods in the same way as you have a through fare from Albury to Sydney," then the result will be this, that the large outlying lines that border upon other colonies—lines which we have projected to meet our own producers, which nobody else could project because they had nothing to do with the colony, lines which do not pay of themselves, but which pay as part of one system—would practically be handed over for the goods of another colony to run upon them, or for our goods to run upon them to the ports of another colony, and we, the people in the portion of New South Wales where the population is congested, would practically have to pay for the loss on all those outlying lines that would be used entirely to divert the produce from our own ports. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the giving over of the railways to a central authority in order to reduce the surplus does not get you out of the difficulty at all, because you might get rid of the objectionable surplus and find large portions of your railway lines run for the benefit of other people, while you had to pay the loss. Therefore I say, that if the railways are to be given over at all, it must be done under some system of absolute vesting, and the capital must be absolutely amalgamated. But you cannot expect to amalgamate the railways on the same terms absolutely as far as capital is concerned, if one pays 3½ per cent. and the other 2½ per cent. And is Victoria ready at the present time to knock some millions of money off her railway capital, and add it to the other portion of her debt, in order to amalgamate with the lines of New South Wales? Certainly not. Victoria would say, reasonably enough—"You were in a very bad position a few years ago. You appointed Commissioners who have been worthy of their trust. (Hear, hear.) And after a certain number of years you have raised your percentage from 2½ to 3½, and we intend to do the same." Consequently this railway question is not a matter, I believe, to be decided by this Convention at all. It is a question too intricate for the Convention. It is a question that would delay the Convention for months and months, and one which, if it is not settled upon absolutely equitable lines, would endanger this Bill before the people of the country. I quite sympathize with some of my commercial friends and others who desire to see a complete system of railway management, and as a business man I desire it myself; but I desire union above all things, even if I do not at present get the union of the railways; and I say that we cannot settle that question at the present time, for if we were to settle it upon any but the most absolutely just lines to New South Wales, the Bill would be rejected at the polls. Therefore, in this matter of railways, I say, give the Federal Parliament the power to take them over, subject to the consent of the States, and then when, instead of these wretched Conferences of half-a-dozen colonies, each trying to create a status for itself, you have one great central administrative power, a great negotiator between the different colonies, with all the best men of Australia, as I trust, in that Parliament, and with the picked men of that Parliament in its executive, with all the conditions surrounding this great question, and all its intricacies thoroughly reviewed, and with the uprising of a truly federal spirit, you will be able to solve the difficulty. (Cheers.)

SURPLUS TO BE RETURNED TO STATES UNDER PRESENT TARIFFS.

	£	£
Total Customs and Excise, six Colonies	—	6,129,000
Less Collection of Customs	209,000	
Loss on Post and Telegraphs	109,000	
Navigation and Quarantine	81,000	
Defence	715,000	
Special Expenditure (Federal Government)	386,000	
		<u>1,500,000</u>
Estimated Surplus on present Revenue		<u>4,629,000</u>

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

—	Period.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Interest on Debt. 1896.	Deficiency.	Excess.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	1896-7	1,560,000	1 4 0	2,314,000	754,000	—
	average.					
Victoria	1893-5	1,945,000	1 13 1	1,873,000	—	72,000
South Australia ...	1893-5	550,000	1 11 7	972,000	422,000	—
West Australia ...	1895	603,000	6 11 8	180,000	—	423,000
Tasmania	1893-5	311,000	1 19 10	328,000	17,000	—
Queensland	1893-5	1,160,000	2 12 9	1,261,000	101,000	—
		<u>6,129,000</u>		<u>6,928,000</u>	<u>1,294,000</u>	<u>495,000</u>

VICTORIAN TARIFF APPLIED TO ALL THE COLONIES, DEDUCTING DUTIES ON SPIRITS AND NARCOTICS, SUPPOSED TO BE ABOUT EQUAL ON A PER CAPITA BASIS. FIVE COLONIES, IF DISTRIBUTED ON POPULATION BASIS.

—	—	Per Head.	Gain.	Loss.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£
New South Wales ...	3,314,864	2 13 7	—	668,545
Victoria	1,704,620	1 9 0	811,925	—
South Australia ...	695,271	1 19 10	49,530	—
West Australia ...	429,156	5 13 5	—	271,200
Tasmania	256,211	1 12 9	78,290	—
Total	<u>6,400,000</u>	<u>2 2 8</u>	<u>939,745</u>	<u>939,745</u>

RAILWAYS.

INTEREST DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.

—	Net Earnings on Capital.	Railway Net Revenue.	Interest on Debt.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New South Wales ...	3·60	£1,310,600	£1,388,000	...	£77,400
Victoria	2·74	1,038,200	1,486,500	...	448,300
South Australia ...	3·12	394,400	489,500	...	95,100
West Australia ...	5·44	114,000	85,600	£28,400	...
Tasmania	0·61	21,600	134,400	...	112,800
Queensland	2·68	443,500	411,400	32,100	...
		<u>£3,322,300</u>	<u>£3,995,400</u>	<u>£60,500</u>	<u>£733,600</u>
Net Deficiency ... ..	...	...	...	...	<u>£673,100</u>

ANALYSIS OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

AMOUNTS EARNED BY RAILWAYS, AND AMOUNTS PAID BY CUSTOMS OR OTHER REVENUES.

	Total Interest— Debt.	Net Earnings— Railways.	Interest on Debt paid out of General Revenue.
New South Wales ...	£2,314,000	£1,310,600	£1,003,400
Victoria ...	1,873,000	1,038,200	834,800
South Australia ...	972,000	394,400	577,600
West Australia ...	180,000	114,000	66,000
Tasmania ...	328,000	21,600	306,400
Queensland ...	1,261,000	443,500	817,500
	£6,928,000	£3,322,300	£3,605,700

INTEREST ON NATIONAL DEBT IN RELATION TO SURPLUS.

Interest, six colonies ...	£6,928,000
Surplus Revenue ...	4,629,000
Amount due by States to Federal Government if all debts taken over ...	£2,299,000

POSITION WITH REGARD TO RAILWAYS.

Surplus Revenue ...	£4,629,000
Railway—Net Earnings ...	3,312,300
Amount due by Federal Government to States ...	£1,316,700

NATIONAL DEBT.

RAILWAYS AND OTHER WORKS.

Railways and Tram lines ...	£113,000,000
Other Public Works ...	53,000,000
	£166,000,000

LAND REVENUE.

(COGHLAN 1895-6.)

New South Wales ...	£2,018,000
Victoria ...	411,000
South Australia ...	222,000
West Australia ...	154,000
Tasmania ...	51,000
Queensland ...	554,000
	£3,410,000

THE CONVENTION DILEMMA.

(R. L. NASH.)

SYDNEY DAILY TELEGRAPH, 26TH, 27TH, 28TH MAY, 1897.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

THE CONVENTION DILEMMA.

(By R. L. Nash.)

I.

IS THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Compromise and concession have certainly played their parts at the Adelaide Convention, as they should have done. If, therefore, it can be found that a fairly equitable, fairly workable, basis has been arrived at in the 1897 Bill—one which does not press too heavily on the people either of New South Wales or the other colonies, one which will adjust itself to the differences in growth which must necessarily be discernible between them in the future—surely it ought to be accepted, even though it does not realize in full measure those standards which some of us consider Federation should attain.

In these remarks upon the provisions of the 1897 Bill it will be understood that they are, so far, confined entirely to the machinery clauses; and we start with the recognition of the fact that in any Federation, even of the complete type realized in the Dominion of Canada, the richer provinces must concede something to the poorer ones. We in New South Wales must also concede something of the absolute freedom of trade we now enjoy, and pay something more than an average to the cost of the joint government. It is all a question of degree.

As the Draft Bill now stands, upon its adoption by certain colonies the Federation is to be proclaimed by the Queen; and thereafter, keeping entirely to the 1891 limits, the departments of Customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, defence, light-houses, and quarantine will be taken over by the Federation, and the revenues will then form one consolidated fund, upon which the expenditure of the Commonwealth will be a first charge. Uniform Customs duties must be imposed within two years, and until such uniformity is attained each State will be credited with the duties collected within its boundaries. But on the establishment of uniform duties, we shall enter into a five years' period during which a process of adjustment will be in progress. First, there is a guarantee that the aggregate Customs and excise duties paid to the whole of the States shall not be less than that returned in the year preceding uniformity. This is a collective, not an individual, guarantee. Consequently, if, as last year, those duties realized (taking the six colonies) some £7,000,000, that amount would in the aggregate be guaranteed. Hence it follows that though on the introduction of uniformity, and with it intercolonial free-trade, there would on the six colonies be a loss of about £1,100,000 to the revenue, the States are not in the aggregate to suffer. However, that might not matter, as uniform duties would mean, under ordinary conditions, that fully that sum would be added to the duties in New South Wales.

However, in the first year of uniformity we in this colony shall get back very much what we pay into the Federal Treasury. In that year, and in that year only, will accounts be kept, or estimates made, of the imports for consumption of dutiable goods; and thereafter in each of the four following years an adjustment will be made, until at the expiration of the five years' period each State will be credited with Customs duties at a uniform rate of so much per head. If in the first year of uniformity 40s. per head were collected in the Commonwealth on Customs and excise, the proportions might possibly, under ordinary conditions, stand as under over the five years' period:—

In (say)	N.S. Wales.			Victoria.			Queensland.			S. Australia.			W. Australia.			Tasmania.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1900	2	5	0	1	12	6	2	10	0	1	10	0	4	10	0	1	10	0
1901	2	4	0	1	14	0	2	8	0	1	12	0	4	0	0	1	12	0
1902	2	3	0	1	15	6	2	6	0	1	14	0	3	10	0	1	14	0
1903	2	2	0	1	17	0	2	4	0	1	16	0	3	0	0	1	16	0
1904	2	1	0	1	18	6	2	2	0	1	18	0	2	10	0	1	18	0
1905	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0

This arrangement practically guarantees the States certain rates, to be ascertained, of Customs and excise duties during the five years 1900 to 1904 inclusive, but in and after 1905 there is apparently no guarantee. The only provision is that thereafter in perpetuity it shall be understood that each State shall be deemed to have paid an equal sum per head towards these forms of taxation. Everything will stand on a population basis.

HOW IT WILL OPERATE.

Such, in brief, is the arrangement. Now let us see how it may be expected to operate. In the first place, West Australia and Queensland could not accept such an arrangement. The former could not enter into a Federation definitely cutting down her revenue per head to one-third or one-fourth of its existing level, her Customs at present realizing nearly £8 per head. That there will be a material reduction in that colony as time goes on is certain, but it will not be so violent as this arrangement would necessitate. Queensland could not join for much the same reason. At present her Customs and excise yield something like £3 per head, and they may be expected always to yield a larger return *per capita*

than in the southern colonies. Hence a loss of probably £1 per head in the amount credited to her would mean a loss of nearly £500,000 in revenue, while, in addition, she would have to bear the part cost of the Federal Administration. A loss, therefore, of something over £500,000 in her net revenue would be too great a sacrifice to expect from her, and the Commonwealth is left with the four less productive colonies. The two colonies might, however, partially join the Federation for purposes of defence and the post and telegraph services. The Commonwealth tariff *per capita* would, under those conditions, be slightly less productive.

But these considerations do not disclose the true gravity of the situation. From the date of Federation trade would be in a state of entire dislocation. During the interval preceding tariff uniformity, the imports into all the colonies, except New South Wales, would be cut down to an absolute minimum. They would be so for this reason. New South Wales ports would be free, and Sydney merchants, Melbourne merchants, Adelaide merchants would store all their goods here awaiting the time when the barriers between the States were certain to be removed. The inducement to do so would be enormous. It does not matter what the Federal tariff would be, beyond a knowledge that it is bound to be far-reaching and the free list restricted. Victoria, of course, could load up with certain descriptions of piece-goods, but the great rush would be here. To save probably 3d. per lb. on tea, 5s. a cwt. on sugar, 20 or 25 per cent. on clothing, and so on throughout the list, would be a sufficient inducement to store many millions worth of goods in New South Wales, to be rushed all over the Commonwealth as soon as inter-State free-trade was established.

THE STATE GUARANTEES.

The best of it is the States would not suffer, but only the finances of the Commonwealth. The following provisions, when analyzed, show this to be the case :—

3. For the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of revenue from Customs and excise collected in each State, there shall for a period of one year after the imposition of uniform duties of Customs be kept in the books of the Commonwealth accounts showing the total amount collected in each State for the duties of the Customs and for the duties of excise.

4. The duty chargeable under the uniform tariff upon goods which are imported into any State, whether any duty has or has not been actually paid thereon, and which goods are, during such first year exported to any other State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such last-mentioned State only; and all duties of excise paid in respect of any goods manufactured in any State, and so exported to another State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such other State only.

These regulations are really momentous. In the year preceding uniformity, the Customs revenues will, as we have said, in most of the States be starved, and apparently the diminished aggregate thus obtained will be the nominal basis of the collective guarantee. But the 3rd sub-section above quoted in reality sets up a very different guarantee for the five years following. In that year (say 1900) the then dutiable goods stored in Sydney will be distributed throughout the Commonwealth probably to the extent of many millions sterling, and they will actually pass free of duty. But in the 4th sub-section it is provided that though those goods never paid duty on entering New South Wales, and though from thence they pass free into Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, each of those States into which they pass will be credited with the full duty "whether any duty has, or has not, been actually paid thereon." Now, it is quite within the range of possibility that £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 worth of goods will in this manner be smuggled free into neighbouring provinces in that first year, and that those provinces may be credited with a good £1,000,000, or more, of Customs duties for which the Commonwealth had never received sixpence. New South Wales, on the other hand, will receive no such advantage. She will have loaded up very extensively on her own account in the year prior to uniformity, and thus her imports in that first year will be particularly small. The probability is, therefore, that in that standard year the Customs duties credited to New South Wales will actually be the lowest per head of any State in the group. Our consumption will be greater, possibly even our actual Customs payments will be greater, but the goods transferred from New South Wales, for which the Commonwealth will be liable for duties never received, will so handicap us that we shall probably range at the bottom of the list. This, too, is not the end of it. That standard year (1900) fixes the duties for the four following years, during which we may be receiving from a million downwards less than is our due.

But the establishment of uniformity will be a grand time for the merchants. In the other colonies there will be no remission of duties, and yet there will be this exceptional opportunity of entering any quantity of goods free. That they will take advantage of this opportunity is inevitable. Victorian manufacturers will suffer; but the revenue of the Commonwealth will suffer most of all. It will even be in the power of the States other than New South Wales to manipulate the Customs duties to some extent in this standard year. They are themselves large purchasers of dutiable articles, and why should not the Governments themselves lay in good stocks in that year? They will thereby secure higher returns in the following four years quite irrespective of their subsequent purchases. Mr. McMillan foresaw this at the Convention when he stated that "the result would be that whilst New South Wales would have a comparatively bad year at the commencement of the uniform tariff, Victoria would have a good one." But it will, beyond that, tell upon our receipts for the following four years, and tell heavily against them.

Apparently the collective guarantee to the States will be small, as it is based upon the year's receipts prior to uniformity; but in reality that collective guarantee will be swept away in favour of a separate guarantee to each State. It is entirely in the region of surmise how the figures will come out, but if we indulge in a forecast we should incline to something like the following as the entire product of Customs and excise :—

		Year prior to Uniformity.	First year of Uniformity.	
			Payment to States.	Treasury. Receipts.
New South Wales	...	£1,700,000	£1,700,000	£1,700,000
Victoria	...	1,600,000	2,500,000	1,500,000
South Australia	...	450,000	650,000	450,000
Tasmania	...	250,000	400,000	300,000
		£4,000,000	£5,250,000	£3,950,000

It may be said that this is a fancy picture. But what are the probabilities? In New South Wales we shall do well in the year prior to 1900; and after the common tariff has been introduced our consumption of dutiable goods will very probably reach, possibly exceed, the equivalent of £2,500,000 in duties. But we shall be stocked to repletion, and beyond stimulants and narcotics, duties will come in very slowly. In the instance of Victoria, where her present duties are yielding £2,100,000, we have allowed for a restriction of £500,000 in the year prior to uniformity, and a still heavier restriction in the actual duties paid in the first year of uniformity. But the Commonwealth will have to credit her with duties on all the goods coming from New South Wales, and though those duties may be lower than those now exacted in Victoria, there is a certainty that they must be largely revenue-producing under normal conditions. And this £5,250,000, or whatever may be its equivalent, will be the guarantee to the States for the five years—not the £3,900,000 stipulated in the previous clause. So, then, the collective guarantee in the 1897 Bill is apparently waste paper.

SHORTAGE IN THE ACTUAL REVENUE.

Taking the population of the four colonies at 3,000,000, it will be seen that if this £5,250,000 becomes the total guarantee, it would only be an average of £1 15s. per head, while the actual revenue would be far less. But even £1 15s. per head would not be enough in 1905, though in the first two or three years the three other colonies would be abundantly secured. What is the present position? Not one of the four colonies is over-supplied with revenue, and included in those revenues are Customs and excise, as follows:—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	£1,570,000*
Victoria	...	...	...	...	2,031,000
South Australia	...	...	...	...	552,000
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	323,000
					£4,476,000

* Estimates for 1896-7.

In addition there will be the added expense of the Federal Government, say, £300,000; and the remission of inter-provincial Customs duties (between the four States only) means a loss of £500,000 a year. Hence the duties collected at present on oversea goods must be increased by some £800,000 or £900,000 a year, and if we in New South Wales are content to contribute that amount to the Commonwealth, Federation is easy. The whole difficulty is solved. The adoption of the Federal Tariff can readily be made to mean that sum in additional taxation to New South Wales. The other three States would be more lightly taxed than at present.

But the 1897 Bill provides for everything being dealt with on a population basis. South Australia and Tasmania are to contribute more towards defence than at present, and with their proportion of the added cost of Federal Government, South Australia will require to see Customs and excise credited to her to the total of £600,000 a year, and Tasmania to that of about £350,000. Victoria, too, will need about £2,100,000. Therefore, South Australia would be very content with a guarantee of £1 15s. per head, as her requirements are only £1 13s., and the prospects are that she would pay Customs and excise only to about 4s. or 5s. per head less than the lower figure. Victoria, however, would require £1 16s. to £1 17s. per head, and Tasmania £2 1s. Tasmania is, therefore, the weakest link in the chain, and for all the colonies to raise Customs and excise to satisfy Tasmanian needs, there would have to be a total taxation imposed in this form of £6,150,000. We are very much of opinion that any possible tariff imposed in the four colonies would not yield that amount; and, if it could, New South Wales would have to contribute over £3,000,000 of the total. Mr. Reid, at the Convention, offered to assist Tasmania, and a £2 per head average tariff was also mentioned. After the abnormal conditions surrounding the establishment of uniformity had subsided, a £2 per head tariff, if it were possible, might be expected to be contributed to in about the following proportions:—

	Population.	Customs and Excise in 1895-6.	Probable contributions to yield £2 per head.	Division <i>per capita</i> .
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	1,300,000	*2,097,000	3,000,000 (£2 6 0)	2,600,000
Victoria	1,175,000	2,031,000	2,120,000 (£1 16 0)	2,350,000
South Australia	360,000	593,000	600,000 (£1 13 4)	720,000
Tasmania	165,000	322,000	280,000 (£1 14 0)	330,000
	£3,000,000	£5,043,000	£6,000,000 (£2 0 0)	£6,000,000

* When the Dibbs duties were partly in operation.

We have no faith whatever in the supposition indulged in at the Convention that uniform rates of duties will mean uniform contributions *per capita*, and consider that a £2 per head tariff would involve us in an addition to our present scale of Customs and excise taxation of £1,500,000 a year, of which we should contribute about £400,000 a year in aid of the less wealthy colonies.

Is this acceptable? Is New South Wales prepared for Federation on any such terms? Mr. Reid says he does not know, and trusts that the second session will set matters right. It has been argued that the Convention has effected great savings in the cost of Federal Government, and it has actually placed narrow limits upon the Federal expenditure, limits which will bind it hand and foot. But the fact does not appear to be realized that the Convention has been dealing with the whole question upon really impossible

lines. No Federation has ever yet been started which financially was little more than a tax collector for the States. The big surplus is just as much a bugbear now as it was under the 1891 Bill, and were such a basis possible as is now arranged, we should far prefer the *per capita* division starting with the first year of uniformity, no impossible accounts being kept from the outset. There are practically no savings under the 1897 Bill. The added cost of the Federation is somewhat less than under that of 1891. It is more fettered; and in the first year of uniformity an enormous Federal deficit would be an absolute certainty. This could probably be obviated by making the short Customs collections in the year preceding uniformity the absolute basis of taxation; but in that year the yield of the Customs and excise would probably range from £1 5s. to £1 10s. per head, and then the three southern States would be saddled with large deficits.

The Adelaide Convention has served to show what we have all along contended for—that two conditions are essential to a satisfactory basis. First, the whole of the added cost of Federal Government and the loss by the remission of inter-State duties must be saved. Federal finance cannot stand these added burdens, unless New South Wales pays the entire bill. Secondly, the surplus, if any, for division amongst the States must be so small that the *per capita* arrangement will be of little consequence to any of us.

PROVISIONS OF THE 1897 BILL.

(By R. L. Nash.)

II.

THE DEBTS AND THE RAILWAYS.

Our advocacy of the inclusion of the debts and the railways in the Federal compact could hardly at the outset have won acceptance from those trained to political life, which in Australia includes a grave distrust of all neighbouring communities. At the Convention, the politicians had it very much their own way; and yet, at the close, we venture to say there was a distinct majority in favour of federating the debts, and a number of converts to railway federation—Mr. Deakin included. Mr. Reid told the delegates in effect that the people of New South Wales would not have either; and if he has received such a mandate from the people he was quite justified in saying so. But has he? How, too, about Mr. Carruthers, who was also well up on the voting list? He received no such mandate, nor yet did Mr. Walker or Mr. Wise, who were elected distinctly on their advocacy of an extended basis of Federation. Not one of them, however, was permitted to sit on the Finance Committee, and when Mr. Eddy was examined before that committee he was told at the outset that they did not wish to hear him upon railway federation. Such obstacles were quite to be foreseen. But if the arguments in favour of consolidating the debts and federating the railways are so incontrovertible, as we have maintained, they will win their way in time, simply because all the alternatives must be unacceptable.

Our closing statement yesterday was that "Federal finance within existing limits cannot stand these added burdens—the extra cost of the Federal Government and the loss by the remission of inter-State duties—unless New South Wales pays the entire bill." That fact has met the delegates at every turn, and will continue to do so. Beyond this, we gave reasons yesterday why Queensland would not join the Commonwealth under the conditions now imposed, and without Queensland it is open to question whether we in this colony are prepared to do so either.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 1897 BILL.

But neither the debts nor the railways have been ignored in the 1897 Bill. Under the 1891 draft there was a provision that the State debts could at any time be taken over wholly or in part by the Commonwealth by agreement with each State. That has now been strengthened by a provision that the Commonwealth may at its own initiative take over such debts. Still there were, until the last, some very curious provisions in the clause, and it is greatly to the advantage of the Bill that they were struck out. We did not expect to see more than the following powers embedded in the 1897 Bill:—

The Parliament may take over the whole or a rateable proportion of the public debt of the States as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, and may from time to time convert, renew, or consolidate such debts or any part thereof; and the States respectively shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount of the debts respectively taken over, and thereafter the amount of interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from time to time from the respective shares of the surplus revenue to the Commonwealth, which would otherwise be payable to the States; or if there be no surplus revenue payable, or if such surplus revenue be insufficient, then the amount shall be charged to the respective States, wholly or in part. The rateable proportion of the debts of the several States to be taken over is to be calculated on the basis of the population of the several States, as ascertained by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth at the time they are so taken over.

That the Commonwealth would act upon this power there can be very little doubt. We should have preferred a definite provision that the debts should be transferred at the outset. But the prestige of the Commonwealth will so depend upon the enlargement of its control over the purse strings that a year or two, especially if heavy deficiencies were to accrue, would render the consolidation of the debts on the most economical basis inevitable. Thus, part of the saving for which we have contended is within reach.

But this raises another difficulty. To take over the liabilities without the assets is unsound. Besides which, if the Commonwealth is answerable for the debt interest, it must be placed in command of additional revenues, as the debt interest is a very heavy item indeed. Again, it was absolutely certain that some check would have to be placed upon the control of the rival railways by the rival States; and, shrinking from a really effective provision, powers have been given to appoint an Inter-State Commission by the Commonwealth, which, to secure freedom of trade upon railways within the Commonwealth, "shall have such powers of adjudication and administration as may be necessary for its purposes, and as the Parliament may from time to time determine." This means that the railways will have two masters. The result bids fair to be that, more and more, the State management will be checked and overruled by the Inter-State Commission, which is really the Federal Government. And where is the gain secured by this divided control over and above that obtained from the definite inclusion of the railways under the Commonwealth? This conundrum would probably puzzle many of the delegates. Still, there is no power whatever to take over the railways as the Bill stands, and this is a blot upon it, which ought to be removed.

THE REASONS FOR FEDERATING DEBTS AND RAILWAYS.

Now what are the reasons why the debts and the railways should be taken over by the Commonwealth, and taken over together? It would, as we have said, be wrong on economic grounds to separate the debts from their chief assets, and it would, moreover, be well nigh impossible to construct a workable scheme whereby the borrowing powers would be Federal, and the right to construct railways with borrowed money would be provincial. The Commonwealth has, as it is, to take over indebtedness representing telegraphs, post-offices, Custom-houses, and so forth, and the acquisition of the railways would place the great bulk of the reproductive works in Federal hands. But the reasons for thus enlarging the powers of the Commonwealth are many, and they may be briefly enumerated:—

1. Railway federation and debt consolidation place it in the power of the Commonwealth to recoup itself forthwith for the loss of inter-State Customs duties, and the additional cost of Federal Government. This is the key to the whole position. Mr. Reid has said that in the end we shall gain more by letting the debts mature and then renewing them. But is this certain? If, say, we have some £3,000,000 of 4 per cents. repayable in 1910, who can tell what will be the terms on which we shall renew that loan? It might be $2\frac{1}{2}$, or it might be 5 per cent., and we have no more knowledge of the rates which will then be current than we have of the European conflicts which may take place between this and then. If, however, we can convert that loan now on terms which will secure an annual payment of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., there is a thirteen years' saving secured of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and the £15,000 a year on that one loan is tangible. But, quite apart from this, Federation greatly needs the immediate saving, and that of itself should turn the scale.
2. In Federal hands, too, the railways would be distinctly more productive. In our recent articles on "Federal Finance" we estimated the gain from this source at £350,000 per annum, and the estimate was not made haphazard. Moreover, with the railways there would be no such difficulty in keeping separate accounts for each colony as there would be in keeping records of Customs and excise.
3. It is the Federal Government only which can deal with the breaks of gauge, either directly or through the States Commission, and in either case it would create a direct Federal interest in the railways.
4. Direct control of both debts and railways should, for additional reasons, be inseparable. The power to carry on a vigorous railway extension policy and the power to borrow unlimitedly are very dangerous powers in the hands of States. In America, so great has become the dislike to States, counties, and townships running into debt, that limits have been placed upon their borrowing powers which we should regard as absurdly low. But Americans are quite right in this, and we should view the uncontrolled power of the State to load up posterity with rival debts with grave alarm. The provincial politician may be loath to relinquish his hold over the money market, but it is clearly in the interests of Australia that it should.
5. To reduce the status of our debts to a provincial form would result in their gradually losing caste. The credit of any Federal Government worthy of the name must be greater than that of any province within its borders.
6. There are risks attached to our State debts which could be avoided by consolidation. It has always been an error to make our loans repayable on a given day, however far that day is removed. What is needed is a debt of the nature of British Consols, repayable at Government option after a certain date.
7. A large consolidated stock is certain to command a higher market value than a great number of smaller ones; and Australasia would, therefore, be able to borrow on better terms in the future.
8. A special effort should be made to obtain the inclusion of the Federal debt on the Trustees' List in the United Kingdom, and Federation would afford a favorable opportunity.
9. The transfer of the debts and railways to the Commonwealth would afford the power to materially reduce the cost of provincial government. This saving could not be effected, say, in New South Wales while its control over the purse-strings exceeded by two and three times that which the Federal Government controlled. We should in that case learn to look down on the Commonwealth.
10. Beyond this, in the interests of immediate Federation, the Commonwealth Government could at once, and without detriment to itself, afford the guarantees needed by the States that their financial position shall not be injured by Federation. It is, we repeat, essential that the Commonwealth itself should be placed in a position to save sufficiently at the outset to cover the entire loss of the remission of inter-State duties and the new cost of Federal Government. The railways and the debts in the hands of the Commonwealth will afford that power, even a greater power of economy; and it will at the same time afford a safeguard to Australians that a number of inter-State railway connexions will be constructed which ought to have been effected long ago. What we want is that every facility shall be afforded for that full development of traffic between the States which Federation ought to secure.

THE REVISION OF THE 1897 BILL

(By R. L. Nash.)

III.

WHAT ARE THE ESSENTIALS?

Under the present financial provisions of the 1897 Bill we have stated that neither West Australia nor Queensland can join the Commonwealth, and it is open to question whether New South Wales should do so. Those provisions involve (1) additional taxation to the people of New South Wales, probably to the extent of £1,500,000—a total which would tend to expand as years went on; (2) a fiscal policy of which we disapprove; and (3) a very heavy contribution in aid of the taxation of other States. There is nothing new in this position. It was quite certain before the Convention met that Federation on 1891 lines meant all this, and within similar bounds, and with similar data, the problem must work out to a similar result, however the Convention manipulated the details.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

That our inquiry into Federal finance carried weight amongst the members of the Convention was due to the fact that it dealt with facts. It broached no new theories, but confined its scope to actual position. What was, and is, that actual position?

1. The six colonies are spending £25,000,000 annually; or, if we take four colonies only, the expenditure is £19,600,000, and that expenditure, in the recent depression, has practically been cut down as far as actual necessities will permit.

2. There is some reserve power of taxation in New South Wales and Queensland, but nothing worthy of the name in Victoria, Tasmania, or South Australia. West Australia will need all the revenue she can make available for years to come.

3. Intercolonial free-trade involves a loss of revenue for the six colonies of £1,100,000; for the four colonies of £500,000.

4. Federal government will cost, according to the Convention estimate, £245,825 in new expenditure, plus a loss of £109,000 on uniform postal and telegraph rates. This estimate is probably under the mark, but together it involves new charges to the extent of £350,000.

5. It follows that, if in Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia there is no reserve power of taxation, and the expenditure in those colonies is reduced as far as it will go, this total cost of Federation (£1,500,000 for the six colonies, or £850,000 for the four colonies) must be paid by New South Wales and Queensland, or by New South Wales alone.

Taking up the position we have done that this result is unsatisfactory, we added the following:—

6. Any acceptable scheme of Federation can only be one which secures savings to the amount practically of £1,500,000 for the six colonies, or £850,000 for the four colonies.

7. The only possible savings are under the following heads:—

(a) Reducing the Federal representation and remuneration. This the 1897 Bill has done, and the saving is £38,000.

(b) Amalgamating the Agents-Generals' offices. Does the 1897 Bill provide for such an amalgamation? There is a doubt about it.

(c) Cutting down the cost of public instruction. This would have small chance of acceptance.

(d) Consolidating the debts. We showed that it would be possible to cut down the debt charge by about £900,000 a year, or, if a sinking fund were established, by about half that amount.

(e) Federating the railways. Our inquiry pointed to £350,000 a year being obtained from this source.

(f) Cutting down the cost of provincial government, including Governors and Legislature. There is room for a reduction of possibly £100,000 in these items.

8. The possible savings are, therefore, small, except in the two items of the debts and the railways. But, altogether, the £1,500,000 can be saved; and the saving would be more than £850,000 if only four colonies federated.

9. This would permit of the establishment of the Commonwealth without charging New South Wales and Queensland with the entire expense, or if Queensland stands out, then without New South Wales bearing the entire burden of the Federal Government.

This summarizes the position, and the Convention has in no wise shaken the evidence.

Consequently, if the Convention takes up the position that the debts are not to be consolidated, and the railways are not to be federated, what follows is sufficiently evident to need no further explanation.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 1897 BILL.

As explained yesterday, the 1897 Bill does not ignore either the debts or the railways. The consolidation of the former is optional with the Commonwealth, but no power to absorb the railways is given. The States may get rid of their liabilities, but not their assets. It may be held, however, that this power to take over the debts secures the largest saving to the Commonwealth. This would be the case if the Commonwealth announced at the outset that it would take over the debts. The two years prior to the introduction of the uniform tariff would be sufficient to carry out the consolidation. But if the option is deferred, the result will be that the tariff will be settled first, leaving the debt consolidation as a possibility afterwards, and the effect upon the tariff will be serious.

The position is this. Secure the saving at the outset, and very nearly the whole of that £1,500,000 may be written off the tariff at the outset. Defer the savings, and practically the whole amount must be added to the Customs duties upon over-sea goods. Let us see what this means:—

				Existing Customs Duties.*	Probable Remission of Inter-State Duties.	Net Yield.
				£	£	£
New South Wales	...	...	...	1,825,000	400,000	1,425,000
Victoria	...	...	...	1,734,000	300,000	1,434,000
South Australia	...	...	...	553,000	80,000	473,000
Tasmania	...	...	...	304,000	50,000	254,000
Four colonies	...	...	...	4,416,000	(500,000†)	(3,916,000†)
Queensland	...	...	...	1,291,000	140,000	1,151,000
West Australia	...	...	...	615,000	120,000	495,000
Six colonies	...	...	...	£6,322,000	£1,090,000	£5,232,000

* In 1895-6, when only part of the Dibbs duties had been remitted in New South Wales.

† These amounts represent the probable remission of duties if four colonies only enter into Federation; whereas the amounts placed against each colony are estimated on the basis that six colonies federate.

A tariff which would yield £5,232,000 for the six colonies would be a comparatively simple affair. It would be so for this reason—that stimulants and narcotics would pay £2,700,000 out of it, or more than one-half, leaving £2,532,000 to be made up from all other over-sea imports. This reduction in the total Customs collections would use up, we will say, £1,100,000 of the possible savings, leaving £400,000 for the additional cost of the Federal Government.

Now let us take the position without these savings. The Federal Customs would not only have to be written up to the extent of this £1,090,000, but by an additional £350,000, or more, and it would be necessary to impose a tariff to yield £6,700,000, of which £2,700,000 would be provided by stimulants and narcotics, and £4,000,000 by over-sea goods. Now, the over-sea imports, exclusive of stimulants and narcotics, do not reach more than £20,000,000, and such a tariff would mean 20 per cent. over the entire amount—raw materials, cotton piece goods, railway stores—everything except gold and silver. We look upon this very much as an impossible tariff, one which does not suit even the "protected" colonies—and certainly not New South Wales. We in Australasia talk of our imports being over £50,000,000, but we must bear in mind that Federation will cut them down by more than one-half, and that the taxable quantity is limited, and can readily be made yet more limited by high taxation. We are even doubtful whether it would be possible to raise a Customs revenue of £6,700,000 amongst the six colonies in these depressed times.

This subject has been dealt with in our columns at such length and in such detail for the reason that we are contending for what is really a great principle. To, at the outset, impose a maximum revenue tariff—one allowing of no expansion in case of need—is to fetter federation from the start. For the States, in addition to tie Federation down to a fixed expenditure, is to withdraw from it all rights of sovereignty. To restrict its financial initiative to defence and the post and telegraphs (because under such conditions its fiscal policy would be dictated to it, certainly under the 1891 Bill, and most probably under that of 1897) is to render the powers of the Commonwealth from a financial point of view too weak for words. "You must not spend more than £300,000 a year on Federal government, nor draw more than £1,250,000 for all services from the gross product of Customs and excise." That is the mandate of the 1897 Bill; and it adds—"You must guarantee to each State for a period of years that its surplus from Customs and excise shall not be less than in a given year, when the States will inevitably be credited with a far larger sum than the Commonwealth will actually receive." This can hardly be regarded as the basis upon which a supreme Government can work effectively. It may be said that there is the power to impose direct taxation, but in some States that power is almost fully appropriated, and in West Australia direct taxation could hardly be collected. It remains, therefore, for the people to decide whether the conditions imposed by the present revision of the Commonwealth Bill are such as we can accept, or whether the enlargement of Federal powers advocated in these columns does not provide us with a basis at once more acceptable, more workable, and less seriously burdensome.

It is a question of importance in the consideration of Federal finance how far the cost of provincial government can be cut down. Here in New South Wales, if the 1891 lines were adhered to, we should transfer about £1,150,000 of our expenditure to the Commonwealth, and retain £8,250,000 under State control. It would never do to place the distribution of this latter sum in the hands of a small provincial body. There is not room for reduction under such conditions, especially as the State would also retain the supreme right to borrow money and to pledge the future. But the transfer of the control over a further £4,000,000 of current expenditure, and of the right to borrow, to the Commonwealth would be to reduce its financial control to within true provincial limits, and the cost of provincial administration could then rightly be reduced in corresponding proportions.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

MEMORANDA prepared and Statistics collected for the basis of an Address delivered to Members of Hobart Chamber of Commerce, 27th May, 1897, with subsequent amendments, additions, and explanatory text:

BY

SIR PHILIP FYSH, K.C.M.G.

The Report of the 1891 Finance Committee of the National Federal Convention recommended to pool Customs and Excise and all expenditure, and distribute surplus *per capita*.

The results based on Coghlan's figures, p. 39, No. V., would be as follows:—

On mean of Imports, 1893-4-5.	156,129
On mean of mean population, 1893-4-5, Tasmania	<u>156,129</u>
Tariff of Tasmania, 1894, on basis of Intercolonial free-trade—	
Revenue for five Colonies, Customs and Excise	£6,887,189
Expenditure, original services of Commonwealth	£300,000
Transferred services	1,250,000
	<u>1,550,000</u>
	<u>£5,337,189</u>
Population, 2,994,276, five Colonies—	
New South Wales,)	} = 35s. 8d. per head.
Victoria,)	
South Australia,)	
West Australia,)	
Tasmania,)	
Surplus returnable to Tasmania on basis mean population, 156,129	<u>£278,372</u>

The Convention of 1891 refused to adopt that part of the Report of the Finance Committee; made the keeping of accounts between the State and the Commonwealth permanent; and giving back any surplus on basis of Revenue actually collected, and charging all Expenditure *per capita*.

The first year of Uniform Tariff on that basis gives following results:—

See p. 39, No. V., Coghlan—

Returns to Tasmania in first year	£265,518
But subject to deduction of our share of expenditure on <i>per capita</i> basis, see page 2	64,743
	<u>£200,775</u>

The 1891 Bill and 1897 Bill produce same results for first year, but for that year only, the 1897 Bill making a sliding scale provision for five following years.

The example which Tasmania gives on her actual accounts (her own bookkeeping) for same mean of years, 1893-4-5, is as follows:—

Customs and Excise	...	...	...	...	£308,699
But subject to loss by Intercolonial Free-trade, estimated	...	...	...	...	40,072
					<hr/>
And, subject to the more economical actual expenditure of 1896—					£268,627
Customs and Excise	...	...	...	...	£6,667
Defence	...	...	...	...	9,552
Share of new Commonwealth expenditure distributed					.
<i>per capita</i>	...	...	...	...	15,887
					<hr/>
					32,106
					<hr/>
					236,521
But taking credit for our present profit on Post and Telegraph, of which there appears every likelihood of continuance	...	...	...	...	15,000
					<hr/>
					£251,521

In the above three examples there are discovered—

First, the result to Tasmania of working upon the recommendations of the financial experts of 1891, a surplus of	...	£278,372
Second, the results to Tasmania of uniform Tariff after deducting <i>per capita</i> share of Commonwealth expenses	...	200,775
Third, the results to Tasmania if Convention had adopted my very serious contention that there is no method other than keeping of Inter-State accounts which will divide a surplus without great sacrifice made by some States	...	251,521

Tasmania's example of how the five subsequent years work out under provisions of Clause 92 of Commonwealth Bill, giving to Tasmania annually one-fifth of the difference (namely, 12s. per head—see table, page 5) between the actual Customs and Excise collected per head of population in Tasmania and that collected per head of population over the whole Commonwealth, as shown by table, page 6 = £18,735—

1st Year—Customs and Excise as discovered by bookkeeping, the mean of years 1893-4-5	...	...	...	...	£
Less Expenditure <i>per capita</i>...	...	...	...	...	265,518
					<hr/>
					64,743
					<hr/>
					£200,775

1st	„	plus 18,735 =	219,510.
2nd	„	„ 18,735 =	238,245.
3rd	„	„ 18,735 =	256,980.
4th	„	„ 18,735 =	275,715.
5th	„	„ 18,735 =	294,450.

In this year and thereafter Revenue and Expenditure are both distributed on the *per capita* basis, and Tasmania shares in all the prosperities or adversities of the more populous and more wealthy colonies,

RESULT TO TASMANIA OF PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES.

Five Colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania—

New Federal Expenditure	...	...	...	...	£300,000 A
For services transferred	...	...	...	...	£1,250,000 B

See printed particulars, supplied to Representatives at Convention.

Divided on population of December 31, 1896—

Tasmania's share of A	...	...	...	...	£
Tasmania's share of B	...	...	...	...	15,887
					<hr/>
					66,195

Compared with nett expenses transferred to Commonwealth, £82,082*

£17,339, made up of following:—

Cost of Defence	...	...	...	£9,552
Cost of collecting Customs and Excise	...	...	...	6,667

Interest on Works to be allowed by Commonwealth—

Cost of Works of Defence ... £150,000

Post, Telegraph, and Customs

Offices ... 110,000

Telegraph Construction—

1,789 miles, £80 per mile 143,000

£403,000 3 per cent. = 12,090

Maintenance of Works, Offices, and Constructed

Lines ... 1 per cent. 4,030

32,339

Less our present surplus on Post and Telegraph

Services given over to Commonwealth ... 15,000

17,339

Loss to Tasmania

£64,743

irrespective of £40,000 Intercolonial Free-trade.

The Expenditure of Commonwealth, £1,550,000, is the limitation for three years only, but thereafter such greater or lesser sum as the Federal Parliament may vote.

* At pages 5 and 6 the *per capita* expense is stated at £80,321, on a mean of three years' population; £82,082 is on population December, 1896.

LOSS TO TASMANIA BY INTERCOLONIAL FREE-TRADE.

The £40,072 estimated as the loss by free Intercolonial Trade may be estimated to be increased to £50,000 when Queensland sugar is enabled to monopolize the supply, which it would do on a difference between our present duty of £6 per ton and excise of £3 per ton, if imposed by the Commonwealth.

If an excise of £3 per ton be imposed, then the £50,000 loss to Tasmania will be probably reduced to near £30,000. A loss to the Commonwealth revenue of about £700,000 per annum would ultimately result from free sugar consumed in the five States of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania, an amount which is £450,000 in excess of the loss by uniform and intercolonial free-trade allowed for in these tables.

It may be assumed that there is a need for the Federal Parliament to maintain as nearly as practicable the Customs revenue which will cause the least embarrassment to the States, and that Queensland will be contented with the differential advantage between £5, the present mean of duty on sugar, and an excise of £3 per ton.

The Federal Executive is charged under the Commonwealth Bill 1897 to maintain for five years such revenue as will produce a divisible surplus among the States of not less than the aggregate amount divided for the first year of the Uniform Tariff.

The great difference between the cost of Tasmanian services and those of the Mainland Colonies, which causes a *per capita* distribution of Commonwealth expenditure to be such a serious loss to Tasmania as £64,743, is seen in the following figures:—

Cost of Defence: Mean of 1893, 1894, 1895—					
	N. S. Wales.	Victoria.	S. Australia.	W. Australia.	Tasmania.
Per head	3s. 8d.	3s. 1d.	2s. 2d.	3s.	1s. 6d.
Cost of collection Customs and Excise—					
	N. S. Wales.	Victoria.	S. Australia.	W. Australia.	Tasmania.
Per cent.	£3 6s. 1d.	£3 15s. 9d.	£4 7s. 10d.	£2 4s. 3d.	£2 6s.

Mr. Henry cautions the public against all figures, yet commits himself to none. He will take Federal Union regardless of cost.

"Timotheus" of the *Argus*, Mr. R. L. Nash, financial editor of *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, and Mr. R. M. Johnston, all accept the statistics of Mr. Coghlan, of Sydney; but Mr. John Henry says Mr. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, has "bluffed" us with such figures!!

I join those who accept Mr. Coghlan's figures as enabling an approximate reliable calculation to be made.

CAN TASMANIA JOIN THE FEDERATION

on its commencement, gauged by the Financial aspect?

	For the year 1897, Customs and Excise re-estimated at May, 1897 ...	£370,000
	Surplus Post and Telegraph Office, ditto	15,000
		<hr/>
		£385,000
	Subject to actual cost of collection Customs and Excise ...	£6,634
	Subject to actual cost of Defence	9,552
		<hr/>
		16,186
	Revenue Customs, Excise, Post and Telegraph—	
	Tasmania separate from Federation	£368,814
		<hr/>
Z.	Tasmania separate from Federation, but subject to Intercolonial Free-trade	£368,814
	Less loss by Intercolonial Free-trade	40,072
		<hr/>
		£328,742

TASMANIA FEDERATED.

Taking her actual Revenue for first year on bookkeeping basis:—		
Z.	Customs and Excise, without profit on Post and Telegraph ...	£370,000
	Less loss Customs through Intercolonial Free-trade	40,072
		<hr/>
		329,928
	Subject to extra charge of expenditure <i>per capita</i> as compared with present expenditure—(see page 2)	64,743
		<hr/>
		£265,185

The most reasonable comparison to make is Z with Z, showing a loss of £63,557, but that is on a bookkeeping basis, *i.e.*, of Inter-State accounts kept.

If we had no deficiency, which on 31st December, 1897, will probably be £330,000, we could afford to federate at once.

But before we federate, that floating debt must be disposed of.

The difference between Annual Customs, Excise, &c., Revenue of Tasmania—					
	separate from Federation	£368,814			
	and Tasmania federated	265,185			
	as shown above, is	103,629;			

but that difference diminishes annually at the rate of £18,735 in each of five following years.

The Annual Revenue to be made good in Tasmania in each of those five years respectively, is therefore—

First year	...	...	...	...	...	£103,629
Second year	...	...	...	...	...	84,894
Third year	...	...	...	...	...	66,159
Fourth year	...	...	...	...	...	47,424
Fifth year	...	...	...	...	...	28,689
						£330,795

If such financial embarrassment cannot be met by fresh taxation, there are alternatives. They are—

1. Enter the Federation on a bookkeeping basis for five years, until population and Revenue further grow, when we can, without further taxation, maintain our present annual surplus of £60,000, until, in five years and a half, that deficiency of £330,795 can be liquidated.
2. Stand out of Federation with the continental tariffs against us.
3. Fund our floating debt, 31st December, 1897, of £330,000 and so put that out of the way.
4. Or, what will be more righteous, make terms with the Federation to relieve us of that responsibility, and join on terms of 1897 Bill.

Precedent for this—Canada—

					dolls.
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	50,000 annually.
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	60,000 "
Quebec	...	...	...	...	70,000 "
Ontario	...	...	...	...	80,000 "

also discriminating further annual payments "in settlement of all present and future demands," by way of recompense to Mineral Wealth and Revenue transferred, and equalization respecting Debts taken over.

5. There is another alternative which may work equitably if West Australia be relied upon to produce from Customs and Excise the amount per annum for five years stated on page 11, viz.:—£996,313.

In the year immediately preceding the adoption of a Uniform Federal Tariff ascertain the exact amount of Revenue collected from Customs and Excise in each colony, and, after deducting the net cost of services to be transferred to Federal Government, ascertain the proportion which the balance of such Revenue of each colony bears to the corresponding aggregate for the five colonies. Let the proportions so ascertained determine the proportion of Federal surplus to be returned to each colony through the five years in lieu of the sliding scale.

The following is an example :—

ILLUSTRATION OF DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS BY THE ABOVE METHOD.

Let it be assumed that in the year preceding the adoption of Uniform Tariff the Customs and Excise Revenue—less net cost of services transferred—for each State, bore the following percentage proportions of the corresponding aggregate for the five colonies, viz. :—

New South Wales	...	...	...	...	29·76 per cent.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	34·82 "
South Australia	...	...	...	...	10·82 "
West Australia	...	...	...	...	17·24 "
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	7·36 "

If in the first year after adoption of Uniform Tariff it is found that the Federal surplus available for distribution amounted to, say, £4,780,745, then the amount to be received by each State, based upon the above proportion, would be in exact proportion to its local needs and to the exact proportion of loss of Revenue sustained by each State by the transfer of its Revenues and functions; thus :—

		Per cent	
New South Wales receives	...	29·76	} of £4,780,745
Victoria	...	34·82	
South Australia	...	10·82	
West Australia	...	17·24	
Tasmania	...	7·36	
Five Colonies	...	100·00	
			= £1,422,701
			= 1,664,574
			= 517,132
			= 824,144
			= 352,194
			= £4,780,745

By this method an unnecessary surplus or disastrous loss to any State is avoided. A modification of this alternative method might also be considered, by basing the said proportions upon the relative amounts collected or due to each State during the first year under a uniform Federal Tariff.

6. The sliding scale provided by clause 92 of Commonwealth Bill is a defective method, inverting the slide, which should be a down grade into an up grade. A correct and natural method for affording aid by a sliding scale should be on a down grade—(vide illustrations, page 13). The money value of both is the same, but instead of Tasmania having to provide £103,629 the first year, and £28,689 the fifth year, these amounts will be inverted, the smaller falling into the first, and the larger into the last year.

Federation on alternatives Nos. 1, 5, and 6 can be recommended.

This table is compiled to supply the information necessarily precedent to making a distribution of the annual surplus to the States of the Commonwealth, and of which distribution examples will be found on this and the following page :—

TOTAL OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES if Australian Goods, other than Intoxicants and Narcotics, had been admitted free, based upon the Tasmanian Tariff, 1894, for each Colony. (Estimated on the average Imports of 1893-4-5.)

(COGHLAN, PAGE 39, NO. 5.)

Colony.	Population.	Customs and Excise Revenue.		+ Above, or - Below } Average.		One-fifth Surplus or Deficiency.	Distribution of Commonwealth Expenditure, on the basis of Population.
	Mean of Three Years, 1893-4-5.	Amount.	Per head.	Amount.	Per head.		
	No.	£	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£
New South Wales ...	1,238,011	3,306,728	2 13 5	+ 459,094	+ 7 5	+ 91,819	640,862
Victoria ...	1,175,676	2,096,230	1 15 8	- 607,432	- 10 4	- 121,486	608,594
South Australia ...	348,785	804,997	2 6 2	+ 2,906	+ 0 2	+ 581	180,550
West Australia ...	75,675	413,716	5 9 4	+ 239,638	+ 63 4	+ 47,927	39,173
Tasmania ...	156,129	265,518	1 14 0	- 93,676	- 12 0	- 18,735	80,821
Total Five Colonies ...	2,994,276	6,887,189	2 6 0	...	...	...	1,550,000*

Column 3 discovers the mean per head of Commonwealth of the Customs and Excise Revenue.

" 4 the amount collected in each State above or below the mean per head of population of the Commonwealth.

" 6 gives the fifth of surplus or deficiency which each State is to gain or lose annually for five years until all shall share equally in the distribution of such revenue.

" 7 gives the amount of Commonwealth Expenditure chargeable annually to each State on a *per capita* basis.

* Equivalent to £ 5176 per head.

EXAMPLES

Compiled from Tables on this page, showing how aggregate surplus will be ascertained for first year of uniform Tariff, and also showing its distribution in following five years :—

Commonwealth Revenue from Customs and Excise, *vide* Coghlan,
page 39, No. V., based on the Tasmanian Tariff of 1894 ... £6,887,189
Charged with all Federal Expenditure before surplus is ascertained ... 1,550,000

The divisible surplus is therefore £5,337,189
for the first year of the uniform Tariff, and not liable for that year
to the operation of the sliding scale, distributed thus—

New South Wales	... ..	£2,665,866
Victoria	... ..	1,487,636
South Australia	... ..	624,447
Western Australia	... ..	374,543
Tasmania	... ..	184,697
		<u>£5,337,189</u>

New South Wales, South Australia, and West Australia furnish examples of States wherein Customs and Excise is collected above the average of the Commonwealth.

<i>New South Wales.</i>		£	<i>South Australia.</i>		£
Customs and Excise Revenue	... ..	3,306,728	Customs and Excise Revenue	... ..	804,997
Less proportion of Federal Expenditure	... ..	640,862	Less proportion of Federal Expenditure	... ..	180,550
		<u>2,665,866</u>			<u>624,447</u>
Deduct one-fifth of the amount yielded in N. S. Wales in excess of the Customs and Excise of the whole Commonwealth	... ..	91,819	Deduct one-fifth of the amount yielded in South Australia in excess of the Customs and Excise of the whole Commonwealth	... ..	581
The surplus to credit of N. S. Wales for the first year after uniform Tariff is therefore	... ..	<u>2,574,047</u>	The surplus to credit of South Australia for the first year after uniform Tariff is therefore	... ..	<u>623,866</u>

<i>West Australia.</i>		£
Customs and Excise Revenue	... ..	413,716
Less proportion of Federal Expenditure	... ..	39,173
		<u>374,543</u>
Deduct one-fifth of the amount yielded in West Australia in excess of the Customs and Excise of the whole Commonwealth	... ..	47,927
The surplus to credit of West Australia for the first year after uniform Tariff is therefore	... ..	<u>326,616</u>

Victoria and Tasmania are examples of States wherein Customs and Excise is collected below the average of the Commonwealth.

<i>Victoria.</i>		£	<i>Tasmania.</i>		£
Customs and Excise Revenue	...	2,096,230	Customs and Excise Revenue	...	265,518
Less proportion of Federal Expenditure...	... ..	608,594	Less proportion of Federal Expenditure	... ..	80,821
		<u>1,487,636</u>			<u>184,697</u>
Add one-fifth of the amount yielded in Victoria in excess of the Customs and Excise of the whole Commonwealth		121,486	Add one-fifth of the amount yielded in Tasmania in excess of the Customs and Excise of the whole Commonwealth		18,735
		<u>1,609,122</u>			<u>203,432</u>
The surplus to credit of Victoria for the first year after uniform Tariff is therefore	... ..	1,609,122	The surplus to credit of Tasmania for the first year after uniform Tariff is therefore	... ..	203,432

TABLE showing Five Years' Distribution of the Aggregate Surplus on sliding scale to bring out the proportion of Revenue each will receive year by year, subject to provisions of clause 92 of Commonwealth Bill.

	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
	£	£	£	£	£
NEW SOUTH WALES ... Deduct £91,819 in each year	2,574,047	2,482,228	2,390,409	2,298,590	2,206,771
VICTORIA Add £121,486 in each year	1,609,122	1,730,608	1,852,094	1,973,580	2,095,066
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ... Deduct £581 in each year	623,866	623,285	622,704	622,123	621,542
WEST AUSTRALIA ... Deduct £47,927 in each year	326,616	278,689	230,762	182,835	134,908
TASMANIA Add £18,735 in each year	203,432	222,167	240,902	259,637	278,372
	5,337,083	5,336,977	5,336,871	5,336,765	5,336,659
DIFFERENCE	106*	212*	318*	424*	530
	5,337,189	5,337,189	5,337,189	5,337,189	5,337,189

* Owing to details of population not being exactly given in Mr. Coghlan's Tables, the population was estimated on the capita tax as shown by him. As the fractional parts of pence per head were eliminated, the exact population could not be determined, and hence there is involved a slight difference in the Grand Total, as compared with the details of each colony.

It will be seen by a comparison of the divisible surplus of—

New South Wales for the first year of uniform Tariff, page 5	...	£2,665,866
And that of Victoria	... ..	1,487,636

with the divisible surplus on page 5 after five years' operation of the sliding scale, that Victoria overtakes New South Wales to the amount of £1,066,525, a result in favour of Victoria which may be largely discounted—and the same is equally applicable to all the other States—by the operation of the uniform Tariff regulating trade between the colonies, where there will no longer be ports of preference, nor the great disparity which exists between the value of manufactured goods which are preferred in the free ports and of raw material, of which the imports to protected ports are mostly composed.

The excessive protectionist Tariff of Victoria prohibited imports, with the result that the—

Average Imports for Home Consumption for the three years, 1893-4-5,		
was, for Victoria	... ..	£7,027,408

While the moderate Dibbs' Tariff of that period resulted in the larger Imports of New South Wales for the same period of ... 11,186,187

The difference between the consuming power of States whose populations are engaged in similar agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing pursuits is not so important as the difference of surpluses, for New South Wales and Victoria discloses, unless indeed the condition of the working classes in New South Wales can be proved to be so much superior to the same in Victoria; and if that be so, then trade regulated by uniformity of Tariff, will in all probability speedily remedy the great disparity which is disclosed by these figures. If that be a reasonable conclusion the fiscal aspect of Federation is most promising to Victoria, and her surplus *per capita* will be levelled up to that of New South Wales by the ordinary course of trade, without any such serious sacrifice of revenue to the latter State as the foregoing figures represent. That conclusion animated the Representatives at the Convention, and the determination that artificial barriers to trade must necessarily be removed as a condition precedent to Federation; and the belief in such conclusion lent weight to the purpose of the Representatives to cut the Gordian knot, equitably if possible, but arbitrarily if necessary. The latter has been done.

To the table on page 6, showing distribution of aggregate surplus, the following explanation appears necessary :—

Clause 92, sub-section 5, does not fully express the intention of the sliding scale adjustment which was originated by the Hon. Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales.

The surplus ascertained by the first year of uniform Tariff is to be annually divided on the principle set forth in this clause, which is, that after ascertaining the mean of Revenue collected in the Commonwealth, all States contributing more than the mean shall in each of the five succeeding years be reduced by one-fifth of that excess, and in like manner all States contributing less shall be raised by one-fifth of their deficiency.

Example on page 5 shows New South Wales to contribute to the first year's uniform Tariff 7s. 5d. per head more than the 46s. which is the Commonwealth mean, and Tasmania is shown to contribute 12s. less than the mean.

To make clear the intention that the excess contributed by some States, and the deficiency discovered in other States shall, during the five years be adjusted so that at the end of the fifth year all shall alike, by the five annual distributions, reach the same *per capita* Revenue, the sub-section 5, in my opinion, must be read thus—

$\frac{1}{5}$ th for the first year, $\frac{2}{5}$ ths the second, $\frac{3}{5}$ ths the third, $\frac{4}{5}$ ths the fourth, $\frac{5}{5}$ ths the fifth year.

The word "four" in that sub-section 5 is a mistake, as it would only distribute four-fifths, and "four" is inconsistent with the context. I urged this on the attention of the Treasurers at the Convention, but any necessary amendment was left for final Convention.

The surplus ascertained in the first year's operation of uniform Tariff is as given, page 10, £5,337,189.

No other method of distributing that surplus by addition or subtraction of $\frac{1}{5}$ th annually of the difference between the mean and the separate State Revenues will conform to the provision of clause 93, that after five years "Each State shall be deemed to contribute to the Revenue an equal sum per head of its population."

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF *PER CAPITA* DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE
of the Commonwealth, with the Gains or Losses of each State on the basis of its actual Expenditure on the mean of the three years 1893-4-5.

ESTIMATED COST AND INTEREST ON WORKS PROPOSED TO BE TRANSFERRED.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Five Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Estimated Cost of Works and Buildings transferred—						
Defences	1,743,579	1,800,000	241,166	20,900	150,000	3,954,645
Customs and Post and Telegraph Offices	1,714,462	1,285,000	1,232,501	800,000	110,000	5,285,963
Telegraph Construction					143,000	
Total Cost	3,458,041	3,085,000	1,473,667	820,900	403,000	9,240,608
Interest to be received on above Works at 3 per cent.	103,741	92,550	44,210	24,627	12,090	277,218
Maintenance on ditto ditto at 1 per cent.	34,580	30,850	14,737	8,209	4,030	92,406
Total Interest and Maintenance	138,321	123,400	58,947	32,836	16,120	369,624

BALANCE, GAIN OR LOSS, BY DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURE AND TRANSFER OF STATE EXPENDITURES.

Loss by Distribution of Federal Expenditure on Basis of Population, viz. :—						
For Services transferred	517,099	468,183	143,545	54,978	66,195	1,250,000
Existing Profit on Post and Telegraph transferred	—	—	15,556	—	15,000	30,556
Total Loss	517,099	468,183	159,101	54,978	81,195	1,280,556
Gain by State Expenditure transferred, viz. :—						
Defence	226,909	182,643	38,182	11,671	9,552	468,957
Customs and Excise	75,796	73,673	24,155	13,356	6,667	193,647
Interest and Maintenance of Works transferred as above	138,321	123,400	58,947	32,836	16,120	369,624
Existing Loss on working Post and Telegraphs	208,243	52,630	—	9,078	—	269,951
Total Gain	649,269	432,346	121,284	66,941	32,339	1,302,179
Balance { Net Loss	—	35,837	37,817	—	48,856*	—
{ Net Gain	132,170	—	—	11,963	—	21,623

* Tasmania £48,856
Plus share of £300,000 original Expenditure 15,887
£64,743, as on page

NEW SOUTH WALES COMPENSATED.

On page 2 is shown the effect on Tasmania's Finance of the *per capita* distribution of Federal Expenditure.

The table, page 5, showing the *per capita* distribution of Expenditure of the Commonwealth, enables examples to be set out of the operation as it affects each State.

It shows how New South Wales is largely compensated by the transfer of much of her Service Expenditure to other States for the loss she makes by the sliding scale over five years applied to Revenue from Customs and Excise, which is, as stated on page 6—

For the First year	...	...	...	...	91,819
Second year	...	...	...	...	183,638
Third year	...	...	...	...	275,457
Fourth year	...	...	...	...	367,276
Fifth year	...	...	...	...	459,095
Being a loss in the five years of					1,377,285
As a set-off there is the saving to New South Wales by a transfer of existing Expenditure upon services transferred to Commonwealth, which on the mean of years 1893-4-5, as set forth on page 8					£649,269
as against the <i>per capita</i> distribution of the £1,250,000 of					517,099
an annual saving for five years of					£132,170 = 660,850
thus reducing the loss to or £143,305 per annum.					716,525

In the case of Victoria, the corresponding figures are—

Her gain by the sliding scale for the 1st year	...	...	...	121,486
2nd year	...	...	...	242,972
3rd year	...	...	...	364,458
4th year	...	...	...	485,944
5th year	...	...	...	607,430
A gain in the five years of					1,822,290

Unlike New South Wales, which loses Revenue but gains by *per capita* distribution of Expenses, it will be seen that Victoria gains Revenue by the sliding scale, but loses by the *per capita* distribution of Expenses per annum—

For five years	£35,837 = 179,185	
Being a total gain in the five years of					1,643,105

In the case of South Australia—

Five years' loss of Revenue by the sliding scale is	...	...	...	8,715
Her loss by the <i>per capita</i> distribution of Expenditure per annum for five years, £37,817	...	...	...	= 189,085
Being a loss on the five years of					197,800

In the case of West Australia—

Five years' loss of Revenue by the sliding scale is	...	...	...	718,905
Her gain by the <i>per capita</i> distribution of Expenditure per annum for five years, £11,963	...	...	...	= 59,815
Being a loss in the five years of					659,090

In the case of Tasmania—

Five years' gain of Revenue by the sliding scale is	...	...	...	281,025
Her loss by the <i>per capita</i> distribution of Expenditure per annum for five years, £48,856	...	...	...	= 244,280
Being a gain in the five years of					36,745

The figures produced for each colony as the loss or gain in the five years do not represent the amounts by which individual States will need to supplement the present revenues. Each is affected by the loss of revenue by Intercolonial Free-trade, and one example, that of Tasmania, will suffice to show the full effect of all changes—

	£	£
Loss for five years years by Intercolonial Free-trade	40,072	200,360
Five yearly contributions and share of new expenditure		
£300,000 	= 15,889	= 79,435
		<u>279,795</u>
Less gain in the five years between sliding scale additions of revenue and <i>per capita</i> distribution of expenditure	...	36,745
		<u>243,050</u>

This can be reconciled with the examples given of Tasmania's loss by Federation in five years on page 4, £330,795, by the fact that these calculations are in actual Customs and Excise of 1897, £370,000, while the latter are based on mean of Customs 1893-4-5 = £265,518.

The larger amount, £330,795, and not the smaller, £243,050, is what confronts us now.

All such figures are subject to the influences of freedom of Intercolonial Trade, and whether we may look for a declining or increasing power of our people to consume dutiable goods, and to our Post and Telegraph Department to maintain the surplus Revenue.

SIR GEORGE TURNER'S PROPOSAL

in Finance Committee, which Mr. Henry voted for, I against, to surprise of latter—	£
Federation to take responsibility of all interest, Five Colonies	... 5,419,123
And Customs and Excise Revenue from each in satisfaction, mean of 1893-4-5, actual	... .. £5,704,000
To be reduced by Intercolonial Free-trade	... .. 857,000
	<u>4,847,000</u>
Annual deficiency in Commonwealth Exchequer	... .. 572,123
Plus original expenses	... .. £300,000
Services taken over	... .. 1,250,000
	<u>1,550,000</u>
	<u>2,122,123</u>

Necessitating the issue of precept or claim on the Five Colonies of £2,122,123 per annum.

In course of time this would be reduced by unification and consolidation of debt at possibly Three per cent.

How would each colony make up its share?

Tasmania would need new taxing measures for £110,653.

The inequity of proposal—

	Interest.	Customs.	Losses.	[Gains.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	... 2,158,170	... 2,295,000	... 136,830	
Victoria	... 1,840,789	... 1,945,000	... 104,211	
South Australia	... 931,573	... 550,000	... ..	... 381,573
West Australia	... 179,431	... 603,000	... 423,569	
Tasmania	... 309,160	... 311,000	... 1,840	

Test Tasmania by 1897 Customs compared with the mean of 1893-4-5, viz., £311,000

... 350,000 ... 40,840

Testing New South Wales by its Free-trade Tariff, now producing $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions, Mr. Reid exclaimed—"How can I ask my people to agree to a proposal which forces the Federal Executive to adopt a maximum Tariff, and reverse in New South Wales our Free-trade policy"?

Testing West Australia by her Customs, where a population of 150,000 now yields beyond one million sterling, she could not agree.

The Committee wished to fix upon 1895 Customs Revenue of the Commonwealth as the basis to establish surpluses. Mr. Henry favoured this, but Tasmania could not consent to it.

Comparing 1895 with 1897, as a proof that no one year can safely be taken as a basis—

	1895.	1897.
Customs for Tasmania	... .. £304,000	... .. £350,000

Forced back upon book-keeping between the States, the Committee adopted my proposals, viz., each State receive of Revenue in proportion to its contribution, and pay the local expenditure. No State could complain; none would make any sacrifice.

The Convention ultimately adopted Mr. Reid's proposal of the sliding scale to equalize the Revenue in five years, shown on page 6.

The Government Statistician has compiled the following Table from the latest State Accounts published. The result in gains and losses fully confirm the figures previously submitted by me.

P. O. FYSH.
1.6.97.

PROBABLE RESULT OF TRANSFER

of the following Functions and Obligations to Federal Government. (Based upon latest figures available.)

State Loss and Gain by—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Five Colonies.
Year ended	30.6.96	30.6.96	30.6.96	31.12.96	31.12.97	—
	£	£	£	£	£	£
LOSS BY TRANSFER—						
Customs and Excise Revenue ...	1,928,379	2,030,702	591,312	996,313	370,000	5,916,706
GAIN BY TRANSFER—						
Customs and Excise Expenditure ...	70,139	68,059	25,116	29,077	6,634	199,025
Post and Telegraph Expenditure ...	788,860	507,460	198,541	269,012	61,480	1,825,353
Defence Expenditure ...	140,009	168,575	25,930	12,790	9,552	356,856
Interest and Maintenance of Works transferred Expenditure ...	138,321	123,400	62,337	32,836	16,120	373,014
Quarantine Expenditure ...	3,500	2,200	720	500	500	7,420
Lights and Beacons Expenditure ...	13,700	13,000	8,149	14,095	...	48,944
	1,154,529	882,694	320,793	358,310	94,286	2,810,612
Less Revenue from Post and Telegraphs	648,851	516,566	246,613	186,141	76,480	1,674,651
Gross Gain*	505,678	366,128	74,180	172,169	17,806	1,135,961
BALANCE { STATE LOSS† ...	1,422,701	1,664,574	517,132	824,144	352,194	4,780,745
{ STATE GAIN ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROBABLE FEDERAL REVENUE AND SURPLUS.

New Expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	300,000
Net Cost of services transferred as above* ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,135,961
Necessary Surplus to make good State Losses as above † ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4,780,745
Total Federal Revenue necessary to be raised by a uniform Tariff	...	...	...	...	...	6,216,706

LOSS OR GAIN TO THE SEVERAL STATES, ASSUMING THAT SURPLUS IS RETURNED ON THE BASIS OF POPULATION.

State Loss by Transfer as above † ...	1,422,701	1,664,574	517,132	824,144	352,194	4,780,745
Federal Surplus distributed on basis of Population	1,977,695	1,790,612	549,000	210,270	253,168	4,780,745
ULTIMATE STATE { LOSS PER ANNUM ...	...	...	...	613,874	99,026	712,900
{ GAIN PER ANNUM ...	554,994	126,038	31,868	...	...	712,900

ROBT. M. JOHNSTON, *Government Statistician, Tasmania.*
1.6.97.

It is noteworthy that two persons working upon different lines, and producing dissimilar tables, arrive so nearly at similar conclusions. Mr. Johnston arrives at £99,026 per annum as an amount necessarily to be found by Tasmania in consequence of Federation. I have, in the difference between First and Third Examples, on page 3, estimated the amount at £103,629.

P. O. FYSH.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS.

Probable immediate Effect of the adoption of a Uniform Federal Tariff according to provisions of the Adelaide Convention Draft Bill.

(Based upon the latest figures available relating to the Five Colonies.)

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	West Australia.	Tasmania.	Five Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Net Yearly State Loss of Revenue involved in giving up control of Customs, Excise, and transferring certain Services with their Revenues and Cost	1,422,701	1,664,574	517,132	824,144	352,194	4,780,745
2. Net Burden transferred to Federal Government by Transfer of Services	505,678	366,128	74,180	172,169	17,806	1,135,961
3. Equitable Burden ditto... ..	469,923	425,471	130,449	49,962	60,156	1,135,961
Ditto { Above Equity	35,755	—	—	122,207	—	}
Ditto { Below Equity	—	59,343	56,269	—	42,350	
4. Federal Surplus distributed on basis of Population	1,977,695	1,790,612	549,000	210,270	253,168	4,780,745
Ultimate State Loss { Gain	554,994	126,038	31,868	—	—	712,900
or Gain { Loss	—	—	—	613,874	99,026	712,900
5. Ultimate distribution of Federal Surplus if corrected for unequal transfer of Services	1,941,940	1,849,955	605,269	88,063	295,518	4,780,745
Corrected State Loss or Gain { Gain	519,239	185,381	88,137	...	...	792,757
{ Loss ... ..	...	...	...	736,081	56,676	792,757

PERCENTAGE.

1. Net yearly State Loss	29.76	34.82	10.82	17.24	7.36	100
2. Net Burden of Services transferred	44.51	32.23	6.53	15.16	1.57	100
3. Equitable Burden ditto	41.36	37.45	11.48	4.40	5.31	100
4. Federal Surplus distributed on basis of Population	41.36	37.45	11.48	4.40	5.31	100
5. Ditto if corrected for unequal transfer of Service Burdens	40.62	38.69	12.66	1.84	6.19	100

The analyses shown in the preceding tables show the insuperable difficulties involved in any scheme which, as in the proposed Draft Bill, attempts to distribute the necessary Federal Surplus on the basis of population.

Tasmania would require to double nearly her existing heavy Land and Income Tax (an impossibility) to make good loss of income, viz., £99,026, while the loss of West Australia of £613,874 (or, corrected for unequal burden of service, £736,801), would only leave her £88,063 to carry on local functions, which in the year 1896 required from her an outlay of £824,144. It is a luxury of choice with the other colonies whether they accumulate their surpluses or abate their direct taxes. Tasmania, on the other hand, cannot increase her already overburdened direct taxes, and, therefore, to her also the finance proposals are impossible. The only feasible way out of the difficulty is for a limited number of years, say five or six, to return the Federal surplus on the percentage proportion which each State's loss of income by transfer bears to the aggregate loss—see Item 1. This would be the only way to practically overcome the difficulty involved. The sliding scale provided by the Convention is altogether inadequate to adjust differences and losses of this kind; and, moreover, it assumes that in five years the difference would be so far removed as to render this aid of no further use. The arrangement, too, of diminishing or increasing State surpluses and deficiencies during the five years after the introduction of a uniform tariff is also open to the serious objection that inverts the natural order of necessary aid to the colonies who are in the greatest strait. It surely must be conceded that if we reckon upon the conditions of West Australia and Tasmania on the basis of population, assuming normal proportion at the end of five years, the need of relief to each colony ought to *diminish* as we approach the end of the quinquenniad; and consequently the *maximum of relief* from the sliding scale should begin with the first year and gradually diminish to zero when the term for such a provision ceases—that is, five-fifths for the first year, four-fifths for the second year, three-fifths for the third year, two-fifths for the fourth year, and one-fifth for the fifth year, coming to zero in the sixth and future years.

Obviously this is the true natural course, and not that proposed.

The immediate years are those which it may be expected to be most hardly borne, and which should be afforded corresponding relief if the sliding scale is to be of any use.

R. M. JOHNSTON, *Government Statistician, Tasmania.*

3.6.97.

ILLUSTRATING DEFECTION INVERSION OF CONVENTION
SLIDING SCALE.



*Correct and Natural Method for affording aid
by a Sliding Scale.*



Defective Method of Convention Sliding Scale.

84

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA.
(DRAFT OF)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 May, 1897.

*Copy of Federal Constitution under the Crown, framed and approved by
the Australasian Federal Convention, at Adelaide, South Australia,
22nd March to 23rd April, 1897.*

*E. G. BLACKMORE,
Clerk.*

*C. C. KINGSTON,
President.*



ANNO QUINQUAGESIMÓ NONO ET SEXAGESIMO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

A.D. 1897.

DRAFT OF A BILL

To Constitute the Commonwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS the people of [*here name the Colonies which have* Preamble.
adopted the Constitution] have agreed to unite in one
indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution
5 hereby established: And whereas it is expedient to make provision for
the admission into the Commonwealth of other Australasian Colonies
and Possessions of Her Majesty: Be it therefore enacted by the
Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent
of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present
10 Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Constitution of the Short title.
Commonwealth of Australia."

Act to bind Crown.
Application of provisions shall extend to the Queen's Successors.

2. This Act shall bind the Crown, and its provisions referring to Her Majesty the Queen shall extend to Her Heirs and Successors in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Power to proclaim Commonwealth of Australia.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than six months after the passing of this Act, the people of [*here name the Colonies which have adopted the Constitution*] (hereinafter severally included in the expression "the said Colonies") shall be united in a Federal Constitution under the name of "The Commonwealth of Australia"; and on and after that day the Commonwealth shall be established under that name.

Commencement of Act.

4. Unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, this Act shall commence and have effect on and from the day so appointed in the Queen's Proclamation; and the name "The Commonwealth of Australia" or "The Commonwealth" shall be taken to mean the Commonwealth of Australia as constituted under this Act.

"States."

5. The term "The States" shall be taken to mean such of the Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, and the Province of South Australia, as for the time being form part of the Commonwealth, and such Colonies or States as may hereafter be admitted into or established by the Commonwealth, and each of such parts of the Commonwealth shall be hereafter designated a "State."

Repeal of 48 and 49 Vict., chap. 60.

6. "The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1835," is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any laws passed by the Federal Council of Australasia and in force at the establishment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

But any such law may be repealed as to any State by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, and may be repealed as to any Colony, not being a State, by the Parliament thereof.

Operation of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

7. The Constitution established by this Act, and all Laws made by The Parliament of the Commonwealth in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Constitution, and all Treaties made by the Commonwealth, shall, according to their tenour, be binding on the Courts, Judges, and people, of every State, and of every part of the Commonwealth, anything in the Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and the Laws and Treaties of the Commonwealth shall be in force on board of all British ships whose last port of clearance or whose port of destination is in the Commonwealth.

Constitution.

8. The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be as follows:—

THE CONSTITUTION.

Division of Constitution.

This Constitution is divided into Chapters and Parts as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—THE PARLIAMENT:

45

PART I.—GENERAL;

PART II.—THE SENATE;

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES;

PART IV.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOTH HOUSES;

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT:

50

CHAPTER

CHAPTER II.—THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT:

CHAPTER III.—THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE:

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE AND TRADE:

CHAPTER V.—THE STATES:

5 CHAPTER VI.—NEW STATES:

CHAPTER VII.—MISCELLANEOUS:

CHAPTER VIII.—AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER I.

THE PARLIAMENT.

THE PARLIAMENT.

10 PART I.—GENERAL.

PART I.

1. The Legislative powers of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives, and which is hereinafter called "The Parliament," or "The Parliament of the Commonwealth."

Legislative powers.

15 2. The Queen may, from time to time, appoint a Governor-General, who shall be Her Majesty's Representative in the Commonwealth, and who shall have and may exercise in the Commonwealth during the Queen's pleasure, and subject to the provisions of this Constitution, such powers and functions of the Queen as Her Majesty
20 may think fit to assign to him.

Governor-General.

3. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the annual salary of the Governor-General shall be Ten Thousand Pounds, and shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth.

Salary of Governor-General.

25 The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

30 4. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being, or such person as the Queen may appoint to be the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth, by whatever title he is designated; but no such person shall be entitled to receive any salary from the Commonwealth in respect of any other office during his administration of the Government of the Commonwealth.

Application of provisions relating to Governor-General.

35 5. Every Member of the Senate, and every Member of the House of Representatives, shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorised by him, an Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Constitution.

Oath of Allegiance.

Schedule.

40 6. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the first and every other Session of The Parliament, as he may think fit, giving sufficient notice thereof, and may also from time to time, by proclamation or otherwise, prorogue The Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives.

Governor-General to fix time and places for holding Session of Parliament.

Power of dissolution of House of Representatives.

45 The Parliament shall be called together not later than six months after the establishment of the Commonwealth.

First Session of Parliament.

50 7. There shall be a Session of The Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of The Parliament in one Session, and its first sitting in the next Session.

Yearly Session of Parliament.

Privileges, &c., of Houses.

8. The privileges, immunities, and powers of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and of the Members and the Committees of each House, shall be such as are from time to time declared by The Parliament, and until declared shall be those of the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its Members and Committees, at the establishment of the Commonwealth. 5

PART II.

PART II.—THE SENATE.

The Senate.

9. The Senate shall be composed of six Senators for each State, and each Senator shall have one vote.

The Senators shall be directly chosen by the people of the 10 State as one electorate.

The Senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and the names of the Senators chosen by each State shall be certified by the Governor to the Governor-General.

The Parliament shall have power, from time to time, to increase 15 or diminish the number of Senators for each State, but so that the equal representation of the several States shall be maintained and that no State shall have less than six Senators.

The qualification of electors of Senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution or by The Parliament 20 as the qualification for electors of Members of the House of Representatives, but in the choosing of Senators each elector shall vote only once, and if any elector votes more than once he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Mode of election of Senators.

10. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws 25 prescribing a uniform manner of choosing the Senators. Subject to such laws, if any, the Parliament of each State may determine the time, place, and manner of choosing the Senators for that State.

Continuance of existing election laws until The Parliament otherwise provides.

Until such determination, and unless The Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, the laws in force in the several 30 States for the time being, relating to the following matters, namely: The manner of conducting elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, the proceedings at such elections, Returning Officers, the periods during which elections may be continued, and offences against the laws regulating such elections 35 shall, as nearly as practicable, apply to elections in the several States of Senators.

Failure of a State to choose Members not to prevent business.

11. The failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate shall not affect the power of the Senate to proceed to the despatch of business. 40

Issue of writs.

12. For the purpose of holding elections of Members to represent any State in the Senate the Governor of the State may cause writs to be issued by such persons, in such form and addressed to such Returning Officers, as he thinks fit.

Retirement of Members.

13. As soon as practicable after the Senate first meets the 45 Senators chosen for each State shall be divided by lot into two classes. The places of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the third year, and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of the sixth year, from the commencement of their term of service as herein declared, and afterwards there 50 shall be an election every third year accordingly.

For the purposes of this section the term of service of a Senator shall begin on and be reckoned from the first day of January next succeeding the day of his election, except in the case of the first election, when it shall be reckoned from the first day of January 55 preceding

preceding the day of his election. The election to fill the places of Senators retiring by rotation shall be made in the year preceding the day on which they are to retire.

14. If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the How vacancies filled.
5 expiration of his term of service the Houses of Parliament of the State he represented shall, sitting and voting together, choose a person to fill the vacancy until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor as hereinafter provided, whichever first happens. And if the Houses of Parliament of the State are in recess at the
10 time when the vacancy occurs the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to fill the vacancy until the beginning of the next Session of the Parliament of the State or until the election of a successor, whichever first happens. At the next general election of Members of the House of
15 Representatives, or at the next election of Senators for the State, whichever first happens, a successor shall, if the term has not then expired, be chosen to hold the place from the date of his election until the expiration of the term.

15. The qualifications of a Senator shall be those of a Member Qualifications of Member.
20 of the House of Representatives.

16. The Senate shall, at its first meeting and before proceeding Election of President of the Senate.
to the despatch of any other business, choose a Member to be President of the Senate; and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Senate shall again choose a Member to be the President;
25 and the President shall preside at all meetings of the Senate; and the choice of the President shall be made known to the Governor-General by a deputation of the Senate.

The President may be removed from office by a vote of the Senate. He may resign his office; and upon his ceasing to be a
30 Member his office shall become vacant.

17. The Senate may choose a Member to perform the duties of Absence of President provided for.
the President in his absence.

18. A Senator may, by writing addressed to the President, or to Resignation of place in Senate.
the Governor-General if there is no President, or if the President is
35 absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

19. The place of a Senator shall become vacant if for two Disqualification of Member by absence.
consecutive months of any Session of The Parliament he, without the permission of the Senate entered on its Journals, fails to attend the
40 Senate.

20. Upon the happening of a vacancy in the Senate the Vacancy in Senate to be notified to Governor of State.
President, or if there is no President, or if the President is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General shall forthwith notify the same to the Governor of the State in the representation of which the
45 vacancy has happened.

21. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any question Questions as to qualifications and vacancies in States Assembly.
respecting the qualification of a Senator, or a vacancy in the Senate, shall be determined by the Senate.

22. The presence of at least one-third of the whole number of Quorum of Senate.
50 Senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers.

23. Questions arising in the Senate shall be determined by a Voting in Senate.
majority of votes, and the President shall in all cases be entitled to a vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall pass in the
55 negative.

PART III.
HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.
Constitution of
House of
Representatives.

PART III.—THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

24. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members directly chosen by the people of the several States, according to their respective numbers; as nearly as practicable there shall be two Members of the House of Representatives for every one Member of the Senate. 5

Until The Parliament otherwise provides for the method of determining the number of Members for each quota, there shall be one Member for each quota of the people of the State, and the quota shall, whenever necessary, be ascertained by dividing the population of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by twice the number of the Members of the Senate; and the number of Members to which each State is entitled shall be determined by dividing the population of the State, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, by the quota. 10 15

But each of the existing Colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, and the Province of South Australia shall be entitled to five Representatives at the least.

Provision for case
of persons not
allowed to vote.

25. In ascertaining the number of the people of any State, so as to determine the number of Members to which the State is entitled, there shall be deducted from the whole number of the people of the State the number of the people of any race not entitled to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State. 20

Mode of calculating
number of Members.

26. When upon the apportionment of Representatives it is found that after dividing the number of the people of a State by the quota there remains a surplus greater than one-half of such quota, the State shall have one more Representative. 25

Representatives in
first Parliament.

27. Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-four, the number of members to be chosen by each State at the first election shall be as follows: [*To be determined according to latest statistical returns at the date of the passing of the Act, and in relation to the quota referred to in previous sections.*] 30

Increase of number
of House of
Representatives.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the number of Members of the House of Representatives may be from time to time increased or diminished by The Parliament. 35

Electoral Divisions

29. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the electoral divisions of the several States, for the purpose of returning Members of the House of Representatives, and the number of Members to be chosen for each electoral division, shall be determined from time to time by the Parliaments of the several States. Until division each State shall be one electorate. 40

Qualification of
electors.

30. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualification of electors of Members of the House of Representatives shall be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State. But in the choosing of such Members each elector shall vote only once, and if any elector votes more than once he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and no elector who has at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or who afterwards acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, shall, whilst the qualification continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from exercising such right at elections for the House of Representatives. 45 50

31. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the qualifications of a Member of the House of Representatives shall be as follows:—

Qualifications of Members of House of Representatives.

(I) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must when chosen be an elector entitled to vote in some State at the election of Members of the House of Representatives or a person qualified to become such elector, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is elected;

(II) He must be either a natural born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalised by or under a law of Great Britain and Ireland, or of one of the said Colonies, or of the Commonwealth, or of a State, at least five years before he is elected.

32. A Member of the Senate shall not be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a Member of the House of Representatives.

Members of States Assembly ineligible for House of Representatives.

33. The House of Representatives shall, at its first meeting after every General Election, and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a Member to be the Speaker of the House, and as often as the office of Speaker becomes vacant the House shall again choose a Member to be the Speaker; and the Speaker shall preside at all meetings of the House; and the choice of the Speaker shall be made known to the Governor-General by a deputation of the House.

Election of Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker may be removed from office by a vote of the House, or may resign his office.

34. The House of Representatives may choose a Member to perform the duties of the Speaker during his absence.

Absence of Speaker provided for.

35. A Member may, by writing addressed to the Speaker, or to the Governor-General if there is no Speaker or if the Speaker is absent from the Commonwealth, resign his place, which thereupon shall become vacant.

Resignation of place in House of Representatives.

36. The place of a Member shall become vacant if for two consecutive months of any Session of The Parliament he, without permission of the House entered on its Journals, fails to attend the House.

Vacancy by absence of Member.

37. Upon the happening of a vacancy in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue his writ for the election of a new Member; or if there is no Speaker, or if he is absent from the Commonwealth, the Governor-General shall issue the writ.

Issue of new writs.

38. The presence of at least one-third of the whole number of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

Quorum of House of Representatives.

39. Questions arising in the House of Representatives shall be determined by a majority of votes other than that of the Speaker; and when the votes are equal the Speaker shall have a casting vote, but otherwise he shall not vote.

Voting in House of Representatives.

40. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the day appointed for the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor-General.

Duration of House of Representatives.

The Parliament shall be called together not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the Writs for a General Election.

41. For the purpose of holding General Elections of Members to serve in the House of Representatives, the Governor-General may cause Writs to be issued by such persons, in such form, and addressed to such Returning Officers, as he thinks fit.

Writs for General Election.

The writs shall be issued within ten days from the expiry of a Parliament, or from the proclamation of a dissolution.

Continuance of existing Election Laws until The Parliament otherwise provides.

42. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in the several States for the time being, relating to the following matters, namely: The manner of conducting Elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State, the proceedings at such elections, the Returning Officers, the periods during which Elections may be continued, the execution of new Writs in case of places vacated otherwise than by dissolution, and offences against the laws regulating such Elections, shall as nearly as practicable apply to Elections in the several States of Members of the House of Representatives. 5 10

Questions as to qualifications and vacancies.

43. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, any question respecting the qualification of a Member or a vacancy in the House of Representatives shall be determined by the House.

PART IV.

PART IV.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO BOTH HOUSES.

Allowance to members.

44. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, each member, whether of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, shall receive an allowance for his services of Four Hundred Pounds a year, to be reckoned from the day on which he takes his seat. 15

Disqualifications of Members.

45. Any person—

- (I) Who has taken an oath or made a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a Foreign Power, or has done any act whereby he has become a subject or a citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a Foreign Power; or 20
- (II) Who is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or a public defaulter; or 25
- (III) Who is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime;

shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a Member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives until the disability is removed by a grant of a discharge, or the expiration or remission of the sentence, or a pardon, or release, or otherwise. 30

Place to become vacant on happening of certain disqualifications.

46. If a Member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives—

- (I) Takes an oath or makes a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a Foreign power, or does any act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen, or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or citizen, of a Foreign Power; or 35
- (II) Is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or takes the benefit of any law relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors, whether by assignment, composition, or otherwise, or becomes a public defaulter; or 40
- (III) Is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime; 45

his place shall thereupon become vacant.

Disqualifying contractors and persons interested in contracts.

47. Any person who directly or indirectly himself, or by any person in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertakes, executes, holds, or enjoys, in the whole or in part, any agreement for or on account of the Public Service of the Commonwealth, shall be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a Member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives while he executes, holds, or enjoys the agreement, or any part or share of it, or any benefit or emolument arising from it. 50

Any

Any person, being a Member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, who, in the manner or to the extent forbidden in this section, undertakes, executes, holds, enjoys, or continues to hold, or enjoy, any such agreement, shall thereupon vacate his place.

5 But this section does not extend to any agreement made, entered into, or accepted by an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty persons if the agreement is made, entered into, or accepted for the general benefit of the company. Proviso exempting members of trading companies.

10 Any person being a Member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives who, directly or indirectly, accepts or receives any fee or honorarium for work done or services rendered by him for or on behalf of the Commonwealth, whilst sitting as such Member, shall thereupon vacate his place.

15 48. If a Member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives accepts any office of profit under the Crown, not being one of the offices of State held during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the holders of which are by this Constitution declared to be capable of being chosen and of sitting as Members of either House of The Parliament, or accepts any pension payable out of any of the revenues of the Commonwealth during the pleasure of the Crown, his place shall thereupon become vacant, and no person holding any such office, except as aforesaid, or holding or enjoying any such pension, shall be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a Member of either House of The Parliament: Place to become vacant on accepting office of profit.

25 Until The Parliament otherwise provides, no person, being a Member, or within six months of his ceasing to be a Member, shall be qualified or permitted to accept or hold any office, the acceptance or holding of which would, under this section, render a person incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a Member.

30 But this section does not apply to a person who is in receipt only of pay, half-pay, or a pension, as an Officer or member of the Queen's Navy or Army, or who receives a new Commission in the Queen's Navy or Army, or an increase of pay on a new Commission, or who is in receipt only of pay as an Officer or member of the Military or Naval Forces of the Commonwealth and whose services are not wholly employed by the Commonwealth. Exceptions.

35 49. If any person by this Constitution declared to be incapable of sitting in the Senate or the House of Representatives or disqualified or prohibited from accepting or holding any office, sits as a Member of either House, or accepts or holds such office, he shall, for every day on which he sits or holds such office, be liable to pay the sum of One Hundred Pounds to any person who may sue for it in any Court of competent jurisdiction. Penalty for sitting when disqualified.

45 50. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, all questions of disputed elections arising in the Senate or the House of Representatives shall be determined by a Federal Court or a Court exercising Federal jurisdiction. Disputed elections.

50 51. The Senate and the House of Representatives may each of them from time to time adopt Standing Rules and Orders as to the following matters— Standing Rules and Orders to be made.

- 55 (I) The orderly conduct of the business of the Senate and of the House of Representatives respectively :
- (II) The mode in which the Senate and the House of Representatives shall confer, correspond, and communicate with each other relative to Votes or proposed Laws :
- (III) The manner in which Notices of proposed Laws, Resolutions, and other business intended to be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively may be published for general information ;

- (IV) The manner in which proposed Laws are to be introduced, passed, numbered, and intituled:
- (V) The proper presentation of any proposed Laws passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives to the Governor-General for his assent: and 5
- (VI) The conduct of all business and proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives severally and collectively.

PART V.

POWERS OF
THE PARLIAMENT.
Legislative powers of
the Parliament.

PART V.—POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

52. The Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have full power and authority to make Laws for the 10 peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to all or any of the matters following, that is to say:—
1. The regulation of Trade and Commerce with other Countries, and among the several States;
 2. Customs and Excise and Bounties, but so that duties of 15 Customs and Excise and Bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and that no tax or duty shall be imposed on any goods exported from one State to another;
 3. Raising money by any other mode or system of taxation; but so that all such taxation shall be uniform throughout 20 the Commonwealth;
 4. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth;
 5. Postal, Telegraphic, Telephonic, and other like Services;
 6. The Military and Naval Defence of the Commonwealth and the several States and the calling out of the Forces to execute 25 and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth;
 7. Munitions of War;
 8. Navigation and Shipping;
 9. Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Light-houses and 30 Light-ships;
 10. Astronomical and Meteorological observations;
 11. Quarantine;
 12. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits;
 13. Census and Statistics;
 14. Currency, Coinage, and Legal Tender; 35
 15. Banking, the Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money;
 16. Insurance, excluding State Insurance not extending beyond the limits of the State concerned; 40
 17. Weights and Measures;
 18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes;
 19. Bankruptcy and Insolvency;
 20. Copyrights and Patents of Inventions, Designs, and Trade-marks;
 21. Naturalization and Aliens; 45
 22. Foreign Corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed in any State or part of the Commonwealth;
 23. Marriage and Divorce;
 24. Parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants;
 25. The Service and Execution throughout the Commonwealth of 50 the Civil and Criminal Process and Judgments of the Courts of the States;
 26. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the Laws, the Public Acts and Records, and the Judicial Proceedings, of the States; 55
 27. Immigration and Emigration;
 28. The influx of Criminals;
 29. External affairs and Treaties;
 30. The relations of the Commonwealth to the Islands of the Pacific; 60

31. The control and regulation of the navigation of the River Murray, and the use of the waters thereof from where it first forms the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales to the sea;
- 5 32. The control of Railways with respect to transport for the Military purposes of the Commonwealth ;
33. The taking over by the Commonwealth with the consent of the State, of the whole or any part of the railways of any State or States upon such terms as may be arranged between
- 10 the Commonwealth and the State ;
34. Railway construction and extension with the consent of any State or States concerned ;
35. Matters referred to The Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the Law shall extend only to the State or States by whose Parliament or Parliaments the matter was referred, and to such other States as may afterwards adopt the Law ;
- 15 36. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States concerned, of any Legislative powers which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia ;
- 20 37. Any matters necessary for or incidental to the carrying into execution of the foregoing powers or of any other powers vested by this Constitution in The Parliament or the Executive Government of the Commonwealth or in any department or officer thereof.

53. The Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have exclusive powers to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to the following matters :—

Exclusive powers of the Parliament.

- (I) The affairs of the people of any race with respect to whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws not applicable to the general community ; but so that this power shall not extend to authorise legislation with respect to the affairs of the aboriginal native race in any State.
- 35
- (II) The government of any territory which by the surrender of any State or States and the acceptance of the Commonwealth becomes the seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and the exercise of like authority over all places acquired by the Commonwealth, with the consent of the State in which such places are situate, for the construction of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, quarantine stations, or for any other purposes of general concern ;
- 40
- (III) Matters relating to any Department or Departments of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth ;
- 45
- (IV) Such other matters as are by this Constitution declared to be within the exclusive powers of The Parliament.
- 50

Money Bills.

54. Proposed laws having for their main object the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or moneys, or the imposition of any tax or impost shall originate in the House of Representatives.

Money Bills.

55. (I) The Senate shall have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed Laws, except Laws imposing taxation and Laws appropriating the necessary supplies for the ordinary

Appropriation and Tax Bills.

ordinary annual services of the Government, which the Senate may affirm or reject, but may not amend. But the Senate may not amend any proposed Law in such a manner as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.

(II) Laws imposing taxation shall deal with the imposition 5
of taxation only.

(III) Laws imposing taxation except Laws imposing duties of Customs on imports or of excise, shall deal with one subject of taxation only; but Laws imposing duties of Customs shall deal with duties of Customs only, and Laws imposing duties of excise shall deal 10
with duties of excise only.

(IV) The expenditure for services other than the ordinary annual services of the Government shall not be authorised by the same Law as that which appropriates the supplies for the ordinary annual services, but shall be authorised by a separate Law or Laws. 15

(V) In the case of a proposed Law which the Senate may not amend, the Senate may at any stage return it to the House of Representatives with a message requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make such omissions or amendments, or any of 20
them, with or without modifications.

Recommendation of
money votes.

56. It shall not be lawful for the Senate or the House of Representatives to pass any vote, resolution, or proposed Law for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or moneys to any purpose which has not been first recommended to the House in 25
which the proposal for appropriation originated by message of the Governor-General in the Session in which the vote, resolution, or Law, is proposed.

Royal Assent.

Royal assent to
Bills.

57. When a proposed Law passed by the Houses of The Parlia- 30
ment is presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this Constitution, either that he assents to it in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the Law for the Queen's pleasure to be made known. 35

Governor-General.

The Governor-General may return to the House of The Parliament in which it originated any proposed Law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend to be made in such Law, and the Houses may deal with the proposed amendments as they think fit. 40

Amendments.

Disallowance by
Order in Council of
Law assented to by
Governor-General.

58. When the Governor-General assents to a Law in the Queen's name he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic copy to the Queen, and if the Queen in Council within one year after the receipt thereof thinks fit to disallow the Law, such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General, by speech or message, to 45
each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by proclamation, shall annul the Law from and after the day when the disallowance is so made known.

Signification of
Queen's Pleasure on
Bill reserved.

59. A proposed Law reserved for the Queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on 50
which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent, the Governor-General makes known by speech or message to each of the Houses of The Parliament, or by proclamation, that it has received the assent of the Queen in Council.

An entry of every such speech, message, or proclamation shall 55
be made in the journals of each House.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER II.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

60. The Executive power and authority of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and shall be exercised by the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative.

CHAPTER II
THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.
Executive power to be vested in the Queen.

61. There shall be a Council to aid and advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and such Council shall be styled the Federal Executive Council; and the persons who are to be Members of the Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Constitution of Executive Council for Commonwealth.

62. The provisions of this Constitution referring to the Governor-General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor-General acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council.

Application of provisions referring to Governor-General.

63. For the administration of the Executive government of the Commonwealth, the Governor-General may, from time to time, appoint Officers to administer such Departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time establish, and such Officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and shall be capable of being chosen and of sitting as Members of either House of The Parliament.

The Executive Government.
Ministers of State.

Such Officers shall be Members of the Federal Executive Council, and shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth.

After the first general election no Minister of State shall hold office for a longer period than three calendar months unless he shall be or become a Member of one of the Houses of The Parliament.

Ministers to sit in Parliament.

64. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the number of Ministers of State who may sit in either House shall not exceed seven, who shall hold such offices, and by such designation, as The Parliament from time to time prescribes, or, in the absence of provision, as the Governor-General from time to time directs.

Number of Ministers

65. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, there shall be payable to the Queen, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth, for the salaries of such officers the sum of twelve thousand pounds a year.

Salaries of Ministers.

66. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council.

Appointment of Civil Servants.

67. The Executive power and authority of the Commonwealth shall extend to the execution of the provisions of this Constitution, and of the Laws of the Commonwealth.

Authority of Executive.

68. The Command in Chief of all the Military and Naval Forces of the Commonwealth is hereby vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative.

Command of Military and Naval Forces.

69. On the establishment of the Commonwealth the control of the following departments of the Public Service in each State shall become transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, that is to say :—

Immediate assumption of control of certain Departments.

- Customs and Excise,
- Posts and Telegraphs,
- Military and Naval Defence,
- Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Lighthouses and Lightships,
- Quarantine.

The

The obligations of each State in respect of the Departments transferred shall thereupon be assumed by the Commonwealth.

Powers under existing Law to be exercised by Governor-General with advice of Executive Council.

70. All powers and functions which are at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth vested in the Governor of a Colony with or without the advice of his Executive Council, or in any officer or authority in a Colony, shall, so far as the same continue in existence and need to be exercised in relation to the government of the Commonwealth, with respect to any matters which, under this Constitution, pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, vest in the Governor-General, with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, or in the officer or authority exercising similar powers or functions in, or under, the Executive Government of the Commonwealth. 5

CHAPTER III.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

Judicial power and Courts.

CHAPTER III.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

15

71. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in one Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other Courts as The Parliament may from time to time create or invest with federal jurisdiction. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and so many other Justices, not less than four, as the Parliament may from time to time prescribe. 20

Judges' tenure, appointment, removal, and remuneration.

72. The Justices of the High Court and of the other Courts created by The Parliament—

- (I) Shall hold their offices during good behaviour :
- (II) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council : 25
- (III) Shall not be removed except for misbehaviour or incapacity, and then only by the Governor-General in Council, upon an Address from both Houses of The Parliament in the same Session praying for such removal :
- (IV) Shall receive such remuneration as The Parliament may from time to time fix ; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 30

Extent of judicial power.

73. The judicial power shall extend to all matters :—

- (I) Arising under this Constitution, or involving its interpretation :
- (II) Arising under any Laws made by the Parliament : 35
- (III) Arising under any treaty :
- (IV) Of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction :
- (V) Affecting the Public Ministers, Consuls, or other representatives of other Countries :
- (VI) In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party : 40
- (VII) In which a Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition is sought against an Officer of the Commonwealth :
- (VIII) Between States :
- (IX) Relating to the same subject matter claimed under the Laws of different States. 45

Appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

74. The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as The Parliament may from time to time prescribe, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of any other Federal Court, or Court exercising federal jurisdiction, or of the Supreme Court of any State, whether any such Court is a Court of appeal or of original jurisdiction ; and the judgment of the High Court in all such cases shall be final and conclusive. 50

Until

Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the conditions and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the Supreme Courts of the several States shall be applicable to appeals from them to the High Court.

5 **75.** No appeal shall be allowed to the Queen in Council from any Court of any State or from the High Court or any other Federal Court, except that the Queen may, in any matter in which the public interests of the Commonwealth, or of any State, or of any other part of Her dominions, are concerned, grant leave to appeal to the Queen
10 in Council from the High Court. No appeals to the Queen in Council except in certain cases.

76. Within the limits or the judicial power the Parliament may from time to time :— Jurisdiction of Courts.

- (I) Define the jurisdiction to be exercised by the Federal Courts other than the High Court ;
- 15 (II) Prescribe whether the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts shall be exclusive of, or concurrent with, that which may belong to or be vested in the Courts of the States :
- (III) Invest the Courts of the States with federal jurisdiction within such limits, or in respect of such matters, as it thinks
20 fit.

77. In all matters :

- (I) Affecting Public Ministers, Consuls, or other Representatives of other Countries :
- (II) Arising under any treaty :
- 25 (III) Between States :
- (IV) In which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party :
- (V) In which a Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition is sought against an Officer of the Commonwealth :

Original jurisdiction of High Court.

30 the High Court shall have original as well as appellate jurisdiction.

The Parliament may confer original jurisdiction on the High Court in other matters within the judicial power. Additional original jurisdiction may be conferred.

78. The jurisdiction of the High Court, or of any other Court exercising Federal jurisdiction may be exercised by such number of
35 Judges as The Parliament prescribes. Number of Judges.

79. The trial of all indictable offences cognisable by any Court established under the authority of this Constitution shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be held in the State where the offence has been committed, and when not committed within any State the trial
40 shall be held at such place or places as The Parliament prescribes. Trial by jury.

80. No person holding any judicial office shall be appointed to or hold the office of Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Executive Officer, or Administrator of the Government, or any other executive office. Judges not to be Governor-General, &c.

45

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

81. All revenues raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, under the authority of this Constitution, shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the
50 Public Service of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the charges provided by this Constitution. Consolidated Revenue Fund.

82. The Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be permanently charged with the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof, which costs, charges, and expenses Expenses of collection.

expenses, shall form the first charge thereon; and the revenue of the Commonwealth shall, in the first instance, be applied to the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth.

Money to be appropriated by law.

83. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth except under appropriation made by law and by warrant countersigned by the Chief Officer of Audit of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth to have exclusive power to levy duties of Customs and Excise and offer Bounties after a certain time.

84. The Parliament shall have the sole power and authority, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose Customs duties, to impose duties of Excise, and to grant Bounties upon the production or export of goods.

But this exclusive power shall not come into force until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by The Parliament.

Upon the imposition of uniform duties of Customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of Customs or duties of Excise, and all such laws offering Bounties upon the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect.

The control and collection of duties of Customs and Excise and the control of the payment of Bounties shall nevertheless pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth upon the establishment of the Commonwealth.

This section shall not apply to Bounties or Aids to mining for gold, silver, or other metals.

Transfer of officers'

85. Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, all officers employed by the Government of any State in any Department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, shall become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth; and thereupon any such officer shall, if he is not retained in the service of the Commonwealth, be entitled to receive from the State any gratuity or other compensation payable under the law of the State on abolition of his office; but if he is retained in the service of the Commonwealth he shall be entitled to retire from office at the time and upon the pension or retiring allowance permitted and provided by the law of the State on such retirement; and the pension or retiring allowance shall be paid by the State and by the Commonwealth respectively in the proportion which his service with the State bears to the whole term of his service, and all existing and accruing rights of any officers so retained in the service of the Commonwealth shall be preserved.

Transfer of land, buildings, vessels, &c.

86. All lands, buildings, works, vessels, materials, and things necessarily appertaining to, or used in connection with, any Department of the Public Service, the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Commonwealth, shall, from the establishment of the Commonwealth, be taken over by and vest in the Commonwealth, either absolutely, or, in the case of the Departments controlling Customs and Excise and Bounties, for such time as may be necessary.

The fair value thereof, or of the use thereof, as the case may be, shall be paid by the Commonwealth to the State from which they are taken over. Such value shall be ascertained by mutual agreement, or, if no agreement can be made, in the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the Government of the State for the like public purposes is ascertained under the laws of the State at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Collection of existing duties of Customs and Excise.

87. Until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, the powers of the Parliaments of the several States existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, respecting the imposition of duties of Customs, the imposition of duties of Excise, and the offering of Bounties upon the production or export of goods, and the collection and payment thereof respectively, shall continue,

Until

Until uniform duties have been imposed, the Laws of the several States in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth respecting duties of Customs, duties of Excise, and Bounties, and the collection and payment thereof, shall remain in force, subject to such alterations of the amount of duties or bounties as the Parliaments of the several States may make from time to time; and the duties and bounties shall continue to be collected and paid as theretofore, but by the Officers of the Commonwealth.

88. Uniform duties of Customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth. Uniform duties of Customs.

89. So soon as uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free. On establishment of uniform duties of Customs and Excise, trade within the Commonwealth to be free.

90. Until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, there shall be shown, in the books of the Treasury of the Commonwealth, in respect of each State— Accounts to be kept.

(I) The revenues collected from duties of Customs and Excise, and from the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution. 20

(II) The expenditure of the Commonwealth in the collection of duties of Customs and Excise, and in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the State to the Commonwealth by this Constitution. 25

(III) The monthly balance (if any) in favour of the State.

From the balance so found in favour of each State there shall be deducted its share of the expenditure of the Commonwealth in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution, and this share shall be in the numerical proportion of the people of the State to those of the Commonwealth as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth. After such deduction, the surplus shown to be due to the State shall be paid to the State month by month. Balance to be paid to States after deduction.

91. During the first three years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything contained in the last section, the total yearly expenditure of the Commonwealth, in the exercise of the original powers given to it by this Constitution, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand pounds; and the total yearly expenditure of the Commonwealth in the performance of the services and the exercise of the powers transferred from the States to the Commonwealth by this Constitution shall not exceed the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Expenditure.

92. During the first five years after uniform duties of Customs have been imposed the aggregate amount to be paid to the whole of the States for any year shall not be less than the aggregate amount returned to them during the year last before the imposition of such duties. Payment to each State for five years after uniform tariffs.

(I) Subject to the last paragraph, for a period of five years after the imposition of uniform duties of Customs, the total amount of duties of Customs and Excise collected in each year in any State, or estimated as hereinafter provided, as the case may require, shall be repaid to such State of the Commonwealth, after deducting from the amount, in proportion to the population, the share of the State in the total expenditure of the Commonwealth not provided for by other means of revenue. The repayment shall be made month by month to the several States, in, as nearly as practicable, the proper proportions: 50

- (II) For the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of revenue from Customs and Excise collected in each State there shall for the first year after the imposition of uniform duties of Customs be shown in the books of the Treasury of the Commonwealth the total amount collected in each State for duties of Customs and Excise. 5
- (III) During such first year the duty chargeable under the uniform tariff upon goods which are imported into any State (whether duty has or has not been actually paid thereon), and during that year exported to any other State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such other State only, and all duties of Excise paid in respect of any goods manufactured in any State, and so exported to another State for consumption therein, shall be deemed to have been collected in, and shall be credited to, such other State only. 10
- (IV) For the purpose of estimating the amount of the Customs and Excise arising in each State during each of the four years next after such first year, an average shall be taken by dividing the total Customs and Excise collected in the whole Commonwealth during such first year by the total population of the Commonwealth, as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and the result shall be deemed to be the amount contributed by each person. 20
- (v) Where the amount credited to any State during such first year is in excess of the amount of the average so ascertained, there shall in each of the next four years be deducted therefrom one-fifth part of the excess; and where the amount so credited is less than such average, there shall be added to the amount one-fifth part of the sum by which the amount so credited is less than the average; and the sums so ascertained shall be the estimated amounts to be repaid in each of the four years to the States respectively. 25 30

Distribution of surplus.

93. After the expiration of five years from the imposition of uniform duties of Customs, each State shall be deemed to contribute to the revenue an equal sum per head of its population, and all surplus revenue over the expenditure of the Commonwealth shall be distributed month by month among the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth. 35 40

Audit of Accounts.

94. Until The Parliament otherwise provides, the Laws in force in the several Colonies at the establishment of the Commonwealth with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Government of the Colony, and the review and audit of such receipt and expenditure, shall apply to the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of money on account of the Commonwealth in the respective States in the same manner as if the Commonwealth, or the Government or an Officer of the Commonwealth, were mentioned therein whenever a Colony, or the Government or an Officer of a Colony, is mentioned or referred to. 45 50

Equality of Trade.

No derogation from freedom of trade.

95. Preference shall not be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over the ports of another State, and any law or regulation made by the Commonwealth, or by any State, or by any authority constituted by the Commonwealth, or by any State, having the effect of derogating from freedom of trade or commerce between the different parts of the Commonwealth shall be null and void. 55

96. The Parliament may make laws constituting an Inter-State Commission to execute and maintain upon railways within the Commonwealth, and upon rivers flowing through, in, or between, two or more States, the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce.

97. The Commission shall have such powers of adjudication and administration as may be necessary for its purposes and as The Parliament may from time to time determine.

98. The Parliament may take over the whole, or a ratable proportion, of the public debts of the States as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, and may from time to time convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States respectively shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount of the debts taken over, and thereafter the amount of interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from time to time from the respective shares of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth which would otherwise be payable to the States, or if there be no surplus revenue payable, or if such surplus revenue be insufficient, then the amount shall be charged to and paid by the respective States wholly or in part. The ratable proportion of the debts of the several States to be taken over is to be calculated on the basis of the populations of the several States as ascertained by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth.

CHAPTER V.

CHAPTER V.

25

THE STATES.

THE STATES.

99. All powers which at the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Parliaments of the several Colonies, and which are not by this Constitution exclusively vested in The Parliament of the Commonwealth, or withdrawn from the Parliaments of the several States, are reserved to, and shall remain vested in, the Parliaments of the States respectively.

100. All Laws in force in any of the Colonies relating to any of the matters declared by this Constitution to be within the Legislative powers of The Parliament of the Commonwealth shall, except as otherwise provided by this Constitution, continue in force in the States respectively, and may be repealed or altered by the Parliaments of the States, until provision is made in that behalf by The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

101. When a Law of a State is inconsistent with a Law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail, and the former shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be invalid.

102. All powers and functions which are at the establishment of the Commonwealth vested in the Governors of the Colonies respectively, shall, so far as the same are capable of being exercised after the establishment of the Commonwealth in relation to the government of the States, continue to be vested in the Governors of the States respectively.

103. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Constitutions of the several States of the Commonwealth shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, until altered by or under the authority of the Parliaments thereof in accordance with the provisions of their respective Constitutions.

104. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Governor of a State extend and apply to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator of the government of the State, by whatever title he is designated.

A State may cede any of its Territory.

105. The Parliament of a State may at any time surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth, and upon such surrender and the acceptance thereof by the Commonwealth such part of the State shall become and be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

5

States not to levy import or export duties, except for certain purposes.

106. After uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, a State shall not levy any impost or charge on imports or exports, except such as may be necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; and the net produce of all imposts and charges imposed by a State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by The Parliament of the Commonwealth.

10

Nor maintain forces, nor tax the property of the Commonwealth.

107. A State shall not, without the consent of The Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any military or naval force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth; nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

15

State not to coin money.

108. A State shall not coin money, nor make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

Nor prohibit any religion.

109. A State shall not make any law prohibiting the free exercise of any religion.

20

Protection of citizens of the Commonwealth.

110. A State shall not make or enforce any law abridging any privilege or immunity of citizens of other States of the Commonwealth, nor shall a State deny to any person, within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws.

25

Recognition of Acts of State of various States.

111. Full faith and credit shall be given, throughout the Commonwealth, to the Laws, the Public Acts and Records, and the Judicial Proceedings, of the States.

Protection of States from invasion and domestic violence.

112. The Commonwealth shall protect every State against invasion and, on the application of the Executive Government of a State, against domestic violence.

30

Custody of offenders against laws of the Commonwealth.

113. Every State shall make provision for the detention and punishment in its prisons of persons accused or convicted of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, and The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws to give effect to this provision.

35

CHAPTER VI.

NEW STATES.

New States may be admitted to the Commonwealth.

114. The Parliament may from time to time admit to the Commonwealth any of the existing colonies of [*name the existing colonies which have not adopted the Constitution*] and may from time to time establish new States, and may upon such admission or establishment make and impose such terms and conditions, including the extent of representation in either House of The Parliament, as it thinks fit.

40

Provisional government of Territories.

115. The Parliament may make such laws as it thinks fit for the provisional administration and government of any territory surrendered by any State to and accepted by the Commonwealth, or any territory placed by the Queen under the authority of and accepted by the Commonwealth, or otherwise acquired by the Commonwealth, and may allow the representation of such territory in either House of The Parliament to the extent and on the terms which it thinks fit.

45

116.

116. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may, from time to time, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to, and may, with the like consent, 5 make provision respecting the effect and operation of any increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected.

Alteration of limits of States.

117. A new State shall not be formed by separation of territory from a State without the consent of the Parliament thereof, nor shall a State be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of 10 States, or the limits of a State be altered, without the consent of the Parliament or Parliaments of the State or States affected.

Saving of rights of States.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

118. The seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be 15 determined by The Parliament.

Seat of Government.

Until such determination The Parliament shall be summoned to meet at such place within the Commonwealth as a majority of the Governors of the States, or, in the event of an equal division of opinion amongst the Governors, as the Governor-General shall direct.

20 119. The Queen may authorise the Governor-General from time to time to appoint any person or any persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of the Commonwealth, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the Governor-General such of the powers and functions of the Governor-General 25 as he deems it necessary or expedient to assign to such Deputy or Deputies, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen, but the appointment of such Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise by the Governor-General himself of any power or function.

Power to Her Majesty to authorise Governor-General to appoint Deputies.

30 120. In reckoning the numbers of the people of a State or other part of the Commonwealth aboriginal natives shall not be counted.

Aborigines of Australia not to be counted in reckoning population.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER VIII.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

35 121. The provisions of this Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:—

Mode of amending the Constitution.

40 Any proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, and shall thereupon be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of Members of the House of Representatives, not less than two nor more than six calendar months after the passage through both Houses of the proposed law.

The vote shall be taken in such manner as The Parliament prescribes.

45 And if a majority of the States and a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's assent. But until the qualification of electors of Members of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth only one-half the votes for and against the 50 proposed law shall be counted in any State in which adult suffrage prevails.

But an alteration by which the proportionate representation of any State in either House of The Parliament or the minimum number of Representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, is diminished, shall not become law without the consent of the majority of the electors voting in that State. 5

THE SCHEDULE.

Oath.

I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, according to law. So HELP ME GOD!

Affirmation.

10

I, A.B., do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, according to law.

(NOTE.—*The name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from time to time.*) 15

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTES ON
AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION

AND THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION BILLS FRAMED BY THE
CONVENTIONS OF 1891 AND 1897,

BY
G. B. BARTON,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

L Aid UPON THE TABLE BY MR. SCHEY, M.L.A.,
PURSUANT TO LEAVE GRANTED ON 13TH AUGUST, 1897, AND REPRINTED FROM THE *SYDNEY EVENING NEWS*,
UNDER No. 17 REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE, 26TH AUGUST, 1897.



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PREFACE.

WHEN I was commissioned by the late Sir Henry Parkes to write explanatory notes for an official edition of the Draft Bill of 1891, my task had but one object—that of removing certain misapprehensions with respect to its leading provisions which had been widely circulated at the time by an adverse critic. It was no part of my duty to discuss the merits of the Bill, nor did I attempt to do so. But my examination of it having led me to doubt whether the Convention had wisely taken the Constitution of the United States as the basis of their work, and subsequent consideration having strongly confirmed this doubt, it seemed to me that, on the eve of another Convention, the question might be fairly submitted for public consideration, especially as nothing had been said about it up to that time.

The editor of the *Evening News* having allowed me a perfectly free hand for this purpose, I availed myself of it to discuss the question from an independent point of view. It will be manifest to my readers, I think, that the "Notes" have not been written in any spirit of hostility to the federal movement, or with any leaning to provincialism. If I have not been able to feel unbounded faith in the American constitution as a model for our own, it is certainly not from any insensibility to its merits. I can truly say that the more I study it, the more I admire it—and the less I like it. Admitting its excellence, I feel in much the same position when contemplating it as the Rev. Sydney Smith felt towards the planet Jupiter, when he formed one of a brilliant party assembled for the purpose of examining it through an unusually powerful telescope. In the midst of a chorus of admiration he was asked what he thought of it, when he replied—"Well, it certainly looks to me like a bad shilling."

The great objection to the adoption of such a constitution here does not lie, I take it, in the doctrine of equal State representation, of which we have heard so much, or in any other federal principle. It lies rather in the introduction of a complex form of government, of which we have had no experience; one which obviously calls for statesmanship of an order not yet seen in these colonies, and which may not be seen for many generations to come; one, moreover, which may be expected to develop all the known vices of Australian politics, combined with others that are purely American—inevitable corruption, incessant strife between the federal and the local Parliaments, the omnipotent caucus, and perpetual agitation. While such unpleasant eruptions may break out in the body politic, corresponding symptoms may show themselves in the nervous centres of commercial and industrial activity, resulting from organic disturbances in our trade relations on the railways and the rivers, and the paralysing uncertainty which must for many years surround the question of a federal tariff.

To these and other trials, of course, Australians might get accustomed in course of time, even as Americans have got used to theirs. But these Notes have been written in the hope that, before they commit themselves finally to a system which may be expected to produce them, they will consider whether it is not possible to obtain the benefits of united action by some simpler and less risky machinery.

Sydney, 21 September.

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Notes on Federation and the Draft Bills.

I.—11th February.

OUR THIRD CONVENTION.

WE are now living in an era of Conventions; most of us without knowing it. They have taken the place of the intercolonial Conferences which used to meet for twenty years in Sydney and Melbourne, and they are now running a race for supremacy with the Federal Council of Australasia. Many candidates for the coming Convention appear to be under the impression that it is bound to settle the Federation question right off, and that a Federal Constitution will result from its labours, under which we Australians are destined to live happily ever after. They have unlimited faith in the glowing prediction of his Eminence the Cardinal, when speaking at the Bathurst Convention the other day, that the close of this century will be marked by the meeting of a Federal Parliament, "strong as a fortress, sacred as a shrine."

But when we turn to the past—our only guide to the future—we can see but too clearly the causes which have combined to defeat every effort of this kind hitherto; and turning to the present, we can see as clearly that they are not only in active operation still, but our working with a vigour that has never been seen before. Has any one of them been removed? Has any one of them been sensibly diminished? And until they are all either removed, or very sensibly diminished, how can we expect to see the colonies united under one Government? The prospect was never so bright, nor so full of promise, as it was in '91, when the delegates of all the Parliaments, including that of New Zealand, assembled in Sydney and adopted the Draft Commonwealth Bill. But what happened? The whole movement gradually melted away, leaving nothing behind it but a big volume of speeches and the skeleton of a constitution.

VAULTING AMBITION.

Can we reasonably hope to animate that skeleton now? This is our third Convention. The first was held here in '83, and gave birth to the present Federal Council; but it has long since been utterly forgotten, although its proceedings were in many respects memorable. One of the delegates was Sir William Des Voeux, Governor of Fiji, who brought over with him a petition from the white Fijians, setting forth their desire to be incorporated with "Federated Australasia." They were very hopeful then about it; but observe the changes that have taken place since. Fiji has lost all interest in the movement; New Zealand has dropped out of it; Queensland has turned its back on it; and Western Australia is playing a game of make-believe. The chance of seeing a "Federated Australasia" at the present time has faded away into the dimmest distance. It can only be regarded as one of the possibilities of a remote future.

Every one may see now that the men who conducted the movement at that period were much too ambitious in their designs. They might as well have gone a few steps further, and attempted to incorporate the whole of the Western Pacific. Some of the Victorians, by-the-way, would have been quite prepared to do it. Experience compels us to reduce the dimensions of their scheme; and the most sanguine federationists of the present day would be glad to get a small portion of it, in the shape of a union of three adjoining colonies on the mainland—as proposed by Sir Henry Parkes in the seventies. Even that amount of success, I take it, will not be accomplished by the coming Convention. It will give us another Draft Bill, which will probably share the fate of its predecessor. It will go under for a while, and then come up again at another Convention some years hence, when public opinion will be better prepared to deal with the subject.

THE DISABLING ACT.

Is it possible to feel hopeful about the prospects of the Convention when we turn to the Australasian Federation Enabling Act, under which it is to live its little life? One might be excused for saying that if the Conference of Premiers, at which it was framed, had met for the purpose of devising a scheme which would place unnecessary difficulties in the way of federation, a more ingenious one could not have been devised. Under the guise of an ultra-popular measure, designed to rouse the sympathies of apathetic electors, it constructs a series of obstacles which remind one of a steeplechase, with a number of jockeys and horses rolling over and under in the dust.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

The first hurdle we come to is the election of candidates. Is there not some ground for a little suspicion when we find Sir Hugh Nelson telling the Assembly at Brisbane that this part of the Act is a perfect farce in their case, on account of their immense area and the scattered nature of their inland population? Although he was a consenting party to it, he rejected it in his own bill, and substituted election by members of the Assembly, voting in three divisions, representing North, Central, and South Queensland.

If these objections do not apply with quite equal force to the other colonies—they certainly do in the case of Western Australia—they must be felt everywhere more or less, especially in New South Wales. Then what a ridiculous picture this scheme suggests—some two hundred candidates setting forth on a stumping tour in their several colonies, such as was never attempted nor even imagined before; all of them, like John Gilpin, "citizens of credit and renown," but most of them coming back with as little *éclat* as he did from his famous trip to Edmonton. Their personal inconvenience may not be a matter of national concern, but how are the electors, especially those in the distant places, likely to come off?

Is

Is the substitution of a general election for Parliamentary selection likely to secure a better class of representatives? Election leaves everything to chance; selection implies the exercise of judgment without leaving anything to chance. The success of the Convention will depend, of course, on the qualifications of the men who compose it. We have been told by Mr. Reid that it is not "the best men" who are wanted for the work it has to do, but the men who will vote for certain principles supposed to be in vogue just now. But as we know that the men who lay down this maxim would not choose their own cooks or gardeners in accordance with it, we may doubt whether the public will be at all inclined to adopt it when a national constitution has to be framed.

A BIG PILL.

The next hurdle that will have to be negotiated—supposing that the bill should survive the amendments made in Parliament—will be the voting on it. The electors will be called upon to say "Yes" or "No" to it. No one will be allowed to say "Yes, excepting such and such clauses." It must be swallowed *holus bolus*, or rejected altogether; and unless 50,000 electors consent to swallow it, the votes of 49,999 will go for nothing.

If this scheme is to be taken as a specimen of the referendum, there need be no hesitation in saying that the first trial of it will be the last, for many a long day to come. It is asking too much and too little in the same breath: too much, because it denies the elector any opportunity of exercising his judgment on the merits of the bill, while professing to do so; and too little, because it is absurd to say that if 50,000 men out of 300,000 can be found to vote for it, the rest are to count for nothing, unless they roll up and vote against it. Is not this tantamount to telling the country districts that they will have very little show in this matter? There are only three centres, it is said, at which heavy voting can be expected; 50,000 votes might be easily polled in Sydney and the suburbs; but if, owing to those accidents which usually interfere with voting in the country districts, a larger number should not be polled against the bill, they might find themselves hopelessly bound by a measure they disliked and disapproved.

THE FINISH.

The third and last hurdle presents itself in the provision requiring an address from both Houses to Her Majesty—supposing that the bill has been accepted by the electors—praying that it may be passed into law by the Imperial Parliament. This step will not be taken unless it has been accepted in two other colonies; if, for instance, 50,000 have voted for it in Victoria, 6000 in Tasmania, and a bare majority in South Australia. Then, if their Parliaments adopt similar addresses, the Federal Constitution may become fact.

Supposing that the bill should succeed in reaching both Houses, does our past experience afford much encouragement with respect to its prospects there? Will it stand a better chance of being adopted than the Commonwealth had? Although everything seemed in favour of the latter, we have seen its melancholy fate—pigeon-holed by three successive Ministries, nobody knew why, and nobody seemed to care.

II.—18th February.

UNDER WHICH FLAG?

PERHAPS there is nothing wonderful in the fact that some of the most important questions connected with the Federation problem have hitherto received the least attention, and that the energies of candidates are mainly directed to the development of small electioneering points, to the neglect of broader issues. In that view of the subject, one can understand how it is that nothing has yet been heard about the main principles on which the proposed federal constitution is to be built up; in other words, what are its national characteristics to be—English or American? Up to the present time, the tendency of events has been just the reverse of what might have been expected. We have been silently adopting American usages, principles, and precedents wholesale, retaining a few of the old English ones, as if to preserve our character for loyalty.

For instance, we have adopted the system of Conventions as the proper sort of machinery for formulating a constitution—a clear imitation of American practice. Then the Draft Bill of '91 shows a decided preference for the constitution of the United States, as the working model on which our own is to be framed. From it the two chambers derive their names—House of Representatives and Senate—and also the methods by which each is to be created; from it is taken the scheme for the distribution of Parliamentary powers between the central Government and the colonies—called States; and from it we have the proposal to set up a Federal Judiciary as a component part of the Government, with abolition of the appeal, in private cases, to the Privy Council. On many minor questions, and even in the phraseology of the bill, there is similar evidence of American influence; and, consistently with it, the title chosen for the united colonies—the Commonwealth of Australia—carries with it a distinctly American flavour.

STARS AND STRIPES.

All this has been done without any direct expression of public opinion on the subject. The public has never been asked whether it has any choice in the matter; it has been sometimes gently led, sometimes roughly driven, along the path over which it now finds itself going. That may be only one of the consequences of its own apathy; but now that it is beginning to wake up a little, it would be interesting to know whether its political sympathies are so strongly American as they would appear to be. It has not shown a similar tendency on any other occasion to desert the old English principles of constitutional government; it would probably resent the idea of
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having deserted them in this. But there is the plain fact before us that, while the framers of the Draft Bill of '91 might have followed an English precedent in the case of the Canadian Federation, had they pleased to do so, they practically set it aside in favour of an American one. The Act by which the Canadian provinces were united embodied the results of many consultations between their delegates and the Queen's Ministers, was drafted by Lord Henry Thring, the chief of the parliamentary draftsmen, and has now successfully stood the test of thirty years' experience.

A TEST CASE OR TWO.

There is not much resemblance; certainly, between the circumstances of the Australian colonies and those of Canada; but, granting that, there is infinitely less between them and those of the United States. There is so little analogy with the latter that one might well ask—Can we safely venture to adopt any one principle of the American constitution, seeing that we have had no experience of its actual working? Take one of the most successful as a test—the method of choosing a Senate. According to the theory of the constitution, the best available men in a State are selected by the Legislature to represent it in Congress; but in practice it is found that this method of election is merely nominal, the senators being chosen by the wire-pullers of the Republican or Democratic party at a caucus. If experience goes for anything in such a case, it may be supposed that a similar result would follow here in time; the election would, to all intents and purposes, revert from the local Legislature to the electors at large; but, instead of being conducted openly as elections are now, it would rest in the hands of a class who form the worst features of the electoral system.

We are told, too, by persons who ought to know, that the practice of parliamentary elections here, when members are candidates for vacant seats on the Committee of Public Works, does not commend itself by its results. The tactics resorted to on those occasions might not be adopted or countenanced in the case of an election to the Senate; but the old maxim, *ex pede Herculem*, might possibly apply even there.

Or we may take another test—the principle which governs the distribution of parliamentary powers. Following the American model, the Draft Bill enumerates the powers of legislation to be conferred on the Federal Parliament, leaving all other powers to be exercised by the State Legislatures. This principle was adopted because the States forming the Union were independent commonwealths, each possessing sovereign powers, and each naturally jealous of any encroachment on them. It was for the same reason, by the way, that the States obtained equal representation in the Senate. But there is no analogy in this respect between colonies and states; colonies are not sovereign commonwealths; and as the reason for reserving the residuum of power to the former does not apply, why should it be reserved?

IMPLIED POWERS.

Experience soon showed the impossibility of rigidly defining the powers of a national Government, or tying it down to any hard and fast rules of legislation. Conflicts of authority between the Federal and the State Governments became unpleasantly frequent, until the Supreme Court of the United States came to the aid of the Union by laying down the doctrine of "implied powers." The list of enumerated powers seems such a very simple affair at first sight that no idea of difficulty in their interpretation occurs to the casual reader; but in matters of this kind, simplicity often means everything that is vague and indefinite to the last degree. The Court got rid of the difficulty by holding that every power of a general character must include also all the powers naturally and reasonably implied in it, and deemed requisite to enable the Government to carry out the object in view. By means of this little rule of interpretation, Congress exercises in the present day a degree of power never dreamed of by the framers of the constitution.

INCOME TAXES.

A remarkable instance of the manner in which its legislative powers have been expanded under this influence occurred in the case of the income tax. Under two sections of the constitution, declaring that "direct taxes" shall be apportioned among the several States; and that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," it is held that Congress may levy income taxes, because they are duties or excises, and not direct taxes, the latter including only poll taxes (without regard to property, profession, or any other circumstance), and taxes on real estate. This conclusion was arrived at by a legal scrutiny of the clauses referring to taxation; but the belief that direct taxes included those on income was so general that the ruling came as a sweet surprise to the States when they found that the Federal Government had forestalled that part of their revenue. Apply this construction to the clause in the Draft Bill, copied from the American constitution, which authorises the Federal Parliament to levy duties of "customs and excise," and then consider the effect in the event of an Act being passed here under its authority.

TROUBLES AHEAD.

These considerations are enough to show that the choice of a working model is not a mere matter of national feeling and prejudice; it involves many questions of great importance in the daily life of a federal government. In the discussion now going on, no one stops to ask, how will the proposed constitution work when it is once set going? Every one seems to assume that it will go with beautiful precision and unbroken harmony among all its parts, and that no special precautions are required to insure that result. The idea might prove to be an enormous delusion, as any one may see who will take the trouble to make himself acquainted with the history of
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federal government in Canada and the States. From the earliest years of its existence in both countries, its course has been marked by the frequent occurrence of constitutional uproars, arising out of the disputed interpretation of a line here or a word there in the text of the Constitution.

We have not yet had much experience of such troubles; the only one of any importance we have seen relates to the right of the Upper House to deal with money bills, which generally turns up in the silly season. Our law courts have never been occupied with cases in which the constitutional validity of a local Act of Parliament has been called into question, as if it was a municipal by-law; but when federal government comes into play, this class of cases will assuredly attract the ingenuity of our too ingenious lawyers, and keep the commonwealth in a flutter of nervous agitation from one year's end to another.

III.—25th February.

A SPEECH ON FEDERATION.

EVERYONE likes Mr. Reid's jokes. His faculty for making them under the most unfavorable circumstances has often been put to the test, and has never failed him. However dry the subject he has to handle may be, he contrives to tickle his audience by some unexpected play of humorous fancy, which relieves the mind while it amuses it. Look, for instance, at his recent speech on the federation question, and contrast it with those of the forty-eight rival candidates who have been haranguing the public for weeks together. While they have been treating it in a serious, in some cases a dreadfully serious, manner, he has looked at it from quite a different point of view. He has shown us how easy it is, for him, to talk about State Rights, federal finance, and all the other problems that are puzzling men's minds, as pleasantly as Charles Lamb could write about "Some of the inconveniences of being hanged." There is not a dull line in the whole of his speech; every paragraph presents a comic phase of the subject; and you feel at the end of it as if he had really turned the whole thing into a joke!

A TWO-SIDED AFFAIR.

It is quite true that some of his funny things are not so palpable that everyone can see them at a glance; but that, of course, arises from the peculiar nature of the subject. Federation is such a double-banked affair that you find yourself compelled to look at both sides of a question at one and the same time. To arrive at sound conclusions, you must consider the federal and the provincial side together; and to do that successfully requires a good deal of practice. Suppose, for instance, that two men are carrying on a discussion on any given question, one a federalist and the other a provincialist; each is usually so full of his own views that he does not stop to consider his opponent's, and consequently they never agree. Everyone must have remarked this peculiarity when reading the speeches delivered by our candidates.

But when a man has to express the convictions of a provincialist in the language of an enthusiast in the cause of Federation, he is placed in a bit of a dilemma. How can he avoid puzzling his audience under such circumstances, seeing that they never know on which side to take him? There would be no difficulty about it if he could do as the old Greek actors did on the stage—wear a mask representing two different side-faces, so that he could adapt his facial expression to his words by simply turning his head to one side or the other. A simple arrangement of that kind would enable a speaker to get over the most difficult ground with ease; but that not being possible here, his audience is left to find out for themselves what his opinions really are.

A CRIPPLED GOVERNMENT.

There can be no doubt on that subject in Mr. Reid's case. Although he does not say so in express words, his proposals make it clear enough that his line of policy is a strictly provincial one. The Federal Parliament, as he would construct it, would be little more than an enlarged edition of the present Federal Council, limited in its jurisdiction to certain federal matters of a harmless kind, and limited in its powers of taxation and borrowing. That is not the sort of government implied in federation. To limit the taxing and borrowing power is to cripple it, and a national government crippled in its infancy can never be good for anything. When he dwells on the necessity of "a sound scheme of federal finance," he does not contemplate such a government as we see in the United States or in Canada, but a small central body virtually controlled by several large ones representing provincial interests, and subject to their dictation. This scheme is seen in another proposal of his—to cut down the number of members allotted to the two Houses in the Draft Bill. He would confine the House of Representatives to sixty or seventy members, and the Senate to thirty; while he would leave the local Parliaments as they are—our own Houses, for instance, with 125 members in one, and an unlimited number in the other.

SWAMPING.

His determination to keep the Federal Parliament under the thumb of the States comes out even more distinctly in his views on the relations between the two Houses. He enlarges on the necessity of subjecting the Senate to the House of Representatives in the case of a deadlock. Nothing could be more antagonistic to the federal form of Government. I need not say that no precedent can be found for such a proposal, for how could any precedent exist? Bearing in mind that while the Senate represents the States and the other House the people, anyone may see that the argument used in justification of swamping does not and cannot apply to them; because any conflict that might arise between the Houses would not be one between the people and the privileged classes, but between the people and the States—a very different thing, calling for very different treatment.

SIR

SIR LEICESTER DEDLOCK.

Here we have one of his best jokes, and it is worth while to see by what train of thought he travelled to it. For many years past, it seems, he has lived in a nervous state of mind with respect to "deadlocks"—so nervous, indeed, that he reminds one of the railway traveller who is always talking about collisions; or, again, of Sir Leicester Dedlock in "Bleak House," described as "an honorable and truthful gentleman, but of such fossilised ideas that no tongue of man could shake his prejudices." When he condemned the Draft Bill in '91, one of his chief reasons for doing so was that it contained no provision to meet the case of a deadlock. The plain answer is that there is no provision of the kind either in the American or the Canadian constitutions, which nevertheless have got on very well without it; and further, that there is none either in the English or our own constitutions, which also have got on very well without one. These facts are enough to show that there is no necessity for any such provision; and again, that you cannot devise any kind of machinery for the purpose without doing violence to the free play of constitutional government.

A NORWEGIAN PATCH.

But Mr. Reid is still of opinion that some machinery of the kind is essential to the success of federal government in Australia; and to supply the deficiency he proposes to take a leaf out of the Norwegian Constitution and incorporate it with ours—More patchwork! In Norway, he tells us, it is the custom for both Houses, when they cannot agree on a bill, to sit together as one House and settle the question by a majority vote. He suggests an amendment of this plan. In the case of a money bill, rejected in two sessions by the Senate, the two Houses should be made to sit together, and the question should then be put—"That this bill do now pass." But in the case of any other bill rejected in two sessions, the two Houses should sit together and go over it, clause by clause, in order to come to a decision upon it.

TELESCOPING THE HOUSES.

This might be called a provision for telescoping both Houses; but what does it amount to but another form of swamping, performed in such a manner as not only to destroy the dignity and independence of the Senate, but to subvert the very basis of federal government? How could we make two Houses sit together when one represents the people and the other the States, without ignoring that distinction? The two bodies are so essentially different in point of structure, that they could not be amalgamated in that fashion and survive it.

The practice of the Norwegian Parliament cannot be dragged into the discussion with any chance of extracting a suitable precedent from it, and a very short explanation will be sufficient to show why. It is elected, every three years, as one chamber, called a Storting, consisting of 114 members; and when it meets it divides itself into two sections, called Odelsting and Lagting—the former consisting of three-fourths, and the latter of one-fourth, of the total number. If they disagree on any bill passed by the Odelsting, then they sit together again, and the Storting decides the question. If the bill is not supported by two-thirds of the total number, it is held to be rejected.

Where is the analogy between this sort of constitution and the one we propose to adopt? There are not two Houses in Norway, but one, and the two sections into which it divides are nothing more than two grand committees, which sit apart or sit together for the convenience of business. Where there is only one House there can be no deadlock, and consequently the practice recommended to us cannot apply to a dilemma of that kind. And if it could be made to apply, what would happen in the case of the bill being rejected? Would the Premier send in his resignation? Or would he be entitled to a dissolution or a referendum, at his option?

A SWISS PATCH.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Reid did not develop his ideas on the subject of the referendum at greater length than he did. He told his audience that it would be impossible to carry it out in federated Australia at any other time than that of a general election. Is not that enough to show how unfitted it is to our circumstances? And would it be possible to carry it out even then, with any chance of success? No argument in its favour can be drawn from the practice in Switzerland, because the circumstances of the two countries do not permit of any comparison. There it has been part of the national government for centuries; the electors have been trained to its use from childhood, and they are as familiar with it as they are with any other national custom. Dwelling, as they do, in small, compact cantons, where the electoral machinery can be worked quickly and cheaply, it is suited to their circumstances, and for that reason chiefly it has maintained its ground.

If we are to take a patch from the Swiss constitution, as well as the Norwegian one, let us have the thing in its proper form. No referendum takes place in Switzerland, on any federal law or resolution, unless 30,000 voters, or eight cantons, demand it. In those cases it is optional. But in the case of a revision or alteration of the federal constitution, to which both Houses have agreed, the matter must be submitted to the people. It is also submitted if the two Houses disagree in such a case; or if 50,000 voters demand an amendment of the constitution. What would be the chance of obtaining a referendum here, if a requisition from 30,000 electors were required to bring it into existence?

FAIR PLAY.

In another point, too, the Swiss practice should not be lost sight of by those who advocate its adoption here. The people's vote is not used in the cantons as a weapon of class or party warfare, directed against one of two Houses which has its rights and responsibilities as well as the

the other. It is used solely as a legitimate means of expressing the national will on a measure of public importance. Subject to these two conditions, there could not be much objection to it in practice. The objections in point of principle would still remain—that it is foreign to our constitution, and unfitted to our circumstances.

But how has it been discussed here, and in what language has it been recommended by our popular statesman? As far as I can recollect, it has been something in this style :—

When troubles with the Lords begin,
I'll show you how to end 'em ;
Not by a fair discussion, but
A simple Referendum.

If after that they still hold out,
To glory I will send 'em ;
I'll blow them from the guns at once
With another Referendum.

But don't suppose that ever I
Would willingly offend 'em ;
I'll only let 'em see " what's what,"
When I try a Referendum !

IV.—*4th March.*

MUDDLED.

ANYONE who can honestly say that he has read all the speeches of the forty-nine candidates, as they appeared from day to day in the newspapers, might be reasonably excused for feeling considerably muddled on the subject of federation, and the great national issues hanging to it. And supposing that he wished to reduce the discordant mass of opinion they contained to some sort of shape, how would he set about it? With the exception of a few of the most notable among them, the competitors for public favour look, to the mind's eye, like the ruck of horses sweeping by on a race-course, at such a pace that no one can tell one jockey's colours from another's. If we are to take these speeches as indications of public opinion, it would seem as if the only questions of importance in the electoral eye were purely local ones—such as federating the railways, the choice of a federal capital, and the election of Cardinal Moran.

SIXES AND SEVENS.

After all the speechifying we have had, the polling that takes place to-day does not promise to throw much light on public opinion as to the main questions involved. Who can pretend to say even now what opinions the electors, or a majority of them, hold on any one of them—say the constitution of the Upper House, or the relations between the Federal and Provincial Parliaments, on such matters as taxing and borrowing? Whoever the ten men may be who will be sent to Adelaide to represent us in the Convention, it is safe to predict that they will hold all sorts of contradictory theories on these and other points in the construction of a Federal Government.

If this process of "natural selection" has been going on in the other colonies, as no doubt it has, it will be interesting to observe the further process by which so many conflicting elements will be reduced to harmony. The plan we have adopted seems much like that of giving a contract for the building of a big ship to a number of men who are known to differ on all the mechanical and engineering questions that make up the science of naval architecture. Well for us that the Primate, with most excellent foresight, has already framed a prayer to be used in the churches during the sittings of the Convention!

THE RAILWAYS.

The paramount topic of the day appears to be the federation of the railways, which has evidently proved a delicate one to handle on the platform. On one side we are told that it would be suicidal policy to hand them over to the Federal Government under any circumstances whatever; while on the other it is urged that if the debts are to be consolidated, the railways must necessarily go with them; and moreover, say some, they ought to be handed over whether the debts are consolidated or not. This is clearly an administrative, not a constitutional, question; and the time that has been spent in discussing it might possibly have been employed to better purpose. It may be assumed that the Convention will leave it for the local Parliaments to settle at their leisure among themselves; but it may also be assumed that the time will arrive when both the railways and the debts will be taken over, by common consent of all concerned.

This is one of the many matters that show the necessity of looking a long way ahead when we talk of federation. It is not so much a question for us to settle, as for those who will come after us. Anyone who can realise what a Federal Government means in action, will readily see that any such question will present itself in a very different light then, from that in which we see it now. A totally new body of public opinion will come into existence, which will have more to do with the settlement of these disputes than any power of the present day.

A NEW POINT OF VIEW.

Who can tell us now, for instance, what the exigencies of a Federal Government may be, even in the first years of its existence? And until we can clearly comprehend what those exigencies may be, how is it possible to feel justified in laying down the law so peremptorily as some good people would do? Judging from the way in which the subject has been treated on all

all sides, one might suppose that railway construction is already at an end, except for some branch lines here and there; whereas the probability is that it will receive a wholly new impetus in the hands of a central Government, and reach a point of development barely dreamed of nowadays.

For one thing, it is clear that the railway question will by-and-bye be identified with those of defence and the opening up of the interior, on a scale far beyond the power of any local Government. Our statesmen will then say that, from the moment federation is accomplished, there will be a coast-line of some 8,000 miles to guard, the responsibility of which cannot be met without efficient means of railway transport in all necessary directions; and further, that measures must be promptly taken—not only by means of railway extension, but by irrigation and other works—for the purpose of affording still greater facilities for settlement than we yet have, introducing streams of population from abroad, and finding some sort of use for part at least of the enormous territory on our hands, as much a waste now as it was fifty years ago.

LOOK AT CANADA.

The readiness with which projects of this size may be expected to start up under federation has been shown in the case of Canada. Until 1867, when they were united, her provinces were contented with their own separate lines, with 2,250 miles open for traffic; but in ten years there was an increase of 3,300 in the mileage; in 1888, there were 12,160 miles in operation; and in 1895, the total number had increased to 16,000. The largest of these lines—the Intercolonial and the Canadian-Pacific—owe their existence entirely to the federal movement.

The first, over 1,380 miles in length, was mainly a political and military one, constructed in accordance with a stipulation made by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick previous to the union. It cost over £8,000,000, and running as it does through the wilderness which separates Halifax from Quebec, it involved an annual loss to the Dominion Government for many years. Its prospects of commercial success are limited by the fact that there is no trade of any importance between Canada and the maritime provinces. It is much such a line, in fact, as we may expect to see here, when Western Australia—following their example—bargains for a junction between Perth and Adelaide as one of the conditions on which she will consent to join the other colonies.

The Canadian Pacific line, which added British Columbia and the North-West Territory to the Dominion, was also a political and military one. It is a work that Canada may well be proud of, and shows the sceptic what federation can do for a country—in more ways than one. When the Government undertook it, it was supposed that its construction would not involve any additional taxation; but its cost to the country, amounting to over £20,000,000 in money, land grants, guarantees, and surveys, exceeded their calculations to such an extent that additional taxation became inevitable. We are not likely to have any parallel line here in point of scenery and engineering; but it is conceivable that, for political, military, and general reasons combined, our Federal Government may some day entertain proposals from the syndicates that will shadow it for trunk lines to Perth, Port Darwin, and the head of the great gulf in Queensland, with extensions, of course, in many profitable directions.

THE AVERAGE AUSTRALIAN.

Projects of this kind look very visionary on paper; but with Canadian experience before our eyes, they should not be omitted from our estimate of probabilities. There is as great a field for them here as there was in Canada, and the arguments that prevailed there might be urged here with at least equal force. The six Governments have already shown what they are capable of doing in the construction of ambitious public works, and their example would not be lost on a Federal Government, with unlimited power of taxing and borrowing. It would soon begin to show its capabilities in the same direction; and unless it did, its proceedings would not have much attraction for the average Australian, who is much too practical in his notions to be impressed by vague declamation about his country's future greatness. What evidence of greatness would there be in his eyes if things were to go on, after federation, in much the same sleepy fashion as they do now? It would not interest him greatly to know that border duties had been abolished, and that the post-offices, ocean-beacons, quarantines, and other matters of the kind had been amalgamated, if everything continued as dull as ditch-water. Such changes would be made without leaving any visible or tangible mark behind them; and where, then, he would ask, does the greatness come in?

A NEW AUSTRALIA.

Let him see, on the other hand, a Federal Government with a few such spending departments as the thirteen they have in Canada—*e.g.*, a Minister for Railways, another for Public Works, a third for Militia and Defence, a fourth for Marine and Fisheries, and a fifth for Agriculture—and he would then admit that, with good luck and plenty of money, there was a chance of his seeing a new Australia, without going to Paraguay for it. The prospect would operate so powerfully on the average Australian, from north to south and from east to west, that there would be no difficulty in securing the hearty co-operation of Queensland and Western Australia. And he might fairly say that, unless some energetic movement all along the line is to be made, by means of united resources, it is hard to see how national greatness can be attained, in our time, by a mere change of constitution. Major-General Hutton told us, not long ago, that no country ever became great except through war—a very natural sentiment for a soldier. But that road not being open to us at present, what other have we got to travel by but that of public works and public spirit? It was not federation alone, but the federation railways, that made Canada what she is.

FEDERAL.

FEDERAL POLICY.

Viewed from this standpoint, the arguments we have heard on the railway question may be very good so far as they go, but they do not go quite far enough—in fact, they only go half-way. We are all in the dark about it until we know what the policy of the first Federal Government is likely to be. If it should not include the construction of any large public works, then there would be some reason on the side of those who are afraid to part with the railways. Each colony might well be left to manage its own, as now. But a national administration of affairs, which would not include railway works on a large scale, is barely conceivable in a country trained to look upon them as the most important branch of public business.

Probably the indifference that has prevailed so long on the general subject may be traced to the fact that federation has hitherto been put before the public as a mere change in the form of government, without any certainty attaching to it in the shape of material advantages. The state of feeling would have been very different if it had been understood, from the first, that the change of constitution would be immediately followed by an immense upheaval throughout the colonies, giving to trade and industry a stimulus they have never felt since the discovery of the gold-fields.

V.—11th March.

OLD PARLIAMENTARY HANDS.

The fact that the electors of New South Wales did not go outside members or ex-members, except in one instance, for a representative at the Convention, may be taken to mean that, in their opinion, well-known members of Parliament are the best men for the purpose. They have mostly chosen "old Parliamentary hands," whose names have become familiar in their mouths as household words. The additional fact that they have not recognised any party lines in their choice, shows that they wished to get the best men they could for a special occasion.

THE ENEMY.

If the movement has really become a national one, and if the desired ends are to be attained in reasonable time, the good work begun by the electors should be carried through in the same spirit. It will be so in the Convention, no doubt; but when the Draft Bill adopted by that body gets into the hands of the Assembly here, it will necessarily have to encounter a good deal of opposition; and strenuous efforts may be expected in some quarters either to defeat it, or to insert such amendments in it as may have the effect of defeating it, even after the labours of the Convention are over. In war, no good general will affect to despise the enemy, or to neglect any precautions to guard against surprise or treachery, or any of those extraordinary accidents by which the best and most carefully considered plans are so often upset in a moment. There are signs of danger already ahead. If the Premier, for instance, should leave for England before the Bill has been considered in both Houses, opportunities would be afforded for undermining it which might not otherwise arise. And even if he should not leave it to the mercy of the winds and waves, it would be none too safe at any time.

Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises.

CÆSAR AND POMPEY.

Notwithstanding the defection of Queensland, the Convention of '97 promises to stand some comparison in point of capacity with that of '91. In point of number, at any rate, there is not much difference between them. There were fifty-one delegates in the latter, including three from New Zealand; there will be fifty representatives in the present one. But although the first lot were delegates appointed by their Parliaments, and the second are representatives chosen by the people, the leading spirits of the two are, with few exceptions, of essentially the same mould—that is to say, they are all Parliamentary veterans. The similarity of choice on the two occasions is remarkable, and it points to the conclusion that, if the selection had been left to the Parliaments, as before, there would not have been very much difference in the results.

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

The present selection would have been all the better if it had contained more of those men who had worked on the former Convention. The experience gained on that occasion, and, above all, the insight acquired into the mysteries of federal constitutions, would have been of signal service in the coming debates. The subject is one not to be mastered in a hurry, as the speeches delivered during the recent campaign abundantly proved, and that in more than one instance. There was a good deal in some of them to show that the speakers had either forgotten the debates of the last Convention, or never read them, or mixed up their recollections of them with those of the local *Hansard*. Perhaps it would be too much to expect from a candidate that he should digest the contents of the big folio volume in which these debates are officially recorded; but undoubtedly the task would prove a short road to the subject for anyone who desired to make himself at home in it. He would find himself in the same position as the college student who has gone through the five books of Euclid as a preliminary grind to his mathematical studies.

THE DRAFT BILL.

The new members of Convention will see the necessity for a little cramming of this kind, when they consider that its proceedings will be based on the Draft Bill adopted by their predecessors. No one is likely to propose that it should be cast aside in favour of some new basis,

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to be thought out by some inspired person in the dark, like *Paradise Lost*. There would not be any great difficulty in drafting a constitution; but if the door were once opened to amateur draftsmen, the Convention might be flooded with their productions. The adoption of the Draft, as a basis of discussion, would save a great deal of time that would otherwise be spent to little purpose. The Convention of that year sat from March 2 to April 1 discussing general principles. On the latter day it began the consideration of the Draft Bill brought up by the drafting committee, and finished it on the 9th. By tackling it at once, there would not be any need to devote a month to another all-round-the-compass discussion of general principles.

MOSAIC WORK.

It is not, however, by any means to be supposed that the Bill is beyond criticism, as some of its admirers seem inclined to think. It is open to a good deal of it, though not of the kind that has been most loudly and persistently urged in certain quarters. The framers of it, to my mind, made a cardinal mistake when they looked for inspiration to the constitution of the United States, and adopted not only its leading principles, but even its terms of art. That plan would be well enough if the country wished to pave the way to a Republic, and to be ready, at a given signal, to substitute an elected President for a Governor-General. But as it has not yet shown any sign of even a leaning in that direction, the plain course is to put American principles on one side for the present, and take strictly English ones instead. It would avoid a lot of complication in the practical working of our constitution. The Bill was constructed like a piece of Mosaic work, some of its provisions being taken from the American constitution and some from the Canadian. But the two systems are so radically opposed to each other that they cannot be amalgamated in practice, however nicely they may seem to dovetail on paper. Is it not possible to frame a constitution with some pretension to originality about it—original so far, at least, that it would not be open to the imputation of being patch-work?

VI.—18th March.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

They that have eyes to see have a good opportunity at the present time for observing the working of federal machinery, particularly as regards the constitution, character, and policy of the Upper House. The fifty members of the Convention who are about to meet in Adelaide will form just about the same sort of body, so far as policy is concerned, that we may expect to see in the second Chamber, when the constitution is in full swing. Each colony sends the ten best men it can get, in the opinion of electors, to represent its interests; and each man goes forth as the champion of his own particular division of the territory. His duty is to see that no clause in the constitution to be framed shall be so worded as to afford even a loophole for attack upon it, on the part of jealous or covetous neighbours; to see also that, in the event of any hostile intrigues taking place among them, it shall not be swamped or overpowered by unholy combinations; and further that, in the distribution of revenue as well as the division of power, no unfair advantage shall be taken of its resources, and no injustice done to its claims.

BULLS AND FROGS.

To secure these ends, the members will probably accept as an undoubted maxim of the federal system that each colony should have an equal number of representatives in the second Chamber. They have learned from their "Federalist" that this allotment of representation was adopted in the American constitution, because it was the only means by which the smaller States could be induced to join the Union. It was opposed by the larger States in the first instance, and they conceded it only when they had no choice left. Each State, moreover, being a perfectly independent community, there seemed to be some colour for a claim which at first sight appeared to be extravagantly unfair.

The delegates will not, probably, stop to consider that the position here, so far from being analogous to that of the American States, might be described as quite the reverse. Our small colonies, as they are called, are not in the least degree afraid of being swamped or overpowered by their larger neighbours; simply because they have little to lose, while they have everything to gain, by uniting with them.

On the other hand, in the large colonies, which think they have something to lose and not so much to gain by the process, many level-headed people appear to entertain a good deal of suspicion about the ultimate designs of their small friends in the south. They have not scrupled to proclaim their fears on that point openly and in the strongest terms; so much so, in fact, that their view of New South Wales reminds us of the position of a bull whale surrounded by swordfishes and threshers. Although they were ignominiously defeated in the general election—

Let this be put upon their graves,
They did their level best.

POLITICAL INTRIGUES.

It seems to be largely taken for granted that in every movement towards federation there will be a succession of intrigues on the part of the southern politicians, in which they will be aided by the western, for the purpose of acting in concert against New South Wales. The choice of Adelaide as a place of meeting, without any reference to our Government, is quoted as an instance. Movements of this kind, by the way, are highly suggestive of the politics of chessplayers, when desperate efforts are made to give checkmate with the knight, the bishop, and a pawn or two.

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But in this instance there does not seem to be anything more than suspicion to go upon. The delegates of Western Australia, having so short a time at their disposal for the journey, were naturally anxious that the place of meeting should be the nearest to them; and an equally natural feeling of courtesy would be sufficient to account for the action of the other Governments. If it were really the case, as suggested, that the three secretly combined for the purpose of snatching an unfair advantage from Victoria and New South Wales, it would certainly be advisable to watch their proceedings in future with some care.

THE UPPER HOUSE.

Returning to the question of the Upper House, it will be interesting to compare the conclusions arrived at by the Convention on this subject with those of its predecessor. The recent elections gave no substantial clue to the opinions of the electors on its composition; but the candidates generally appeared to favour the scheme set out in the Draft Bill, as to equality of State representation, substituting election by the people for election by the local Parliament. The proposal to give an equal number of members being one of the points in which the Draft Bill follows the lead of the American Constitution, without regard to the very different circumstances of the two countries, there is no reason why the question should not be reconsidered, in the light of surrounding facts. If we look at the table of figures representing the territory and population of the six colonies at the close of last year, it is difficult to see how the claim for equality can be justified:—

	Square miles.	Population.
Tasmania	26,215	166,113
Victoria	87,884	1,174,888
New South Wales	310,700	1,297,640
Queensland	668,497	472,179
South Australia	903,690	360,203
Western Australia	975,920	137,966
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,972,906	3,608,989

NUTS TO CRACK.

In the case of Tasmania, at any rate, the proposition is reduced to an absurdity. The case was well put by a Tasmanian settler, in a letter I received the other day:—"Here's an island, about as large as one of your sheep runs, with a Government big enough for Russia, and a national debt to match. Why England ever allowed it anything more than local government, is a question I am unable to answer." Seeing that New South Wales and Victoria alone can face each other on equal terms as to population, common sense and justice seem to combine in condemning the doctrine of equality as untenable.

It is not so easy to see how the principle of election by the people can be applied to the Upper House. The adoption of large electorates would not meet the difficulty, because the member for an electorate, however large it might be, would not be a member for the whole colony, as he ought to be. If the elections could be carried out on the same plan as those for the Convention, the difficulty would be got over to a great extent, though not wholly; because the members would only represent majorities even then. And again, it could hardly be expected that the men best qualified to represent the colony as a whole, would be anxious to canvas such gigantic electorates as the five colonies on the mainland.

VII.—26th March.

CANADIAN VIEWS.

It is worth while to note the fact—because it seems to have escaped notice—that when the Canadian statesmen were laying down the lines of their Dominion Government in 1864, they rejected the constitution of the United States as a model on which to frame it. On the other hand, when our statesmen met in the Convention of 1891 for a similar purpose, they virtually adopted it. This little fact is a remarkable one, and deserves to be borne in mind for many reasons.

In the first place, the Canadians, being on the spot, and having ample opportunities for observation, may be taken to have known a great deal more about the American system than our men, whose knowledge of it was practically confined to what they had read about it. In the second place, although one of the most powerful provinces in Canada was occupied by the descendants of an alien race, who in previous years had given many proofs of their sympathy with American institutions, and moreover had, in 1837, broken out in rebellion against the British Government, there was no evidence of any faith in those institutions, or of any desire to imitate or copy them. In the third place, although there were many considerations which might have led strangers to predict a very different result—such as the intimate relations between the two peoples to which social and commercial intercourse had given rise, and the existence of a party in Canada favouring annexation—none of these circumstances had the smallest weight in determining the ultimate form and character of the Canadian federation.

A FEDERAL MIXTURE.

One would suppose that the significance of this fact would not have been lost sight of in the last Convention. It was equivalent to a deliberate judgment of the Canadians on the merits of the American Union, as a guide in framing one for themselves, and that after it had been at work for nearly eighty years. The case was summed up in a sentence by Sir John Macdonald, when he said of the resolutions arrived at in the conference of delegates at Quebec:—"I am strongly of opinion that we have, in a great measure, avoided in this system, which we propose for the adoption of the people of Canada, the defects which time and events have shown to exist in the American constitution."

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What the special defects were which they endeavoured to avoid, may be seen by comparing the two constitutions. The Canadian statesmen began by discarding the idea of setting up a Republic with an elected President, and substituted a federal union of their four chief provinces under the Crown, "with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom." The task which they set themselves, of adapting the principles of the British constitution to a federal form of government—in other words, mixing up federal and monarchical theories—was not an easy one; and in the effort to accomplish it they were forced to depart not only from the American precedent, but in a great measure from every other.

GLORIFIED MUNICIPALITIES.

The Dominion Government, in fact, is a federal one rather in appearance than in reality. The provincial Governments are so completely overshadowed by it that they are lost to the view of the outside spectator. All he can clearly distinguish is an ambitious structure, framed and decorated in close imitation of the Houses at Westminster, but bearing no resemblance to those at Washington. Sir John Macdonald's original conception of the true system needed for the country was one Parliament exercising supreme power, with enlarged municipal institutions in each province—in other words, seven "glorified municipalities" in place of seven provincial Legislatures. As a matter of form, this theory was not carried out, since the provinces retained their separate Legislatures as before; but as a matter of fact, they do not possess anything like the power which has made the States so conspicuous an element in the American Union.

The essential feature of a Federal Government is, of course, the House in which the States or provinces are represented; but the seven provinces which make up the Dominion of Canada are not represented as such in the Senate of their Parliament. The fact that the members of that body are nominated by the Crown—that is, by the political head of the Government—shows that they are not intended to represent them; for how can nominees of the Government be their representatives, in any sense?

STATE RIGHTS.

The delegates at Quebec made short work of the question of State Rights. It had led to the civil war in the United States, which came to an end in '65, soon after they were in session; and as they could not be blind to the dangerous tendencies of the doctrine of sovereign powers, they naturally excluded it from their scheme of a federal union. There was no clamour for equality of representation on the part of the several provinces; for one thing, there was no foundation in fact for it, owing to the relative disproportion of population among them. They were in much the same condition as ourselves, two of their provinces having a comparatively large population, while the others were very thinly peopled. The census of 1861 showed their position as follows:—

Upper Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,396,091
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111,566
Nova Scotia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330,857
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,047
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,635
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,857
								3,244,053

LUMPING THE STATES.

Ten years later this total had increased to 3,833,000. The fact that there was no contention among the delegates on the subject of equal representation speaks volumes for their common sense; for what could have been more ridiculous than a claim from Prince Edward Island to the same number of members as Upper or Lower Canada? The claim would, no doubt, have been made, if the delegates had shown themselves ready to listen to it. The absurdity of equal representation was avoided by lumping together the small provinces, known as the Maritime Provinces, and creating three territorial divisions, of which they made one, with an equal representation. The Union Act of '67 gave each division twenty-four members.

Now, if we were to lump together Queensland, Western, South Australia, and Tasmania, their united population would amount to 1,136,461, and then it would be less than that of either New South Wales or Victoria. Looking at the matter from this point of view, it is not easy to see why the claim of equal representation should be so readily conceded as it was in the last Convention.

THE CANADIAN SENATE.

The nomination principle has grown into so much disfavour here of late years, that one may well ask how the Canadian delegates came to the conclusion that a nominated House would suit the purposes of a federal constitution better than an elective one. They were in a particularly good position to compare the merits of the two systems, having their own experience of both, as well as that of the United States, to guide them. The old Legislative Council of Canada, created by the Union Act of 1840, was a nominated one; but in 1856 its constitution was altered in order to please the people, who preferred an elective one. Their experience of the latter system was so unsatisfactory that the delegates in 1864 decided, by an overwhelming majority, not to repeat the experiment. The Liberal leaders were the loudest in condemning it; but both parties were of one mind as to the impolicy of having two Houses elected by the same constituencies. Such a system was considered an inevitable source of conflict between the two, not to be avoided by any qualifying conditions as to the franchise or the electorates, or any provisions for meeting deadlocks.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

With the successful experience of the United States in the matter of a Senate before them, it might be supposed that they would have been tempted to follow that example, and to leave the election of their senators to the provincial Legislatures. But they found themselves blocked there also; for having determined on continuing the system of responsible government with which they had been afflicted since 1840, they held that it would not be possible to work it in conjunction with an Upper House of such a character as that. The danger of conflict between the Houses would be intensified to such a degree that the federal structure would never be able to bear the strain, and either one thing or the other would have to go.

Their political sagacity was not at fault in this instance. They had seen enough of American politics in their day to justify their conclusion, and later experience goes a long way to confirm it. Mr. Bryce's account of the relations between the two Houses at Washington enables us to see what the position of a responsible government would be, under such circumstances as he describes.

BRYCE ON THE TWO HOUSES.

"Collisions between the two Houses are frequent. Each is jealous and combative. Each is prone to alter the bills that come from the other; and the Senate in particular knocks about remorselessly those favourite children of the House—the appropriation bills. The fact that one House has passed a bill goes but a little way in inducing the other to pass it; the Senate would reject twenty House bills as readily as one. . . . In a contest the Senate usually, though not invariably, gets the better of the House. It is smaller, and can, therefore, more easily keep its majority together; its members are more experienced, and it has the great advantage of being permanent, whereas the House is a transient body. The Senate can hold out, because if it does not get its way at once it may do so when a new House comes up to Washington. The House cannot afford to wait, because the hour of its own dissolution is at hand. Besides, while the House does not know the Senate from inside, the Senate, many of whose members have sat in the House, knows all the 'ins and outs' of its rival, can gauge its strength, and play upon its weakness."

SIR SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Some consciousness of the difficulty that might arise in connection with responsible government seems to have been felt by the framers of the Draft Bill, when defining the functions of the Federal Executive. They provided for seven ministers, who might sit in either House, but were not required to do so. Their presence in Parliament would not be a matter of course, as it is under the present system; it would be a matter of choice for the Parliament to decide. The opinion held by the draftsmen on this point may be taken to be explained in Sir Samuel Griffith's "Notes on Australian Federation," published by the Queensland Government last year:—

"When, therefore, it is a question of applying this system to a federal commonwealth, the rule should be so to frame the constitution that responsible government may—not that it must—find a place in it. . . . Would the states, as states, be content to be bound by the executive acts of Ministers merely because they possessed the confidence of the popular House? And if they insisted on withholding that confidence, and refused to provide the necessary supplies until a change was made, it is hard to see what alternative there would be to a change of Ministers. . . . A succession of such difficulties would, conceivably, lead to the adoption in practice of some other mode of determining their tenure of office."

WENTWORTH.

The Canadian delegates were not quite such fools as they looked when they chose what seemed to them to be the lesser of two evils. Not being able to see any way by which responsible government could be carried on with a Senate of the American type, grand as it was on its native ground, and having definitely abjured the elective Upper House, what other course was open to them but the one they took? It is a curious fact in political history that, at the very time when Canadian statesmen had resolved to abandon nomination for election, our own leaders decided in favour of the former. In the debate on the second reading of the Constitution Bill in '53, Wentworth made some remarks on the subject which are not without significance at the present moment:—

"An elective Upper House is as yet a matter of mere theory, so far as the British Empire is concerned. . . . If Sydney and the other towns were thrown into one, two, or even three great electoral divisions, the rural population would be swamped, and the urban population would be all predominant. The inevitable result of such a combination as this would be that the Upper House would be more democratic than the Lower. We should then have a double democracy, or a democracy in the Upper House for a revision of the deliberations of the more conservative element in the Lower House. Now, what chance would there be that these two bodies would pull different ways on any popular question? They could coerce the Governor into giving the Royal assent to any measure, however destructive."

THE STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY.

"Whatever may be the desire of any member of this House, or of any of the people of the country at large, to have a body among us assimilated to the Senate of the United States, it is impossible, for the reasons I have stated. If there was within us a federal principle which could be represented in the same way, who would think of introducing such a constitution into this colony?"

colony? The great and insuperable objection to all these elective bodies is that they are inflexible; their numbers are unalterable, and can neither be added to nor diminished. The third estate of the realm can exercise no authority over them, but the authority of dissolution. That is not sufficient to preserve the vessel of the State from wreck; the elective element, doubly represented as it would be in any such constitution, must and will become too powerful to be controlled."

VIII.—1st April.

CONVENTIONAL IDEAS.

It is truly refreshing to observe the spirit of conciliation, as it is called, in which the members of the Convention have met together in Adelaide. The representatives of once jealous, if not hostile, colonies have approached each other like Frenchmen after a long absence. *Embrassons-nous!* they cry, and rush into each other's arms. No more intercolonial conflicts after this. No more unholy combinations against a powerful neighbour. Under the sobering influence of open-air concerts, good dinners, and plentiful champagne, they have laid aside all the petty provincial feelings which have hitherto distinguished them in their local Parliaments, and addressed themselves to their work in an atmosphere of universal brotherhood. Compromise is the order of the day. The small colonies have got all they want, with scarce the trouble of asking for it. They are to have equal representation in the Upper House, and with it they are to have the trade of Riverina and Broken Hill by the abolition of preferential rates.

COMPROMISES.

Compromise is undoubtedly a good thing, and often a necessary thing as well; in fact, all civilised life is made up of compromises. At the same time, it is a proof of weakness, and therefore ought to be narrowly watched and guarded against as far as possible. Nothing is more common in political history than to find some discreditable thing explained on the ground that it was a compromise. There is a remarkable instance of the kind in that inhuman clause in the constitution of the United States, which guaranteed the State rights of the slave-holding sections:—"No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due."

WHAT IT COST.

That is a good specimen of a compromise; but what did it cost the United States before they had done with it? It was agreed to by the delegates of the northern states in the Convention which framed the Union simply to pacify their southern neighbours, who relied on the "carpet bag" argument as a means of obtaining it. Judge Story, the learned commentator, skips over the ground with the penitent remark that "many sacrifices of opinion and feeling are to be found" in the constitution, made by some States to please others. And the Convention which was responsible for these sacrifices apologised for them by saying that "the constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." In plain English, if they had not been driven into a corner, they never would have made the concessions.

They basely yielded upon compromise
That which their noble ancestors achiev'd with blows.

LEGISLATIVE UNION.

The more closely we look into the American and Canadian constitutions, the more clearly it appears that a "federation under the Crown" is a very different thing from a federation of independent States. It is common enough to talk of the two systems, American and Canadian, as if they were essentially the same, differing only in certain particulars. So far from that being the case, the fact is that the Canadian Government is not a federation at all, in the proper meaning of the term. It is nothing more than a legislative union of its provinces—an enlarged edition of the union effected in 1840, when Upper and Lower Canada were united by an Act of the British Parliament.

A FEDERAL PHANTOM.

What else could it be, when its framers found themselves virtually compelled to form their constitution on the lines of the British? With a Governor-General appointed by the Crown, an Upper House composed of nominee members, and responsible government to work the machinery, they had as close an imitation of it as they could well get. But as there is nothing whatever of a federal nature in the British Constitution, so there is nothing whatever of it, except in name, in the Canadian. The provinces are not represented in it, as provinces; their rights, as separate and independent political entities, are not protected by members appointed or elected by them; although their powers, except for strictly local purposes, are transferred to the Dominion Government. What becomes, then, of "the fundamental rule of a federation," as the learned call it, that every law submitted to a Federal Parliament must receive the assent of a majority of the people, and also of a majority of the States? It is complied with there in name and appearance, but not in fact. Not one of the provinces has the smallest chance of asserting itself in the Dominion Senate, either in support of or in opposition to any law that may be passing through it.

A PRETTY PICTURE.

Goldwin Smith, who lives in Toronto, has given us a pen-and-ink sketch of the Canadian Senate, which deserves to be remembered while we are forming one for ourselves: "The Senate is treated with ironical respect as the Upper House, and surrounded with derisive state. The decorations of its chamber surpass those of the Commons Chamber, as the decorations of the Lord's Chamber surpass those of the Commons Chamber at Westminster. The members sit in gilded chairs, are styled honorable, and on all ceremonial occasions take precedence of the holders of real power. But these, like the observance paid to the Governor-General and his vicegerents, are merely the trappings of impotence.

"The Senate neither initiates nor controls important legislation. After meeting for the session, it adjourns to wait for the arrival of Bills from the Commons. About once in a session it is allowed to reject or amend some measure of secondary importance, by way of showing that it lives. . . . At the end of the session, the measures passed in the Lower House are hurried through it, with hardly time enough for deliberation to save the semblance of respect for its authority. Nobody dreams of looking to it for the second thought of the nation, or imagines that, in any political emergency, it could serve as the sheet-anchor of the State."

AN ELECTIVE SENATE.

Clearly this is not federation, but union. And the question arises, can the Australian colonies accomplish anything more than a similar union? When they resolve to have nothing to do with nomination by the Crown, or even nomination by local Parliaments, as a means of providing an Upper House, will they then obtain the model chamber considered the crowning glory of all federalism? Will they not be led as far astray in one direction, as the Canadians have been in another? A House elected by the colonies, voting as single electorates, would not represent the colonies, whatever we might say about it, but simply the majorities in each of them; in other words, it would represent the people, and would be composed of much the same class of men as those in the Lower House. The election, as we have recently seen, would be mainly in the hands of city and suburban electors. Does not this, by the way, show the absurdity of equal representation?

There would, probably, be this element of difference between the two Houses: the lower would contain all the most active and best known politicians in each colony—all the men, in fact, who have held office and who still aspire to hold it; while the rank and file of each party—the men who had no chance of success in that way, and little chance of obtaining even a seat in it—would seek election in the Upper House.

THE TWO CHAMBERS.

The result of this arrangement would soon show itself in the character and reputation of the two bodies. While one would become more and more predominant, the other would sink into comparative insignificance. And then the Federal Parliament would present the very reverse of the American Congress, in which the Senate forms the great centre of attraction to all observers. The short reason why it does so is, that the Government does not sit in the House of Representatives, and consequently a seat in the latter is not such an object of ambition as it is here. Whichever party may be in power, Republican or Democratic, there is never any difficulty in finding a crowd of able, wealthy, and distinguished men to fill vacancies in the Senate; while the plan of nomination by the State Legislature renders it an easy matter to secure the appointment of their candidates. The prize itself is sufficient to ensure competition of the best kind—a seat in the Senate being considered, next to the Presidency, "the highest prize of American ambition."

DUAL REPRESENTATION.

Another matter which will necessarily tend to affect the character of both Houses requires to be considered. The Draft Bill does not leave it open to a member of any local Parliament to become a candidate for election to either House in the federal one—in other words, it prohibits dual representation. Under that system, it may be considered tolerably certain that nearly every seat in the latter would be occupied by some member of the local Legislature. For one thing, a free railway pass has become such a powerful electioneering agent nowadays, and gives such an advantage to him who has it, that it practically restricts the choice of electors to the lucky men who can show the golden talisman; and for that reason the privilege ought, in common fairness, to be either abolished during an election for the colony, or extended to candidates who do not possess it.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Many other peculiar circumstances will probably arise out of a federal constitution. In the first place, if all the Parliaments are to be triennial, we shall either have a general election for the federal and local Parliaments every three years, if they are to be run together; or else there will be one every eighteen months or so, the local and the federal elections taking place alternately. With the chance of a dissolution thrown in, there may peradventure be two general elections in one year. Imagine the whirl of political excitement in which we may some day be caught, and think of the mental strain involved in the study of federal-cum-provincial stump-oratory!

In the second place, if the local Parliaments are to continue the present custom of a winter session, the Federal Parliament will be obliged to sit in the summer time—which would give Tasmania another chance for the federal capital. They cannot have concurrent sessions, for the simple reason that the leading politicians and their tails would be found in both; and in that case we shall have parliamentary debates going on nearly all the year round. Another

Another consideration occurs here : How would Ministers be able to get through their work, if they should have seats in both Parliaments? We are led to understand that even now the demand made on their constitutional energies by office work, night sittings, and the preparation of Cabinet measures, too often reaches the point of exhaustion. What would become of those who might hold two portfolios, one federal and the other provincial? Would a double salary, with double privileges, enable them to stand the strain?

PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS.

To obviate these inconveniences, would it not be as well to prohibit dual representation altogether in express terms? The system made such an unpleasant impression on the public mind in Canada that, after five years' experience of it, it was extinguished by Act of Parliament in 1872. Goldwin Smith says that the change was not one for the better, because it increased the demand on the not very abundant stock of legislative capacity in the country, and lowered the quality of the provincial Legislatures. Bourinot, on the other hand, tells us that the local Assemblies are filled for the most part with an excellent class of men, and that the provinces are not inclined to have their members under the influence of the Dominion Parliament. In his latest production, however, he expresses a similar opinion to that of the Professor.

With 215 members in the House of Commons, and 310 in their local assemblies, or 525 altogether, the demand for politicians is certainly considerable. But here we have already a total of 512 elected members in our local Parliaments, and will probably have some 100 in the federal, or a total of over 600 altogether.

DEADLOCKS AGAIN.

The dreadful picture drawn by Mr. Reid, in a speech at the Convention, of a Federal Parliament suddenly exploding at some unhappy moment and scattering ruin over the whole continent, as the consequence of a deadlock, recalls to mind some lines by Emerson :

Some of your ills you have cured ;
The worst you still have surviv'd ;
But what torments of grief you've endur'd
From evils that never arriv'd.

We have not yet seen our Parliament suddenly exploding under such circumstances, and therefore have to draw on our imaginations to realise the scene. But I can point out a much simpler and more effectual means of getting out of a deadlock than that of a general election all over Australia. The discussion reminds me of an anecdote told by Greville in his "Memoirs," as an illustration of the Duke of Wellington's mode of dealing with similar problems :

"During the battles of the Pyrenees, General Cole proposed to the Duke and his staff to go and eat a very good dinner he had ordered for himself at his house in the village he occupied, as he could not leave his division. They went and dined, and then the Duke went into the next room and threw himself upon a bed without a mattress, on the boards of which he presently went to sleep, with his dispatch-box for a pillow. Fitzroy Somerset (afterwards Lord Raglan) and the aides-de-camp slept on chairs, or on the floor, scattered about.

"Presently arrived, in great haste and alarm, two officers of artillery, Captain Cairne and another, who begged to see the Duke ; the former saying that he had just brought up some guns from the rear, and that he had suddenly found himself close to the enemy, and did not know what to do. They went in and woke the Duke, who desired him to be brought in. The officer entered and told his story, when the Duke said, very composedly, 'Well, sir, you are certainly in a very bad position, and you must get out of it the best way you can!' turned round, and was asleep again in a moment."

Would not that do ?

IX.—*8th April.*

A SUM IN PROPORTION.

"THE result of the deliberations of all collective bodies," wrote Hamilton of the American constitution, "must necessarily be a compound as well of the errors and prejudices, as of the good sense and wisdom of the individuals of whom they are composed." This is an undeniably sound proposition, which it is just as well to bear in mind while we are considering the labours of the Adelaide Convention. The main question is, what sort of proportion will the errors and prejudices bear to the good sense and wisdom? That cannot be answered until their labours have been brought to a head in the shape of a Draft Bill ; but it may be admitted that, so far as they have gone, there has been a plentiful display of both sets of ingredients. Of course the errors and prejudices will strike everyone much more forcibly than the good sense and wisdom ; and it is quite conceivable, too, that what one man will consider sensible and wise, another will look upon as erroneous and prejudiced. Everything depends upon your point of view.

CLOSED DOORS.

Take for instance, the squabble—fancy a Convention squabbling?—about closed doors during the sittings of the three committees. Was it error and prejudice to insist on closing them, or to contend that they should be thrown open? Sir Henry Parkes said on one occasion that, when he was on a visit to Washington, he was amazed to find the doors of the Senate chamber locked, while its members were discussing the provisions of a treaty ; and he gave that incident, I think, as a specimen of a very anti-democratic custom that had grown up in the States. It would naturally seem so to the English politician, accustomed to the open doors of Parliament House

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and to public meeting of all kinds; but there is nothing in it at all inconsistent with American democracy. It is a maxim of our common law that "the law of England abhors secrecy"; but democracy in the States seems to have a decidedly strong relish for it.

A SECRET AFFAIR.

The doors were locked when the delegates of the thirteen States met in the Convention of 1787 to frame a Constitution; and from that time to this, no one has had any knowledge of what took place during their deliberations, except in outline. They followed the practice set by previous Conventions from the time that the colonies threw off their allegiance to England; and the practice was observed by other bodies of the same nature assembled in later times. It never occurred to those early democrats that newspaper reporters ought to be present when they met to frame a constitution. Their course of action was probably grumbled at by many persons who thought that, when the interests of the people were at stake, they ought to know everything that was going on from day to day. But Washington and his friends had no manner of doubt as to the good sense and wisdom of their procedure on so solemn an occasion. What the people were concerned to know was, not what any delegate said in debate, but what sort of constitution he had helped to frame. And it was absurd to suppose, they thought, that men entrusted with so delicate and difficult a task could do justice to it, while exposed to a running fire of criticism in the Press.

THE CAUCUS.

The practice thus established in the earliest days of democratic government soon got into vogue, and kept its ground to such an extent that it now prevails in every branch of legislative business. The rules of the House of Representatives provide for secret sessions, under certain circumstances; the Senate holds a secret session whenever it proceeds to consider the ratification of a treaty or an appointment; the President and his Cabinet frame their policy without reference to either. More powerful, perhaps, than they, the legislative caucus, which has been in power for nearly a century, meets in secret to determine the fate of men and measures, even in the most critical times. It has transferred the decision of every question from the halls of Congress to its own unknown corner, and has defeated the policy of the constitution by placing the control of legislation in the hands of men who may, in fact, be a minority. The choice of a Speaker of the House, or a senator in a State Legislature, is settled by the omnipotent and irresponsible caucus in its own way; and the formal act of election in the House is nothing more than the registration of its dark decree.

"BUNCOMBE."

The precedent set by the American Conventions was followed by the thirty-three delegates who met in Quebec in 1864 to form a constitution for the united provinces of Canada. Before they set to work, they discussed the question whether they should sit with closed or open doors, and they decided that the public should not be admitted to their deliberations. One of their reasons was, that public discussions would inevitably involve such an amount of "buncombe" eloquence as to defeat the object they had in view. They wanted to get through their work without any waste of time, and to save themselves the labour of making brilliant speeches from day to day—or the greater labour of listening to them. Another reason which weighed with them was, that the privilege of absolutely free discussion could only be secured by secrecy; for otherwise any delegate might find himself censured in the newspapers, on the ground that he had advocated in the Convention a doctrine he had formerly denounced, or condemned a principle to which he had solemnly pledged himself in his own province.

By adopting this plan, they succeeded, in less than three weeks, in fixing the terms of a confederation in seventy-two resolutions, to be submitted to their Parliaments. But is it probable that they could have done that, or anything like it, had they opened their doors to the public? Certainly, they were not representatives elected by their constituencies to frame a constitution; they were simply commissioners appointed by their respective Governments to draw up a report on the subject. But that difference in their position hardly effects the question at issue—which is the best method of transacting the business?

THE POWER OF FAD.

It must be admitted that, so far at least as despatch of business is concerned, the practice followed in America and in Canada contrasts favourably with our own. The Convention of 1891 was distinguished by the too evident desire of some delegates to address their constituents through the daily newspaper reports; and the same love of display may be seen in the present one. In each instance they seem to have largely misconceived their functions, by indulging in an extravagant amount of parliamentary speaking, and that on topics really foreign to the purpose of their meeting. This weakness manifests itself in the introduction of all the popular fads of the day, each of them elaborated with as much apparent earnestness as if the speaker stood on the hustings, and really believed in them.

THE REFERENDUM.

Take the Referendum as a specimen. It is hardly possible to conceive any proposal of the kind being seriously entertained here in connection with a federal constitution, for very obvious reasons, one of which is that it would be practically impossible to work it in such electorates as ours. We have just seen, for instance, that Queensland and Western Australia abandoned the idea of electing their representatives in the Convention, on the plan set out in the Enabling Acts of the other colonies—that is, by voting in one electorate—and substituted nomination by their Parliaments. This is a pretty clear proof that the system could not be worked by the federated colonies without an intolerable amount of inconvenience and expense. Besides

Besides that objection, there is the equally clear proof that the plan would not answer the end in view, afforded by our own experience in the late election. Large as the voting was, it did not represent forty per cent. of the total number of electors, and was mainly confined to Sydney and the country towns. The item of expense, too, cannot be overlooked. In this colony it is estimated at £20,000; and for the four colonies which indulged in the luxury of election, the total expenditure was probably not less than £50,000. The cost of a Referendum for the six colonies might be roughly put down at not much less than £60,000.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

In the face of these facts, fresh in every one's memory, the Convention was nevertheless urged to adopt this proposal as a means of restoring harmony between the two Houses, in the event of a deadlock arising between them. In a stream of impassioned eloquence, we are told, Mr. Reid described the horrors that might result in such a case, unless this particular "safety-valve" was inserted in the constitutional machinery.

Now let us look for a moment at the reason of the thing, apart from any local considerations. No democrat will question the authority of Alexander Hamilton, one of the founders of the American constitution, and one of the fathers of democracy, not only in his own country but in Europe. When the Union was in the first year of its existence, it was proposed that whenever any constitutional trouble might arise the question should be referred to the people, represented in a Convention to be elected for the purpose. This method of settling the difficulty was promptly condemned by him, for reasons which apply to the Referendum—of which he had conception as a constitutional doctrine—with still greater force than they did to the Convention.

HIS OBJECTIONS TO IT.

He admitted that, as the people are the only legitimate fountain of power, it seems strictly consonant to the republican theory to refer constitutional questions to that authority; and that there is force in the reasoning that a constitutional road to the decision of the people ought to be marked out and kept open, for certain great and extraordinary occasions. But, he said, there are insuperable objections to it as a provision, in all cases, for keeping the several branches of government within their proper limits.

In the first place, as every appeal to the people would imply some defect in the Government, frequent appeals would, in a great measure, deprive it of that respect which time bestows on everything, and without which the best of governments would not possess the requisite stability. Each of these appeals would, in effect, be an attack upon the constitution, weakening its hold on public opinion, and leaving it in the end like a beleaguered city, with so many breaches in its walls that its safety would be seriously threatened.

In the second place, the danger of disturbing the public tranquillity, by exciting public dissensions, was a still more serious objection to a frequent reference of constitutional questions to the decision of the people. Referring to their own experience in the States, he felt that, notwithstanding the success which had attended their Conventions, the experiments were of too ticklish a nature to be unnecessarily multiplied. They were held in the midst of external dangers, when the confidence felt by the people in their leaders stifled the ordinary difference of opinion on public questions, and when no party spirit connected with the changes to be made, or the abuses to be reformed, could mingle its leaven in the operation. But there would not be any equivalent security in times of peace, when the influence of party spirit would be everywhere at its height, filling every man with prejudice and passion, and blinding him to the real question for decision.

THE TWO HOUSES.

It does not appear that this most sagacious critic had any suspicion that the Senate would seek to enlarge its power at the expense of the representative House; the only apprehension he had was, that the two Houses would join in committing trespasses on the executive and the judiciary, and that appeals to the people would be resorted to as a means of resisting their inroads on the constitution. But his argument in the latter case applies with equal force to the former. The decisions which would probably result from such appeals, he said, would not answer the purpose of maintaining the constitutional equilibrium. Whether made by one side or the other, would each side enjoy equal advantage on the trial? The members of the Lower House are the more numerous of the two, and the nature of their public trust makes them more immediately the confidential guardians of their rights and liberties. They would be more in touch with the whole body of electors, than the members of a House created for the purpose of conserving those of the States. In such a conflict the public decision could never be expected to turn on the true merits of the question. It would inevitably be connected with the spirit of party and the war of classes. The passions, therefore, not the reason of the public, would sit in judgment.

A SINGLE HOUSE.

His views on the subject of a single House were expressed in a very few words, evidently written with a sense of the absurdity of such a scheme. He thought it would be inconsistent with all the principles of good government to entrust a single assembly with those powers which ought to reside in a national government. Either the machine, from the intrinsic feebleness of its structure, would moulder into pieces in spite of all our ill-judged efforts to prop it up, or by successive enlargements of its force and energy, as necessity might prompt, we should finally accumulate in a single body all the most important prerogatives of sovereignty; and so entail upon posterity one of the most execrable forms of government that human infatuation ever contrived. We should create in reality that very tyranny which its advocates appear to think is exercised by a second chamber.

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THE SMALL STATES.

On another point of interest at the present moment, his opinions were equally strong. When pointing out the defects which existed in the confederation that existed up to the time of the Union, he dealt with the question of equal representation of the States. When the new constitution was being framed, the small States claimed this equality in both Houses, and it was only as a compromise that they were finally allowed it in the Senate. It is clear that, in the absence of necessity, he would not have consented even to that.

“Every idea of proportion, and every rule of fair representation, conspired to condemn a principle which gave to Rhode Island an equal weight in the scale of power with Massachusetts, and to Delaware an equal voice in the national deliberations with Pennsylvania. Its operation contradicts that fundamental maxim of republican government, which requires that the sense of the majority should prevail.

“Sophistry may reply that Sovereigns are equal, and that a majority of the votes of the States will be a majority of confederated America. But this kind of logical legerdemain will never counteract the plain suggestions of justice and common sense. It may happen that this majority of States is a small minority of the people of America; and two-thirds of the people could not long be persuaded to submit their interests to the management and disposal of one third. The larger States would, after a while, revolt from the idea of receiving the law from the smaller. To acquiesce in such a privation of their due importance in the political scale would be, not merely to be insensible to the love of power, but even to sacrifice the desire of equality. It is neither rational to expect the first, nor just to require the last. Considering how peculiarly the safety and welfare of the smaller States depend on union, they ought readily to renounce a pretension which, if not relinquished, would prove fatal to its duration.”

Written as they were over a century ago, these words do not seem to have lost a fraction of their weight.

X.—17th April.

MONS PARTURIT.

So far as constitutional machinery is concerned, it does not seem that there is any very substantial difference between the new Draft Bill and the old one. Whether this agreement between the two is the result of the brilliant speeches made in the Convention, or whether it shows that there was no occasion for any brilliant speeches at all, who shall say? Whichever way we look at it, the points of difference seem a mighty small result for the tremendous exertions made to bring it about—to say nothing of the expense. Could not as much have been accomplished, say, at a Conference of Premiers? If, after all the mountain's labour, the new Bill should in the end go the way of the old one, how long would it be before the colonies would be prepared to go through the same painful experience again?

The clause relating to the constitution and election of the Senate represents the chief point of difference, and is, therefore, the “*ridiculus mus*” of the Latin adage. The vicious principle of equal representation is retained; but, instead of eight members for each State, there are to be six; and instead of their being nominated by the local Parliament, they are to be directly chosen by the people of each State, voting as one electorate. The term of membership is to be six years, and the principle of retirement by rotation is also preserved.

SHOWING THEIR HANDS.

Perhaps it is a fortunate thing, in the interests of federation itself, that the course of events in the Convention has so clearly demonstrated the unwisdom of the delegates of 1891 in conceding equal representation. From an early stage in the present movement, we are told that the members representing the small colonies formed a combination, or rather a caucus, and grasped at every advantage that their greater number enabled them to secure at the expense of their bigger neighbours. The elections were no sooner over than we heard that they had settled the place of meeting among themselves, without even consulting us about it. This little stretch of authority might be excused on the score of urgency in the case of Western Australia; but is there any reasonable excuse to be found for their subsequent action in the matter of the money bills?

LOOKING AHEAD.

With these indications of their probable line of action before us, it is not likely that the small colonies will hesitate to use their power in the same spirit whenever they get the chance. When, for instance, the question of a federal capital comes up by and by, some choice spot within their borders—say Mount Gambier or Mount Wellington—will probably be marked out, and its claim supported through thick and thin by a block vote of eighteen members. Applying the same tactics to every other question that might turn up, they would be able either to mould the course of legislation to suit their special interests, or to produce a state of friction between the two Houses which would seriously interfere with parliamentary business. It would soon come to be a recognised fact that the small States were a power to be reckoned with by every Government; and what effectual means of dealing with such a contingency is to be found, or can be found, in the proposed constitution?

ABOUT QUEENSLAND.

It is not much consolation to say that Queensland will probably take part in the Convention, and ultimately join the union. No one can speak, at the present time, with much authority on the point. The indications are the other way; but, assuming that she will join it, what solid ground

ground is there for supposing that her senators would assist ours in opposing a southern combination? And again, even taking it for granted that they would generally act with us, still that would do no more than produce an equal division of power between the northern and southern senators—eighteen on each side—which would not be enough to counteract the possible danger arising from a small, compact, and organised body, bound together by mutual interest and resolved to aggrandise themselves at the expense of others.

ABOUT VICTORIA.

All this time we are assuming that Victoria would act cordially with us in the Federal Parliament, as she has done in the Convention; but what reason is there for that assumption either? Up to the present time, her intercolonial policy has generally been antagonistic to ours, and directed mainly to the promotion of her mercantile interests by cutting us out of our trade, especially with Riverina. On that point she must necessarily sympathise with South Australia, which has similar objects in view on the river Darling.

The Riverina question is a traditional one with Victorian statesmen, dating from the time when they claimed the Murrumbidgee as the true boundary line between the two colonies. They have not forgotten that Lord John Russell, when Secretary for the Colonies, actually agreed to give it to them in 1840; and that, but for the obstinate stand made by our Legislative Council at the time, it would have been theirs ever since. They have never ceased to think that they were unjustly dealt with in that matter; but being deprived of the territory, they have adopted the very natural course of seeking to monopolise its trade. They are only consistent when they require the abolition of our preferential rates as one of the conditions on which they are willing to federate with us; and now they are likely to get it through the agency of an Inter-State Commission. The simple little clause—some might call it simple-minded—which proposes to abolish them will give them all that they have been striving to obtain by vigilant statecraft and immense expenditure, for nearly fifty years. What will it give us in return?

ON BOUNDARIES.

There seems to be a good deal of confusion in the minds of some people when discussing the question of intercolonial boundaries. They are nothing more, they say, than so many lines drawn across a map for the sake of political convenience, and therefore ought to be disregarded when the higher question of federation has to be considered. This is a fanciful rather than a logical way of looking at them. Although they are not natural boundaries, yet as a matter of fact they are boundaries, and carry the same results.

It would be more correct to discuss the question on the supposition that the colonies were so many islands. In such a case, is it conceivable that one of them would consent to forego any of its natural or acquired advantages, without receiving an equivalent, in order to facilitate a legislative union of the group? When neighbouring states or colonies establish freetrade with each other, they assume that they will lose nothing, because each is supposed to get an equivalent for what it gives up; but there is no analogy between intercolonial freetrade, and the cession or surrender of a trade acquired by means of an immense expenditure. For that there could be no equivalent. There might be compensation, if all the expenditure were recouped; but even that would only amount to a fraction of the total loss in such a case.

THE BORDER WAR.

Looked at from an outside point of view, nothing would seem more absurd than the construction of long trunk lines of non-paying railways for the purpose of fighting a neighbouring people with them; and yet this has been the recognised policy of three colonies for some thirty years past. When Sir Hercules Robinson paid his first visit to Albury in 1876, he expressed the opinions of an impartial observer on the subject in the course of a speech, in which he pointed out the advantages of federation. At that time there were only 440 miles of railway open in the colony.

A HERCULEAN POLICY.

“It must be obvious that, looking to the probable future of this great country, the railways should be designed with a view of hereafter forming links in the chain of railway communication, which will some day extend throughout the length and breadth of Australia. But the question has never been even considered in this light, and much that is now being done will, I fear, have to be undone in the future. Different gauges have been adopted by the neighbouring colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland; and the policy of their railway extensions, so far, has been almost solely one of isolation, being directed mainly to the object of securing, by one device or another, for their rival capitals, as much of the traffic as possible. The fares are manipulated in the same interest. Victoria established special rates to the Riverina districts, in competition with South Australia, for the traffic of the Murray. New South Wales follows suit in self defence, and to secure what she conceives to be her fair share of the traffic of her own territory.

“THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.”

“Where this ‘beggar-my-neighbour’ policy is to end, is difficult to say. Mind, I do not seek to impute blame to any Government. The result is simply the natural outcome of the system of disintegration and of isolation, under which each colony is almost necessarily led to seek its own aggrandisement at the expense of its neighbours. But such aims are not for the common good of the country. Railways should be designated by the routes best suited for uniting the great centres of population, and for developing the resources of the country.

“With railways over the whole of Australia, projected and managed on these broad general principles, it would be a matter of as complete indifference to the country at large, whether the produce of Riverina found its way to Sydney, Melbourne, or Adelaide, as it is in England whether the products of Birmingham make use of London or Liverpool as the port of shipment. Of course, such a question affects the personal interests of the traders of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide; but it is to the interest of the country at large that traffic should flow through its natural and most economical channels, and any attempt to divert its course by artificial regulations and restrictions is simply a waste of wealth and power, and consequently a common loss to mankind.”

A PROPHET OF EVIL.

The case for federated railways could not be more effectively put by an outside spectator than it is here. A similar line of argument was used by Earl Grey in '48, when he predicted that “if these three portions of the mainland—New South Wales, Port Phillip, and South Australia—should be placed under distinct and independent Legislatures, the almost inevitable result will be . . . lines of internal Custom Houses on the frontier of each,” involving them all in extreme inconvenience and loss. To prevent such a waste of wealth and power, he proposed to unite them at once under a federal government; but his efforts were defeated. The war of tariffs took place exactly as he predicted, and our Convention is now taking up the policy which he sought to establish fifty years ago.

Are not these facts enough to show that the logic of events is an essentially different thing from the logic of philosophers? Among the statesmen of the three colonies who have devised and carried on this conflict of rates and tariffs, there is not one probably who would not cordially assent to the truly philosophic principles laid down by Sir Hercules Robinson and Earl Grey. In fact, we all assent to them. As principles, we admit that they are simply beautiful; but we plead that surrounding conditions did not permit us to put them in practice.

TWO VERY DIFFERENT THINGS.

The reason why we have done these things may be seen in the argument used by Sir Hercules, when he distinguished between the interests of “the country at large” and those of a particular city. To the people of Australia, as a whole, it would not matter two straws whether the trade of Riverina was monopolised by Sydney or Melbourne; but to the people living in either of those cities it would mean a difference of several millions of money every year, which might mean the difference between stagnation and prosperity. Nor is it “the personal interests of the traders” only that would be affected by the diversion of trade; the employment of large numbers of working men is equally at stake in the matter. However strong it might be, no local Government, when it came to the point, would feel itself strong enough to neglect or to prejudice local interests, even to promote the welfare of “the country at large.”

XI.—22nd April.

THE NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

One of the most edifying debates that have yet taken place in the Convention turned on a sub-clause in the Draft Bill, in which it was proposed to give the Federal Parliament “the control and regulation of the navigable streams and their tributaries within the commonwealth, and the use of the waters thereof.” It brought out Mr. Gordon, the champion advocate of his province, in his very best form; but it left him in a very battered and uncomfortable state of mind. Suspecting that its object was to enable South Australia to secure its hold on the trade of the Murray and the Darling, it was unfeelingly ridiculed by New South Wales; and then Mr. Gordon blandly explained that he had obtained the insertion of the clause in committee. To make the matter clearer, he proposed to amend it so as to give Parliament “control over the navigation of the Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee, and the use of the waters thereof.”

NAVIGATION VERSUS IRRIGATION.

He did not make any secret of his intention, which, plainly stated, was to prevent New South Wales from interfering with the navigation of those rivers by carrying out the large irrigation works it has long had in view in connection with them. Acting on a neat little axiom laid down by one of our engineers—that the chief function of our western rivers is not so much the carrying of produce as the production of something to carry—the Government has been engaged for some ten years past in making surveys, drawing up reports, and devising schemes for a regular water supply to prospective settlers on the river-banks. But inasmuch as the more water is taken from the rivers for irrigation, so much the less will be available for navigation, it is confronted by a very serious problem—whether navigation is to be sacrificed to irrigation, or *vice versa*.

Taking the case of the Darling, which runs for 1,200 miles from Walgett to Wentworth, the position seems to be this: The country lying near the river consists, for the most part, of rich alluvial plains, which, with an adequate water supply, would be capable of sustaining a large population settled on farms and orchards. The rainfall being far too small and too uncertain for that purpose, it is proposed to follow the example set by the western States of North America, in which large tracts of barren country have been fertilised by means of systematic irrigation; but as private enterprise is not equal to the occasion here, as it is there, the responsibility of construction falls upon the Government.

CHANCES OF PROFIT.

It is estimated that the revenue to be derived from the proposed works, in the shape of pumping licenses at 5s. per acre and other sources, would yield a fair direct return on the necessary outlay, after payment of working expenses. At the same time, the works would provide two indirect sources of profit of the highest value. First, they would afford complete insurance against the effects of drought by the growth of cereals and fodder along the course of the river; secondly, they would bring about an immense increase in the value of the land held under irrigation.

On the other hand, the construction of the works necessary to secure permanent navigation of the river offers no such captivating prospect. The expenditure is calculated at over £1,000,000; but as the only direct service of revenue would be the tolls collected on it, there would be practically nothing in the shape of a reasonable return. Under these circumstances, it is held here that the interests of navigation cannot take precedence of those of irrigation; in other words, the river steamers will have to take their chance during the dry seasons, when the water will be absorbed by the farms in the Darling River district. As navigation represents commerce, there is consequently a coming conflict between a commercial policy and one of agricultural settlement.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

The South Australian claim to restrict the diversion of the water for irrigation purposes by another colony is based on the doctrines of the old English law of "riparian rights," which does not permit an owner of land with river frontage to interfere with his neighbour's use and enjoyment of the water. Taking that view of the matter, they contend that New South Wales has no right, legal or moral, to drain the channel of a river flowing through her territory, and leave her neighbours lower down without the means of either running their steamers on it, or irrigating their soil. Mr. Gordon goes a good bit farther, and asserts that no colony has any right to the exclusive use of a river, any more than it has to the sun or moon. Rivers are "the channels of God," he says, meant for the common use of mankind.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA DEFEATED.

Seeing no chance of that view being adopted, his colleague, Sir John Downer, moved an amendment limiting their control to "rivers running through, or on the boundaries of, two or more States, so far as it is necessary to preserve the navigability thereof"; but even that proposal was defeated, on a division, by nearly two to one. The dispute was finally settled by another amendment, moved by Mr. Carruthers, which limits the power of Parliament to the control of the Murray "from where it first forms the boundary of Victoria and New South Wales to the sea." This method of settlement greatly disgusted the South Australians, because, as Sir John Downer said, "it left them in a worse position than ever with regard to the Murray," by depriving them of their local control. In order to avoid that calamity, he proposed to strike out the clause altogether, but that was not agreed to.

As the matter stands now, therefore, South Australia is virtually cut out of the business altogether. The Federal Parliament gets exclusive control of the river, not only in the whole of its course between New South Wales and Victoria, but in its course to the sea through South Australia; and at the same time New South Wales retains her exclusive right to deal with the Darling as she pleases. Such a result might well have tried Mr. Gordon's temper.

A LITTLE AMERICAN LAW.

Perhaps he may find himself not so badly off after all, when he comes to look a little more closely into the terms of the Draft Bill. The sub-clause enabling the Federal Parliament to "regulate trade and commerce among the several States" would probably be held to give it the very power which they sought to give it in the case of these rivers. In his commentary on the corresponding clause in the constitution of the United States, Story expresses an opinion to that effect:—

"How far any State possesses the power to authorise an obstruction of any navigable stream or creek, in which the tide ebbs and flows, within its territorial limits, as by authorising the erection of a dam across it, has been a subject of much recent discussion. If Congress, in regulating commerce, should pass any Act, the object of which should be to control State legislation over such navigable streams or creeks, there would be little difficulty in saying that a State law in conflict with such an Act would be void.

A DORMANT POWER.

"But if Congress have passed no general or special Act on the subject, the invalidity of such a State Act must be placed entirely on its repugnancy to the power to regulate commerce in its dormant state. Under such circumstances, it would be difficult to affirm that the sovereignty of a State, acting on subjects within the reach of other powers, besides that of regulating commerce, and which belonged to its general territorial jurisdiction, would be intercepted by the exclusive power of commerce, unexercised by Congress, over the same subject-matter.

"The value of the property on the banks of such streams or creeks may be materially enhanced by excluding the waters from them, and the adjacent low and marshy grounds, and the health of the inhabitants in general. Measures calculated to produce these objects, provided they do not come into collision with the powers of the general government, are undoubtedly within those which are reserved to the States."

COMMERCE OR AGRICULTURE.

Applying this interpretation of the clause to the facts before us, it may be inferred that if the Federal Parliament, acting in the interests of commerce, should prohibit any diversion of the waters of the Darling calculated to prejudice it, the irrigation policy of New South Wales would either be brought to a standstill, or restricted to much narrower limits than are now proposed. That policy would not be affected so long as the power of the central government remained dormant; but how long would it remain in that state if the South Australians should get a chance of wielding it?

If the draftsmen of the Convention had paid a little more attention to this matter than they had time to do, they would probably have seen the expediency of saying nothing about the rivers in the Bill. Nothing is said on that subject in the text of the American constitution, although they have a few small rivers in the United States, and the regulation of internal commerce was certainly not overlooked when the constitution was framed. "The power of Congress to regulate commerce," says Story, "reaches the interior of a State"; and again, "The importance of the power of regulating commerce among the States for the purposes of the Union is scarcely less than that of regulating it with foreign States." How clearly the necessity for a regulating power was foreseen, is evident in the remarks made by Hamilton on the subject of intercolonial conflicts:—

"The competition of commerce would be another fruitful source of contention. The States less favourably circumstanced would be desirous of escaping from the disadvantages of local situation, and of sharing in the advantages of their more fortunate neighbours. Each State would pursue a system of commercial policy peculiar to itself. This would occasion distinctions, preferences, and exclusions, which would beget discontent. We should be ready to denominate injuries those things which were in reality the justifiable acts of independent sovereignties, consulting a distinct interest. It is not at all probable that the unbridled spirit of commercial enterprise would pay much respect to those regulations of trade by which particular States might endeavour to secure exclusive benefits to their own citizens."

HOW THE CAP FITS.

Every line in this passage may be said to apply as closely to New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia at the present moment, as they did to the particular States which the writer had in view. They had fought the same battles which our colonies are fighting now; and from those very contests arose the necessity of arming a central government with exclusive power to settle every question that gave rise to them. If they had had railroads in operation at the time, they would have seen the same struggle to secure traffic by means of preferential rates that we see here; and unquestionably they would have dealt with the railroads as they did with every other agency affecting commerce between the States.

"What have you to do with the Darling River?" said Mr. Reid to Mr. Gordon, evidently feeling that the question was a poser. He might have shown that he had a good deal to do with it, if he could only have seen the matter in a proper light. It is all very well to assert State rights, but in the present case the right to divert the waters of the Darling cannot be held to override the right to regulate commerce, unless it is reserved in express terms. On general grounds, it is difficult to see why a proposal to leave the question in the hands of the central government should have been so strongly opposed as it was in the Convention.

What better course could be taken with any question that has caused dissension among three colonies for so many years? There is no great difference between a war of river navigation and a war of border tariffs; and since it is agreed that one shall be dealt with by the Federal Parliament, why keep the other as a cause of everlasting feud? There is little prospect of forming a successful federation unless all these causes of hostility can be extinguished by the act of union. *La Fédération, c'est la Paix!*

SADLY OUT OF TUNE.

But simple as this proposition is, Mr. Carruthers, for one, does not seem to see it. "The moment we hand over the control of the rivers to the Federal Parliament," he is reported to have said, "we shall bring in an authority which has no sympathy with the desire of the Government of New South Wales to settle the people on the land. You cannot hope to see New South Wales join in a federation that handed over the great arteries of that colony to the federal control." Mr. Reid, on the other hand, held that "the true power to give the commonwealth was the navigation of rivers, so far as they form boundaries between the States." Neither one nor the other position is consistent with the true policy of a federal union, the first object of which should be the extinction of every cause of discontent between the contracting parties. To describe a national Government as one having no sympathy with that of a State in settling people on the land, surely indicates a temper sadly out of tune with the federation music. The simple fact that the State in this case has never been able to make up its mind about its policy in connection with the rivers, might well lead one to doubt the wisdom of permanently leaving them on its hands.

Anyone who wishes to test the progress of opinion, or rather feeling, on this question down south, would do well to refer to the debate on it in the Convention of 1891. It was very short and very mild. When they came to the sub-clause giving Parliament power to legislate on "river navigation with respect to the common purposes of two or more States," no exception was taken to it by any member. But as soon as Mr. Deakin casually mentioned the subject of "conservation of water for the purpose of irrigation," Mr. Playford, of Adelaide, cried out, "Leave that to the States!"

XII.—29th April.

JEALOUS SOVEREIGNS.

The distribution of powers between the federal and the local Parliaments is another matter in which the Draft Bills have followed the lead of the American constitution in rather a blindfold fashion. The former will have exclusive power to deal with a list of specified subjects, and also with "any matters necessary or incidental" for carrying its powers into execution. The latter will retain all the powers they possess at the present time, with the exception of those vested in the central Government. The precise form which this division of power took in the American case was a concession to the doctrine of State sovereignty, a delusion which made the people of the different States excessively jealous with respect to the surrender of those powers on which their fancied sovereignty seemed to depend.

In order to conciliate them, the ingenious fiction of a "residuum" was started by the lawyers, giving them the idea that, as long as they retained it, they had not parted with their sovereignty. It was a sort of amulet, in fact, like the charm worn round the neck by devout believers in the middle ages. As long as a State-right man knew that he had this "residuum" in safe keeping, his mind was at ease about Congress.

FEDERAL FICTIONS.

So sensitive were the people on this subject that, in the very first Congress after the Union was ratified, they insisted on an amendment of its terms by the addition of a clause stating that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." This reservation was, in effect, what the lawyers called the "residuum"; but the people were not to be satisfied with a legal fiction. They wanted to have it in black and white, so that there would be no fear of Congress stealing a march on the States some day, and getting possession of the precious "residuum." They were not inclined to listen to the lawyers who told them that there was no occasion for any such amendment, seeing that the Federal Government could only have the powers granted to it, expressly or by necessary implication—no more and no less. The amendment was carried in the face of their argument, and became part and parcel of the constitution.

GORGONS AND HYDRAS.

Simple and harmless as the residuum theory appeared to be at first sight, it became, in course of time, a very formidable affair. The "nullification" theory grew out of it, under which it was held by some States that they had a constitutional right to nullify, or declare null and void, any law passed by Congress which, in their judgment, violated their powers of independent action. The doctrine of "State rights" grew out of it, according to which every State is sovereign within the limits of its own sphere of action, and is made so by the declared will of the nation, as expressed in the Constitution. Then came the crowning doctrine of absolute "State Sovereignty," as it stood at the close of the war of independence, with the corresponding right of seceding from the Union, and resuming all the elements and insignia of sovereignty.

Out of all these fictions came at last the civil war of 1861, which virtually put an end to them, leaving nothing but a shadowy remnant of their former splendour. State sovereignty has almost passed out of sight, and even State right has a very limited and uncertain meaning in the present day. All the world knows that the Government of the United States is a sovereign one, but it knows nothing of any other sovereignty within the Union. The Supreme Court of the United States now holds that the Federal Government possesses all the powers incidental to sovereignty—*e.g.*, the power to make Treasury notes a legal tender; and the Inter-State Commerce Act of '87, vesting the supreme control of railways running through several States in five commissioners appointed by the President, is a practical illustration of the changes brought about in the relations between the States and the Union.

PROVINCIAL INSTINCTS.

In this view of the matter, it seems rather farcical in us to embody a lot of exploded theories in our constitution, with the certain knowledge that they will beget all kinds of misconception as to its real nature. This is perhaps the most serious of all the inconveniences flowing from the blind devotion with which the American precedent was followed in '91. It was considered necessary to revive the fiction of the "residuum" in order to conciliate our provincial party, who stoutly objected to endow a Federal Parliament with powers stripped from their own local Legislature. Their political instincts told them that such a Government, once set in motion, would certainly enlarge its powers of action from day to day at their expense, and that in course of time the local Legislature would find itself hemmed in on all sides, until it was little more than a "glorified municipality."

FEDERAL POWERS.

In the Bill of that date, accordingly, the Federal Parliament was invested with power to make laws on certain subjects set out in over thirty sub-clauses, most of which are such as might be safely handed over to a body like the present Federal Council in Hobart; while another clause—evidently a copy of the amendment tacked on to the American constitution for the purpose of preserving the "residuum"—expressly reserves to the States all their existing powers, not exclusively vested in the Federal Parliament.

Reading the two together, the provincial politician might, it was thought, be soft enough to believe that federation could hardly touch provincial politics at any tangible point. He would be quite willing to give a Federal Government exclusive control over "postal and telegraphic services,"

services, military and naval defence, munitions of war, navigation and shipping, ocean beacons and buoys, quarantine, fisheries, census and statistics, currency, coinage and legal tender, banking, weights and measures, bills of exchange, and pro. notes," with other matters of a similar kind, for the purpose of uniform legislation. His mind would not be disturbed by any doubt as to the integrity or vitality of the state rights, which he regarded as essential to the welfare of his province and the perennial dignity of its Parliament.

GOING TO LAW.

It would not take many years' experience of active federation to enlighten him on this subject, and make him feel the difference between a national government and a local one. His "residuum" would gradually find its way into the melting pot, as it did in the United States, and little by little he would see one form of government gradually extending its powers in all directions, while the other—like the prisoner in Poe's story, shut up in the shrinking walls of a dungeon—was enclosed within a narrow and still narrowing compass.

Impatient of the impending revolution, he might either resign himself calmly to the inevitable, or he might resolve to ventilate his woes in an appeal to the Federal Supreme Court—as Sir John Downer threatened to do, when he found the Convention against him on the right of South Australia to use the waters of the Darling. But litigation would not afford him much comfort. Even if the letter of the constitution were in his favour, the spirit of it would be dead against him; and the learned Judges of the Federal Court, while admitting that his interpretation of it was a very reasonable one indeed, would knock it on the head with the doctrine of implied powers.

They might support their view of the question by quoting a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, to the effect that the Federal Parliament must have "a free and unfettered exercise of its powers" with respect to matters placed under its control, even though such exercise may interfere with some of the powers left under provincial control. In such cases, the exercise of the powers of the local Legislatures must necessarily be subject to such regulations as the Federal Parliament might prescribe.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S PLAN.

When the Canadian statesmen met in conference at Quebec in 1864, they came to the conclusion that the plan of distribution adopted in the American Union was one of its most serious defects, and that it could not be applied to their provinces without the risk of entailing similar inconveniences to those which had strained the Union so severely. They saw, as Bourinot tells us, that certain States had persistently asserted the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and the right of nullifying, or refusing to be bound by, certain Acts of the national government; and further, that those doctrines had been justified by lawyers and statesmen as the last resort of sovereign States, when their inherent rights, as they thought them, were invaded by it.

The Canadians traced the rebellious dogmas to their source in those provisions of the constitution, which made the national government alone one of enumerated powers, and left to the States all the powers not expressly taken from them. In short, they held that the residuum of power had been put in the wrong box; and instead of leaving it with the provincial Legislatures, they determined to place it in the hands of the Dominion Parliament.

PROVINCIAL POWERS.

Acting on this principle, they first gave it all the general powers necessary to a federal system, and then specified the subjects over which the provincial Legislatures should retain an exclusive jurisdiction. This precedent not having been followed in our Draft Bills, the public has not had an opportunity of comparing one system with the other, and therefore it seems advisable to show the difference between the two. The list of subjects reserved to the provincial Legislatures was as follows:—

1. Amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor.
2. Direct taxation within the province, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes.
3. Borrowing money on the sole credit of the province.
4. Establishment and tenure of provincial offices, and appointment and payment of officers.
5. Management and sale of public lands and timber thereon.
6. Public and reformatory prisons.
7. Hospitals, asylums, and charitable institutions.
8. Municipal institutions.
9. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licences for revenue purposes.
10. Local works, excepting—(a) lines of steam and other ships, railways, canals, telegraph and other works connecting the province with other provinces; (b) lines of steamships between the province and any country abroad; (c) such works as, although situate within the province, are declared by the Dominion Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada, or of two or more provinces.
11. Incorporation of companies with provincial objects.
12. Solemnisation of marriage in the province. (The general subject of marriage and divorce is reserved to the Dominion Parliament).
13. Property and civil rights.
14. Administration of justice, civil and criminal.
15. Imposition of punishment by fine or imprisonment for breach of provincial law.
16. Education, subject to certain provisions.
17. Generally all matters of merely local or private nature.

There are certain subjects, such as agriculture and immigration, in which the general and the local Governments in Canada are jointly interested, and in those cases they exercise concurrent powers of legislation. Our Draft Bills give exclusive power with respect to "immigration and emigration" to the Federal Parliament, but say nothing about agriculture, which is consequently left under local control.

LIGHTS AND BEACONS.

The relative merits of the two plans of distribution would form a neat subject for a debating society. The light of experience which guided the Canadians in framing their system does not seem to have attracted our statesmen at all; they prefer to be guided by the American precedent, with all its defects, patent and latent. And yet anyone who will shut his eyes for a time to the weight of American authority, and consult his common sense about the matter, may see some good reasons for the course adopted in Canada. He will see, that the arguments which weighed most with the founders of the American Union had relation to the desperate situation in which they were placed, and the consequent necessity of making desperate compromises, which would not have been entertained in happier times. Thirteen States, each full of dissension and jealousy, and of all kinds of extravagant notions as to its sovereign powers, had to be appeased somehow; and the general discord was reduced to harmony only by means of concessions which would have been fatal to the Union, but for the action of the Federal Court in maintaining its supremacy. It is hard to see how a plan of government, framed under such exceptional circumstances, can possibly serve as a guiding light for communities so differently situated as these colonies are; but it is equally easy to see that, as a warning beacon, it may be useful indeed.

XIII.—7th May.

A NICE-LOOKING BILL.

Looking at a copy of the new Draft Bill, fresh from the Government Printing Office at Adelaide, I am reminded of a remark made by Edmund Burke in one of his letters—"how much a constitution in fact differs from a constitution on paper!" The Bill looks as nice as a new sovereign fresh from the Mint, or a newly-painted landscape by an eminent artist, or anything else you please that wears the bloom of virgin loveliness. And what immense potentialities it suggests for the future! Think of the grand new Parliament House that will be built somewhere for the accommodation of the statesmen, orators, and patriots employed at £400 a year and upwards in making laws for us all; think of the clash of parties and contending States, the brilliant speeches, the gorgeous banquets, the gigantic public works, the unrivalled national debt! All these things, and more, crowd upon the imagination as I turn over the thirty pages of smooth quarto. Will not everyone see the fitness, as well as the novelty, of the lines—

As in a cradled Hercules, we trace
The lines of Empire in thy infant face?

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Turning from the hopes and visions suggested by this paper constitution, let us consider what we are likely to get from the thing itself. The title tells us that its object is "to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia;" and the preamble that "the people of * * * * have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown," etc. How this bit of antiquated and Puritanical English—"Commonwealth"—came to be revived here in the Convention of 1891 is still a puzzle to many good people; and they are even more puzzled to understand how it came to be endorsed by the present one. Seeing that our people have not, during the six intervening years, shown the slightest inclination to "catch on" to it, one would have thought that it stood self-condemned before the Convention, and that it would have been incontinently rejected. It is of much more importance to secure a popular title for your federation than it is to get a good flag, an appropriate motto, or a handsome coat of arms; for the simple reason that the name may be in everyone's mouth by-and-bye, while the other things will not be.

AN UNPOPULAR BRAND.

Up to the present moment, no one has been heard to ask his neighbour for news about the Commonwealth; not a horse has been entered for a race under that name; the public has not been called upon to "smoke commonwealth tobacco," or to "drink commonwealth whisky," in alluring placards with a portrait of the Lord Protector enjoying a long clay and a glass of toddy. These being the surest, if not the only sure, tests of popularity among our "commonalty," it is clear that the word has not received the stamp of popular approval; and in face of that fact, is it not idle to try and force it into popular use through the medium of a Draft Bill?

A YANKEE TERM.

The reason why the word was adopted in the first instance is not difficult to understand, when it is taken in connection with the rest of the Bill. It is quite in keeping with a measure which bears the stamp of American influence on every page. The Puritans who founded the New England States were all commonwealth-men, habituated to the daily use of the word; they retained it when they crossed the Atlantic, and it has never lost its place in the political phraseology of the country. To an American of the present day, it means what it meant to his forefathers—a republic pure and simple. Every State that was founded was known as a commonwealth; and when they were united they formed, as they still form, one commonwealth. Bryce used the word in its proper sense when he published his review of their political system under the title of "The American Commonwealth."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

It is quite true that, in modern literary English, it is occasionally seen in print—like any other quaint phrase of the Elizabethan era—in its original sense of a state or community, without reference to any particular mode of government; but at the same time it is equally true that its technical

technical meaning, among modern jurists, points distinctly to a republican constitution. Any European Puffendorff, for instance, who might chance to see the Draft Bill would infer from its title that the commonwealth is designed on republican principles. He would say, "what do you mean by a "commonwealth under the Crown?" An American would certainly do so. Bourinot, the Canadian author, gives his opinion on the point in a recent essay contrasting the Dominion with our commonwealth:—

"No doubt the word has come to mean a pure republic or democracy, when used in a specific and definite sense by publicists of these days. Shakspeare might use all the license of the poets in his dramas; for he was not bound by those rules of correct expression which one would expect from Australian statesmen, engaged in framing a new constitution for countries not yet separated from England, or governed on a purely republican system of institutions.

"When we consider the choice of this word of dubious significance, as well as the selection of the word 'state' instead of 'province,' of 'House of Representatives' instead of 'House of Commons,' of 'Executive Council' instead of 'Privy Council,' we may well wonder why the Australians—all English by origin and aspiration—should have shown so steady an inclination to deviate from the precedents established by a dominion only partly English, with the view of carving ancient historic names on the very front of its political structure."

AUSTRALIAN PREJUDICE.

It is natural enough that a Canadian patriot should feel mortified on finding the type of federal government chosen by his own countrymen discarded by Australian statesmen in favour of the American, especially when so much trouble had been taken to model the former on strictly British lines. We may go further than that. We may ask—where is the reason for copying either one or the other? A federal constitution for Australia ought to be distinctively Australian, and not in choice of words merely. It should be so far original in its structure and principles, as well as its language, as to be proof against any insinuation that it is largely a product of scissors and paste; and if our legislators are not equal to the task of producing a genuine Australian article, it may be feared that the time for federation has not yet come. Perhaps our experience may justify the remark that a popular Convention, sitting with open doors, is not the best of places in which to frame a constitution.

SIR SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

It is not to be supposed that either the choice of words, or the selection of principles, was made without a full appreciation of probable consequences. Sir Samuel Griffith, the draftsman of 1891, has not concealed his leaning towards the American constitution, or his reasons for it; and it may be fairly inferred, from his published opinions on the subject, that he looked forward to the time when his commonwealth would become a counterpart of the American one, in fact as well as in theory. Impressed with the certainty of coming changes, he framed his constitution in such a manner that its external form might serve as a sort of timber scaffolding for the erection of a building of a totally different and much more durable nature; so that when the proper time should arrive, the poles and planks might be thrown down, and the granitic interior left free to view. In proof of this, it will be sufficient to give two illustrations—one relating to parliamentary government, the other to the State Governors.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The obvious difficulty of working responsible government in connection with federal machinery he meets by saying, as already mentioned, that the constitution should be so framed as to leave it open to substitute a Cabinet on the American plan for an Executive of the present kind. The present Bill, by the way, requires that Ministers shall be members of either one House or the other. His main reasons for this view are that the Senate, in all probability, would not consent to be bound by the executive acts of Ministers, merely because they had the confidence of the popular House; and that they might mark their want of confidence in them by refusing to provide supplies until a change was made—as the French Senate did on a recent occasion, when they compelled the Government to resign. But if Ministers resigned and others took their places, the Lower House might possibly prefer the old to the new, withhold their confidence from their successors, and refuse supplies.

HIS CURE FOR DEADLOCKS.

This state of things would give rise to what is called a deadlock, from which he does not see any means of escape in the shape of a dissolution or a referendum. "Under a federal constitution," he says, "the popular House would probably not be dissoluble at the wish of Ministers who failed to secure its confidence. This fact may, in course of time, introduce considerable modifications into the working of the system of responsible government." The fact, as he terms it, does not seem to have attracted any notice in the Convention, where it was apparently taken for granted that the practice of dissolving Parliament would exist under federation as it does now.

As a substitute for it, he suggests two methods of procedure—one derived from the American and the other from the Swiss constitution. When the President of the United States proposes to appoint the seven members of his Cabinet, he is required to submit their names to the Senate, and if that body approves, he can put them in office. Reasoning by analogy, he thinks that "it might come to be adopted as a working rule that the original choice of Ministers should

should be approved by the Senate, with the understanding that they would not afterwards withdraw that approval; while, on the other hand, the Ministers should be bound to retire if they did not retain the confidence of the House of Representatives." Judging from the experience we have had here, the Premier would be hard put to it sometimes, if he had to secure the approval of thirty-six Senators for every name in his list.

The other way out of the difficulty is the Swiss practice, which leaves the choice of Ministers to the two Houses for a fixed term. On that plan, the Governor-General would have to accept the nomination of his advisers directly at their hands, instead of indirectly at the Premier's.

ELECTED GOVERNORS.

As to the appointment of a Governor for each colony or State, he thinks that it should not be left, under a federal constitution, to the English Ministers, but to the local Parliament; in other words, that he should be elected by the people. In accordance with this view, his Bill proposed that the Parliament of a State might make such provisions as it thought fit as to the manner of his appointment and removal, and as to the tenure of his office. The present Bill does not retain this proposal, the Convention having apparently seen the unwisdom of going that length at the present stage of our development. The impression made upon people abroad by such an explicit avowal of republican sentiments may be seen in Bourinot's remarks upon it:—

"In leaving to the 'States' the right of appointing or electing their 'Governors'—not Lieutenant-Governors, as in Canada—we see also the desire to follow the methods of the States of the American Republic; and we may also be sure that, when once the commonwealth is in operation, it will not be long before the heads of the executive authority will be chosen by popular vote." The precedent, he thinks, would sooner or later be followed by an extension of the elective principle to all other important offices in the State, including the judicial.

THE DOCTRINAIRES.

These specimens of his political opinions are not only sufficient to account for the endeavour to embody republican terms and principles in the Bill, but, at the same time, they display the unmistakable features of the doctrinaire. The opinions may be perfectly sound in themselves; but it is quite another question whether they are adapted to our circumstances, and likely to be successful when put in practice. Common sense tells us that, on such an occasion as this, we should carefully adapt our doctrines to our circumstances; but the doctrinaires would have us blindly adapt our circumstances to their doctrines. It may be freely admitted that, looking at the matter from that point of view, the course taken was perfectly reasonable in itself. If the American type of constitution was considered the best for our purposes, the framers of the Bill were justified in acting on their convictions, although one could wish that they had explained their views a little more clearly at the outset.

WORDS ARE THINGS.

"Was it Mirabeau, Mr. President," asked Daniel Webster in the Senate, "or some other master of the human passions, who has told us that words are things? They are, indeed, things, and things of mighty influence, in the discussion of legal and political questions; because a just conclusion is often avoided, or a false one reached, by the adroit substitution of one word, or one phrase, for another." We have more than one illustration of this truth to offer; and on the strength of them we may say—let our law-makers adroitly substitute one word for another, and in time they will succeed in turning the channel of national thought in any direction they may desire.

Tell the people openly that you propose to have a federal constitution of a republican character, and they will revolt; but first accustom them to the use of words which, innocent enough to look at, are intimately associated with that kind of government, and you will soon clear the way to any change of constitution you may have in view. The artifice has already succeeded to some extent in the case of the "referendum." It has also added the words "State," "State right," and even "State sovereignty," to our political vocabulary. It promises to embellish it with many more. But what have we gained by these triumphs of political art, beyond an evident debasement of the constitutional currency? The mischief may be slight at present; but it is one of a kind that is certain to spread from day to day.

THE KINGDOM OF AUSTRALIA.

Let us see what might be accomplished in another direction. Bourinot mentions, on the authority of Sir John Macdonald, that when the Canadian delegates met the English Ministers at a conference in Westminster in 1866, some of the former suggested that their federation should be described in the Union Act as "the Kingdom of Canada"; but that the proposal was rejected on the ground that it would give offence to the people of the United States, in whose eyes monarchy is an abominable thing. They had recently protested against the French occupation of Mexico during the Maximilian trouble. Now, supposing that when the six Premiers meet Mr. Chamberlain in conference, they should suggest the erection of a "Kingdom of Australia," with one of the Royal Princes at the head of it; would such a title be less acceptable to Englishmen than "the Commonwealth of Australia"? The idea may be funny; but not half so much as that of six commonwealthmen going to kiss hands in Windsor uniforms.

XIV.—13th May.

A QUESTION OF TITLES.

The inconveniences, as well as the absurdities, which must inevitably follow any attempt to frame a federal constitution for these colonies on the American plan, may be seen at a glance by any attentive reader of the Draft Bill. The two Houses, for instance, are termed respectively the Senate and the House of Representatives; and these being the well-known titles of two divisions of Congress, one would suppose that they were intended to resemble them in constitution as well as in name. For surely the choice of names on such an occasion would not be regarded by a Convention as a matter of little or no importance; and it must be assumed that every name in the Bill, of persons as well as of things, is intended to carry with it some appropriate meaning.

But when the reader turns to the clauses defining the constitution of the two Houses, he learns that the Senate is to be "directly chosen by the people of the State as one electorate," and that the House of Representatives is to be "composed of members directly chosen by the people of the several States, according to their respective numbers." Seeing, then, that both are to be composed of members directly chosen by the people, why is one only to be known as "The House of Representatives"? It would be no answer to say, "because it will represent the people, while the other will represent the States"; for clearly men directly chosen by the people are representatives, whatever they may be called, or whatever electorates they may represent. They are equally entitled to the name, and to the exercise of all the powers of representatives, as defined by the constitution. To appropriate the title to one House exclusively is calculated to give rise to very erroneous ideas with respect to the character and functions of the two Chambers.

"REMEMBER MARCH."

Recollecting the great impression made by the elections in March last, it might be said that, provided the men chosen by the colonies as single electorates were of the right stamp, they would form the real House of Representatives; and that public opinion would be much more effectively represented in such a body than it would be in one composed of men returned by small divisions. The conclusion is justified by the fact that the former would represent the whole population of the united Colonies, while the other would represent it in sections. A Federal Parliament would not be concerned in local matters, it is true; but men returned to it for particular localities would just as certainly represent the local feeling of their constituents as they do now.

COLONY OR STATE.

A far more serious objection may be taken to the use of the word "State," which meets us in every page of the Bill. Each of the colonies, when it becomes law, will cease to be a colony in name; it will be called a State, and the combined States—sovereign States, of course—will form so many "sovereigns without subjects," as the American Chief Justice Jay said.

It is a matter for some surprise that any Australian statesman, acquainted with the course of American politics, should propose to introduce such a term here, knowing, as he must, that it would sooner or later be followed by angry discussion on State rights, of the kind which caused so much dissension in their native home. Federation is recommended to us on the ground that, under its influence, the colonies will bury the hatchet and live in peace with one another; but if the very first thing it does is to set men arguing on State rights, we may expect to see the jealous spirit of antagonism develop itself as rapidly in a Federal Parliament as ever it did in a local one. The Canadians avoided that calamity by omitting the fateful words from their constitution. If we retain them, we may chance to revive the time—

When civil dudgeon first grew high,
And men fell out, they knew not why;
When hard words, jealousies, and fears
Set folks together by the ears.

Another ground of objection presents itself in the fact that the term "State" has a specific and ascertained meaning in constitutional and international law. Among jurists, it is universally understood to mean an independent nation. So John Austin defines it in his work on Jurisprudence. "An independent political society," he says, "is often styled a 'State,' or 'a sovereign and independent State.'" The words commonwealth and republic, by the way, he treats as meaning the same thing—"Republic, or Commonwealth."

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA.

Now, if it were the avowed object of the Convention that the colonies should prepare themselves to follow the lead of the United States still more openly, by declaring their independence of the Crown at some future time, the substitution of the word "State" for the historical title might serve a well-defined purpose; because its natural effect would be to spread the idea of independence abroad among the people, and teach them to look forward to the time when the "Commonwealth of Australia" would take its place among the great republics of the world. Each colony might in such a case be excusably termed a State, and its people might talk, with laudable pride, of their State rights and their State sovereignty, without making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of critical observers abroad.

THE

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

It will help to make their position as political communities clearer than it seems to be, if we consider how it was that the word "State" came to be adopted by the British colonies in North America. Until the 4th of July, 1776, they called themselves colonists, and their respective territories colonies; but on that day their representatives, in Congress assembled, assented to a Declaration of Independence, in which they said:—

"We, therefore, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved".

It is common enough to hear of people "taking time by the forelock"; but when were such remarkable instances of it ever seen in our history as we have in this matter? It does not need much argument to show that, in taking the course he did, Sir Samuel Griffith set the federation movement in a wrong track, and that it will be found a very difficult matter to work a constitution in which American principles are incorporated with British, in the proportion of two to one.

OUSTING THE CROWN.

The second section of the present bill begins with the words—"This Act shall bind the Crown." One can imagine how quickly they would attract Mr. Chamberlain's eyes, should he see the Bill, and set him thinking on the changed relations coming over the mother country and these colonies. It is an old maxim among the Judges that the Crown is not bound by any statute, unless it is expressly named in it—laws being made for subjects, not for kings; so that it cannot be deprived of any prerogative right, title, or interest by a sidewind. To meet this rule, it is usual to specify in any Act of Parliament, by which the prerogative is abridged, the precise extent to which the abridgment is to go. The Bill does not enter into details, but says plumply—"This Act shall bind the Crown." Taking the words in connection with its general tenor, and the proposal to abolish appeals to the Privy Council, they might be roughly translated as meaning that "This Act shall oust the Crown."

NEW COLONIES.

Compare, for instance, the provision in the Bill relating to "New States," with the corresponding clauses in the American and Canadian constitutions. They are taken from the American, which gives Congress the same powers that the Bill proposes to confer on the Federal Parliament. Here is the text:—

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union; but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

The political connection between the colonies and Great Britain having been totally dissolved, it was wise and proper to arm Congress with this power. But where the political connection between the colonies and the mother country has not been dissolved, such a precedent cannot be properly or wisely followed. The terms used in the Act of Parliament by which the Canadian provinces were united, will show us what the Crown lawyers consider the constitutional methods of dealing with similar cases. The Queen is empowered, on address from the Parliament of Canada and from the respective Legislatures of certain colonies or provinces, to admit them into the Union; and also to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory into it, on such terms and conditions in each case as may be expressed in the address.

THE PREROGATIVE.

The Crown has recently shown that it has no disposition whatever to surrender its prerogative right to erect new colonies. The Act of Parliament passed in 1890, conferring a constitution on Western Australia, provides in section 6, that Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, divide that colony by separating any portion of it, and either erecting it into a new colony or colonies or uniting it to any other colony, and also may subdivide such portion and establish in it any form of government she may think fit, or reunite it to Western Australia.

Provisions of this kind may be seen in every Act of Parliament passed for similar purposes during the last fifty years; they form, in fact, an essential part of the established procedure of the Colonial Office. Bearing that in mind, anyone can imagine the sort of sensation the Bill would cause in that eminently old-fashioned department. The Permanent Under Secretary would point out to his chief that it proposes to strip the Crown of one of its most cherished prerogatives, so far as Australasia is concerned. It would leave it entirely to the Parliaments sitting at Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth to say whether the immense territories placed under their several jurisdictions should remain under them to the end of time, or whether they should be divided into separate colonies, to meet the need of local government as population increases.

The wisdom of such a provision may well be questioned when we consider the state of affairs in Queensland, where the Central and Northern districts have long agitated for separation from the Southern. The local Parliament, animated no doubt by some such feeling as that which showed itself in the Sydney Legislature up to '42 and '59 in the cases of Port Phillip and Moreton Bay, will not listen to the cries of its dissatisfied settlers; nor is it likely to listen until the Home Government indicates its intention to act on their behalf.

"A

"A NEW BRITANNIA."

A proposal to oust the Crown in such a matter as this shows the extent of folly into which men may be led by devotion to precedents and formulas. If any one thing is more patent than another in the progress of this country, it is the certainty that new colonies will be erected in it, and that those which now occupy the continent will hereafter form a small minority of the whole—as small, perhaps, in proportion, as the thirteen original States of the Union when compared with those which flourish in the present day under the Star-spangled Banner. Where, then, is the wisdom or propriety of saying that a new colony shall not be formed by separation of territory from an old one, without the consent of its Parliament? Because a similar thing was said in America over one hundred years ago, it does not follow that we should act wisely in saying it here now. While our own experience has so forcibly shown that a division of territory will never be cheerfully accepted by any local Parliament, it ought not to be a matter for regret that there is a higher power to which colonists may appeal, when struggling to avoid the evils of a centralised government.

XV.—22nd May.

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.

The learned persons who have been puzzling themselves over the meaning of the word "Legislature" in the Enabling Act, seem to have overlooked the golden rule laid down by Lord Coke for their guidance in such cases:—" *Qui hæret in litera, hæret in cortice,*" which may be freely translated into "he who sticks at the letter is barking up the wrong tree." Is it not as clear as daylight that the word, as it appears in the Act, is a blunder? And is it the only one? Not by a good many.

When the Draft Constitution has been submitted for consideration to each House of Parliament in committee, it is left to the two Houses to deal with it as they please. When they have made their amendments, they may either remit them separately to the President of the Convention, or they may hold conferences and agree, if they can, about them. What would it matter whether they did one thing or the other? It would be a little absurd to see them engaged in such a conference; but that would be their business. And is it conceivable that the Convention would reject the amendments of either House, on a point of order touching the word "Legislature"?

A very learned person, writing on this subject in a contemporary, tells us that "in Imperial statutes the words 'Parliament' and 'Legislature' are never used interchangeably or as equivalents." And yet the British North America Act speaks of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Ontario. The Imperial Judges use the terms as equivalent every day. "No doubt the colonial Legislature," said Mr. Justice Blackburn, "cannot make a law which would be binding in contradiction to the Imperial Legislature."

A truce to quiddities. Let us hear a little common sense from Herbert Broom:—"The meaning of particular words in statutes is to be found, not so much in a strict etymological propriety of language, nor even in popular use, as in the subject or occasion on which they are used, and the object that is intended to be attained." That simple test brings us to the proposition with which I started—that the word in question means whatever the two Houses choose to make of it.

A PROBLEM.

One of the underlying questions of the federal movement which will require to be considered, is whether the constitution outlined in the Draft Bill is intended to establish a general government, acting directly on individuals and founded on the will of the people, or whether it is to represent an agreement or compact between certain colonies, for the purpose of delegating specified powers to a central authority.

If we may judge from the general tenor of the speeches delivered by candidates at the March elections, and by politicians on many previous occasions, the latter view of the case seems to be the prevailing one. It has been said over and over again that the immediate necessity for federation arises from the fact that there is no means, without it, of providing for the exclusion of coloured races, or for defence against invasion; and as a secondary reason, that there is no means without it of establishing uniformity in tariff and other laws.

VOX POPULI.

The "compact" theory is calculated to spread not merely imperfect, but very inaccurate notions on the subject. Its influence may be seen in the opening lines of the Draft Bill of '91, in which we read: "Whereas the Australasian Colonies of . . . have agreed to unite in one federal commonwealth under the Crown." To say that such and such colonies have agreed to unite, obviously implies that the agreement has been arrived by their respective Parliaments without any direct reference to the people concerned, with the view of carrying out some specific legislation beyond their own sphere of action.

Turning to the present Bill, we find that this recital has been amended by substituting for it the words, "Whereas the people of . . . have agreed to unite in one indissoluble federal commonwealth under the Crown." Here it is equally obvious that the Convention intended to show, by their amendment, that the constitution will not represent a mere federal agreement, but will establish a general government, supported by an express vote of the people. The two things being essentially different, the chief points of difference between them deserve to be carefully borne in mind.

NATIONAL OR FEDERAL.

When the constitution of the United States was submitted to the States for approval, it was warmly attacked by the advocates of state rights, on the ground that it formed a national government instead of a federal one. As they put it, it did not present the federal form of constitution, which regards the Union as a confederacy of sovereign States; but it framed a national government, which regards the Union as a consolidation of the States. By what authority, they asked, was so bold and radical an innovation made by the Convention?

This was one of the many similar nuts which Hamilton was called upon to crack in the *Federalist*; and the manner in which he did it shows the dilemma in which he was placed, in his effort to conciliate the opponents of the constitution. By a series of ingenious see-saw arguments, he endeavoured to show that it was neither a national nor a federal one, but a composition of both. It was federal, for instance, because it was to be ratified by Conventions elected by the people, not as individuals composing one entire nation, but as composing the distinct and independent States to which they respectively belonged. And on the other hand, it was a national one, because the government would operate on the individual citizens composing the nation in their individual capacities, and not on the political bodies composing the confederacy in their political capacities.

A SLEEPING GIANT.

While the fate of the constitution was hanging in the balance, the strongest advocates of a national government were compelled to shape their arguments in this half-hearted fashion, instead of openly and boldly admitting that the main object they had in view was the establishment of such a government. Had they not been compelled, while sitting in Convention, to frame the constitution on a fictitious theory of delegated powers, leaving an imaginary "residuum" in the hands of the sovereign States? They had to take what they could get, for the state-rights men were difficult to deal with, and every inch of ground they yielded was stubbornly contested. They knew that they were creating a giant power, and they sought to fetter its limbs in every way they could—as vainly as the Lilliputians tried to fetter Gulliver in his sleep. Instinct told them of their danger.

A VIRGINIAN ORATOR.

"It has been repeatedly said here," argued Patrick Henry in the Virginian Convention of 1788, "that the great object of a national government is national defence. That power which is said to be intended for security and safety may be rendered detestable and oppressive. If you give power to the general government to provide for the general defence, the means must be commensurate to the end. All the means in the possession of the people must be given to the government, which is entrusted with the public defence."

From that basis he proceeded to show, in a curiously prophetic strain, how the interests of Virginian slaveholders might be jeopardised at any moment by the Northern abolitionists. "Has not Congress power to provide for the general defence and welfare? May it not think that these call for the abolition of slavery? May it not pronounce all slaves free, and will it not be warranted by that power? They have the power in clear, unequivocal terms, and will clearly and certainly exercise it."

STATE RIGHTS.

Time fought so steadily on the side of the national government that, when the question was argued in the Senate forty-five years later between the great orators of the day, Webster and Calhoun, its defence was conducted on very different lines from those laid down by Hamilton. Calhoun, the ablest leader of the state-rights party, moved resolutions declaring, in effect, that the constitution was a constitutional compact between sovereign States; that when the general government assumed to exercise any power not delegated to it, its acts were void, and the States might choose the mode and measure of redress; that the people of the States had never been formed into one nation by the Union, nor had they transferred their allegiance to the general government; that the States retained their sovereignty, and with it the right of judging, in the last resort, as to the extent of the powers delegated and those reserved.

The doctrine of state rights was thus carried to its extreme verge, the essence of the argument being a declaration of the right to secede from the Union. It was called at the time the Nullification theory. Calhoun's view of the constitution was repudiated by Webster, whose genius as a constitutional lawyer—in which our Wentworth greatly resembled him—gained him the name of "Expounder of the Constitution."

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

He did not say, like Hamilton, that the government was partly national and partly federal; he maintained that it was wholly and entirely national. The constitution was not a compact between the States, but a government founded on the will of the people. Everywhere it was understood, from the first, to be a popular constitution. It came to the people for their adoption, and was to rest on the same deep foundation as the State constitutions themselves. They had no power to dissolve the relations it established, and nothing could dissolve them but revolution.

The first resolution adopted by the Convention of 1787 said: "That a National Government ought to be established, consisting of a supreme Legislature, Judiciary, and Executive." The object in view was to supersede the old Confederation, because it could only make requisitions on the States when it wanted money; and if they refused to comply, there was no remedy but war.

war. The constitution was adopted to avoid that necessity, by establishing a government which should act directly on individuals by taxation and other laws, without borrowing aid from the States. The powers of a national government were thus substituted for a military force.

NO COMPACT.

There were no words in the constitution, he said, that were applicable to a confederation of states. If they were parties to it as States, where were their rights expressed? They engaged for nothing, they promised nothing. The reason was that, in the constitution, it was the people who spoke and not the States. It began with the words, "We, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this constitution." They addressed themselves to the States in the language of injunction and prohibition. The constitution uttered its commands in the name and by the authority of the people. It did not exact from the States any plighted public faith to maintain it. It made its own preservation depend on individual duty. It incapacitated any man to sit in the Legislature of a State who should not first have taken his solemn oath to support the constitution of the United States.

EXPLODED THEORIES.

No one in the present day would consider this argument open to question. The course of subsequent events has only served to demonstrate its soundness, by scattering the doctrine of state-rights to the winds. Applying Webster's construction to our Draft Bill, and reading it in that light, it is surely absurd in us to revive the exploded doctrines embodied in the terms state and state-rights. The form of government proposed to be erected here will be a general one, armed with similar powers to those exercised by the Government of the United States, consistently with its position as subordinate to the Crown. It will not owe its existence to any compact between the united colonies, but to the will of their people, as expressed in the preamble. Was it not with the view of giving it the sanction of the people, from first to last, that the Enabling Act provided for the election of representatives at a Convention, and also for the submission of the Bill to the electors, for acceptance or rejection?

FENCING THE WRONG Paddock.

Here we are met by the question, whether we can safely or consistently follow the American precedent in reviving the theory of a delegation of powers by the States, and enumerating those to be conferred on the general government? Would it not be safer and more consistent to fence in the little local paddocks? It is notorious that every clause in the American constitution containing a definition of powers has proved a snare and a trap—a source of endless conflict and litigation; and as we cannot but expect to see similar results here, our Federal Court will probably find its chief occupation for many years to come in striving to determine the exact boundaries between the general and local jurisdictions. Questions of this kind would be much more serious affairs for the Federal Government than they would be for the others. The judgments of the American courts would be referred to for enlightenment, and in course of time we should have a large body of American law incorporated with our own.

Calhoun's argument shows that the enumeration of powers formed the backbone of the state-rights doctrine. It was pointed out by its advocates as a proof that the powers of Congress were limited to certain subjects, and that any act in excess of them would be unconstitutional. All this, they contended, went to show that the government of the Union was never intended to be a national one, and that the general mass of powers not included in the enumeration was still left as a "residuum" to the States.

DANGER SIGNALS.

If we recollect that this question of construction gave rise to fiery discussions, which lasted for over seventy years, and were only ended by war, it is surely worth while to consider whether we are as wise as we might be in embodying it in our constitution. Two Conventions have agreed to do so, as contentedly as if the domestic peace of the Union had never been disturbed by any question of the kind. They have provided all the materials for dissension, and they take it for granted that dissension will never arise out of them. We have no slave-holding interest, but that is not enough to ensure peace, when the opponents of the constitution are invited, by its terms, to enlist themselves under the banner of state-rights, and to use all the weapons in the armoury of the law for the purpose of involving it in unpleasant complications.

It may have been with the view of averting the danger of civil discord that the word "indissoluble" was inserted in the preamble; but as any constitution may be dissolved by a revolution, or by common consent of all concerned, it is not likely to prevent either one thing or the other. When experience has shown us where danger lies in our path, it would be more prudent to choose another, than to neglect the warning.

THE RULE OF MINORITIES.

There are some matters, it may be admitted, in which a hint might have been usefully taken from American precedents. The assent of nine States out of thirteen represented in their Conventions was required for the Union; here the assent of three out of six is to be sufficient, to be given by a direct vote of the people to the extent of not less than 50,000 in New South Wales and Victoria respectively, 6,000 in Tasmania, 6,000 in Western Australia, and a bare majority in South Australia. Supposing, for example, that the Bill should be accepted by the minimum number of electors in the first-mentioned three colonies, the total number of votes polled for it would be 106,000, out of a total population of 2,638,000 people. Great

Great Spirit of Democracy! What is there to justify such an outrageous want of proportion, combined with such a violation of the fundamental rule, that no law should be passed unless it has the support of a majority of the States, as well as a majority of the population? Sydney Smith said of some learned person with a very lean frame, that his intellect was indecently exposed. Will not our "Commonwealth" run a risk of similar exposure, should it come into the world with such a very thin covering of popular support? Considering that we have only six "States" to deal with, would it have been too much to require that five of them should assent to the constitution, by at least two-thirds of their electors, before sending it to England?

XVI.—27th May.

THE CLASSES AND THE MASSES.

One of the many amusing delusions which have apparently taken possession of the federal imagination relates to the character and functions of the Upper House, or Senate. We have been told by one politician after another that it is not intended to represent the conservative element in society, but simply the colonies or States, and moreover that it is not even to act, except incidentally, in the usual capacity of a check on hasty legislation. This view of it requires us to throw overboard at once all our preconceived notions about the intrinsic dignity and value of a second chamber, which has proved such a prolific theme for constitutional writers, and to adopt an entirely new theory on the subject.

The leading idea seems to be shortly this: All distinctions between classes, so far as the two Houses are concerned, are to be wiped out; the members of each will be directly chosen by "the people," and will consequently belong to the same class, hold the same opinions, and represent the same interests. There will be only one broad line of distinction between the two sets—one will be returned to represent the people, and the other to represent the States. This doctrine is supposed to be an essential feature of an up-to-date democratic federal constitution, and the authority quoted for it is the constitution of the United States.

THE AMERICAN SENATE.

If we trace this matter up to the fountain head, there will be no difficulty in seeing that the doctrine is a misconception of the facts from beginning to end. The founders of the great Union did not start with the intention of forming a second House to represent the States exclusively; their design was to form one which would act as an efficient check or drag on the first, by composing it of essentially different materials. The necessity for doing so had been forced on them by their experience of a Congress composed of one House only, under the old Confederation. Then came the struggle between the large and the small States for equal representation in both Houses, ending in a compromise, by which the latter obtained equal representation in one only. To carry out the plan of a two-chambered Legislature, which in effect meant a Conservative House controlling a Democratic one, they had to devise a different mode of election for the conservative members, and to strengthen their position by giving them a longer term of office—six years instead of two.

JAMES MADISON.

This point can be made perfectly clear by quoting a passage from a speech by James Madison, "the father of the constitution," in the House of Representatives, delivered during the first session of Congress, in support of a proposal to give senators higher "wages" than representatives:—

"It was evidently contemplated by the constitution to hold out some distinction in favour of the Senate, as an inducement for men of staid and fixed principles, whom habits of retirement might render averse from the active scenes of public life, to devote the experience of years and the acquisitions of study to the service of their country. Except something of this kind is done, we may find it difficult to obtain proper characters for the Senate; as men of enterprise and genius will naturally prefer a seat in the House of Representatives, which will be considered a more conspicuous situation."

The President, George Washington, was of quite the same mind, as he showed in a note to Madison, written in anticipation of an adverse note on the question before the House:—"Being clearly of opinion that there ought to be a difference in the wages of the members of the two Houses of the Legislature, would it be politic or prudent in the President, when the bill comes to him, to send it back, with his reasons for non-concurring?"

CONSERVATIVE SENATORS.

What sort of persons had Madison in his mind's eye when he spoke of "men of staid and fixed principles," if it was not the same class that nowadays we call conservatives? They were to be men of experience and men of study, in whom only can staid and fixed principles be found. In his opinion, a House composed of such men was not only essential but indispensable to the stability and permanence of the constitution. He thought so little of their functions as representatives of the States, compared with the far higher responsibilities attaching to their position, that he did not even refer to them. It was no argument in favour of higher wages that they represented the States; the claim rested entirely on the other ground. Similar views were taken by other members of the House; one, for instance, contending that the senators "ought to have permanent salaries, that they might be placed in an eligible and independent situation." They were all, in fact, looking at the Senate as a House of an entirely opposite character to their own. If they had only agreed to call things by their right names, they would have called one the House of Democrats, and the other the House of Conservatives.

DUPLICATE

DUPLICATE HOUSES.

It is not difficult to imagine the kind of reception that a proposal to form a Senate, on the lines laid down in our Draft Bill, would have met with from Madison and his friends. Probably they had some such scheme submitted to them, since every conceivable project was discussed before they arrived at the end of their labours. They would have pointed out at once that a Congress composed of two Houses, one of which was a mere duplication of the other, differing more in name than in anything else, would be a self-evident absurdity. Where both Houses are to be chosen directly by "the people," voting under the same franchise, both must prove to be of much the same character—a dangerous experiment in a federal or any other constitution. Let me apply the words used by one of the members of the Massachusetts Convention, met to ratify the Union:—

"The senators represent the sovereignty of the States; the representatives are to represent the people. The senators are in the quality of ambassadors of the States, and some permanency in their office is necessary to a discharge of their duties. If chosen by the people at large, they would represent, not the Legislatures, but the people. This would totally obliterate the federal character of the constitution. A consolidation of the States would ensue, for who would defend them against the encroachments of the Federal Government?"

AN ELECTORAL PUZZLE.

This objection goes to the root of the whole thing. Our Convention appears to have satisfied itself that, by making the whole colony one electorate in the case of the Senate, the federal character of the constitution would be preserved; but how is a mere difference in the size of the electorate to do that? The difficulty is increased by the fact that until an Electoral Act is passed for the House of Representatives, each State is to be an electorate for that House also. For some time to come, therefore, the members of the two Houses would be chosen directly by the people, in precisely the same manner and under the same conditions. The difficulty is still further increased by the fact that there is no difference in point of qualifications for membership of either House; anyone may be a member of either who is twenty-one years of age, holds an elector's right, or is "qualified to become an elector," and has resided for three years within the Commonwealth. Under these generous provisions, any lady qualified to become an elector in South Australia may become a member of either House.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SENATE.

In the matter of qualifications, the Draft Bill has not adopted either the American or the Canadian policy, in placing some substantial restrictions on elections to the Senate. No one can be a senator in the Dominion unless he is thirty years of age, is a freeholder to the value of £800, and is worth that amount over and above his debts and liabilities. And no one can be a senator in the United States unless he is thirty years of age, and has been a citizen for nine years. In both cases, it was considered a matter of vital importance to form the two chambers of essentially different materials; in both it was assumed that it would be a fatal mistake to make one a mere double of the other. It was owing to the necessity of avoiding, at all cost, a duplication of the Lower House, combined with their own unsatisfactory experience in the matter of an elective Upper House, that the Canadian statesmen resorted to nomination by the Crown as a means of forming their Senate.

THE COMING RACES.

One of the meritorious qualities which it has pleased Heaven to deny to our Conventions is that of being far-sighted. The vision and the faculty divine of looking into futurity by the light of experience, and providing for probabilities, was not among their otherwise abundant gifts. There were many in their number trained, like Sir Hudibras—

"To sever and divide
A hair, 'twixt north and north-west side,"

but there were few who seemed to reflect that constitutions are not made for the present, but for all time. If men and things were to be always as we see and know them now, their scheme of government might peradventure stand some chance of lasting for two or three generations, without being knocked out of shape by successive amendments. But how would it be likely to fare when "the people" of this country will mean not the three millions—mostly British—it now holds, but twenty or thirty millions made up of all sorts of European and other races, from the Jew to the Jap—among which possibly the British element may not be the greatly predominant one? Who can be blind to all the indications of coming changes in the identity of "the people?" While on the one hand we see the densely-populated countries of Europe, India, China, and Japan, rapidly increasing their numbers, and on the other the means of transit across the seas as rapidly being cheapened and enlarged, it is useless to shut our eyes to the inevitable consequences, as they must sooner or later affect Australia.

EQUALITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

It is all very well to talk about "the exclusion of coloured races," but the coloured races may not, after all, be those we shall have most reason to fear. The internal troubles in the United States arising from the immigration of people from all parts of the world, at the rate of nearly half a million a year, have for many years past notoriously formed one of the greatest evils of their political system. The new arrivals from Europe, protected by the national maxim that "all men are created equal," found no obstacle in obtaining possession of the franchise, and even without it

it made their influence felt at elections in many disastrous ways. Their political rights were secured by the constitution itself, which declared that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged, by the United States or by any State, on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude." Even aliens are allowed to vote in thirteen States at the present day.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Looking forward, as we must when talking of constitutions, to the time when all sorts of nationalities, including every type of race and colour, will become domiciled here, we may well feel uneasy at the prospect when we see the doors of our constitution virtually thrown open to all comers. As it is, manhood suffrage is not much more than a nominal restriction: But even that is likely to be succeeded by adult suffrage at no distant date, and finally by universal suffrage, with or without some shadowy condition of residence. Could we but feel sure of realising the dream that a Federal Government would enable us to prevent the introduction of alien races in large masses, we might look the future in the face with some confidence. But inasmuch as, from the tendency of the age, the example of the United States, and the pressure of internal forces, such a dream is not likely to be realised, it is surely unwise to invite, by the very words of the constitution, the deluge of political troubles with which this country is already threatened.

XVII.—3rd June.

THE BATTLE OF THE STATES.

It is quite in the natural order of things that the discussion of state rights should show some confusion of ideas all round, seeing that any attempt to follow the intricacies of two opposite systems of government, at the same time, must tend to beget confusion in any mind not familiar with both. When, for instance, the question of equal representation in the Upper House is debated, both sides appear to overlook the fact that, under responsible government, the real battle ground for the States, as well as the people, will not be the Upper House but the Lower.

It is not so in America, of course, because there the Executive is not represented in either House of Congress, and consequently its fate does not depend on the voting in either. But here it does, and as the vote which puts a Government in office, or puts it out, must directly affect the State as well as the people, it is in the Lower House that they will seek to concentrate their power. It is there that politicians, like gamblers, struggle for the stakes; and as the keenest struggle will take place over financial questions—that is, the expenditure of money—it is there that the state-rights party will be found most strongly in evidence.

MONEY BILLS.

It does not need much argument to establish this point. We have only to refer to the agonised debates on the subject of money bills to see how the political winds are likely to blow, when a financial question comes to be raised. Speaking in the Assembly the other day, the leader of the Opposition unconsciously showed how the theory of equal representation presents itself to his mind, by giving this illustration:—

"Supposing there was a desire on the part of Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania, that the Federal Government should spend £1,000,000 in these colonies, or one of them, and the Federal Government or House of Representatives said: 'No, we will not allow it. We will spend the money in some place other than those colonies.' Under such circumstances, those three colonies could combine and block all legislation, until they obtained their way. I saw quite enough at the Convention to convince me that that could be done."

This is the fashion in which political questions may be said to crystallize themselves by a natural process in the minds of our statesmen. Most of them protest in the most excited manner against any proposal to give the Upper House a right to amend money bills; and why? Seeing that amendments are usually made in the interests of the country, while the bills represent those of a party, the right does not seem *a priori* dangerous, or even objectionable; while in this particular case there is a special reason in its favour. The States would have to look to the Federal Government for their shares of the Customs "surplus," and therefore would have a vital interest in checking the notorious extravagance of a Lower House.

POLITICAL FINESSE.

Why then should so much and such violent opposition be offered to the bare proposal of an amending power? An innocent student of constitutional history might suppose that our democrats oppose it for the same sort of grave and politic reasons as those that led one House of Commons after another, in the olden time, to protest against any amendment of their money bills by the Lords. "A fico for the phrase!" They are not in the least afraid of the Crown exercising a corrupt influence in the other House for the purpose of screwing taxes out of the people; nor are they troubled about any other constitutional figment.

What they are thinking of is not an empty question of privilege, but a substantial one as to the rights of men in office. Knowing that their House has secured the sole power of levying taxes, authorising loans, and expending the money, they are determined not to yield an inch of ground to the conservative chamber. For where would Ministers of the Crown be if their power of expenditure, on which their popularity, if not their existence, hangs as by a thread, were liable to be checked or thwarted at any moment by a House over which they have no control?

DESPERATE REMEDIES.

Holding such views, or rather animated by such fears and prejudices as these, is it to be supposed that any Minister *in esse* or *in posse*, still less his supporters, would calmly agree to "hand over the power of the purse" to the Upper House, composed, as it would be, of independent state-rights men? Not for one moment, whether the small States had equal representation or not, for the simple reason that, in their eyes, office would not be worth having on such terms. Their convictions are so strong on this subject that they even protest against giving it the ancient power to reject a Bill which it may not amend, unless it can be instantly overriden in some manner at present unknown to the constitution.

The operation of this instinct on the political mind is as curious as the movements of an insect under the microscope. The head of the Government and the leader of the Opposition usually agree to differ on every question of the day; but they are both of one mind in thinking that the rejection, or even amendment, of a money bill would cause nothing less than a national crisis in the shape of a deadlock—an evil which could only be cured, they say, by resorting to some desperate remedy. Each paints the disaster in the most lurid colours; and like quack doctors, one urges the patient to try his Magic Referendum medicine, while the other seeks to force his unequalled Norwegian Mixture down his throat.

THE HUNTER AND HIS HOUNDS.

The paramount importance of financial questions, under the form of government presented in the Draft Bill, would in time, no doubt, become its distinguishing feature. The energies of the Federal Parliament would not be absorbed in the discussion of purely political problems, such as the tariff or the franchise, or of simply federal matters, such as uniform laws and river navigation. The central point of interest would be found in the tremendous struggle for money among the States, occasioned by the financial scheme in the first instance, and afterwards by the expenditure of moneys raised on the credit of the Commonwealth.

The position of a Federal Government under such a system would be something like that of the hunter in the picture, seated at dinner and surrounded by his faithful hounds, all waiting for their bones. Squabbles of this kind would assert themselves so continuously every session that no question of "the high politics" could enter into competition with them. We have only to consider the case of a State with a financial grievance to see the sort of complication that might arise at any moment; and as everyone admits the difficulty of devising a satisfactory scheme for the distribution of revenue, the prospect before us is full of confusion and discord.

THE SEVEN WISE MEN.

Since it may, therefore, be considered certain that the smaller States will strive to secure whatever share of power they can, if only as a measure of precaution, it follows that they will use every effort, when the constitution is proclaimed, to obtain equal representation in the Executive. The Draft Bill provides for seven Ministers of State, and to secure one at least of those appointments, every kind of pressure would be brought to bear by each of the six States—supposing there were six in the union. It goes without saying that a Premier, in forming an administration, would see the expediency, or rather necessity, of making himself as strong as possible in the Upper House; and as the easiest way of doing it would be to give each State a representative in his Cabinet, that course would probably be taken. He might depend upon it that any State not so represented would be dissatisfied; and supposing that two or three of them were left out in the cold, he might calculate on having trouble with each and all of them. They would take steps to avenge their wrongs by forming a combination among themselves, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting their State rights. Strong as they would be in the Upper House, they would have it in their power to obstruct his financial measures; and being absolutely indifferent to public opinion in the larger States, their plan of campaign might be carried out in any shape and to any extent that parliamentary forms would allow.

CABINET INTRIGUES.

With such probabilities before us, the doctrine of equal representation in the Upper House seems still more questionable than before. The founders of the American Union never contemplated giving anything more than they did to the smaller States; but here there is every probability that they would in effect get a vast deal more than they do in America, since they would have equal representation in one House, plus an equal share of the Executive power. It is not so stated in the bond, to be sure; but according to our experience of parliamentary government, it would be the probable result. It would be the only means, in fact, by which that form of government could be successfully worked, under such a constitution.

It would come to be a recognised thing that no administration could be formed with any chance of success, unless it had a working majority in both Houses; and if that could be accomplished by any other means than by giving each State a share in it, perhaps someone will point out what those means may be. Under that plan, we might expect to see four Ministers from the larger colonies sitting in one House, and three from the smaller in the other. A Cabinet so formed might go into office with good prospects of success, but what prospect would any Cabinet have before it, if its members were taken exclusively from the larger colonies? Its majority in one House would not enable it to hold office for any length of time, in the face of a determined opposition in the other. A dissolution would not help it.

WRIXON AND GILLIES.

The question of State representation in the Executive Council was alluded to by several speakers in the Convention of 1891; but apparently it was either lost sight of in the clouds of discussion on larger topics, or it was considered too delicate a matter for that stage of the business. Sir Henry Wrixon, a former Attorney-General of Victoria, brought it forward as a means of conciliating the smaller colonies, whose fears had been aroused by the prospect of being over-ridden by a Government formed by New South Wales and Victoria. It was well worth consideration, he thought, whether some provision might not be made in the constitution that not more than a certain number of members from the larger States should be Ministers of the Crown. Something might be done in that direction, he added, to facilitate the formation of a Government composed partly of members from the north, and partly of members from the south.

His colleague, Mr. Duncan Gillies, was inclined to ridicule this idea. He thought that the best check against the over-riding tendency of a Government formed by New South Wales and Victoria, would be found in the opposition that would certainly be offered by jealous rivals from those colonies. His official experience satisfied him that, as soon as any Government was formed, even if it comprised the very best men under Heaven, it would be immediately met with an organised opposition. "If some gentlemen from Victoria were placed in the Government, a number of representatives from that colony would go straight into opposition. That would be the case with respect to every other colony."

A little further on, he succeeded in giving a reason why the smaller States should be represented in the Government: "It is said that, if two large colonies came together, the Ministry would be too powerful for the small ones. But that is not at all likely. There would be a large amount of opposition to a Ministry composed in such a manner. Probably every member from the smaller colonies would consider it such a rank injustice, that he would go into opposition at once."

SIR HENRY PARKES.

Here we have a clear recognition of the difficulties that might be expected by any Government, if the smaller colonies were not satisfied with its composition. They would immediately join the opposition in the larger ones, and in such a case the Government would be placed in a very awkward position. Sir Henry Parkes condemned the idea that a Premier should seek their support by any such means. He could not be justified in taking men into his Cabinet who were personally strangers to himself.

"If he were compelled to take three, four, or five colleagues of whom he had no knowledge, I can only say that no man of high spirit and clear discernment of his duties would accept the office. It would be impossible. How could the administration of affairs be conducted, under our form of Government, unless it was conducted by men who each in the other had the completest confidence?"

It might be very inconvenient for a Premier to form a Cabinet of men who had to be introduced to each other; but it would be much more inconvenient to form one of old chums, who would be met with uncompromising opposition as soon as they took their seats on the Treasury benches. Federation makes strange bedfellows.

XVIII.—10th June.

AN UNPOPULAR SUBJECT.

Speaking of the three great divisions in which the powers of the State are concentrated—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial—the learned Frenchman, Montesquieu, said: "Of these three the Judiciary is next to nothing." That is not exactly the view which a man takes of it when he has to fight his way through one of the law courts, to obtain what he considers his bare right; still less when he has to stand in a dock and plead to an indictment aiming at his life or liberty. But from a political point of view, their Honours the Judges certainly don't count for much, seeing that they have neither honours nor billets to bestow upon their friends, nor any means of getting at the public purse on their behalf.

This little explanation will serve to account for the wonderful indifference shown by the public generally to that part of the federal scheme which provides for the establishment of a new system of judicature, to be administered by a new set of judges. Hardly a word has been said about it outside the Conventions, and even there it seems to have been disposed of in rather a sleepy fashion.

The fact seems to be that the public confines its attention to questions likely to affect its pockets, and only wakes up when the control of the railways, the veto on money bills, the distribution of a Customs "surplus," or some other matter of the kind, is under discussion. All the financial experts in the country start up, as at the sound of a drum, when they hear of debtor and creditor accounts between the federal and the local Governments; and then for weeks together we are deluged with schemes for national bookkeeping "on a sound basis of finance," which somehow or other come to nothing. If only half of the brain labour wasted in this manner were devoted to constitutional questions, the federation problem might have been much further on the road to a solution than it is.

FEDERAL LAW.

The part which the judicial system will play under a Federal Government, so far from being an insignificant or unimportant one, will be quite the reverse. It will, in fact, be the backbone of the whole thing; and if that portion of the federal anatomy should not prove equal to its work, a break-down might lead to a break-up. Under our present form of government,
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it is quite possible to get along comfortably with courts of law in which no one expects to find any signs of eminent judicial power; because whatever blunders they may make affect individuals only, who may seek redress by appeal to the Privy Council. In any case, private wrongs don't make a public calamity.

But the case will be very different when we erect a Court, of a genus hitherto unknown in the country, for the purpose of determining complex questions of constitutional and international law. The consequences of any blundering there would not fall upon individuals, but upon the whole constitution, which might feel the effects of it to its uttermost ramifications. And the evil would be greatly intensified by the fact that there would be no remedy for it in the shape of an appeal to the Privy Council, seeing that all such appeals are to be cut off, except in cases of a purely public nature.

JUDICIAL BUFFERS.

The clauses in the present Draft Bill with reference to the Federal Judicature having been framed on the model of the corresponding sections in the American constitution, it is to be inferred that the "High Court of Australia" is intended to serve similar purposes to those of the Supreme Court in the United States. Its primary function will be the exercise of a veto on all legislation, either of the federal or the local Parliaments, which may be pronounced unconstitutional—that is, inconsistent or conflicting with the text of the federal constitution.

The origin of the Federal Judicature in the United States is matter of history, and deserves to be remembered. The founders of the Union, seeing the necessity for protecting the national Government against the attacks or encroachments of the State Legislatures, had to choose between two courses—either giving the Government a direct veto on their legislation, or establishing a Federal Court for the purpose of interpreting the constitution. They chose the latter, because it averted the conflict between the two Governments, which would have certainly followed from the former.

Bearing in mind that the powers to be conferred upon the High Court are almost word for word the same as those exercised by the Supreme Court in America, a passage from one of Daniel Webster's speeches in the Senate will throw some light on its functions as a buffer between conflicting forces:—

OUR AMERICAN MODEL.

"The Convention of 1787 saw the absolute necessity of some control in the national Government over State laws. Different modes of establishing this control were suggested and considered. At one time it was proposed that the laws of the States should from time to time be laid before Congress, and that Congress should possess a negative over them. But this was thought inexpedient and inadmissible; and in its place, and expressly as a substitute for it, the existing provision was introduced—that is to say, a provision by which the Federal Courts should have authority to overrule such state laws as might be in manifest contravention of the constitution.

"By this provision Congress escaped the necessity of any revision of State laws, left the whole sphere of State legislation quite untouched, and yet obtained a security against any infringement of the constitutional powers of the general government. Indeed, sir, allow me to ask, if the national judiciary was not to exercise a power of revision on constitutional questions over the judicatures of the States, why was any national judicature erected at all? Can any man give a sensible reason for having a judicial power in this Government, unless it be for the sake of maintaining a uniformity of decision on questions arising under the constitution and laws of Congress, and insuring its execution?"

STORMY PETRELS.

The necessity for protecting the Federal Government against invasion may be readily understood by anyone who has observed the temper of our Assembly, in its present session, towards the Convention. Barely eighteen months have gone by since it passed the Enabling Act, which brought that body into existence; and although many members spoke on the subject when it was before them, there was hardly a breath of opposition to the measure. The Draft Bill they have now to consider is essentially the same as that of 1891. The main point of difference between the two lies in the constitution of the Senate; but as that body is now to be elected by the people, instead of by the local Legislature, the difference is not one that can be consistently opposed by any democrat. And yet we see the democratic forces suddenly bursting out in opposition to it, like the fires of a volcano. The moral of the tale is clear enough. If so much antagonism can be shown before this scheme becomes law, how much shall we have afterwards?

STATE REPRESENTATION.

Nothing is said in the Draft Bill about the composition of the High Court, except that it "shall consist of a Chief Justice and so many other justices (not less than four) as the Parliament may from time to time prescribe." But it may be assumed that the same condition of expediency will apply to its composition as to that of the Federal Government; in other words, that each of the united colonies will claim the right of nominating one of the Judges. The claim might be made on two grounds—one, that such a course would be necessary in order to ensure public confidence in the bench; and the other, that local knowledge would be an indispensable qualification in any case.

Everyone can appreciate the feeling which would arise here, for instance, if the Court were constituted without a single Sydney lawyer in it, and a similar feeling would of course exist as strongly in the other colonies. There would be a nice sensation among our people if an Act, passed

passed by our Parliament, authorising the Government to divert the waters of the Darling for irrigation purposes, were challenged as unconstitutional before a Court composed exclusively of lawyers from the southern colonies.

No doubt it seems absurd to talk of Judges representing anybody or anything on the bench ; but a hard-headed public would not allow its interests to be jeopardised in deference to a conventional belief in judicial impartiality. The recent appointment of an Australian Judge to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was conceded by the Home Government on the strength of similar representations ; but they would have much greater force and effect in the case of a local court than in that of a distant tribunal.

On the other hand, it might be said that the chance of judicial harmony prevailing on a bench composed of such materials would be a doubtful one, in cases involving State interests. Each of its members might be supposed to have the usual share of local prejudice, and might even consider it a paramount obligation to look after the interests of his own province.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

This outline of the work to be done by the High Court in maintaining the integrity of the constitution makes it obvious that there will be a great and manifest difference between it and our Supreme Courts ; so great, indeed, that one may be excused for asking, where are the materials for it to come from ? The Draft Bills say nothing about it, and we are left to our own conjectures on the subject.

The court might be shortly defined as a court for the trial of constitutional and international causes, and for hearing appeals from other courts in place of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Such an institution presupposes that a body of lawyers, of great learning and experience in all branches of the law, more particularly in constitutional and international law, may be found at any moment when required ; and we must assume that the Convention was not troubled by any doubts on the matter, when it framed these remarkable provisions. We are to take it that our High Court, which is henceforth to supplant the Privy Council, will be found quite on a par with it, and also with the Supreme Court of the United States.

HIGH LIVING AND PLAIN THINKING.

So, at least, it would appear on the face of the Bill. But many will recollect that, when this part of it was under discussion in the Convention, and a suggestion was made that the court should be composed of the Chief Justices of the united colonies, the reply was that it would be unwise to tie the hands of the Federal Government in that manner, because, in some instances, the gentlemen holding that position had utterly disappointed the expectations formed of them on their appointment. If this can be publicly said of a Chief Justice, what estimate are we to form of the puisnes ?

Putting that aside, is it not a manifest delusion to suppose that a stronger court can be formed out of existing materials than our present Supreme Courts ? In each colony the members of that court are supposed to be the best men obtainable for their positions ; but if that is a merely conventional idea, how is a similar result to be avoided in the case of the High Court ? The Bill offers no special temptation in the shape of salary ; and there could not be any in the shape of work—except that there might be very little to do—seeing that questions of constitutional and international law are precisely those with which common law and equity barristers are least qualified to deal.

A VERY HIGH COURT.

We are all tolerably familiar with the standing of the Privy Council as a Court of Appeal for the colonies and other possessions of the Empire. But that of the American Court will be better understood than it probably is in this part of the world, if looked at in the light of a description by Webster :—

“It is the peculiar relation of the Supreme Court to the Federal and the State Governments, it is the power which it rightfully holds and exercises of revising the opinions of other tribunals on constitutional questions, as the great practical expounders of the powers of the Government, which attaches to this tribunal the greatest attention, and makes it worthy of the most deliberate consideration. Duties at once so important and so delicate impose no common responsibility, and require no common talent and weight of character. These duties, though essentially judicial, partake something of a political character. The judges are called upon to sit in judgment on the acts of independent States ; they control the will of Sovereigns ; they are liable to be exposed, therefore, to the resentment of wounded sovereign pride ; and from the very nature of our system, they are sometimes called on, also, to decide whether Congress has not exceeded its constitutional limits. Sir, there exists not upon the earth, and there never did exist, a judicial tribunal clothed with powers so various and so important.”

XIX.—18th June.

THE LAWYERS ARE COMING.

Any one who may chance to amuse his leisure hours by dipping into the “Official Report of the National Australasian Convention Debates,” just issued from the Government Printing Office in Adelaide, will probably be struck by the overwhelming predominance of the lawyers who took part in them. Not predominance in point of numbers—although both here and in Victoria six out of the ten delegates were of that class—but in point of volubility and general speaking power. Some of the laymen made more or less vigorous efforts to assert themselves

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now and then—like men struggling in a flood—but the result was rarely effected by their speeches. The professional gentlemen had evidently got the whole thing into their hands, from first to last. But it must be admitted that they listened to their lay brethren most affably; one feels that they—

—loved to give their little Senate laws,
And list attentive to their own applause.

If they could only have made a special jury of the laymen, and argued each resolution with three counsel on each side, the latter would, perhaps, have felt a little more comfortable, because they would have had the final say on each occasion. This suggestion might be worth considering when the next Convention comes round.

There were lawyers enough at the Convention of '91, but they did not carry everything before them so completely as they did on this occasion. There were some notable figures among the laymen there—as, for instance, Sir Henry Parkes, Sir George Grey, and the other New Zealanders; and the parts they played in it gave a good deal of general interest to it. For one thing, they brought the broader questions involved in federation more prominently into view than their professional colleagues did, and consequently the debates were not so remarkably lopsided as those of '97. If anyone would take the trouble to compare the professional speeches with the non-professional, he would find the difference, in point of space, something like three to one, at the very least.

Perhaps he would also observe a corresponding difference in their material, such as we might expect to find in a conflict between such opposite classes of mind. He could hardly fail to observe the insatiable love of precedent in the legal intellect, manifested in the quiet assumption from the start that the American constitution must be followed here under any circumstances; and that where it does not answer our purposes we must fall back upon the Swiss, the Norwegian, the Canadian, or some other foreign model, to get what we want.

PROFESSIONAL SKILL.

This predominance of the legal element in our federation politics is a sign of the times which requires to be taken into account. It is remarkable for many reasons; mostly so, perhaps, for the fact, that while lawyers in general readily admit their want of experience in those matters which make up nine-tenths of Australian politics—such as the commercial, financial, and industrial questions of the day—political lawyers are notwithstanding accepted by the people as authorities on each and all of them. Their professional capacity for speaking on every question, and on any side of it, at the shortest notice, gets them credit for matured opinions and statesmanlike views on all questions; while their agility in turning double somersaults on a platform naturally begets confidence in their readiness of resource and capacity for meeting emergencies.

Now if they are found to be so predominant as they are in our Conventions, it is perfectly certain that they will not be less so in the Federal Parliament, the Federal Executive, and the Federal High Court. The probability is that they will be a good deal more so. The patriotic spirit in which they have taken up the cause of federation all through the colonies, proves that they are animated by the noble ambition of serving their country in the highest positions it can offer them; and as a federal government would certainly have some very high positions at its disposal, there is reason to believe that they will not have laboured in vain.

A POLITICAL COURT.

Let us take the High Court as a sample. It is to consist of a Chief Justice and not less than four other justices—which will probably mean one for each colony in the Union. When the question of appointments comes up, it will, of course, be held that the most competent men in the country must be selected; and then, as a natural corollary, that the most competent men are those who have most distinguished themselves as federation lawyers. Who so competent to expound the constitution, it will be said, as the men who have had a hand in making it? Such a Court would be of little value unless it was composed of men who, above all things, were constitutional lawyers; but that definition would be held to apply only to those whose names were familiar to the public ear in connection with federation. There might be lawyers on the bench or at the bar who had made that branch of law their special study; but if they had not publicly identified themselves with the national movement, their claims to consideration would hardly be noticed. The whole court, therefore, would most probably be composed of well-known political lawyers, holding seats in the Federal Parliament, with certain claims for services rendered to the commonwealth. In other words, it would be a distinctly political court, and as such a perfectly novel institution.

A DELICATE MATTER.

This estimate of the relative position in which the lawyers would stand towards the first Federal Government is supported by their own view of it, as expressed by some of them in the Convention. An amendment of clause 48, moved by Sir William Zeal, providing that no member of the Federal Parliament should be appointed to any paid office, either while he continued to be one, or within six months of his ceasing to be one, was opposed on the ground that it would tend to prevent certain eminent lawyers from seeking seats in Parliament, because they would thereby imperil their chances of obtaining a judgeship.

“I will point out some very strong reasons,” said a Sydney Q.C., “why we should not put any restrictions of this kind in the measure. I do not think any feeling of false delicacy ought to prevent any member of the legal profession giving expression to his opinions on this matter, and

I intend to very freely. It must be obvious, if you have a limitation of this kind, it will have this effect—it will prevent men of great ability and eminence in the legal profession from seeking positions in political life.

“ I am speaking in the public interest, which demands that you should have on the bench not only men of high legal attainments, but men of broad views and general knowledge; and it would be a sorry day indeed for the commonwealth if they were restricted in the choice of their judges to men who had followed law, and devoted themselves to nothing else. One of the most important qualifications of a judge is that he should have that knowledge of affairs and of human nature which a man acquires in politics, and which, perhaps, in no other school can be gained so well as in the school of politics. If you pass this, you will restrict your selection to men who have had their ambitions restricted to the narrow groove of following the law, and the law only.”

POLITICAL JUDGES.

In support of this claim to a pre-emptive right, the learned delegate asserted that there was no instance, either in England or in these colonies, in which political lawyers, known to be incapable men, had been appointed to the bench. That negative fact, if fact it be, was, in his opinion, sufficient to show that such appointments were not open to question. Here we have a very straightforward contention that political lawyers are the best qualified men for the bench at all times, and that appointments to the High Court should be made exclusively from their ranks. This view of the matter—a new one in judicial ethics—has not been put before the public, certainly not with so much candour, on any former occasion. Novel as it was, it was apparently accepted without any demur by the other delegates. Sir Edward Braddon, so far from seeing any objection to it, in principle, considered it a perfectly fair thing for the political lawyers to claim the appointments in question.

TRUST IN PROVIDENCE.

“ If eminent men who happened to be in Parliament are to be excluded from holding appointments in the first instance—that is, the appointments effected by the first Federal Executive,—this will in all probability exclude a large number of eminent men from that Parliament. There might be, throughout the colonies, half a dozen men who might consider that they would make capable High Commissioners, and they would all stand out by reason of this provision. They would prefer to remain in private life rather than, by entering the Legislature, debar themselves of the worthy object of their ambition. And inasmuch as it is only a partial preventive, as it is only applicable until otherwise ordered by the Federal Parliament, I think we might avoid it altogether, and rather place that confidence in the Federal Parliament and Executive that they at any rate are entitled to, until they show by their actions that they are unworthy of it.”

A VICIOUS PRACTICE.

This lucid argument did not prevent the amendment from being carried on a division by nineteen to eighteen, the Victorian lawyers voting for it and ours against it. There are several points in this discussion which will strike an attentive reader. Some will consider it singular that any lawyer should set forth the claims of his profession upon the Federal Government so boldly, and at so early a stage of the business. Others may feel surprise at any serious attempt to justify one of the most vicious practices of parliamentary government—that of making judicial promotion a reward for political services. Others again, may smile at the assertion that men who divide their time between law and politics, are better qualified for judicial duties than those who confine their attention to law alone.

A NEW FORUM.

But there is another point of far greater importance than any of these things. We have hitherto been accustomed in these colonies to see lawyers of indifferent reputation, whom accident has placed in responsible positions, suddenly elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court for no other reason than the fact that they had rendered political services to a struggling Government. In some of these cases the appointment has passed without public comment; in others it has not; but in all of them the act has more or less shocked the public sense of right and wrong. It is precisely to this practice that the gradual deterioration of the judicial standard in all the colonies may be traced; there is nothing else to which it can be traced.

Now we are met with the assertion that this practice ought to be taken as a precedent by the first Federal Government, and that it ought to begin its career by adopting it as a constitutional principle. Political services ought virtually to become the sole test of judicial qualifications. The High Court of Australia ought to be converted into an exclusively political court—one composed of men who have been half politicians and half lawyers all their lives, and who would owe their appointments to their political rather than their legal merits. No such tribunal has ever been seen before; and should it ever be seen here, it would neither command public confidence, nor fail to be the source of manifold evils in our public life.

XX.—12th July.

CHALK AND CHEESE.

Seeing the prominent part which the political lawyer is likely to play in our federal politics, it may be worth while to consider the possible, as well as the probable, effects of his influence on them when he comes to the fore. Already he has secured such a hold on public confidence that he is everywhere accepted as an authority, even on commercial and financial questions; while his
opinions

opinions carry all but judicious weight on constitutional puzzles. Now, as a matter of fact, although it is common enough to see political and constitutional questions jumbled up together as if they were essentially the same, the two things are as different as chalk from cheese.

The training which the political lawyer gets in public life makes him an adept in parliamentary forms, as well as a master of party tactics and electioneering topics; but the very facility he acquires in handling party questions seems to distort his vision, when he comes to face the abstract principles underlying constitutional problems. Perhaps without knowing it, he sees everything through the haze of party politics. Where principles come into conflict with political interests, they are strained and twisted to suit the views of the moment. All the resources of legal ingenuity are brought to bear upon the task, and the real question at issue is so adroitly handled that the public mind is hopelessly muddled about its true bearings.

A CASE IN POINT.

Should anyone be inclined to charge this statement with exaggeration, let him suspend his judgment until he has fully considered the ever-memorable case of George Higinbotham, late Chief Justice of Victoria, and father of all the Tacks and Deadlocks. Among all the political lawyers who have figured in Australian history, no one has taken higher rank, either on the score of ability or character. In his own colony, no local politician ever approached him in point of popularity; nor was anyone ever credited by his admirers with higher powers of eloquence and argument. The influence he acquired was so great that he became pre-eminently the *preux chevalier* of Victorian politics; and the weight of authority attaching to his name, especially on those constitutional questions with which he was identified, was unequalled. And yet there is abundant evidence, in his own acts and speeches, to show that he was not only a most unconstitutional politician when in office, but that his constitutional theories were mere delusions.

According to the accounts we have of him, there never lived a more amiable character in private life; and yet he had not been three years in office as Attorney-General (in the M'Culloch Ministry of 1863-68) before he contrived to bring about a conflict between the two Houses which split the whole country into hostile factions, ruined the Governor, and inflicted dreadful suffering on society. Nor was he satisfied with these triumphs. Enraged with the adverse criticism of the Colonial Office, he turned his weapons on that department, and attacked it with as much violence as if he had no other end in view than the separation of the colony from the mother country.

Throughout these extraordinary proceedings, his contention was, in a word, that the action of the Government was strictly constitutional, but that it was opposed in a most unconstitutional manner by a contemptible faction in the Legislative Council, seeking to override the will of the people, as expressed by the Government majority in the Assembly.

THE FIRST TACK AND DEADLOCK.

The whole of this wretched struggle turned on a question as to the constitutional right of the Council to reject a money bill—a dispute which has lasted from that day to this, and forms his greatest contribution to Australian history. Entering the House in 1861 as a professed free-trader—a policy he had advocated as editor of the *Argus* for three years before—he supported a protectionist tariff, carried through the Assembly by his Government early in 1865; and when it became known that there would be a majority against it in the Council, he advised that it should be tacked to the Appropriation Bill.

The Bill being rejected by the Council in July, a nine months' deadlock set in, during which his legal ingenuity was taxed for the purpose of devising ways and means for carrying on the Government. The salaries of certain high officials, including the Ministers, being secured by law, were regularly paid; but no salaries could be lawfully paid to others. There was no money legally available even to keep up the gaol and police establishments.

In the face of such extremities, a constitutional lawyer would have advised his colleagues either to resign or to retrace their steps, abandon their tack, and send the tariff to the Council to be dealt with in the ordinary way. But, although both courses were repeatedly pressed upon him, he stood to his guns resolutely for nine long months, regardless of all the dissension, anxiety, and distress he had brought about.

Acting on his advice, the Government obtained money by collecting the new duties on the resolution of the Assembly for nearly six months, until the illegality of the levy was decided by the Supreme Court. Then they borrowed money from a Melbourne bank, agreeing that the Attorney-General should confess judgment in nominal actions brought by the bank against the Government, to recover the amounts advanced.

CONFERENCE AND COMPROMISE.

The discredit brought upon the Government by these devices at last forced them to abandon their tack. In November, '65, the tariff was brought into the Assembly, and a separate measure passed and sent on to the Council, where it was thrown out. Having obtained a dissolution, they came back in February with a large majority—58 in a House of 78. The tariff was again passed separately and sent on to the Council, where it was thrown out on a point of order. Then they resigned; but the Opposition being unable to form an Administration, M'Culloch was asked to remain in office, and did so. The bill was introduced again in a new session, when a conference was held between the Houses, resulting in a compromise, and in April, '66, the bill became law. But Higinbotham would have nothing to do with a policy of conciliation. He declined to take part in the conference, on the lofty ground that he could not be a party to a compromise, where principle was at stake.

SIR

SIR CHARLES DARLING.

The evil effects of all this strife did not pass away when the deadlock came to an end. It had engendered a state of animosity between the democratic and conservative classes, as well as between the Tack and Deadlock party and the constitutionalists; and there was no disposition on either side to bury the hatchet. In the same month that the tariff was passed, it was announced that the unfortunate Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who had all along acted on the advice of his Ministers, was recalled.

The punishment was no doubt inflicted for the long course of indiscretion he had shown in taking it; but the reason alleged by Mr. Cardwell was a technical one. In a letter covering a petition to the Queen, protesting against his acts and those of his Ministers, which he had received from a number of Executive Councillors, Sir Charles charged them with having treacherously suppressed material facts; and he added that it would be impossible to receive advice from any of them in the capacity of Ministers, without distrust. This was taken to incapacitate him from holding office any longer.

THE SECOND TACK AND DEADLOCK.

M'Culloch and his colleagues could not well do less than champion the cause of a man they had ruined, and accordingly the matter was referred to a select committee of the Assembly. They brought up an address to the unfortunate Governor in which, among other things, they thanked him "for having saved the colony from anarchy;" and they recommended that a grant of £20,000 should be made to Lady Darling. Sir Charles having intimated that the grant could not be accepted until the Home Government had been consulted, the Assembly adopted a petition to the Queen, praying that Lady Darling might be permitted to accept it. The reply was that the acceptance would be regarded as a final relinquishment of the service.

Sir Charles having relinquished, the Government proceeded to carry out the proposal by sending a formal message to the Assembly from the new Governor, Viscount Canterbury, in July, 1867, as a necessary preliminary to a vote. It was pretty well known that the proposal would not be acceptable to the Council; but without any intimation on that point, Higinbotham determined to make them swallow another tack, if possible. The amount was included in the Appropriation Bill, instead of being introduced as a separate measure. The bill was rejected in August, twenty-three members voting against it, and six for it.

Then began the second deadlock, which lasted very nearly a year. During that time the Attorney-General's ingenuity was again exercised to provide ways and means. The old game of confessing judgments was revived and carried on for three or four months, until it was stopped by a decision of the Supreme Court, to the effect that a judgment in such cases did not authorise payment unless Parliament had voted the amount. The Government was then reduced to a state of absolute insolvency, and neither salaries nor other claims were paid. A constitutional lawyer, who had twice led his colleagues into a *cul de sac* and seen them ignominiously thrashed, might have been expected to resign at that point; but the Attorney-General was made of sterner stuff, and the war went on.

END OF THE DEADLOCK.

Meanwhile there had been a resignation of Ministers, followed by their return to office and a new session, in which the Appropriation Bill was again sent up to the Council with the obnoxious tack, and again rejected. The next move on the board was a dissolution, followed by a general election in February, 1868, and the return of Ministers with a majority of sixty. Before the House met there was another resignation, occasioned by the receipt of a despatch from the Colonial Office, in which the Governor was told that he ought not again to recommend the Darling vote to the Assembly.

Pending the formation of a new Ministry, Higinbotham acted as leader of the House; but no business was done until May, when Sir Charles Sladen took office. The new Government offered to introduce the Darling grant in a separate Bill, as it was understood that it would be passed by the Council in that shape. While this proposal was under consideration, news arrived from England that Sir Charles Darling had re-entered the service. That put an end to the whole dispute; the proposed grant was dropped, and the Appropriation Bill became law.

DON QUIXOTE.

There was only one disappointed person in the colony when the faction fights were over, and that was Higinbotham. Feeling very much like Don Quixote when he had been battered by the mule-drivers, he did not hesitate to express his disappointment. It was eminently unsatisfactory to him that the grand constitutional question he had raised had not been decided in his favour, and that the Council carried off all the honours of war. The Home Government evidently thought they were right, and that was enough to set him against the Home Government; and in several speeches of enormous length—"great political orations," say his admirers—he developed the most extravagant of all his theories.

The grant of parliamentary government to Victoria, he argued, carried with it absolute independence in the conduct of its internal affairs; the Governor became a constitutional Sovereign, bound to act on the advice of his Ministry, and the "person named Rogers" had no right whatever to interfere in their local politics by criticising his conduct in despatches, still less by censuring or recalling him. Interference of this kind was most unlawful, and ought to be resented. They should suspend their diplomatic relations with the Colonial Office, until it agreed to address its communications solely to the Victorian Ministers.

ON MONEY BILLS.

Extravagant as all this declamation was, it was quite in a line with his views on the money bill question. He held that, although the Council had a legal right to reject such a bill under the Constitution Act, they had no constitutional right to do so—that being the view held by the House of Commons as regards the Lords. But, even taking that to be the received doctrine in England, what had the usage of the English Parliament to do with the matter as it stood in Victoria, where the law, framed as it was with full knowledge of English usage, expressed itself in clear terms?

The Act which gave the Council the right to reject, gave it both the legal and the constitutional right. How could a Constitution Act give a legal right that was not also a constitutional one? It could not be construed as giving one without the other—the form without the substance—especially when defining the rights of an elective body. The analogy on which he rested his contention did not apply; for what analogy could there be between two Houses framed on such opposite principles—one governed by ancient usage, the other by written law?

It was an equally unfounded contention that because the Council was elected on a narrower franchise than the Assembly, it was not entitled to exercise its legal rights. If it was not intended to do so, the Constitution Act might as well have declared that all money bills passed by the Assembly should become law on receiving the Royal assent.

CHECKS AND BALANCES.

The reason, as well as the necessity, for giving a power to reject, must be apparent to any one who will look into the question with unprejudiced mind. Every constitution of the English type implies a system of checks and balances, as indispensable to its proper working. If a certain power be given to one branch of the Legislature, there must be a corresponding power in the other to act as a check, and so produce an even balance between the two.

In the case of money bills, the sole power to originate, vested in one House, is expressly made subject to the power of the other to reject, for otherwise there would be no means of checking the known tendency of a popular Assembly to an extravagant use of its powers in matters of finance. A second Chamber without any power of the kind would have little more than a nominal existence, stripped as it would be of its most important and most necessary function. Had our Council, for instance, exercised its undoubted right in these matters, as it should have done during the last forty years, it might have saved the colony something like half its public debt.

DEADLOCKS AND STRIKES.

Of no man could it be more truly said than of Higinbotham that “the evil men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones.” It would have been well for Victoria if, when he finally retired from politics in '76, utterly disgusted with the waste of fifteen years, all the evil work he had done had been buried and forgotten. The colony might then have escaped the terrible struggles brought about by the efforts of his successor, Graham Berry, to carry out his policy of tacks and deadlocks.

It might have escaped, too, all the agony of the maritime strike of '90, to say nothing of many similar conflicts between labour and capital. There is no difficulty in tracing the connection between strikes and deadlocks; for what was a deadlock in Higinbotham's hands but a strike? He showed his sense of the identity of the two things when he, then Chief Justice of Victoria, sent his cheque for £50 to be placed “to the credit of the strike fund,” with a promise of £10 a week while the strikers were awaiting a conference with the Employers' Union. Did any judge ever so forget himself?

A FETISH.

A ludicrous proof of the infatuation with which party politicians cling to their constitutional theories—some might call them fads—may be seen in the debates of the two Conventions, when the old war-cry of the sixties was raised again by the Victorian delegates. One of them, writing his eulogy of the departed leader not long since, attributed the greater command of the question shown by them in '91 to his masterful and never-to-be-forgotten influence. The words are worth quoting:—“Even in the Convention of 1891, it was noticeable that the relations of the two Houses were discussed coldly, and on mere academic grounds, by all the representatives of the other colonies, with perhaps two exceptions; while the Victorians, one and all, flung themselves into the discussion *con amore*, and with the readiness of men experienced in the question.”

Experience hadn't made them wise, at any rate; and we might infer that they would be equally ready, one and all, to fling themselves into another deadlock in the first session of the Federal Parliament. The best thing said about the question in '91 came from Sir Samuel Griffith. The discussion reminded him of a mysterious fetish of great sanctity, brought from New Guinea to Brisbane, and opened in his presence. It was wrapped up in a great many folds of sacred cloth which, when carefully unrolled, with trembling fingers, was found to contain nothing more dreadful than an ordinary pebble.

XXI.—22nd July.

CUTTING THE PAINTER.

One of the many remarkable features in the Draft Bills is the proposed abolition of the right of appeal to the Privy Council, except in cases of a public nature. It was opposed in both Conventions. In 1891 Sir Henry Wrixon made an effort to retain the right in private cases, but was

was defeated by a small majority of two, the votes being nineteen to seventeen. In 1897 a similar effort was defeated by a larger majority, the votes being twenty-two to twelve. On both occasions the lawyers were divided in opinion, but the abolition party had apparently gained some strength in numbers in the interval, without a corresponding strength in argument.

Their train of reasoning was much more amusing than one would expect to find it. Sir John Downer appeared to think that, as we are going to form a nation, we ought to begin by cutting the connection with the Privy Council as far as possible. Mr. Reid despaired of ever getting scientific law by means of appeals to that body, and would therefore be prepared to take unscientific law from the Federal Court. Mr. Symon insisted that, if we allowed litigants to choose between it and the Privy Council, it might as well shut up, because it would have little or nothing to do. Mr. Higgins asserted that "the object of the clause was simply to stereotype in the Act what has already existed in Canada, where there is a general right of appeal to Her Majesty-in-Council, but that right is not allowed unless the cases are of public interest." (Mr. Bourinot, on the other hand, who ought to know something about the Canadian constitution, states that there is no such provision in it, but that appeals are allowed in all civil cases, public and private.) Mr. Higgins also referred to the case of a poor woman in Victoria who had recovered damages for injuries sustained on a railway; but on appeal to the Privy Council the judgment was reversed, and the poor woman was ruined!

THE BILL OF COSTS.

These points appear to be a fair sample of the views held by the abolition party. That they did not offer more substantial reasons for them may possibly have been owing to accidental circumstances—such as those referred to by Sir John Downer when he said, speaking of judges and their decisions, that sometimes "it depends almost on the meal a man may have had, as to the manner in which he shall decide." The argument on this question may, therefore, have been seriously affected by the banquet of the night before. Taking it as we find it, it does not appear to be altogether worthy of the occasion.

One of the first points that ought to have been made clear, relates to the question of expense. It ought to have been shown that the public interest, as represented by the litigants, would not be seriously prejudiced by the change. But on that point the evidence was altogether against it, and no attempt was made to rebut it. The Chief Justice of Tasmania, in the course of a letter in which he stated his objections to the change, referred to the question of expense as follows:—

"The appeal (to the High Court) would be more expensive. The expense of counsel coming from one colony to another is heavy—150 guineas is the lowest sum paid for counsel coming from Melbourne to Tasmania, and I have known £800 paid. In England, £25 to £50 are fair leaders' fees in ordinary appeals to the Privy Council. The solicitors' costs in England, as well as the counsels' fees, are more moderate than those charged and allowed in Australia."

OUR LAWYERS.

Appellants in New South Wales seem to be a good deal worse off in that respect, according to Mr. Carruthers, than they are in Tasmania. He said:—

"When you come to the question of fees to be paid to counsel, I will undertake to say that they will be much higher than you would have to pay in London. You will have to pay them for travelling. We have so few men at the Bar to take great cases in hand, that they almost put whatever fee they like upon their services, and those fees are often enormous. If you go to the English Bar, you have the choice of two thousand men of great ability; and our experience is that the Privy Council cases are not expensive. The reverse is the case; the great bulk of the expense is incurred in the trial of the cases here."

Mr. Dobson, of Tasmania, gave his experience on the subject to the same effect:—

"The fees at home are one-third less than they are here. I can show my bills going back for the last thirty years; and on the question of cheapness it is much better to go to England than to go to an Australian Court of Appeal."

FREETRADE IN LAW.

From this point of view, therefore, one result is that the litigant appealing to the Federal Court would have to pay at least fifty per cent. more than he does now, and that for the privilege of going to an inferior court, with an increased risk of losing his case. In the face of this awkward fact, it is difficult to understand what Mr. Reid meant when he said: "We have to look at this matter in the interests of the mass of persons who are engaged in litigation. Looking at this mass of persons and their interests, I believe that the Federal Court would be a decided boon to those persons."

Perhaps it would be more correct to say that, looking to the mass of lawyers all over Australia and their interests, the new court would be a decided boon to some of them. It would at least be a step in the direction of Mr. Reid's favourite policy, of encouraging native industry, excluding foreign competition, and keeping the money in the country. But as political lawyers do not look at broad public questions in the light of class interest, or professional prejudice, his argument makes it all the more difficult to understand their action in this matter.

A PLEA FOR UNITY.

Observe, again, how lightly the argument on the importance of maintaining unity of law throughout the Empire was treated. It was urged by Sir Joseph Abbott, and supported by an ably written letter from the late Mr. Justice Richmond, of New Zealand. He dwelt upon the advantages

advantages arising from it as between England and the colonies, and the inconvenience that would be felt if conflicting rules of law were suffered to grow up between them. The probable effect of establishing a court not bound to follow English precedents was described as follows:—

“There will always be the feeling that we have two final courts; one in England for the whole British Empire, with the exception of Australasia; and one in Australia for the Commonwealth alone. This will cause a feeling in Australasia amongst a large class of people that they have not got the same rights as the rest of the people of the Empire. The Supreme Courts at present are not free to give their opinions as they think fit, for they have to follow the law as laid down in England.

“If we establish this Federal Court, and take away the right of appeal to the Privy Council, it will have to establish its own precedents and its own laws, following or disregarding the Privy Council as it thinks proper. The Privy Council is the Supreme Court of the British Empire; all its decisions are held in respect, and although they may not be agreed with, our courts must follow them. They have not got to strike out a path for themselves; but this Federal Court will do just as it likes, when it knows that there is no review of its decisions. Let us once set up this court of our own, not bound by any decisions of the Privy Council, and it will never command the respect which the Supreme Courts at present command throughout Australia.”

He might have asked whether it was quite consistent on the part of those who offer “uniformity of laws” among the colonies, as one of the advantages to be obtained by federation, to destroy the far more important uniformity hitherto maintained between England and the colonies. This is just the sort of exchange that Abe Lincoln had in view, when he advised his friends not to swop horses in the middle of a stream.

AN UNBRIDLED COURT.

Sir John Downer met the argument on uniformity by pointing to the experience of America, which had set up its final Court of Appeal as a part of its constitution, and yet had shown no tendency to provoke a conflict between American and English law. This was a candid admission of the influence of American example; but he qualified it by saying, “We shall follow English precedents.” A similar declaration was tendered by Mr. Symon.

The majority of twenty-two were satisfied with these assurances; but surely vague assurances do not touch the question. It is likely enough that the Federal Court would treat the judgments of the Privy Council with respect; but if it were not bound to follow them, what security would the public have for the soundness of its law? There would be none at all. It is not to be taken for granted that a new colonial court, holding itself free to act as it might please, and not subject to any sort of check, would command anything like the confidence inspired by the Privy Council.

THE AMERICAN MODEL AGAIN.

We do not need Sir John’s admission to see the source of all this trouble. The debate makes it evident that the framers of the constitution found themselves in a little dilemma in their efforts to construct a federal court on American lines. Taking the Supreme Court of the United States as their model, how could they avoid making it a final Court of Appeal, as far as possible? They would have been only consistent if they had proposed to abolish the appeal to the Privy Council altogether. To allow it in public and not in private cases is to make a compromise; but it was the only way out of the dilemma. For what would the position of the High Court be, if the right were allowed to continue as it is? Possibly its performances might not prove equal to its pretensions; and if it should chance to be overruled, even in one important case, the whole federal constitution might be shaken by the blow.

It would not take much experience of that kind to shake public confidence in a court which, at the outset, would be regarded as a risky experiment. A Court of Appeal is supposed to be composed of judges of higher standing and larger experience than those whose judgments it is authorised to review; but here there are no materials for such a court. Five men taken from the Bar would not command more weight than the six Supreme Court Judges in Victoria, or the seven in New South Wales; and the position would not be improved if the five were selected from the different benches. It would necessarily be a weak court in comparison. An imposing title would not make it a strong one; nor could it become strong in public estimation until, in the course of years, it had made a record for judicial power.

JUDICIAL WEAKNESS.

If, indeed, the abolition party had opened up new ground by saying plainly that they were not satisfied with the Supreme Courts, and that they proposed to set up a stronger tribunal, specially qualified to deal with constitutional and international law, there would have been some reason for their action. It could not be denied that these courts have shown, in several well-known instances, a singular degree of weakness when called upon to determine cases of that kind—singular enough, at any rate, to create a general feeling of thankfulness that they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Privy Council. It will be sufficient to mention one or two of these cases, just to show the difference between English and colonial methods of administering law.

AH TOY’S CASE.

In the year 1888, a ship having arrived in the port of Melbourne with 268 Chinamen on board, being 254 in excess of the number she was entitled to carry, the Government prohibited any of them from landing who were not British subjects. The Collector of Customs carried out this instruction, whereupon an action was commenced against him by one of the excluded, known
as

as Ah Toy, to recover damages for having been wrongfully prevented from landing. It was agreed that the result of the action should be determined by the decision of the Full Court on a question of law raised by the pleadings—whether, as the defendant alleged, the plaintiff had been rightfully prevented from landing by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown to exclude aliens, duly exercised by Her Majesty's responsible Ministers for Victoria; either party to have leave to appeal.

The six judges assembled to hear the arguments pro and con, as they were advanced from day to day by several learned counsel on each side, and afterwards delivered their reserved judgments. They were divided in opinion, four of them being in favour of plaintiff's claim, and two against it. Their Honours, treating the matter as one involving the powers of Victorian Ministers under the Constitution Act, entered into a very profound and very lengthy examination of the subject. The question whether the constitution conferred such powers as those exercised by her Majesty's Ministers in England, and whether the Victorian Ministers were responsible Ministers or not, were answered in the negative by a majority of four to two, mainly on the ground that the Constitution Act did not describe them in those terms. And so Ah Toy had judgment against the Crown, subject to appeal as aforesaid.

COLONIAL LAW.

There was joy in Little Bourke-street when this great decision became known among the Chinamen. The bosses who had found the money for the lawyers served out opium to all hands; for were there not 253 other actions ready to be brought against the Crown, with heavy damages in sight? It was "all Lombard-street to a China orange" that they would win the day; and they smiled as they thought of the Government that their lawyers had put in a hole. But, as Confucius says, he who goeth gleefully to law in the morning, cometh back at night with a heavy heart; and so it happened even in this simple case.

ENGLISH LAW.

When it came before the Privy Council, and the learned judgments of the Victorian judges had been read, the Lord Chancellor asked the learned counsel for the Chinamen what authority there was for contending that an alien had a right, enforceable by action, to enter British territory against the will of the local Government? The question puzzled them; for there was nothing about it in their briefs. It had not been asked in the court below, the judges and the lawyers having confined themselves to the Constitution Act. Neither had thought of looking beyond it, or outside it. Counsel for the Chinamen made the best fight they could for their clients; but as they could not show any kind of precedent for such an action, the bottom was knocked out of their case, and their lordships reversed the judgment.

There was no more joy in Little Bourke-street when this view of the case was cabled out to the newspapers; and to this day it is said that no Chinaman in Victoria can be found to place any faith in Melbourne lawyers. "No savee," they say, when the subject is touched upon. But the Melbourne lawyers are not so sensitive. During the High Court debate in the Convention, Mr. Higgins had the courage to contend that the Privy Council is not to be compared with our Supreme Courts in point of legal ability. "It is not an English court; it is like a back-water of the English law, and the English courts refuse to be bound by its decisions. It must not be thought that, by this proposal, we are cutting ourselves off from the stream of British law."

Here a happy thought struck him, and he asked: "Is it true that these colonies can get better law and justice from the Privy Council than from their own Supreme Courts? I remember the case of a poor woman," &c.

Did he remember Ah Toy's?

XXII.—30th July.

RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS.

The scare created among Melbourne politicians by the decision of the Victorian Supreme Court in Ah Toy's case, on the question whether Ministers of the Crown were responsible Ministers or not, was one of those things which, as novelists say, can be better imagined than described. If they could not stop an alien Chinaman from landing on their territory, what was there they could do, outside ordinary departmental business?

It was true that Chief Justice Higinbotham held that they were not only responsible Ministers, but that "they, and they alone, had the right to influence, guide and control the Governor in the exercise of his constitutional powers"—by which he meant that the Colonial Office had no right to do so; "that their functions were co-extensive with those of Ministers in England; and that they had a legal right and duty to do everything which, in their opinion, was necessary or expedient for the conduct of public affairs and the welfare of the people."

But, as he was in a minority, and this question did not come before the Privy Council, the matter remained as it stood before it went to England; and it still remains in the same position. In other words, Ministers in Victoria do not stand on the same footing as Ministers in England; they are not responsible in the eye of the law.

To avert such a calamity in the case of the Federal Executive, Sir Henry Wrixon urged in the '91 Convention that the word "responsible" should be inserted in the clause of the Draft Bill dealing with the functions of Ministers. He referred to Ah Toy's case in support of his motion; but Sir Samuel Griffith, not being much in love with responsible Government, objected to use that particular word, and substituted the rather roundabout phrase "and they shall be the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth." These words are retained in the present Bill.

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Ah Toy's case may be taken as a fair specimen of the style in which constitutional law is administered in Victoria. Let us now see how a simple question of international law may be dealt with in New South Wales. Luckily there is at hand a specimen case, which presents some interesting features.

In the year 1872 one John McLeod was married at Darling Point, near Sydney, to Mary Manson; but the marriage did not prove a happy one, and after some years he left the colony and his wife behind him, travelled to the United States, obtained a decree of divorce, and in 1889 was married to Mary Elizabeth Cameron in Missouri. From the States he travelled back to the South Seas, and settled in the little town of Napier, in New Zealand.

Post equitem sedet atra cura. In the following March he was arrested on a warrant issued in Sydney under the Fugitive Offenders Act, and charged with bigamy. An application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to the Chief Justice, who, after hearing the facts and arguments on both sides, ordered his discharge, on the ground that the offence, if committed at all, was not committed within the jurisdiction of the courts of New Zealand or of New South Wales. He was no sooner released than he was again arrested on a charge—apparently fictitious—of having attempted to commit a rape, put on board a steamer, and taken to Sydney. This charge was dismissed; but he was again arrested on the original one of bigamy, and committed for trial.

THREE YEARS' HARD.

The case was heard at the Quarter sessions at Darlinghurst, before District Judge Forbes and a jury, when his counsel endeavoured to get an acquittal on the strength of the American decree of divorce; but the judge refused to admit it in evidence, and a verdict of guilty was returned. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour; but several points of law having been raised on his behalf, the case was sent up to the Supreme Court, where it was argued in July, 1890, before three judges. The conviction was confirmed; but, luckily for the prisoner, the learned judges got up an argument on quite another question—to wit, whether they had power, when evidence was improperly admitted, to confirm a conviction, if they were of opinion that there was sufficient proof of the crime, apart from such evidence. Having differed in their opinions on this knotty point, two holding that they had the power and one that they had not, the prisoner obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

WHEN IS A FLAW NOT A FLAW?

Thus the case passed through two courts here without any objection having been taken to the jurisdiction in either, although it was manifest on the record that the alleged offence had been committed in another country, and therefore could not be within their jurisdiction. Such a flaw in the indictment could hardly have escaped the notice of a lawyer's clerk; but the reason why it was not noticed in our courts was that all the lawyers concerned were satisfied that the flaw was not a flaw, and that the courts had jurisdiction by statute to try such cases. The chain of reasoning by which they arrived at that singular conclusion requires a little explanation.

GRETNA GREEN.

An Act of Parliament, passed in '28 for the purpose of consolidating some branches of the old criminal law of England, and expressly limited to England, contained a clause to the effect that, if any person committed bigamy in England or elsewhere, and should afterwards be apprehended in any "county" in England, he might be tried in that "county." The main object of this provision was to check the prevalent practice of crossing the Border in order to contract a second marriage, and to facilitate the trial of such offenders by rendering it unnecessary to send the cases for trial to the place in which the offence was committed. An ancient rule of the common law required that all crimes should be tried in the place where they were committed, before a jury chosen from the neighbourhood.

Later in the same year, Parliament passed another Act—a sort of Constitution Act for New South Wales—which directed that all laws then in force within the realm of England should be applied in the administration of justice in the colony, so far as the same could be applied. From that time to the trial of McLeod's case our Judges, altogether misconceiving the purport of the Acts, have held that the bigamy clause was in force here. They interpreted it as meaning that if any person committed that offence, either in New South Wales or in any other part of the world, and was caught in this colony, he might be forthwith tried for it in Sydney.

JUDGE-MADE LAW.

This is, perhaps, the most remarkable specimen of judge-made law to be found in our history. By simply substituting "New South Wales" for England, and "country" for "county," the judges assumed a jurisdiction in cases of bigamy which they would not have done in cases of murder, and thus the courts at Darlinghurst exercised a power unknown to the Queen's Bench. In how many cases the law was administered on this principle, or how many men were sent to gaol under it, is known only to the Recording Angel; but a fair sample of the lot may be seen in Packer's case, reported in our law reports. He was tried and sentenced in Sydney, in 1864, on a charge of bigamy committed in Tasmania. Three Judges laid down the law in the most absolute terms:—"The word England must be read as if it were New South Wales." And so a man whom they had no legal right to touch was sent to gaol for seven years, absolutely without any valid warrant of law.

A BIT OF BACON.

Some such cases as these were probably present to the mind's eye of Francis Bacon when he penned this passage :—

“There is an inconvenience of penal laws obsolete and out of use, for that it brings a gangrene, neglect, and habit of disobedience upon other wholesome laws that are fit to be continued in practice and execution ; so that our laws endure the torment of Mazentius—the living die in the arms of the dead.”

It was a natural consequence of these decisions that when our criminal laws came to be consolidated and amended in '83, the extravagant claim of jurisdiction thus set up was embodied in it. As if to add to the absurdity of the thing, the language chosen was as ungrammatical as the principle was unsound :—

“Whosoever, being married, marries another person, during the life of the former husband or wife, wheresoever such second marriage shall take place, shall be liable to penal servitude for seven years.”

BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

McLeod's appeal was heard in July, '91, before five judges—Lord Chancellor Halsbury, Lord Watson, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Hobhouse, and Sir Richard Couch—both sides being represented by counsel. The case for the appellant turned on the question of evidence sent up by the Supreme Court ; but as soon as the facts were stated, the judges asked for argument as to the jurisdiction. The Crown counsel, fully instructed from the Crown Solicitor's Office in Sydney, exhausted their ingenuity in supporting it, contending that the courts had jurisdiction by virtue of the several statutes mentioned.

The absurdity of the claim was mildly exposed in their lordships' judgment, delivered by Lord Halsbury, in which they endeavoured to let the Supreme Court down as gently as possible. Construing these words as they stand, they said, they mean that any married person who marries a second time anywhere in the habitable globe is amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of New South Wales, if they can catch him. That seems a construction so entirely absurd that no one can gravely put it forward ; they can have no such jurisdiction, nor could the colonial Legislature enlarge their jurisdiction to such an absurd extent. It would be equally inconsistent with their powers, and with the most familiar principles of international law.

To avoid so ridiculous a conclusion, their lordships would construe the words “whosoever” and “wheresoever” in a strictly local sense, as applied to persons amenable to the jurisdiction, and to offences committed within the colony. On any other interpretation, the clause would be *ultra vires* and invalid. All crime is local ; the jurisdiction over it belongs to the country where it is committed.

AN ANGRY JUDGE.

All this seems such very elementary law that the idea of the Privy Council being called upon to expound it, seems ludicrous. It seems still more ludicrous that, after the decision was made known here, one of the Supreme Court judges who heard the case should have rushed into print with a letter, in which he attacked the Privy Council on the score of its ignorance of New South Wales law. For some years previously, he had publicly deplored its need of instruction on that subject, and had urged the appointment of an Australian judge in the capacity of colonial adviser to the Judicial Committee.

“This case,” he remarked, “singularly confirms what I said in the case of *Tooth v. Power*, as to the importance of the colonies being represented on the Judicial Committee by a colonial judge or judges, having such an acquaintance with colonial laws as would prevent that final Court of Appeal from falling into mistakes so grave as that now before us.”

At the time this remarkable letter was written (September, '91) the proceedings of the Convention were fresh in men's minds, and he referred to them in connection with this case :—

“It would be well if our legislators,” he wrote, “when dealing with the proposal of the Convention to establish a Federal Court of Appeal, the decisions of which should be final in dealing with cases of purely colonial concern, were to examine the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the *Queen v. McLeod*.”

AFTER MANY DAYS.

How aptly those words, written nearly six years ago, apply at the present moment ! Our legislators are about to deal with the proposal of another Convention to establish a Court of Appeal of the kind described, and it would be well indeed if they would take the trouble to examine the case. It might be fairly taken as a test case on the question, whether our people should be deprived of the right of appeal to the Privy Council when life, liberty, or property is at stake, and left to take their chance at the bar of a local court. Had such a case gone before any Australian Court of Appeal, it is fair to assume that it would have been disposed of as it was in the Supreme Court here, and that the vital principle at stake would have been left untouched.

NARROW GROOVES.

The case is especially valuable for the light it throws on the genesis of judge-made law in the colonies, as well as its probable value ; and also for the proof it affords of the tendency of colonial judges to get into narrow grooves of thought, from which they cannot extricate themselves. The tenacious character of their own precedents shows itself with peculiar force in the judge's letter, in which he boldly justified the claim to jurisdiction, in the face of the Privy Council's decision. Here are some of his reasons :—

“The British Legislature doubtless saw that bigamy was a crime very likely to be committed abroad after a man had deserted his wife, and that it would very likely go unpunished if the injured spouse had to go to a foreign court to prosecute for the crime ; hence the very reasonable provision of the statute that any British subject may be prosecuted for bigamy in England, though his offence be committed abroad.”

This

This is exactly what the Privy Council said could not be done by any statute, English or colonial. The statute in question, moreover, did not use the word "abroad," or any word equivalent to it. The letter went on to say:—

CRIMINAL LOGIC.

"This statute having come into force in this colony on its foundation, by virtue of the provisions of the New South Wales Act, 1828, the Supreme Court held in Packer's case, 27 years ago, that the provisions of the English Act as to bigamy were in force here; and ever since that case this most salutary provision has been acted upon. Were it otherwise, the roaming class which is so common in the colonies would be able to commit bigamy with comparative impunity, by doing so outside the colony, and might then return with bigamous partners to outrage by their presence the lawful spouse, who might be unable to travel a thousand miles to a neighbouring colony to punish the wrongdoer."

Apply this line of reasoning to other crimes, and see where it lands us. The roaming class, it might be said, can now go to other colonies, commit burglaries there, and then return to outrage us by their presence in Sydney. Therefore, burglaries being much more common than bigamies, let us by all means have a salutary provision to guard against that danger. If the judge's reasoning is good in one case, it must be good in all. There cannot be an unlimited jurisdiction for a particular crime, and a limited one for all the rest.

There is a nice subject for reflection in the fact that this sort of thinking machinery should have been at work for so many years, in making and administering our laws; and that with such experience before us, it is now seriously proposed to do away with the only safeguard that exists against similar experience in years to come.

XXIII.—10th August.

MORE NUTS TO CRACK.

It is not necessary to multiply such cases as Ah Toy's and McLeod's, in order to show that, when questions of constitutional and international law come to be dealt with, the Australian courts are not always as reliable as they should be. The reason is plain. Such questions are of comparatively rare occurrence in them; they are almost exclusively occupied with private litigation and criminal business, and consequently there is no field for the specialists found in Europe and America, who are recognised authorities on public law. In other words, we have many lawyers but no jurists.

A different state of things would, in course of time, arise under federation. The relations between the central and the local governments would inevitably give rise to complicated questions as to the interpretation of the constitution, and the validity, or constitutionality, of laws passed by the different Parliaments, which would come before the Federal Court. But, inasmuch as that court would be composed of the same material as the present benches, what prospect would there be of its proving better qualified for the work than any Supreme Court of the present day?

A BACK WATER.

On the other hand, the same line of reasoning that justifies a distrust of an Australian Court of Appeal, impels us to place confidence in the Privy Council. There we have a body of men specially trained to handle those questions which lie outside the domain of an ordinary court of justice, occupied with contracts and torts all the year round—men whose long experience in connection with them gives a weight to their decisions that could not attach to those of any colonial court. When Mr. Higgins spoke of the Judicial Committee as being "like a back-water of the English law," and not the main stream, his image, pictorial but deceptive, showed a complete misapprehension of their functions.

As a Court of Appeal, their primary duty is to interpret local constitutions and local laws—in other words, to form a body of colonial law for the guidance of local courts; and in that respect they might be said to resemble a "back-water." But since the law they lay down is, so far as principles are concerned, the same as that of the superior courts, they represent the main stream fully as much as they do. How can it be otherwise, considering the men of whom the committee is composed? The Lord Chancellor and the four Lords of Appeal, who take part in their work, sit also in the House of Lords on appeal cases; and unless they so lay down different law in the two courts, the decisions of the Privy Council must necessarily proceed *pari passu* with those of the House of Lords. It would be just as correct to speak of the Lords as a "back-water," because they take appeals from Scotland and Ireland.

OLD JOKES.

Some of the lawyers in the Convention indulged in a good deal of joking at the expense of their lordships, representing them as a collection of worn-out old judges altogether behind the time. These jokes belong to a period when the Judicial Committee was in its infancy, and had not achieved the reputation it now holds throughout the Empire. But even fifty years ago, Lord Brougham, who framed the Act which brought it into existence, was justified in saying what he did of it in his "History of the Constitution":—

"It has been admitted, even by those who first objected, that this body has worked admirably. From the variety of its judges, and from some being always present, uniformity of decision is preserved; while, whatever be the nature of the case coming before it, judges may easily be obtained of the peculiar qualifications required well to decide each."

ALL

ALL-ROUND JUDGES.

In this respect the Privy Council possesses an advantage that no other court in the world can be said to have. Here, for instance, the ordinary rule is that cases of a special nature are taken by judges without any special qualifications to match, generally with the result of increased litigation in the shape of appeals. Just as we may see judges who never held a brief in a criminal case, when at the Bar, presiding over a criminal court with perfect composure, so it happens in civil cases involving all kinds of technical knowledge to which lawyers are strangers. The litigant, like the prisoner, has to take his chance, instead of his choice, of the judge's qualifications; hence the uncertainty that surrounds decisions in special cases, and the longing for appeal to a higher court.

But this objection does not apply to the Privy Council, for the reason stated by Brougham—that from the very nature of its constitution, the judges can avail themselves of any kind of judicial experience that may be wanted. The legal profession in the colonies cannot furnish specialists of high renown to meet every class of cases that may arise, because the same division of labour does not exist in them that is found in England. This defect, or deficiency, is just as visible in law as it is in the arts and sciences, in which it is often found that certain processes cannot be worked here, because the requisite skill and appliances are not obtainable on the spot.

THE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE THEORY.

Comparisons may be odious; but when so many persistent attempts are made to disparage the Judicial Committee, it becomes necessary to consider not only the grounds on which they are made, but the prospect of obtaining a better class of judges in their place. When an outcry was first raised against them in some quarters, the cause of dissatisfaction was said to be the want of local knowledge displayed in their judgments. Their lordships, it was said, did not know anything about our Land Acts, and consequently made many "grave mistakes" in interpreting them. But in all that was said on this subject, not one instance was pointed out which would really justify the charge. The sort of argument that prevailed may be seen in the following passage of a letter published by a learned Q.C. in a Sydney daily three years ago. Just at that time, by the way, a movement was on foot for the appointment of one of our judges to the Privy Council.

A QUEER COVE.

"It seems to me impossible that gentlemen, however highly trained legally, can, without a fair knowledge of the conditions existing in the interior of Australia, interpret laws which have been made with a full knowledge of those conditions. And that their knowledge (*i.e.*, the Judicial Committee's) is somewhat limited, is shown by the case of *Barton v. Muir*, in which their lordships said in their judgment: 'The circumstances of climate and soil and products in New South Wales are essentially different from those of Queensland.'"

This is such a comical illustration that at first sight it might be taken as a sly dig at the movement it professed to support. But the learned Q.C. was not a humourist. He solemnly believed in his own mind that the circumstances of climate, soil, and production in New South Wales are essentially the same as those of Queensland, and that bananas would grow and ripen as plentifully round Sydney as they do at Brisbane. But how the opinions of their lordships on the point could possibly affect the value of their judgment on the totally different question presented for their decision, he did not attempt to show.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

If there were any substantial ground for this objection, it would not have been difficult to establish it beyond all shadow of doubt. We have seen what it came to in *M'Leod's* case, and probably it would not come to much more than that in any other. But whatever it might come to, impartial critics would not shut their eyes to the fact that mere local knowledge goes a very short way in the ultimate determination of legal questions. It would not be difficult to show that it has not saved our Court from many a "grave mistake," in cases where it might have been supposed to act as a specific.

A DUMMY DEED.

Some years ago a certain Mrs. Messer, owner of lands in Victoria, sailed away from it to Scotland, leaving in her husband's hands her duplicate certificates of title, with a power of attorney authorising him to sell or mortgage the property. He followed her in 1884, leaving the documents in the hands of their attorney, Cresswell. While they were out of the colony the lawyer forged a transfer of the lands by Messer, as his wife's attorney, to "Hugh Cameron," whom he described as a grazier. There was no such person in existence; but that did not prevent him from getting a certificate from the Land Titles Office in the name of Hugh Cameron, nor from getting £3,000 from one M'Intyre, a money-lender, on a fictitious mortgage from the fictitious Cameron, with which money he disappeared.

In the following year Messer returned, discovered the frauds, and began a suit in equity, praying for cancellation of the certificates issued to Cameron, for a new certificate free from encumbrance, or else for right to redeem, the money to be paid out of the assurance fund. There was nothing in the Act to make indefeasible the registered right of a mortgagee under a void deed. The judge held that the mortgage was valid, but allowed the plaintiff to redeem, with payment of all moneys, including costs, out of the fund. On appeal to the Full Court his decision was affirmed. On appeal to the Privy Council both judgments were reversed; the mortgage was declared invalid, the lands reverted in Mrs. Messer, and the mortgagee ordered to pay her costs.

SADDLING

SADDLING THE WRONG HORSE.

The questions raised in this case involved the construction of the local Land Transfer Act; and so far as local knowledge was concerned, the Victorian judges gave no reason for complaint. But it needed something more than local knowledge to get at the true meaning and policy of the Act, and to do justice between the parties. Lord Watson pointed out in his judgment, among other things, that they had made a radical mistake in saying that Creswell had "assumed" the name of Hugh Cameron. He did nothing of the kind; on the contrary, he put Cameron forward as a real person, having no connection with himself, except as a client for whom he was acting. If he had "assumed" the name and used it fraudulently, he would not have been a forger; his offence would have been that of obtaining money under false pretences. But in representing Cameron to be a real person, in registering him as proprietor, and then executing a mortgage in his name, he committed forgery, and the deed was a nullity.

"Plain as a pike-staff," one might say; but the Victorian judges did not see it; and from not being able to see it, they made the common mistake of putting the saddle on the wrong horse. They did not even see that the man who lends money on a deed ought to exercise some caution in lending it.

A FRIGHTFUL CASE.

The poor woman's case which Mr. Higgins brought before the Convention as a specimen of Privy Council incapacity affords another instance of the tendency of colonial judges to start novel theories of their own. While Mrs. Coultas and her husband were driving out in their buggy one day, somewhere about Victoria, they came to a railway crossing; the porter in charge opened the gate for them, and they drove through; but just as they did so a railway train came up, passing them so closely that the lady, as we say, was "nearly frightened out of her life."

The train did not touch the buggy; but her health, it was said, was seriously injured, and an action against the Railway Commissioners for negligence resulted in a verdict of £342 for the gentleman and £400 for the lady, subject to the decision of the Full Court on certain points reserved. A majority of the judges held that the damages were not too remote, and that it was not necessary to prove a collision. The Government appealed to the Privy Council, when the judgment was reversed on the ground that the damages were too remote. Without saying that proof of collision was necessary, their lordships held that, were they to decide otherwise, every case of nervous shock might be made a ground for an action, and a wide field would be opened for imaginary claims. If that isn't sound law and sound sense, too, it looks uncommonly like both; but it didn't satisfy Mr. Higgins.

PRIVY COUNCIL PLUMS.

Cases of this kind make one feel the absolute need for a higher jurisdiction in order to hold the colonial courts within decent bounds. While it is satisfactory to note that in many instances their decisions have been affirmed—they cannot be always wrong—there is nevertheless such a heavy balance against them, that one might tremble for the consequences of leaving them to themselves. It would be like steering our ships by dead reckoning instead of by chart and compass. It is hardly a laughing matter, but who can resist such jokes as these?

Application for leave to appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada—"On examining the judgment, it turns out that, upon the question of law, the learned judges were two to two, and the decision went upon the ground that a fifth judge, the learned Chief Justice, was of opinion that the point upon which the other judges had differed did not arise in the case!"

Appeal from the Supreme Court of New South Wales—"After an award had been made by arbitrators, the Court directed the taxing officer, on a question of costs, to examine them in order to ascertain on what issues the defendant had succeeded. Their lordships held that this direction was not only unwarrantable in itself, but in direct contravention of the agreement between the parties. The judgment of the House of Lords, on which Mr. Justice Windeyer relied in delivering the judgment of the Court, is, when rightly understood, a direct authority to the contrary!"

Perhaps the crowning absurdity of the whole collection is the judgment of the same Court in the celebrated case of the Apollo Candle Company. It was held by Sir James Martin and his colleagues that a section of our Customs Act, authorising the Collector of Customs to levy certain duties, was beyond the powers granted to the Legislature by the Constitution Act, because it violated the old maxim, *delegatus non potest delegare*—a delegated authority cannot be delegated to anyone else! On this principle, the whole of our governmental machinery might have been brought to a standstill, seeing that all powers exercised under the authority of the Legislature are of the same kind.

APPEALS IN CANADA.

The learned delegate who sought to justify the excision of the right of appeal in private cases on the ground that it is not allowed in Canada, did not state the facts correctly. It is true that the Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in '75, establishing the Supreme Court of Canada, declared that its judgment should in all cases be final and conclusive, and that no appeal should be brought from it to any Court in England; but in the same clause it saved the right of appeal by the exercise of the Royal prerogative. In other words, it confined appeals to cases in which leave might be granted by the Judicial Committee.

But that provision does not prevent any appeal from being brought, in public or private cases, in which the subject matter is of a substantial character. It simply prevents frivolous appeals. Nor does it abrogate the direct right of appeal enjoyed by the several provinces, some
under

under local statutes, and others under Orders in Council; as the result of which, litigants in the provincial courts have the choice of an appeal either to the Supreme Court or to the Privy Council. This is a very different state of things from that proposed here. Speaking of the Convention of '91, Bournot remarks that "that body in this, as in other matters, appears to have been largely influenced by a desire to make Australia independent of England, as far as practicable."

NATIONAL LIFE.

Is it a desire to make Australia independent of England that leads the political lawyer to adopt the American constitution as his model for a federal government; or has the excessive study of that constitution led him to formulate theories which otherwise he would not have listened to? Judging from the fact that no delegate has openly avowed a desire for independence, unless he means that when he speaks of "national life," it might be inferred that the two Conventions have turned their backs on old English principles from a belief that the Great Republic forms the only safe model of a federal form of Government. Why, otherwise, should they adopt so many American principles—including the method of amending the constitution by State Conventions? Such a provision presents the mania in its most extreme form; it is intelligible only on the theory that the constitution must be consistent.

ONE EMPIRE, ONE LAW.

It was with this topic that I began these little essays just six months ago; and in closing them now, I have the satisfaction of knowing that they have succeeded in drawing public attention to it. It is the basis of the whole structure. It should be obvious that colonies, not being sovereign States, cannot form a federal government of the American type; and that if any attempt to do so should be carried out, it would involve them in a succession of political disasters. Putting all other considerations aside, let me ask whether the loss of our connection with the Privy Council would not, in itself, be too heavy a price to pay for the privilege of possessing American institutions? Consider for a moment what it means:

The Act passed in '33, by which the Judicial Committee was established, probably owed its origin to the suggestions of convenience; but it has accomplished a great deal more than an improved system of dealing with appeals. In remodelling the ancient plan, it brought together all the colonies and possessions of the Crown, with all their different systems of law and government, and virtually united them under the rule of English law. Cæsar could not have hit upon a wiser or more enduring plan for subjecting the whole Roman world to the touch of his sceptre. No better machinery could have been devised for the purpose of holding them to their allegiance, while furnishing them with an appellate tribunal in which they could all alike place implicit confidence. The relations thus established between the Privy Council and the colonial courts remind us of the language in which Burke described the relative position of Parliament and the colonial Legislatures. It was one—"in which, as from the Throne of Heaven, she superintends all the inferior Legislatures, and guides and controls them all, without annihilating any. As all these provincial Legislatures are only co-ordinate with each other, they ought all to be subordinate to her."

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1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

(STATISTICS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DRAFT BILL OF 1897.)

Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 20 May, 1897.

ESTIMATED Population and Quota illustrating operation of Sections 24, 25, and 26 of Draft Bill of 1897.

Colony.	Population.				
	At end of 1896.	At end of 1897.	At end of 1900.	At end of 1903.	At end of 1921.
New South Wales.....	1,297,640	1,343,450	1,490,690	1,654,070	3,087,150
Victoria.....	1,174,888	1,191,150	1,263,340	1,339,890	1,907,340
Queensland.....	472,179	490,590	577,690	672,020	1,665,540
South Australia.....	360,220	366,060	384,140	403,120	538,280
Western Australia.....	137,966	164,730	220,690	295,660	749,140
Tasmania.....	166,113	169,970	182,070	195,030	294,710
Total { Exclusive of Queensland.....	3,136,827	3,235,360	3,540,930	3,887,770	6,576,620
{ Inclusive of Queensland.....	3,609,006	3,731,950	4,118,620	4,559,790	8,242,160
Number of { Exclusive of Queensland	60	60	60	60	60
Senators { Inclusive of Queensland	72	72	72	72	72
Quota { Exclusive of Queensland.....	52,280	53,923	59,016	64,796	109,610
{ Inclusive of Queensland.....	50,125	51,833	57,203	63,330	114,474

11th May, 1897.

J. R. MARTIN,
for Statistician.

NUMBER of Representatives, in House of Representatives, under Draft Bill of 1897.

Colony.	At end of 1896.	At end of 1897.	At end of 1900.	At end of 1903.	At end of 1921.
EXCLUSIVE OF QUEENSLAND.					
New South Wales.....	25	25	25	26	28
Victoria.....	22	22	21	21	17
South Australia.....	7	7	7	6	5
Western Australia.....	5	5	5	5	7
Tasmania.....	5	5	5	5	5
Total.....	64	64	63	63	62
INCLUSIVE OF QUEENSLAND.					
New South Wales.....	26	26	26	26	27
Victoria.....	23	23	22	21	17
Queensland.....	9	10	10	11	15
South Australia.....	7	7	7	6	5
Western Australia.....	5	5	5	5	7
Tasmania.....	5	5	5	5	5
Total.....	75	76	75	74	76

11th May, 1897.

J. R. MARTIN,
for Statistician.

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Population of the various Colonies.

Laid on Table, 13 April, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to an Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897, dated 23rd March (Dr. Quick), showing—

- I. The Populations of the various Australian Colonies, according to the latest statistics and estimates.
- II. The Average Annual Population of each of the said Colonies during the last ten years.

I. The Populations of the various Australian Colonies, according to the latest statistics and estimates :—

Colony.	Date.	Population.
New South Wales	31st December, 1896	1,297,640
Victoria	"	1,174,888
South Australia	"	360,220
Western Australia	"	137,966
Tasmania.....	"	166,113
Queensland	"	472,179
The Six Colonies.....	"	3,609,006

II. The Average Annual Population of each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years :—

Year.	Mean Population.						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.*	Tasmania.	Queensland.*	The six Colonies.
1886	969,455	984,856	311,255	37,385	130,442	327,035	2,760,428
1887	1,004,835	1,016,752	311,051	41,036	133,802	354,777	2,862,253
1888	1,035,705	1,054,980	312,253	42,313	137,167	377,202	2,959,620
1889	1,066,450	1,090,347	313,752	42,918	140,262	397,061	3,050,790
1890	1,101,840	1,118,497	317,579	44,994	143,734	414,717	3,141,361
1891	1,143,580	1,145,472	322,456	49,788	148,955	416,553	3,226,804
1892	1,181,475	1,162,526	331,234	55,980	152,882	415,814	3,299,911
1893	1,210,510	1,170,690	341,788	61,869	153,784	426,798	3,365,439
1894	1,237,410	1,176,555	349,638	73,568	155,940	438,727	3,431,838
1895	1,264,660	1,180,427	354,904	91,654	159,145	452,853	3,503,643
1896	1,287,755	1,178,320	358,813	119,601	163,473	466,365	3,574,327
Average Annual Population during the 10 years 1887-96.	1,153,422	1,129,457	331,347	62,372	148,914	416,087	3,241,599

* In Queensland and Western Australia no adjustment in years prior to 1891 was made on account of over or under estimates revealed by census.

[Note.—This return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

I.—Probable New Federal Expenditure.

Heads of Service.	New Federal Expenditure.	
	£	£
LEGISLATURE—		
President and Speaker	4,000	
Thirty Senators at £400	12,000	
Seventy-two Representatives at £400	28,800	
Election Expenses—Representatives	19,500	
Parliamentary printing (including "Hansard")	14,500	
Library	2,200	
Parliamentary staff (including Reporting staff)	22,000	
		103,000
GOVERNOR-GENERAL—		
Governor-General	10,000	
Establishment	5,000	
		15,000
EXECUTIVE—		
Seven Ministers	12,000	
Executive Office	2,000	
		14,000
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—		
Home Office—Establishment	10,475	
Agent-General	7,895	
Census and Statistics		
		18,370
TREASURY—		
Establishment	11,000	
Contingencies	1,500	
Mints		
		12,500
DEFENCE—		
.....		
JUSTICE—		
Bankruptcy		
Patents		
Federal High Court	19,000	
Prothonotary's Office	4,715	
Public buildings to be constructed (interest and maintenance)		23,715
		52,540
Total		239,125
Margin		60,875
		300,000

II.—Probable Expenditure for Services taken over.

Heads of Service.	Expenditure for Services taken over.	
	£	£
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT—		
Home Office—Census and Statistics		15,000
MINT		45,000
DEFENCE		750,000
JUSTICE—		
Bankruptcy	12,250	
Patents	2,700	
		14,950
Federal High Court		
Prothonotary's Office		
POST AND TELEGRAPH (including possible loss on a uniform service of £109,000)		1,727,000
CUSTOMS		209,100
NAVIGATION AND QUARANTINE		81,050
PUBLIC BUILDINGS to be constructed (interest and maintenance)		
Total		2,842,100
LESS REVENUE EXPECTED—		
Post and Telegraphs	1,626,800	
Mints	39,000	
Appeals, patents, and bankruptcy	24,600	
Light charges	65,000	
		1,755,400
Margin		1,086,700
		163,300
		£1,250,000

TARIFF of each of the Five Federating Colonies applied to Imports of other Colonies, allowing for Intercolonial Freetrade.

State.	Popu- lation on 31st Dec., 1896.	Tariff of New South Wales.		Tariff of Victoria.		Tariff of South Australia.		Tariff of West Australia.		Tariff of Tasmania.	
		Amount obtainable per head on basis of Imports of 1893-4-5.	Possible Revenue according to Popu- lation at end of 1896.	Amount obtainable per head on basis of Imports of 1893-4-5.	Possible Revenue according to Popu- lation at end of 1896.	Amount obtainable per head on basis of Imports of 1893-4-5.	Possible Revenue according to Popu- lation at end of 1896.	Amount obtainable per head on basis of Imports of 1893-4-5.	Possible Revenue according to Popu- lation at end of 1896.	Amount obtainable per head on basis of Imports of 1893-4-5.	Possible Revenue according to Popu- lation at end of 1896.
	No.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
New South Wales	1,297,640	1 3 4	1,513,913	2 6 0	2,984,572	2 3 9	2,838,587	1 15 11	2,330,345	2 13 5	3,465,780
Victoria	1,174,888	0 19 11	1,169,992	1 9 0	1,703,588	1 6 7	1,561,622	1 0 0	1,174,888	1 15 8	2,095,217
South Australia	360,220	0 17 10	321,196	1 15 0	630,385	1 10 2	543,332	1 2 0	396,242	2 6 2	831,508
West Australia	137,966	2 15 1	379,981	5 3 0	710,525	5 17 4	809,401	4 12 0	634,644	5 9 4	754,214
Tasmania	166,113	0 15 10	131,506	1 7 9	230,482	1 6 8	221,483	1 1 2	175,803	1 14 0	282,392
Commonwealth.....	3,136,827	1 2 5	3,516,588	1 19 11	6,259,552	1 18 1	5,974,425	1 10 0	4,711,922	2 7 4	7,429,111

EXPLANATION.—This table differs from the returns in printed statements of Customs collections, as it is based on the probable income derivable from the population at the end of 1893, viz., 3,136,827. The printed tables refer to the collections based on the average imports of 1893, 4, and 5.

Colony.	Average Imports for Home-Consumption during three years, 1893-4-5.		
	Total per annum.	Per head of Population per annum.	
		Amount.	Index Number, Commonwealth= 1,000.
New South Wales	£ . 10,649,322	£ s. d. 8 12 1	1,112
Victoria	6,949,423	5 18 2	764
South Australia	2,610,061	7 9 8	967
Western Australia.....	1,987,803	26 5 2	3,395
Tasmania	963,027	6 3 3	797
Commonwealth	23,159,636	7 14 8	1,000

Statistical Tables (Part I.) Prepared for the Australasian Federal Convention.

ADELAIDE, 1897.

By the Government Statisticians of the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia,
and Tasmania.

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(1.) Statistics at Date of Federation of Important Countries compared with Australia and Tasmania in 1895.

Particulars.	United States.*	Canada.	Switzerland.	Australia and Tasmania, 1895.
Date of federation	1787	1867	1848†	
About date of federation—				
Area in square miles	371,076	418,569	15,892	2,972,906
Population	3,637,881	3,485,761‡	2,392,740	3,539,644
Imports§	£ 4,800,000	£ 15,304,100	£ 30,000,000	£ 23,273,300
Exports§	4,200,000	11,993,300		36,797,790
Revenue	830,000	2,851,650	642,600||	23,746,039¶
Expenditure	210,000	2,809,600	619,600||	24,069,456¶
Number of States—				
Original	13	4	22	6
Present	45	8		

* These figures relate generally to 1790. The population of the whole territory now forming the United States was then 3,929,214. † This is the date of the "Federal Constitution" (subsequently revised in 1874). There were, however, several earlier leagues or confederations, the earliest, between three States, dating back to 1308. ‡ Figures for 1871. § Exclusive of trade between the various States. || Figures for 1865, ¶ Aggregate of all the Colonies.

(2.) Areas and Estimated Populations of Australian Colonies and Tasmania, 1893 to 1896.

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population on 31st December—				Persons to the Square Mile, 1895.
		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
New South Wales	310,700	1,223,370	1,251,450	1,277,870	1,297,640	4·2
Victoria.....	87,884	1,174,006	1,179,103	1,181,751	1,174,888	13·4
South Australia, Proper.....	380,070	341,978	347,720	352,653	355,286	'9
" Northern Territory	523,620	4,896	4,682	4,752	4,934	'01
Western Australia	975,920	65,064	82,072	101,235	137,966	'14
Tasmania	26,215	154,424	157,456	160,833	166,113	6·3
Total, Five Colonies	2,304,409	2,933,738	3,012,483	3,079,094	3,136,827	1·3
Queensland	668,497	432,299	445,155	460,550	472,179	'7
Total, Six Colonies.....	2,972,906	3,396,037	3,467,338	3,539,644	3,609,006	1·2

(3.) Customs and Excise.—Revenue Collected in Years 1893, 1894, and 1895.

Colony.	Gross Revenue Collected.				Drawbacks and other Refunds.	Net Revenue.
	Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	Miscellaneous.*	Total.		
YEAR 1893.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	2,114,943	265,504	15,767	2,396,214	52,173	2,344,041†
Victoria.....	1,663,800	302,222	21,130	1,987,152	121,875	1,865,277
South Australia, Proper	571,761	5,796	3,817	581,374	63,730	517,644
" Northern Territory	32,179	.....	75	32,254	.....	32,254
Western Australia	255,270	.....	3,997	259,267	7,658‡	251,609
Tasmania	288,419	18,226	3,079	309,724	2,964	306,760
Total, Five Colonies	4,926,372	591,748	47,865	5,565,985	248,400	5,317,585
Queensland	1,070,269	35,888	7,780	1,113,937	32,108‡	1,081,829
Total, Six Colonies.....	5,996,641	627,636	55,645	6,679,922	280,508	6,399,414
YEAR 1894.						
New South Wales	2,060,930	258,085	17,859	2,336,874	53,957	2,282,917
Victoria.....	1,810,262	299,587	22,436	2,132,285	129,771	2,002,514
South Australia, Proper	567,519	14,571	4,336	586,426	72,808	513,618
" Northern Territory	30,586	.....	75	30,661	.....	30,661
Western Australia	410,942	.....	4,366	415,308	12,328‡	402,980
Tasmania	285,956	17,716	2,315	305,987	4,010	301,977
Total, Five Colonies	5,166,195	589,959	51,387	5,807,541	272,874	5,534,667
Queensland	1,113,160	39,201	7,161	1,159,522	33,395*	1,126,127
Total, Six Colonies.....	6,279,355	629,160	58,548	6,967,063	306,269	6,660,794
YEAR 1895.						
New South Wales	2,047,597	267,652	18,310	2,333,469	74,563	2,258,906
Victoria.....	1,779,860	304,034	25,871	2,109,815	141,593	1,968,222
South Australia, Proper	561,267	34,908	4,418	600,593	76,179	524,414
" Northern Territory	31,107	.....	60	31,167	.....	31,167
Western Australia	615,030	.....	6,775	621,805	18,451‡	603,354
Tasmania	307,223	18,390	2,002	327,615	2,858	324,757
Total, Five Colonies	5,341,994	625,034	57,436	6,024,464	313,644	5,710,820
Queensland	1,243,526	57,536	7,129	1,308,191	37,306‡	1,270,885
Total, Six Colonies.....	6,585,520	682,570	64,565	7,332,655	351,950	6,981,705

* Excluding wharfage, tonnage, and pilotage rates, and harbour and light dues, pearl shell licences, and royalty on guano. † The drastic changes recently effected in the tariff of New South Wales will considerably modify these figures in future years. ‡ Estimated.

(4.) Customs and Excise.—Revenue Collected. Annual mean of three years, 1893, 1894, and 1895.

Colony.	Gross Revenue Collected.				Drawbacks and other Refunds.	Revenue Less Refunds.		Percentage Customs Duties of Total Imports.
	Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
New South Wales	2,074,460	263,747	17,312	2,355,519	60,231	2,295,288	1 17 1	12.5
Victoria	1,751,307	301,904	23,146	2,076,417	131,079	1,945,338	1 13 1	13.7
South Australia, Proper	566,849	18,425	4,190	589,464	70,906	518,558	} 1 11 7	8.9
„ Northern Territory	31,291	.....	70	31,361	.....	31,361		
Western Australia*	615,030	.....	6,775	621,805	18,451†	603,354	6 11 8	16.3
Tasmania	293,866	18,111	2,465	314,442	3,277	311,165	1 19 10	28.1
Total, Five Colonies	5,332,803	602,247	53,958	5,989,008	283,944	5,705,064	1 17 11	13.0
Queensland	1,142,318	44,208	7,357	1,193,883	34,270†	1,159,613	2 12 9	24.4
Total, Six Colonies	6,475,121	646,455	61,315	7,182,891	318,214	6,864,677	1 19 10	14.2

* Owing to the exceptional progress of Western Australia, the figures for 1895 only are given for this Colony. † Estimated.

(5.) Customs and Excise.—Net Revenue. Annual mean of three years, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Colony.	Customs and Excise Revenue.		Cost of Collection.			Net Revenue.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Per £100 Collected.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	2,295,288	1 17 1	75,796	1 3	3 6 1	2,219,492	1 15 10
Victoria	1,945,338	1 13 1	73,673	1 3	3 15 9	1,871,665	1 11 10
South Australia, Proper	518,558	} 1 11 7	{ 21,155	} 1 5	4 7 10	{ 497,403	} 1 10 2
„ Northern Territory	31,361							3,000	28,361
Western Australia*	603,354	6 11 8	13,356	2 11	2 4 3	589,998	6 8 9
Tasmania	311,165	1 19 10	7,147	0 11	2 6 0	304,018	1 18 11
Total, Five Colonies	5,705,064	1 17 11	194,127	1 3	3 8 1	5,510,937	1 16 8
Queensland	1,159,613	2 12 9	40,920	1 10	3 10 7	1,118,693	2 10 11
Total, Six Colonies	6,864,677	1 19 10	235,047	1 5	3 8 6	6,629,630	1 18 5

* One year only (1895). In 1896 the revenue from Customs in Western Australia was £966,910, or £8 rs. 10d. per head; the cost of collection, £29,077, or £3 os. 2d. per £100 collected; whilst the net revenue was £937,833, or £7 16s. 10d. per head.

(6.) Posts and Telegraphs. Annual mean of three years, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Colony.	Gross Amount.		Net Amount.		Gain or Loss in Working per Head of Population.	
	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	573,071	781,314	.....	208,243	.....	0 3 4
Victoria	523,774	576,404	.....	52,630	.....	0 0 11
South Australia	208,773	193,217	15,556	.....	0 0 11	.....
Western Australia*	99,500	108,578	.....	9,078	.....	0 2 0
Tasmania	56,640	69,768	.....	13,128	.....	0 1 8
Total, Five Colonies	1,461,758	1,729,281	.....	267,523	.....	0 1 9
Queensland	195,376	298,328	.....	102,952	.....	0 4 8
Total, Six Colonies	1,657,134	2,027,609	.....	370,475	.....	0 2 2

* Owing to the exceptional progress of Western Australia, the figures for 1895 only are given for this colony. In 1896 the revenue from Posts and Telegraphs in that colony was about £173,000, and the expenditure £269,012.

Note.—From this table the receipts from Public Departments for postage, telegrams, and telephones O.H.M.S. have been eliminated.

(7.) Defences.—Ordinary Expenditure. Annual mean of three years, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.
New South Wales	£ 226,909	s. d. 3 8
Victoria	182,645	3 1
South Australia	38,182	2 2
Western Australia	11,671	3 0
Tasmania	11,452	1 6
Total, Five Colonies.....	470,859	3 2
Queensland	84,011	3 10
Total, Six Colonies	554,870	3 3

(8.) Public Debt and Interest Payable on December 31st, 1896 (Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue).

Colony.	Debt.			Annual Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Average per Head of Population.	Average Currency from January 1st, 1897.	Amount.	Average per Head of Population.	Average Rate (Nominal).
New South Wales	£ 57,862,983	£ 44.59	Years. 22½	£ 2,158,170*	£ 1.663	3.730
Victoria	46,900,509	39.92	17	1,840,789	1.567	3.925
South Australia	23,337,200	64.78	20	931,573	2.586	3.992
Western Australia	4,720,234	34.21	21½	179,431	1.301	3.801
Tasmania	8,084,678	48.67	18	309,160*	1.861	3.823
Total Five Colonies	140,905,604	44.93	21	5,419,123	1.728	3.846
Queensland	31,873,934	67.50	26	1,222,509	2.589	3.835
Total Six Colonies	172,779,538	47.85	21	6,641,632	1.840	3.844

* Subject to revision.

(9.) Public Debt.

Colonies.	Actual Debt, December 31st, 1896.†		Distribution on Basis of Ratio per Head of the Colonies Combined.		Over Combined Ratio.		Under Combined Ratio.	
	Amount.*	Per Head.	Amount.*	Per Head.	Amount.*	Per Head.	Amount.*	Per Head.
FIVE COLONIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales.....	57,863	44.59	58,290	44.92	.....	.....	427	0.33
Victoria	46,901	39.92	52,776	44.92	.....	.....	5,875	5.00
South Australia†	23,337	64.78	16,180	44.92	7,157	19.87	.....	.....
Western Australia.....	4,720	34.21	6,198	44.92	.....	.....	1,478	10.71
Tasmania	8,085	48.67	7,462	44.92	623	3.75	.....	.....
.....	140,906	44.92	140,906	44.92	7,780	4.96	7,780	4.96
SIX COLONIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales.....	57,863	44.59	62,124	47.87	.....	.....	4,261	3.28
Victoria	46,901	39.92	56,248	47.87	.....	.....	9,347	7.95
South Australia†	23,337	64.78	17,245	47.87	6,092	16.91	.....	.....
Western Australia.....	4,720	34.21	6,605	47.87	.....	.....	1,885	13.66
Tasmania	8,085	48.67	7,953	47.87	132	0.80	.....	.....
Queensland.....	31,874	67.50	22,605	47.87	9,269	19.63	.....	.....
.....	172,780	47.87	172,780	47.87	15,493	5.96	15,493	5.96

* £000's omitted.

† Exclusive of temporary Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue.

‡ Including Northern Territory.

(10.) Summary of Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8, relating to Customs and Excise, Posts and Telegraphs, Defences, and Interest.

Colony.	Amount.						Per Head of Population.						Net Revenue from Customs and Excise compared with Net Expenditure	
	Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.				Excess of—		Net Revenue.	Net Expenditure.					
	Customs and Excise.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Defences.	Interest Payable on Public Debt.	Total.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Customs and Excise.	Posts and Telegraphs.	Defences.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total.	Under.	Over.
New South Wales.	£ 2,219,492	£ 208,248	£ 226,909	£ 2,153,170	£ 2,593,322	£ 373,880	£ s. d. 1 15 10	£ s. d. 0 3 4	£ s. d. 0 3 8	£ s. d. 1 13 4	£ s. d. 2 0 4	£ s. d. 0 4 6	£ s. d. 0 3 6	£ s. d. . . .
Victoria	1,871,665	52,630	182,645	1,840,789	2,076,064	204,399	1 11 10	0 0 11	0 3 1	1 11 4	1 15 4	0 3 6	0 3 6	.. .
South Australia, Proper..	497,403	15,556	88,182	931,573	954,199	428,435	1 10 2	0 0 11*	0 2 2	2 11 9	2 13 0	1 2 10	. . . .	. . . .
South Australia, Nor. Ter	28,361													
West Australia	589,998	9,078	11,671	179,431	200,180	389,818	6 8 9	0 2 0	0 3 0	1 2 7	1 7 7	0 1 8	5 1 2	.. .
Tasmania	304,018	13,128	11,452	309,160	333,740	29,722	1 18 11	0 1 8	0 1 6	1 17 3	2 0 7	0 1 8	0 1 8	.. .
Total Five Colonies	5,510,937	267,523	470,859	5,419,123	6,157,505	646,568	1 16 8	0 1 9	0 3 2	1 14 7	1 19 6	0 2 10	0 2 10	.. .
Queensland	1,118,693	102,952	84,011	1,222,509	1,409,472	290,779	2 10 11	0 4 8	0 3 10	2 11 11	3 0 5	0 9 6	0 9 6	.. .
Total Six Colonies	6,629,630	370,475	554,870	6,641,632	7,566,977	937,347	1 18 5	0 2 2	0 3 3	1 16 10	2 2 8	0 3 10	0 3 10	.. .

* Net gain.

(11.) Public Debt of Australia and Tasmania, 31st December, 1895.—Purposes for which Loans were Raised (exclusive of Treasury Bonds in Aid of Revenue).

Proceeds Contracted for or Devoted to—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	Total, Six Colonies.
Railways and Tramways	£ 40,670,558	£ 36,924,285	£ 12,873,682	£ 2,176,198	£ 3,896,585	£ 18,458,536	£ 114,999,844
Electric Telegraphs	844,054	.....	879,098	253,751	117,649	847,957	2,942,509
Harbours, Rivers, Lights, and Docks	3,492,327	626,018	1,174,768	417,378	*.....	2,012,754	7,723,245
Defence Works	1,228,700	100,000	250,645	.....	128,389	217,367	1,925,101
Immigration	199,528	.....	.....	10,771	235,713	2,787,985	3,233,997
Water Supply and Sewerage	7,007,427	7,197,707	3,821,138	3,000	.....	1,139,153	19,168,425
Other Public Works†	3,632,925	1,980,507	2,123,843	250,264	3,323,322	2,545,188	13,856,049
Other Services .....	.....	.....	1,432,851	217,179	81,112	375,869	2,107,011
Unapportioned .....	.....	.....	.....	661,571	.....	3,489,125	4,150,696
Total	£ 57,075,519	£ 46,828,517	£ 22,556,025	£ 3,990,112	£ 7,782,770	£ 31,873,934	£ 170,106,877
Percentages.							
Railways and Tramways	71·26	78·85	57·07	·54·54	50·07	57·91	67·6
Electric Telegraphs	1·48	.....	3·90	·6·36	1·51	2·66	1·7
Harbours, Rivers, Lights, and Docks	6·12	1·34	5·21	10·46	*.....	6·31	4·6
Defence Works	2·15	·21	1·11	.....	1·65	·68	1·1
Immigration	·35	.....	.....	·27	3·03	8·75	1·9
Water Supply and Sewerage	12·28	15·37	16·94	·08	.....	3·57	11·3
Other Public Works	6·36	4·23	9·42	6·27	42·70	7·99	8·1
Other Services .....	.....	.....	6·35	5·44	1·04	1·18	1·2
Unapportioned .....	.....	.....	.....	16·58	.....	10·95	2·5
Total	£ 100	£ 100	£ 100	£ 100	£ 100	£ 100	£ 100

* Included under other public works.

† Including roads and bridges.

(12.) Interest on Debt (exclusive of Treasury Bonds in Aid of Revenue).

Colony.	Annual Interest on 31st December, 1895.		Distribution on Basis of Ratio per Head of the Colonies Combined.		Over Combined Ratio.		Under Combined Ratio.	
	*Amount.	†Per Head.	*Amount.	†Per Head.	*Amount.	†Per Head.	*Amount.	†Per Head.
FIVE COLONIES.								
New South Wales	£ 2,169	£ s. d. 1 13 11	£ 2,229	£ s. d. 1 14 11	.....	.....	£ 60	£ s. d. 0 1 0
Victoria	1,838	1 11 1	2,062	1 14 11	.....	.....	224	0 3 10
South Australia†	909	2 10 11	623	1 14 11	286	0 16 0	.....	.....
Western Australia	158	1 11 3	177	1 14 11	.....	.....	19	0 3 8
Tasmania	298	1 17 1	281	1 14 11	17	0 2 2	.....	.....
Total, Five Colonies ...£	5,372	1 14 11	5,372	1 14 11	303	.....	303	.....
SIX COLONIES.								
New South Wales	2,169	1 13 11	2,381	1 17 3	.....	.....	212	0 3 4
Victoria	1,838	1 11 1	2,202	1 17 3	.....	.....	364	0 6 2
South Australia†	909	2 10 11	666	1 17 3	243	0 13 8	.....	.....
Western Australia	158	1 11 3	188	1 17 3	.....	.....	30	0 6 0
Tasmania	298	1 17 1	300	1 17 3	.....	.....	2	0 0 2
Queensland	1,223	2 13 1	858	1 17 3	365	0 15 10	.....	.....
Total, Six Colonies ...£	6,595	1 17 3	6,595	1 17 3	608	.....	608	.....

* £000's omitted.

† Estimated population, 31st December, 1895.

‡ Includes Northern Territory.

(13.) Government Railways.

Colony.	Miles Open.		Capital Cost of Lines Open on 30th June, 1896.*			Average of Three Years—1893-4 to 1895-6. †				Rate of Interest on General Loans (Nominal).
	On 30th June, 1896. ‡	Per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Contributed from General Revenue (Approximate).	Total.	Average per Mile Open.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.		
								Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.	
New South Wales ...	2,531	1'96	£ 2,150,000	£ 36,852,194	£ 14,560	£ 2,837,387	£ 1,620,440	£ 1,216,947	3'37	3'80
Victoria	3,106	2'64	3,147,940	38,102,856	12,267	2,569,714	1,575,096	994,618	2'63	3'93
South Australia	1,868	5'21	476,222	13,736,559	7,354	997,522	586,585	410,937	3'03	4'03
Western Australia ...	588	4'92	62,048	2,316,824	3,910	529,616	263,705	265,911	12'06 †	3'96
Tasmania	420	2'64	.....	3,521,956	8,385	147,065	121,600	25,365	'73	3'82
Total, Five Colonies	8,513	2'74	5,836,210	94,530,389	11,104	7,081,304	4,167,426	2,913,778	3'16	3'89
Queensland	2,380	5'10	.....	16,759,406	7,042	1,029,958	617,158	412,800	2'49	3'84
Total, Six Colonies	10,893	3'05	5,836,210	111,289,795	10,217	8,111,262	4,784,584	3,326,578	3'06	3'88

* On 31st December, 1895, in the case of Tasmania. † Except in the case of Western Australia and Tasmania, the figures for the former relating to the last year (1895-6), and those for Tasmania, to the mean of the two years, 1894 and 1895. ‡ The average percentage of net receipts to capital cost in last three years was 7'39.

(14.) Estimates of Customs Duty Paid on the Products of each Colony on Importation into other Colonies.

On Home Products of—	Amount Levied in other Colonies according to—					
	Convention Figures, 1891.	Bruford (Victorian Customs Officer).	Coghlan.	Victorian Customs Department.	Coghlan.	Victorian Customs Department.
	Year 1889.		Year 1894.		Year 1895.	
New South Wales	£ 157,190	£	£ 113,421	£ 148,826	£ 234,942	£ 135,550
Victoria	59,363	.....	234,152	204,685	198,695	257,913
South Australia	33,407	.....	106,797	111,408	109,435	154,337
Western Australia	3,983	.....	41	380	*	930
Tasmania	37,472	.....	62,092	29,490	62,482	45,181
Queensland	97,735	.....	294,500	295,632	344,084	316,071
Total, Six Colonies †	£ (371,092)	£ 391,044	(733,490)	790,421	(849,717)	909,982
New Zealand	140,260	.....	46,682	.....	54,229	.....
Total, Seven Colonies	£ 529,410	.....	857,685	.....	1,003,867	.....

For Notes see next table.

(15.) Loss of Revenue by each Colony had Australian Products been admitted free of duty.

Colony.	According to—					
	Convention Figures, 1891.	Bruford (Victorian Customs Officer).	Coghlan.	Victorian Customs Department.	Coghlan.	Victorian Customs Department.
	Year 1889.		Year 1894.		Year 1895.	
New South Wales	£ 112,509	£ 89,302	£ 407,021	£ 318,985	£ 148,816	£ 341,892
Victoria	230,647	150,313	145,231	186,783	425,122	220,334
South Australia	33,819	40,456	15,473	49,693	49,501	52,061
Western Australia	19,004	18,987	99,142	101,454	151,649	153,444
Tasmania	13,060	18,101	40,072	46,569	39,420	32,716
Queensland	102,313	73,885	73,233	86,937	89,438	109,535
Total six Colonies †	(371,092)	391,044	(733,490)	790,421	(849,717)	909,982
New Zealand	18,058	.....	77,513	.....	99,921	.....
Total Seven Colonies	£ 529,410	.....	857,685	.....	1,003,867 ‡	.....

* Not ascertainable. † The figures in brackets in this line were not in the original estimates, and do not agree with the total of the foregoing figures, owing to the collections in New Zealand and on New Zealand products being excluded. ‡ Exclusive of duty on exported products of Western Australia.

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Customs and Excise Revenue and Expenditure.

Laid on Table 13th April, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897 (Dr. Quick, 23rd March), showing,—

- I. The Annual Amount of Revenue collected in each of the Australian Colonies during the last Ten Years from Customs and Excise Taxation.
- II. The Average Annual Amount of such Revenue Money so collected in each Colony during the last Ten Years.
- III. The Average Annual Cost during the last Ten Years of collecting such Taxation and Administering the Customs and Excise Departments, including interest at 3 per cent. on the cost of Custom-houses.
- IV. The net Average Annual Revenue during the last Ten Years derived from such Taxation in each Colony.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, SIX COLONIES.

The Average Amount of Revenue Collected in each of the Australian Colonies (Six) during the last Ten Years.

Colony.	I. Customs and Excise Revenue Collected Ten Years ending with Year 1895.										II. Average Annual Amount.	III. Average Annual Cost of Collection.	IV. Net Average Annual Revenue during last Ten Years.
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1886-1895.	1886-1895.	1886-1895.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	2,034,758	2,053,939	2,014,787	2,047,354	2,037,106	2,333,499	2,206,094	2,246,275	2,185,857	2,162,177	2,132,185	81,396	2,050,789
Victoria	2,176,066	2,263,736	2,780,681	2,887,530	2,710,082	2,509,551	2,318,218	1,887,474	2,045,853	2,021,564	2,360,076	77,384	2,282,692
South Australia	467,148	512,679	587,095	570,305	634,686	647,859	614,231	547,469	544,737	552,065	568,427	25,422	543,005
Western Australia	164,048	170,972	159,059	171,990	182,546	237,686	276,554	259,495	415,083	621,825	349,202†	14,172‡	335,030
Tasmania	290,523	289,557	313,084	323,924	344,703	393,458	336,034	303,682	299,662	322,754	321,648	7,964	313,684
Queensland... ..	1,060,770	1,035,823	1,252,125	1,511,818	1,246,784	1,302,471	1,184,906	1,142,559	1,131,442	1,205,677	1,207,437	43,170‡	1,164,267
Six Colonies.....£	6,193,313	6,332,706	7,106,831	7,512,021	7,155,907	7,424,524	6,936,037	6,386,954	6,222,634	6,886,062	6,938,975	249,508	6,689,467

* Including 3 per cent. on the cost of Custom-houses. † Year 1896, £996,812; mean of Ten Years ending in 1896 given in this column for Western Australia. ‡ Interest on cost of Buildings estimated.

[NOTE.—This Return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Defences Expenditure.

Laid on Table 13th April, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897 (Dr. Quick, 23rd March), showing,—

- I. The Present Annual Cost of Naval and Military Defence in each of the Australian Colonies.
- II. The Average Annual Cost of such Defence in each of the said Colonies during the last Ten Years.
- III. The Amount of Money Expended in each of the said Colonies in the Construction of Fortifications and other Defence Works, and in the Purchase of Warships and other Implements of Warfare, now maintained and fit for use.
- IV. The Amount of Interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money so expended would bear in each Colony.
- V. The Total Present Annual Cost of Defence in each Colony, including interest on Works and War Vessels and Implements.
- VI. How such Total Present Annual Cost of Defence of Australian Colonies, including Interest on Works, &c., would be distributed under Federation, if such total cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to Population.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total Five Colonies.	Queensland.	Total Six Colonies.
I. The Present Annual Cost of Naval and Military Defence in each of the Australian Colonies	180,384	163,707	32,251	12,790	8,577	397,709	63,068	460,777
II. The Average Annual Cost of such Defence in each of the said Colonies during the last ten years...	228,533	202,904	45,130	7,295	12,466	496,328	66,529	562,857
III. The Amount of Money Expended in each of the said Colonies in the Construction of Fortifications and other Defence Works, and in the Purchase of Warships and other Implements of Warfare now maintained and fit for use	1,743,579*	1,800,000†	241,166	20,900	121,402	3,927,047	200,798	4,127,845
IV. The Amount of Interest per Year, at 3 per cent., which such money so expended would bear in each Colony	52,307	54,000	7,235	627	3,642	117,811	6,024	123,835
V. The Total Present Annual Cost of Defence in each Colony, including Interest on Works and War Vessels and Implements	232,691	217,707	39,486	13,417	12,219	515,520	69,092	584,612
VI. How such Total Present Annual Cost of Defence of Australian Colonies, including Interest on Works, &c., would be distributed under Federation, if such total cost were charged against the Federated States <i>pro rata</i> according to Population. (In round numbers)	210,200	190,300	58,350	22,350	26,900	.....	76,500	584,600

* Including £308,000 on Naval Station, Port Jackson. † Rough approximation.

[NOTE.—This Return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Post and Telegraph Revenue and Expenditure.

Laid on Table 13th April, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention (Dr. Quick, 23rd March, 1897) showing—

- I. The Receipts of each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years from Post Offices and Telegraphs.
- II. The Average Annual Amount of such Receipts so collected in each Colony.
- III. The Average Annual Cost during the last ten years of Working and Administering the said Services.
- IV. The Net Annual Receipts or Losses of each Colony in these Services during the last ten years.
- V. The Amount of Money Expended in each of the said Colonies in the construction of Works, Buildings, &c., connected with such Services now maintained and fit for use.
- VI. The Amount of Interest per year, at 3 per cent, which such money would bear in each Colony.
- VII. The Total Annual Present Cost of such Services in each Colony, including Interest on Works, &c.
- VIII. How such Total Present Annual Cost of such Services, including Interest on Works, &c., would be distributed under Federation if such Total Cost were charged against the Federated States *pro rata* according to population.

I. The receipts of each of the Australian Colonies during the last ten years from Post Offices and Telegraphs (including Telephones and Money Orders).

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,046	.....
1887	524,298	413,535	194,995	23,488	45,598	189,250
1888	562,909	485,533	214,600	23,405	50,648	218,412
1889	597,988	552,877	208,118	24,458	54,159	225,391
1890	629,894	526,400	212,243	26,594	60,101	216,219
1891	648,553	499,327	210,227	31,336	72,334	218,801
1892	650,635	502,806	208,588	35,572	62,979	214,898
1893	643,849	546,404	221,103	41,142	57,884	209,932
1894	626,864	536,731	207,874	60,637	54,307	208,474
1895	316,888*	509,721	228,012	113,086	55,381	217,078
1896	676,668†	516,566	259,980	186,141	.....	238,115
Total	5,878,546	5,089,900	2,165,740	565,859	554,437	2,156,570

[NOTE.—The value of official postages, telegrams, &c., in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland is included in the above statement.]

II. The Average Annual Amount of such Receipts so collected in each Colony.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Average annual amount during last ten years	618,794‡	508,990	216,574	56,586	55,444	215,657	1,672,045

* For six months ended 30th June, 1895. † Financial year. ‡ Averages for nine and a half years.

III. The Average Annual Cost during the last ten years of Working and Administering the Post Offices and Telegraphs (including Telephones and Money Orders).

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Average annual cost during last ten years	£ 699,567	£ 596,694	£ 190,043	£ 75,029	£ 68,580	£ 314,628	£ 1,944,541

IV. The Net Annual Receipts or Losses of each Colony in Post Offices and Telegraphs (including Telephones and Money Orders) during the last ten years.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Net annual receipts	£	£	£ 26,531	£	£	£	£
Net annual losses	£ 80,773	£ 87,704	£	£ 18,443	£ 13,136	£ 98,971	£ 272,496

V. The Amount of Money Expended in each of the said Colonies in the Construction of Works, Buildings, &c., connected with such Services now maintained and fit for use.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Approximate cost of construction	£ 1,714,462	£ 1,285,000	£ 1,232,501	£ 800,000	£ 161,051	£ 1,500,000	£ 6,693,014

VI. The Amount of Interest per year, at 3 per cent., which such money as in V would bear in each Colony.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Interest at 3 per cent. per annum	£ 51,434	£ 38,550	£ 36,975	£ 24,000	£ 4,832	£ 45,000	£ 200,791

VII. The Total Annual Present Cost of such Services in each Colony, including Interest in Works, &c.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Present cost (1896), with interest	£ 796,777	£ 541,212	£ 233,741	£ 293,012	£ 66,804	£ 341,491	£ 2,273,037

VIII. Distribution of Total Present Annual Cost of such Services, including Interest on Works, &c., according to Population.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	The Six Colonies.
Distribution of total in VII, according to population December 31, 1896 ..	£ 817,284	£ 739,973	£ 226,875	£ 86,894	£ 104,622	£ 297,389	£ 2,273,037

[NOTE.—This return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

Railways Revenue and Expenditure.

Laid on Table 13th April, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN to the Order of the Australasian Federal Convention, 1897 (Mr. Glynn, 24th March), showing,—

- I. The Estimated Capital Cost in 1896 on miles open and completed of the Railways of each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.
- II. The Basis on which such Capital Cost has in each case been estimated.
- III. The Capital Cost of the Rolling Stock of each of such Colonies.
- IV. The Percentage for each Colony of the Net Railway Revenue of the Capital Cost thus ascertained.
- V. Estimates similar to those mentioned in paragraphs 1, 3, and 4, for each of the years 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Colony.	The Estimated Capital Cost* on miles open and completed of the Railways of each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.					The Basis on which such Capital Cost has in each case been estimated.	The Capital Cost of the Rolling Stock of each of such Colonies.					The Percentage for each Colony of the net Railway Revenue on the Capital Cost thus ascertained.						
	I.		V.				II.	III.		V.			IV.	V.				
	1896.		1892.	1893.	1894.			1895.	1896.		1892.	1893.		1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£							
New South Wales	36,852,194	33,312,608	34,657,571	35,855,271	36,611,366	The actual expenditure from Loans and Revenue upon construction and equipment in all the Colonies, and in South Australia discounts and floating charges (amounts short raised) amounting to £439,000 in addition.	4,352,006	4,047,316	4,215,281	4,262,013	4,310,740	3'24	3'58	3'48	3'46	3'60		
Victoria	38,102,856	37,048,300	37,451,487	37,662,304	37,909,626		5,202,309	5,045,728	5,138,958	5,164,582	5,195,195	2'25	2'64	2'89	2'89	2'75		
South Australia.....	13,734,666	12,868,468	13,091,844	13,300,395	13,665,945		2,036,238	1,638,870	1,774,905	1,889,741	1,984,281	2'94	4'38	2'84	3'27	2'89		
Western Australia	2,316,824	914,823	928,277	1,169,222	2,092,372		574,466	Information not available.				11'48	38	1'58	3'13	5'44		

* Including rolling stock.

[NOTE.—This Return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.]

Railways.

Return to the Order of the Convention (March 24th, 1897), laid on the Table by the Clerk and ordered to be printed, April 2nd, 1897.

Sir,

Commissioner's Office, Adelaide, 27 March, 1897.

Again referring to your memo. of the 24th inst., I now forward such papers as have been presented to Parliament by the Railways Commissioners of this province bearing upon the subjects you mention.

I am, &c.,

ALAN G. PENDLETON,
Railways Commissioner.

E. G. Blackmore, Esq., Clerk Australasian Federal Convention, Adelaide.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

1.—ABOLITION OF THE BREAK OF GAUGE.

[*Extracts from Railways Commissioners' Annual Reports.*]

October 30th, 1888.

* This is only one of the many evils, although it is by no means a small one, caused by the unfortunate existence of a dual gauge within the Colony. We feel assured that the disadvantages arising therefrom will become more and more intensified year by year, and that the longer the alteration is deferred the greater will be the ultimate cost, and the greater will be the loss. All previous experience goes to prove that a dual gauge can have no permanent existence, and that difficulty and trouble commence with its very initiation.

The question is undoubtedly one of the utmost importance, not only to South Australia, but to the other Australasian Colonies, and, whatever the result, it is worth an effort to see whether some arrangement cannot be come to as to the future policy which should prevail.

If a conference could be arranged with duly accredited representatives from all the Colonies the whole question could be thoroughly gone into and discussed practically and financially.

With so large a territory and so small a population, we feel the necessity of proceeding with the utmost caution; but as this is a question of railway policy, we have thought it desirable to record our views without entering further into details on the present occasion.

October 30th, 1889.

We consider it desirable to refer again to the question of the gauge. Much has taken place since we reported last year to show the desirability of some practical measures being adopted to get this important question taken up and considered by the respective Governments of the Australian Colonies. It is almost universally admitted that the adoption of a different gauge for the railways in Australia was a huge blunder, and that in South Australia in particular any saving that may have been effected in the first cost of constructing the narrow-gauge lines has been very largely counter-balanced by the expense attending the provision of a duplicate stock and the increased cost of working. It is also freely admitted that sooner or later one uniform gauge throughout will be a necessity and must be adopted, and that the longer a settlement of the question is delayed the more costly will be the alteration when it has to be made.

Military men, regarding the question from another point of view, express but one opinion on the subject, while all railway authorities know only too well the expense, inconvenience, and loss which is sustained in the working of lines that do not permit of the interchange of rolling-stock.

In consequence of the break of gauge it is not possible to move the rolling-stock from one part of the system to another, and when there is a pressure for trucks that is of itself a very great disadvantage, leaving out of consideration the permanent cost of transfer at the break of gauge stations.

To South Australia, with the construction of the Transcontinental railway on her hands, and the existence of a dual gauge within her borders, the question is of more pressing importance than to the other Colonies; but it affects them all to such an extent that we cannot but think that the authorities would be willing to join in any movement having for its object the removal of an evil which must become more pronounced year by year.

This can only be brought about by action on the part of the Government. Without the requisite authority we can do nothing; but we have thought it right to place our views on record, and, as administrators of the railways, to urge, in the interest of the public, full consideration of a question than which there is scarcely any of greater importance.

We have been told that it is premature to expect that the Colonies which have one uniform gauge within their own territories will be willing to consider the question of one uniform gauge for Australia; but it is very certain that unless inquiry is made and some steps are taken to ascertain the views which prevail elsewhere, no progress will be made, to remove an evil the existence of which is so fully admitted, and the removal of which is so much desired. Now, if at all, is the time for this important question to be considered. We should not wait for some national disaster to bring home to us the urgency of the matter. Twenty-five years is scarcely more than an expression in the life of a country, and yet who will say that long before that period expires South Australia will not be joined by railways with New South Wales and Queensland, when all the evils of a break of gauge would more than ever be felt.

An intercolonial conference on the subject would consider what the gauge should be, the cost of altering the existing stock and appliances, and generally whether such a scheme would be practicable without entailing too heavy a burden upon the taxpayers.

October 29th, 1890.

In connection with the proposed construction of additional railways, we would draw attention to our previous reports in reference to the unification of the gauge throughout Australia.

Although the matter is of such importance, practically nothing has been done to get the question considered in all its bearings, and that this course is more than ever desirable is evident from the fact that proposals have been made in sober earnestness that in South Australia, where the costly evils of a dual gauge are intensified year by year, they should be ameliorated by the introduction of a third gauge.

With

* Having reference to the duplication of the types of rolling-stock.

With whatever specious arguments such proposals may be sustained, we say unhesitatingly that the adoption of any such course could only be attended with the most disastrous financial results.

We urge upon the Government the necessity for a consideration of this question, involving as it does such important issues.

Special Report by the South Australian Railways Commissioners, dated 21st November, 1889.
C.S., 1857/89.

Sir,

Railways Commissioners' Office, Adelaide, 21st November, 1889.

In connection with the various proposals which have been made for abolishing the break of gauge, we beg to submit the following observations:—

If the break of gauge in South Australia is to be abolished the only way in which it can be done is to alter either the broad or narrow gauge to one uniform gauge throughout the Colony.

If the gauge is to be made uniform in this Colony by either of these courses the difficulty still remains as regards Victoria or New South Wales. Therefore, the only effectual and conclusive method of dealing with the difficulty is to decide, in conference with the authorities of all the Colonies, upon the best gauge, and adopt that throughout Australia. Any other course of action will be merely parochial, and not national; it will only remove the difficulty in one place and cause it to arise in another with intensified annoyance.

The various means for partially overcoming the difficulty may be thus stated:—

FIRSTLY—*By Mechanical Means, dealing with Goods and Live-stock Vehicles only.*—One of the many objections to the adoption of any such scheme is that no inventor has yet been able to show how the alteration of the trucks or vehicles is to be effected. The adoption also of a continuous automatic brake is an absolute necessity if the traffic is to be safely worked, and the adoption of any transfer system would render the use of a continuous brake of any kind most difficult and costly. It is a very open question, also, whether it would not be as costly and as slow to transfer a train after all the appliances are provided as in the case at present. Mechanical appliances will never, in the nature of things, abolish the break of gauge.

SECONDLY—*Bringing the Narrow-gauge Lines into Adelaide.*—The simplest plan for doing this would be to link the Blyth line with the Port Pirie line, extend the system to Dry Creek and Adelaide, and, from the former station, construct a mixed-gauge line to Port Adelaide. The broad-gauge line to Terowie would then be of use only for passengers to the north and east, and for goods to local stations.

Presuming that rates over the longer narrow-gauge line would have to be fixed by the mileage of the shorter broad-gauge route, which would render the capital outlay practically unproductive, there would still be almost as much delay in getting goods to or from Cockburn as there is at present, owing to the necessarily slower speed on the narrow-gauge system and the longer distance to be travelled.

The annoyance and cost of working mixed-gauge stations of the complexity of Adelaide and Port Adelaide can scarcely be estimated or appreciated; but no railway man with any sense of his responsibilities would recommend such a course.

A new narrow-gauge station might be possible at Adelaide, and the traffic now handled by one staff would then require two; but even this cannot be done at the Port, where the sidings and signalling arrangements would of necessity be very complicated. Such a plan would be more costly, more vexatious, and tedious than the existing arrangements. It would not overcome the difficulties, it would not abolish the break of gauge at Terowie, but it would create another at Adelaide for the south.

Another method of bringing the narrow gauge to Adelaide would be by laying a third rail from Terowie southwards. This would complicate matters still more than the former plan, because there would be all the disadvantages of a mixed gauge at all the stations on the through line as well as the termini.

All trade for distribution over 800 miles would be carried on the narrow gauge, leaving only the trade over 214 miles north of Adelaide to be carried on the broad gauge; thereby practically killing the wider gauge, and rendering its undoubted advantages nugatory.

THIRDLY—*Taking up the Broad Gauge north of Adelaide, and substituting the Narrow.*—This is approaching the problem from the northern end. There would still be complications at the terminal yards. A single narrow-gauge line would tend to hamper the traffic; the speed would of necessity be slower than at present; and a double line, if not immediately required, would probably have to be provided before very long.

To narrow all the lines north of Adelaide would be a decidedly retrograde step. It would only remove the break of gauge from Terowie to Adelaide; and if our lines ever touch those of New South Wales at any other point than Cockburn there would be another break.

The solution of the difficulty, in our opinion, lies in the adoption of a uniform gauge for the whole of the Australian railways; and until this can be brought about the minimising of the difficulties at Terowie lies in the expeditious handling and transfer of goods by manual labour.

In dealing with the question thus far it has only been considered from a railway standpoint, although there are other considerations which demand attention.

We are, &c.,

J. H. SMITH.
J. HILL.
A. S. NEILL.

The Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works.

3.—THE EXISTENCE OF PREFERENTIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

Extracts from Railways Commissioners' Annual Reports.

October 10th, 1894.

During the past year attention has been directed to the attempts which have been made from time to time, and in various districts, to divert traffic from its legitimate channels to other routes through the adoption of special rates. We have been extremely loth to enter upon what has been described as a "war of tariffs"; but at the same time we have felt it to be our duty to take such measures, and put in force such a scale of rates, as would secure to this Colony its proper traffic, which would otherwise have been diverted to competing routes. Such a condition of affairs is, however, as undesirable in the interests of the freighter as it is of the different railway administrations involved. Competition sooner or later must end

end in combination, and we hold to the opinion that the proper course to adopt is for the respective authorities to enter into an agreement, in the first place as to the rates from competing districts, which should be upon a fair and equitable basis both as regards the freighter and the railways, and in the second place as to a division of the receipts, no matter by what route the traffic may be conveyed.

In other countries where competition is far keener than in Australia, and where the position of the competing railways is much more complicated, such a course was, after a protracted struggle, found to be absolutely necessary, and the only solution of the difficulty if ruin were to be averted. The agreements entered into years ago have stood the test of time, and we can see no reason why a similar course should not be pursued with equally beneficial results in this and the other Colonies interested.

September 26th, 1895.

An effort was made in the early part of 1895, by the Commissioners of the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian railways, to arrive at a joint arrangement, whereby competition at absurdly low rates for wool traffic would be obviated, and it is matter for regret that no successful result was arrived at. The competition continues to be as keen as, if not keener than, ever, and it is to be hoped that before the wool traffic of 1896 commences wiser counsels may prevail, and an arrangement be possible whereby the present competition, which leads to serious loss of revenue, and to the carriage of a valuable article at a ridiculously low figure, may be checked.

August 29th, 1896.

In my last report I expressed the hope that at an early date some arrangement might be found possible which would put an end to the extreme competition for wool traffic which existed between the railways of the different Colonies, and it is with regret I have now to add that the hope has not been realised, nor was any approach to negotiations found feasible during the unsettled and subsequent transition state of management in a neighbouring Colony. The competitive rates must continue for the season upon which we are just entering.

2.—AMALGAMATION UNDER A FEDERAL BODY OR OTHERWISE OF THE RAILWAYS OF ALL OR ANY TWO OF THE SAID COLONIES.

The Railways Commissioners of South Australia have not reported on the above subject.

27/3/97.

ALAN G. PENDLETON, Railways Commissioner.

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Public Debt of the various Colonies.

Laid on Table April 13th, 1897, and ordered to be printed.

- (a) The Total Public Indebtedness of each of the Australasian Colonies, giving in tabulated form the Due Date and Amount of each Loan, with Rate of Interest it carries, also mentioning in each case the Date of latest Return to which the Statistics apply.
- (b) The State Debt per head in each of the Australasian Colonies.
- (c) The Annual Interest Charge per head on said State Debts, showing each Colony separately.

(a) Public Debts in Australasian Colonies, 1896—Due Date, Rate of Interest, and Amount of each Loan (exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue).

When Repayable.	New South Wales. (30th June, 1896.)		Victoria. (30th June, 1896.)		South Australia. (20th June, 1896.)		Western Australia. (30th June, 1896.)		Tasmania. (31st Dec., 1895.)		Queensland. (30th June, 1896.)		Total.	
	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding.
Overdue	..	£ 7,250	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	..	£ 7,250
1896	{ 5 4½	758,000 1,750,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	600	..	..	{ 5 4½	758,000 1,750,000
1897	5	65,800	{ 5 4	31,900 2,043,516	0	60,000	..	..	4	600	..	..	{ 6 5 4	60,000 97,700 2,044,116
1898	{ 6 5	2,500 177,200	..	..	{ 6 5 3d. per day.	60,000 80,000 250,000	4½	12,820	{ 6 4	52,800 7,350	..	..	{ 6 5 4 3d. per day. 4½	115,300 257,200 250,000 12,820
1899	5	197,700	4	1,500,000	{ 6 5	60,000 1,080,000	..	..	4	200	..	..	{ 6 5 4	60,000 1,277,700 1,500,200
1900	{ 5½ 5	4,500 857,100	..	..	{ 6 3d. per day.	60,000 250,000	..	..	{ 6 4	24,000 7,220	..	..	{ 6 5 3d. per day. 4	84,000 4,500 857,100 250,000
1901	{ 6 5	30,000 300,900	4	3,000,000	6	67,300	6	32,500	6	100,000	..	..	{ 6 5 4	7,220 229,800 390,900 3,000,000
1902	{ 6 5	59,700 399,300	..	..	6	65,000	5	34,000	{ 6 4	3,100 28,100	..	..	{ 6 5 4	127,800 433,300 28,100

When Repayable.	New South Wales (30th June, 1896)		Victoria (30th June, 1896)		South Australia (30th June, 1896)		Western Australia (30th June, 1896)		Tasmania (31st Dec, 1895)		Queensland (30th June, 1896)		Total	
	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding	Rate of Interest	Amount Outstanding
1903	{ 4 4	£ 3,700 1,000,000	}		6	65,000	5	31,500	4	55,680			{ 6 5 4 4	£ 65,000 31,500 3,700 1,055,680
1904	5	58,000	{ 5 4	5,000,000 475,000	6 5	37,500 25,000			4	21,870	4		{ 6 5 4 4	37,500 5,083,000 478,870 49,800
1905	{ 6 4	2,300 901,500			6 5	47,500 29,000	5	17,600	{ 5 4	100 10,400			{ 6 5 4 4	42,700 911,900 37,500 224,900
1906	4	224,900			6	37,500							{ 6 4 6	37,500 5,000,000 11,000
1907			4	4,000,000	{ 6 4	37,500 1,000,000							{ 6 4 6	11,000 5,690,100 28,100
1908	4	1,450,300	4	2,000,000	{ 6 4	11,000 1,940,100			4	300,000			{ 6 4 6	28,100 4,894,100 60,300
1909	4	1,799,500			{ 6 4	28,100 3,094,600							{ 6 4 6	60,300 2,863,700 18,300
1910	4	2,863,700			6*	60,300							{ 6 4 6	18,300 50,000 4,983,000
1911			4	*2,107,000(15)	{ 6 5	18,300 50,000	4	*1,876,000 (20)	4	1,000,000			{ 6 5 4 6	50,000 4,983,000 35,000 50,000
1912	{ 4 4 3	60,000 } 2,541,750 } 180,000 }	4	{ 4,000,000 } { *746,795 (10)	6 5	35,000 50,000							{ 6 5 4 3 6	7,348,545 180,000 47,000 2,012,450 700
1913					6	47,000			{ 4 3½	545,950 } 700 }	4	1,466,500	{ 6 4 3½	35,000 1,765,753 25,000
1914					6	35,000	4	*965,753 (20)	4	800,000			{ 6 4 6	10,000 11,728,800 750,000
1915					{ 6 5	25,000 10,000	3½ 3	*750,000 (20) *750,000 (20)			4	11,728,800	{ 6 4 3½ 3	20,000 26,000 3,477,700 20,000
1916					{ 6 5 4	20,000 26,000 1,917,300							{ 6 5 4	20,000 26,000 3,477,700
1917					{ 6 5 4	20,000 26,000 1,319,800							{ 6 5 4	20,000 26,000 3,502,200
1918	3½	12,826,200			{ 6 5 4	12,400 26,000 1,438,500							{ 6 5 4 3½	12,400 26,000 1,438,500 12,826,200
1919			4	4,000,000	5	26,000							{ 6 5 4 4	26,000 4,000,000 26,000 7,300,000
1920			4	6,000,000	{ 5 3½	26,000 311,200			4 3½	*1,300,000 (20) *3,456,500 (20)			{ 6 5 4 3½	26,000 7,300,000 3,767,700 5,000,000
1921			3½	5,000,000 (5)									{ 6 5 4 3½	7,000,000 9,840,300 21,284,834 20,000
1922			3½	7,000,000									{ 6 5 4 3½	20,000 50,000 67,600 539,500
1924	{ 3½ 3	16,500,000 } 20,000 }			4	1,651,300					4 3½	3,189,000 4,784,834	{ 6 5 4 3½	200,000 3,704,800 9,686,300 4,000,000
1925	3	50,000							4	67,600			{ 6 5 4 3½	200,000 3,704,800 9,686,300 4,000,000
1926					3	889,500							{ 6 5 4 3½	2,719,800 2,000,000 283,100 85,100
1929					4	200,000					3½	3,704,800	{ 6 5 4 3½	2,719,800 2,000,000 283,100 85,100
1933	4	9,686,300											{ 6 5 4 3½	2,719,800 2,000,000 283,100 85,100
1935	3	4,000,000											{ 6 5 4 3½	2,719,800 2,000,000 283,100 85,100
1936					3½	332,900							{ 6 5 4 3½	2,719,800 2,000,000 283,100 85,100
1939					3½	2,719,800							{ 6 5 4 3½	2,719,800 2,000,000 283,100 85,100
1945											3½	2,000,000	{ 6 5 4 3½	2,719,800 2,000,000 283,100 85,100
Annual Drawings	5	233,100						{ 4½ 4	85,100 } 181,300 }				{ 6 5 4 3½	2,719,800 2,000,000 283,100 85,100
Indefinite	{ 5 4	2,700 } 530,189 }											{ 6 5 4 3½	2,719,800 2,000,000 283,100 85,100
Totals	£	59,633,739		46,886,211		23,367,200		4,736,573		7,782,770		31,873,934		174,280,477

* Or at any time subsequently, at the option of the Government, after due notice, within the period of years shown in parenthesis, but when the period is indefinite the sign § appears

(b and c).—Public Debt and Interest payable on 31st December, 1896.

Colony.	Debt		Annual Interest Payable	
	Amount	Average per head of Population.	Amount.	Average per head of Population.
New South Wales	£ 57,862,983	44.59	£ 2,158,170*	1.663
Victoria	46,900,509	39.92	1,840,789	1.567
South Australia	23,337,200	64.78	931,573	2.586
Western Australia	4,720,234	34.21	179,431	1.301
Tasmania	8,084,678	48.67	309,160*	1.861
Total Five Colonies	140,905,604	44.93	5,419,123	1.728
Queensland	31,873,934	67.50	1,222,509	2.589
Total Six Colonies	172,779,538	47.85	6,641,632	1.840

NOTE.—This return has been compiled by the Government Statisticians of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania

FEDERAL CONVENTION, 1897.

Return to the Order of the Convention (March 24th, 1897), laid on the Table by the Clerk and ordered to be printed, April 2nd, 1897.

Office of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales,

Sir,

Sydney, March 30th, 1897.

In reply to your minute of the 26th March, forwarded to the Railway Commissioners with copy of resolutions passed by the Federal Convention on the 24th instant, I am directed to send under cover of this letter copies of papers in regard to the abolition of break of gauge and the existence of preferential or differential rates.

With regard to the second question on the list, "Amalgamation under a federal body or otherwise of all or any two of the said colonies," I am directed to say the only minute on the subject is a confidential one addressed by the Chief Commissioner to the Honorable the Premier on the 16th instant, and the Chief Commissioner is communicating with the Honorable the Premier by the mail that carries this letter, asking whether there would be any objection to it being made public; and if there is not, doubtless Mr. Reid will hand a copy to you.

I have, &c.,

H. McLACHLAN, Secretary.
(per W.H.C.)

E. G. Blackmore, Esq., Clerk of Convention, Adelaide.

1894-5.—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

Railways.

(Particulars respecting the differential rates existing between the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, May 10th, 1895.

The Deputy Chief Commissioner for Railways to The Minister for Railways.

Office of the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales,

Sydney, May 7th, 1895.

I BEG to enclose, for the information of the Honorable the Minister for Railways, a copy of the agreement entered into by the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, for the purpose of abolishing the differential rates which have for some time existed upon the railways of the respective colonies named, in regard to freights generally, and more particularly in connection with the wool traffic.

The operation of these rates has been fully explained in previous papers, and was more particularly referred to in a statement (copy of which is attached) laid before the Government by the Railway Commissioners of New South Wales in August, 1894, and therefore need not be again referred to in detail.

During the last wool season the New South Wales Railway Commissioners found it necessary, in defence of the legitimate traffic of the railways, to enter into active competition for the purpose of checking the serious abstraction of wool from New South Wales, resulting from undue competition by Victoria; and while being compelled to adopt this course, the Victorian Commissioners were repeatedly requested by the New South Wales Commissioners to come to a friendly settlement without, until recently, any success, and there is reason for believing that the Conference which was held in Melbourne and terminated on the 3rd instant, resulted mainly from the effective steps taken by New South Wales to retain the traffic just previously referred to. Whether this be so or not, it is highly satisfactory that the Conference took place, as, if the agreement which has been arrived at is finally confirmed, all complications in connection with the traffic in question will be removed, and each colony will receive reasonable payment for services rendered, and the producers and consumers will in like manner pay fair and reasonable railway rates.

So far as the agreement affects New South Wales, it may be stated briefly that none of the ordinary published rates will be interfered with, the only alterations being a slight revision in the rates from stations between Table Top and Bomen, which are really anomalies arising from undue Victorian competition, and which have frequently given rise to irritation in adjacent localities which did not participate in the benefits of those rates.

As regards Victoria and South Australia, their rates, so far as relates to the border traffic, have been put up, the advantage to these colonies being the relief from unremunerative traffic.

As between Victoria and South Australia, a system of "pooling" the traffic has been agreed upon, which does not concern New South Wales.

A special arrangement, however, was made with Victoria and South Australia as regards the traffic carried by river from Hay or east of Hay, which includes wool from districts north of the Lachlan. While the rates under the agreement affecting this traffic are not unfavourable to its coming to Sydney, in the past a considerable quantity of wool has gone to Melbourne; and in consideration of New South Wales making no exceptional effort to secure it for Sydney, beyond quoting the present rates, Victoria and South Australia are to pay New South Wales 40 per cent. of the increased price per ton which is to be charged on the wool from these localities carried by the railways of those colonies.

While it is possible that the New South Wales railways may not carry more wool, or, perhaps, quite so much, a better income will be derived. This statement refers to the direct result of the agreement. There is, however, what may be designated a probable indirect result, and that is, the greater inducement by a general equalisation of rates as between Sydney and Melbourne, which will afford producers an opportunity of sending their wool to Sydney, which has a superior position as a wool-market and a port of shipment.

In addition to the actual question of rates, there are other points in the agreement favourable to New South Wales. The abolition of the percentage reduction on dumped wool—which was 15 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively by Victoria and South Australia, and 5 per cent. by New South Wales—is considerably

considerably in favour of the latter colony. Further, the Victorian railway authorities have been in the habit of allowing a discount of 6d. per bale on 10,000 bales of wool and upwards secured by any one person or firm for Melbourne. This concession, which has been a considerable power in the diversion of traffic to Victoria, is to be abolished.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to state what the exact result of an agreement on such a very complicated question will be; but, taken as a whole, it is certainly one which New South Wales can enter upon with confidence, particularly as it is limited to a period of twelve months, subject to renewal by consent.

CHARLES OLIVER,
Deputy Chief Commissioner.

CONFERENCE WITH REFERENCE TO THE DIFFERENTIAL RAILWAY RATES EXISTING BETWEEN THE COLONIES OF VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

Present:—

VICTORIA	Mr. J. SYDER, Chairman, Acting Railway Commissioners.
	Mr. T. H. WOODROFFE } Acting Railway Commissioners.
	Mr. R. LOCHHEAD }
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Mr. J. H. SMITH, Chairman, Railway Commissioners.
NEW SOUTH WALES.....	Mr. C. OLIVER, Deputy Chief Commissioner.
	Mr. W. M. FEHON, Commissioner.

1. It was agreed that wool shall be carried at actual weight.

2. It was agreed that the rates for greasy wool shall be as under:—

	s.	d.	
Echuca to Melbourne, Port Melbourne, or Williamstown	34	0	per ton.
Yarroweyah	34	11	„
Wahgunyah	40	9	„
Cobram... ..	36	4	„
Yarrowonga	38	0	„
Wodonga	43	10	„
Other stations in proportion to mileage.			
Albury, Hay, Jerilderie, Junee, Corowa, and all intermediate stations to Sydney	64	9	„
Morgan to Adelaide and Port Adelaide	25	0	„
Murray Bridge	25	0	„
Milang	25	0	„
Goolwa to Port Victor	5	0	„

and that the scoured-wool rates from the competing places named above shall be 29 per cent. in addition to the greasy-wool rates.

3. It was agreed by the Victorian and South Australian representatives that on all wool carried to the Victorian or South Australian railways by river from Hay, or east of Hay, an allowance of 40 per cent. of the difference between the present rate and the rate as agreed upon should be made to New South Wales.

4. It was agreed by the New South Wales representatives that the differential rates at present in force for wool to Albury should be abolished, and that the ordinary mileage rates should be charged, subject to the existing minimum charge of 4s. 9d. per ton for greasy and 6s. 2d. for scoured wool, exclusive of the junction charge.

5. Darling Wool and Merchandise.—It was agreed by the representatives of South Australia and Victoria that on the gross traffic carried by the railways of those colonies a division of the receipts, in the proportion of three-fifths to South Australia and two-fifths to Victoria, should be made; working expenses at the rate of 25 per cent. to be deducted in each case before division.

6. It was agreed by the representatives of South Australia that the differential rate at present in force between Adelaide and Port Adelaide and Morgan, Murray Bridge, Milang, and Goolwa, should be abolished, and the ordinary tariff rate be adopted. That truck-load rates may be adopted between Melbourne and Echuca of 65s. 9d. per ton, and Swan Hill, 93s. 5d.; between Adelaide and Morgan, 40s. 9d.; Murray Bridge, 24s. 5d.; Milang, 26s. 3d.; and Goolwa, 28s. 6d. The Port Adelaide rates to be in the same proportion.

7. It was agreed by the Victorian representatives that the differential rates at present in force between Serviceton and Dimboola should be abolished, and the ordinary rates charged.

8. It was agreed by the New South Wales representatives that the present differential rate for merchandise between Albury and Wagga Wagga, and Corowa and Wagga Wagga, and all intermediate stations, should be abolished.

9. It was agreed by the Victorian representatives, with respect to the Victorian border stations, except Swan Hill and Echuca, that Victoria should adhere to the local classification rate to Victorian border stations, but with liberty to adopt a truck rate for goods based on the existing Victorian 3rd-class rate from Melbourne to Albury, namely, 70s. 4d., including the junction charge, the rate of 70s. 4d. being the proportion which the New South Wales truck-rate is to the Riverina 3rd-class rate. This rate to be the minimum truck-rate for mixed goods to all border stations, except Swan Hill and Echuca, and to apply locally; as regards Swan Hill and Echuca, the truck-rate to be three-fourths of the existing Victorian 3rd-class rate.

10. It was agreed by all the representatives that the truck-loads herein referred to should consist of not less than 6 tons of goods per four-wheeled truck consigned to one person; bogie trucks to be charged not less than as for two four-wheeled trucks.

11. The representatives of the three colonies agree that no change whatever shall be made in the existing classifications, or in the agreed rates, so far as they affect the competitive districts, without the concurrence of the colonies concerned. It was also agreed that any alteration in the classification or rates made in either colony should be notified to the other colonies within one month.

12. It was agreed by the representatives of the three colonies that certified copies of the traffic affected by this agreement should be supplied by each colony to each of the other colonies quarterly.

13. The representatives of the three colonies agree that the allowance for dumping be abolished, and that no rebates, passes, or privileges of any kind whatever should be made or granted for the purpose of inducing traffic to be forwarded by any particular railway.

14. It was suggested that these resolutions should take effect from the 1st June next, and should remain in operation for a fixed period of twelve months from that date. At the expiration of nine months another meeting to be held for the purpose of determining as to the continuation or revision of the agreement.

15. It was resolved by all the representatives that a decision should be obtained as to the adoption or rejection of the foregoing agreement, and the result communicated to the Commissioners of each colony on or before the 10th instant.

(Signed) JAMES SYDER.
T. H. WOODROFFE.
R. LOCHHEAD.
J. H. SMITH.
CHARLES OLIVER.
W. M. FEHON.

Melbourne, May 3rd, 1895.

New South Wales Government Railways,
Sydney, August 1st, 1894.

RE SPECIALLY LOW RATES ON THE VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO SECURE TRAFFIC FROM
NEW SOUTH WALES.

The question of the efforts necessary to counteract the unreasonable preference given over the Victorian railways on goods to and from New South Wales has long been before the New South Wales Railway authorities.

The geographical position has naturally given Victoria a great advantage in regard to traffic for districts in New South Wales contiguous to the Victorian border; and exception is not taken to the fact that much of the traffic to and from such districts finds its way over the Victorian railways, but what is reasonably taken exception to is that an extraordinary preferential set of rates exists for the express purpose of attracting trade from places distant from the border and even from the centre of New South Wales—places within convenient distance from the New South Wales railways.

The following may be quoted as an instance:—A pastoralist writing to the Railway Commissioners under date of 25th June, urging as a reason why a reduced rate should be quoted for the conveyance of his wool to Sydney, states that now the carriage on wool to Melbourne overland is cheaper than sending to Sydney, and as the shearing supplies and general goods generally follow the wool route, all would be lost to New South Wales without a reduction. It may be pointed out that the wool from this station, which is about 80 miles from a railway station on our Western line, had previously come to Sydney. The property referred to lies in the centre of New South Wales, 240 miles from the Victorian border as the crow flies.

Other instances can be quoted, viz.:—The wool of one station only a short distance from Bourke is being sent to Melbourne this season by river and rail, a distance of about 1,500 miles, or nearly three times the distance from Bourke to Sydney, by reason of the preferential rate given by Victoria.

The maps which the Commissioners have had prepared are attached (Exhibit C), and show at once the extent and scope of the preferential rates allowed by Victoria, and the pastoral districts from which wool grown in New South Wales and return stores are diverted to the adjoining colonies.

The New South Wales border is tapped at no less than seven places by the Victorian railways, viz., at Swan Hill, Koondrook, Echuca, Yarrawonga, Wahgunyah, Cobram, and Albury, all on the Murray, and to which the railways have been, no doubt, largely extended to attract New South Wales traffic.

The preferential rates appear to have been initiated about the year 1870.

Up to that time South Australia had done practically the whole of the Darling River business; but in the year named the Victorian Commissioner for Customs made a report to the Victorian Government on the prospects of diverting the Darling and Murrumbidgee traffic to Melbourne. The then Victorian Minister for Railways favourably entertained the proposals; differential rates were established, and a commission of 6d. per bale was offered to any carrier who was able to bring 10,000 bales of wool from the Darling during one season. This commission was gained by a Victorian firm the very same year; and from that time out the competition between South Australia and Victoria may be said to have become keener for the trade of the Murrumbidgee, Darling, and Lower Murray districts. But within more recent years the South Australian competition for the Murrumbidgee trade was practically abandoned.

The reductions then in operation were not of the unreasonable character that exist to-day. These have become accentuated from time to time, as the better facilities in the way of railways given by the New South Wales Government naturally caused the people to use the markets of their own colony, and to make use of the facilities provided at great cost and to the great improvement of their properties.

With regard to the latter point, it is useful to turn to the initial circumstances connected with the Hay and Jerilderie railways, which run through districts to which the Victorian railways offer large special rebates, and are thereby affected by the Victorian preferential rates:

The

The Hay line especially was strongly and persistently agitated for by the people of the district, so as to enable them to trade with Sydney. In October, 1876, a petition, influentially signed by the principal residents of Hay and district, was sent through the then member for the district to the Government. It was represented that if the line were made it would be one of the best-paying in New South Wales, and that the 49,000 bales of wool which were sent from Hay and Narrandera and districts to another colony during the season, they were confident, would be sent to Sydney were a railway extended to Hay. It was also represented that the merchandise imported into the district lying between the junction of the Lachlan River with the Murrumbidgee and Narrandera during 1876 was 10,000 tons; and this, it was represented, would not only be a source of revenue, but an extension of business to the merchants of New South Wales. It was confidently asserted that the line of railway would be able to compete on advantageous terms with the river traffic, as, taking into consideration the delays inseparable from the transhipment of merchandise, and the cost of insurance and forwarding charges, together with the fact that for a portion of the year the river traffic was entirely suspended, at which time the goods have to be brought at a much enhanced cost by teams from Deniliquin, the comparison of the cost would be found to be considerably less by rail from Sydney than from Melbourne.

The statement appended to the petition showed that the average cost of goods by river to Hay (from Melbourne, *via* Echuca) was £5, and by road, *via* Deniliquin, £8 per ton, while wool on the back journey cost from £6 to £8 per ton. The petitioners considered that the goods and stock traffic would give an additional revenue between Narrandera and Hay of £150,000, exclusive of passenger traffic, without regard to future developments.

In February, 1879, an influential deputation waited on the then Minister for Works to urge the making of a railway to Hay. It was represented that the line would be of great advantage to New South Wales, inasmuch as it would secure a large traffic then done with Victoria, and that owing to the fiscal policy of Victoria the people were almost unanimously in favour of trading with Sydney.

In November, 1879, further petitions were sent in urging the extension. One largely signed in Hay and district represented that a large portion of the trade of Riverina was lost to New South Wales by the absence of speedy and direct communication, and that the trade would be recovered as the Southern railway was extended westward. It was said that as soon as Hay was connected by rail with Sydney, practically the whole of the wool sent to Melbourne or Adelaide would be forwarded to Sydney, and the line should return a profit of 8 per cent. on the cost of its construction. So pressing was the requirement considered that the petitioners urged that tenders should be immediately called for a line from Narrandera to Hay, and a condition imposed that the line should be completed within twelve months from the date of the petition.

In December, 1879, a deputation waited on the then Minister for Works and presented a petition largely signed in favour of the railway to Hay and Jerilderie, mentioning that "the making of a bridge over the river at Narrandera will enable the Government to run a branch line to Jerilderie and along the banks of the Yanko Creek, on which a very dense population of farmers and small pastoral tenants is now settled, and so afford them railway communication with Sydney, attracting them from Melbourne, and opening up a most important district to the trade and merchandise of Sydney merchants."

These repeated requests and sanguine expectations no doubt largely influenced the Parliament in sanctioning the construction of the line, as it was considered it would return a fair interest on the capital cost; but the unreasonable preference given by the Victorian railways has operated to such an extent as to render this line a most unprofitable one to the State. The magnitude of the loss will be best understood when it is stated that the 232 miles of railway from Junee to Hay, and Narrandera to Jerilderie, have, since the opening of the first section in 1881, notwithstanding the special inducements held out to agriculturists, which have developed a large agricultural traffic, simply paid little more than the operating expenses, leaving the country to bear the interest of the cost of the money borrowed to build the line, this loss to date being about £610,000.

The rates charged by the Victorian railways prior to 1879 for goods and produce to and from New South Wales, while preferential in their incidence, were not of the unreasonable character that now exist; but the opening of the New South Wales line to Wagga Wagga caused the Victorian authorities to offer such attractions as would enable them to divert the New South Wales trade from its own lines, which had, at great expense, been constructed to the districts concerned.

In 1879 the rates over the lines, taking Echuca as an instance, were preferential to the extent shown below:—

	Classes.					Wool per bale.	
	Miscellaneous.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Undumped.	Dumped.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary rates	40 0	52 0	65 0	78 0	91 0	7 0	5 10
Preferential rate to New South Wales district below Wentworth on Murray and beyond Wentworth on the Murray	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	5 0	4 0
Preferential rate to New South Wales district, Murray district between Wakool Junction and Wentworth..	30 0*	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	.....	.....

* Wire and rock salt only.

In 1882, however, finding that the extension of the New South Wales railways into the southern and south-western districts was accomplishing what it was intended should naturally be accomplished, *viz.*, the securing of the trade to the New South Wales railways, the Victorian authorities again modified their rates by offering still greater concessions to goods for the inland New South Wales districts, discriminating between

between districts which were lying within the influence of the New South Wales railways and those more distant from the lines, offering to the former the greater bonus to withdraw the traffic from its legitimate market. The scope of the reduction was, by the published rates of the 31st January, 1884, as follows:— To Echuca the preferential rates for all New South Wales districts north of Gerogery and embracing the Murrumbidgee and Darling Rivers was 25s. per ton for rock-salt, 30s. per ton for other miscellaneous class traffic, and a uniform rate of 30s. per ton for each class of 1st to 4th, and wool 4s. 6d. per bale of 4 cwt. undumped, and 4s. per bale dumped. The same amount of preferential rates was also made applicable to Wodonga and Wahgunyah, the ordinary rates to which, respectively, were:—

To.	Classes.					Wool per 4-cwt. Bale.	
	Miscellaneous.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Undumped.	Dumped.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wodonga	48 0	62 6	78 0	93 6	109 0	7 6	6 4
Wahgunyah.....	44 6	58 0	72 6	87 0	101 6	7 3	6 1

The rates then in force continued without material alteration for some years. Soon after the present Commissioners took office they, deeming that the rates could be advantageously revised by both sides, opened negotiations with the Victorian Commissioners (Mr. Speight being then Chairman), the outcome of which, while removing anomalies, was mutually advantageous. However, within the last month the rates have been reduced to an extent that had never operated before.

Goods for consumers in the Darling River district are now being conveyed for 22s. 6d. per ton between Melbourne and Echuca, but if the same goods were consumed at Echuca they would cost 87s. 7d. per ton. Sugar, between the same stations for the Darling River district, is conveyed for 11s. 9. per ton, while if consumed at Echuca or anywhere inside the Victorian border it would cost 53s. 5d. per ton.

Wool from certain districts in New South Wales is carried for 2s. 9d. per bale, and in addition to this a drawback of 5 per cent. is given upon every 10,000 bales secured by any consignor, which, as is well known, could only be secured by carriers canvassing in the district for business, while the same wool if grown in Victoria would cost 6s. 1d. per bale.

It is also to be especially borne in mind that the New South Wales rates apply equally to all traffic without reference to destination, whereas in Victoria no less than six scales of rates prevail to and from the same railway stations for exactly similar traffic, which is carried, so far as the railway service is concerned, under exactly similar conditions.

The importance of this question as affecting New South Wales will be realised when it is stated that during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, 126,601 tons, or nearly one-third of the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales, was shipped from Victorian and South Australian ports.

Its having come to the knowledge of the Commissioners that the efforts of the Victorian railway authorities and forwarding agents were becoming more and more aggressive, they felt it necessary to bring the matter strongly under the notice of the Victorian Commissioners, and, accordingly, on the 12th June, addressed a letter to them as follows:—

I am directed by the Railway Commissioners to draw the very serious attention of your Commissioners to the improper and unreasonable competition that is in operation for securing to the Victorian railways traffic within the borders of New South Wales which should properly be carried over the railways of this colony—railways which have been constructed at great cost for the convenience of the people settled in the districts served thereby. In dealing with the question of the wool traffic of the coming season, the exceptionally low quotations given by Victorian agents to the New South Wales pastoralists for the conveyance of their wool to the Victorian railways, and thence to Melbourne, have brought the whole matter again under review (the quotations for this year being lower than they have ever been), and the Commissioners feel they can no longer remain quiescent in the matter. The rates they have before them (copy of table attached Exhibit A) show that for certain sections of the wool belonging to New South Wales rates as low as 2s. 9d. per bale are quoted from the border railway stations to Melbourne whereas the ordinary scale of rates applicable to wool grown in Victoria charged from the border stations ranges from 6s. 1d. to 8s. 9d. per bale. The geographical position of the Victorian railways gives a commanding influence to your colony, and the view held by my Commissioners is that this alone should satisfy your Commissioners in the matter without making reductions in the ordinary tariff, in some instances of as much as 40 to 60 per cent. The competitive rates adopted by Victoria are so unreasonable that wool from squattages 250 miles from the Victorian border, and within less than 100 miles of the New South Wales Western Line, is influenced thereby; and my Commissioners are threatened with loss of traffic unless reduced rates are quoted by them. I am directed to ask whether your Commissioners are prepared to at once abandon these exceptionally low rates and adhere to the ordinary scale of rates applicable to your own traffic, as, unless this or a somewhat similar course is agreed to, my Commissioners will feel compelled to quote any rate that may be necessary in order to secure the legitimate traffic of this Colony to our own railways; but they think that such a sacrifice of railway revenue (when the difficulties surrounding the railway questions in the colonies require so much caution and care) should not be incurred when a reasonable and fair arrangement could so easily be come to. I am to direct attention, also, to a similar class of unfair competition in regard to the merchandise traffic, which will also require to be dealt with on a more reasonable basis; but as the wool question is so urgent, I do not more than refer to the other point, so as to facilitate a speedy reply being given regarding the wool. As it is of the utmost importance that this question should be decided without loss of time, the Commissioners have directed Mr. Harper, the Goods Superintendent of the New South Wales railways, to visit Melbourne to-morrow, in order that he may, if necessary, give any further information your Commissioners may wish in regard to the details of the rates in question, so as to expedite a settlement, and enable him to bring back the decision of your board.

The reply received on the 15th June was unsatisfactory, and is as follows:—

* * * With reference to the question of rates, the Acting Commissioners, while sharing the views of your Commissioners as to the necessity for a mutual agreement between the railways of the three colonies, regret that as the rates for this season have already been published by this department, and persons interested informed that such rates would be strictly adhered to, they cannot see their way to agree to any alteration at present; and, further, as the matter is one of policy, and any change would require the passing of a fresh by-law, the Acting Commissioners are, of course, unable to commit the Government, with whom the final decision rests, to any particular line of action. The Acting Commissioners desire to convey to your Commissioners their assurance that the published tariff of the Victorian railways will be strictly adhered to in the meantime, and would be glad to know that your Commissioners had arrived at a similar decision with respect to the New South Wales rates. I am to add that the Acting Commissioners will be prepared to make recommendations, in time for next season, to the Government of this Colony, after giving the suggestions of Mr. Harper, together with any other that may be submitted in the *interim*, the fullest consideration.

As

As the Victorian Commissioners declined to come to an understanding regarding the wool rates, the New South Wales Commissioners had no alternative but to take steps to secure the carriage of the New South Wales traffic for the railways of the colony; but being still anxious to come to a friendly arrangement in regard to the question of the carriage of merchandise, they again addressed the Victorian authorities on June 19th as under, and to date (August 1st) no definite reply has been received.

I am directed by the Railway Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th June, in regard to the wool traffic of New South Wales, and to express their extreme disappointment at the question not being dealt with in a practical manner. It is not reasonable to suppose that my Commissioners can continue to allow traffic from the centre of New South Wales to be conveyed to Melbourne in consequence of your rates being reduced by 60 per cent. from the rates paid by your own people. My Commissioners feel that they have done their best to bring the matter to a friendly settlement, which could have been effected in several ways to the advantage of both colonies; but as their efforts in this direction have not met with that reciprocity that should have been the case, they have no alternative but to carry out the decision intimated in my communication of the 12th inst., but this they do with great regret. I am now directed to invite your attention to the merchandise charges for New South Wales traffic conveyed over the Victorian Railways, incidentally referred to in my last communication, as my Commissioners are anxious to know whether your Commissioners will be prepared to abandon the exceptionally low rates adopted for New South Wales traffic as compared with the rates in operation for Victorian traffic conveyed over the same ground. The Commissioners observe from telegrams and paragraphs in the press that at the present moment the merchandise rates are under the consideration of your Commissioners, and trust, therefore, that they will be able to see their way to remove from the rate-book the differential rates now charged for New South Wales goods at the expense of Victoria and to the grave detriment of this Colony. I need only mention in this letter a few instances to show the improper and antagonistic position taken up in regard to this Colony, as I append hereto a printed sheet* (*Exhibit D*) showing a number of illustrations of the differential rates in question:—

	N.S.W. Traffic.		Victorian Traffic.	
	Per ton.		Per ton.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Melbourne to Swan Hill—				
Galvanised iron in cases, and sugar in 5-ton lots	43	0	72	11
Sugar in 20-ton lots	38	0	72	11
2nd class goods	43	0	92	7
3rd class goods	43	0	112	4
4th class goods	43	0	132	0
Melbourne to Echuca—				
Fencing wire and wire netting	25	0	41	3
Galvanised iron and sugar in 5-ton lots	30	0	53	5
Sugar in 20-ton lots	25	0	52	5
2nd class goods	30	0	66	7
3rd class goods	30	0	79	9
4th class goods	30	0	93	0
Melbourne to Albury (for places beyond in New South Wales)—				
	To Wodonga.			
2nd class goods	66	10	82	4
3rd class goods	66	10	99	6
4th class goods	66	10	116	8

These illustrations show how, by unreasonable and improper rates, the Victorian railways are endeavoring to secure traffic belonging to New South Wales; and, as pointed out in my previous letter, my Commissioners feel that the geographical position of Melbourne (which is practically only half the distance from the border that Sydney is) should give Victoria an advantage with which your Commissioners should be thoroughly satisfied, and that the ordinary rates applicable to the Victorian railways for her own people should be made applicable to any traffic that wishes to find its way to and from Melbourne and New South Wales. I am directed to express the earnest hopes of my Commissioners that your Commissioners will be prepared to treat this merchandise rates question in a fair and reasonable manner, and so avoid the necessity for my Commissioners to make concessions in their rates which can be of no possible advantage to Victoria, and will entail an unnecessary and an uncalled for loss upon the railway revenue of this Colony.

Sydney, August 14th, 1894.

The following reply from the Railway Commissioners of Victoria (through their Secretary), dated August 13th, was received on the above date:—

Adverting to your letters of the 19th June last and 25th ultimo, with respect to the rates on wool to and from Riverina, I am directed by the Acting Commissioners to say, while expressing their regret at the delay which has occurred, that, as before stated, the circumstances have not been such as to admit of their dealing further with the matter than was done in their letter of the 15th June last, which they are sorry to see was regarded as an evidence that the question had not been treated in a practical manner, and as also manifesting a lack of reciprocal feeling.

In view of the fact that any alteration this season would have caused disturbance to business arrangements already entered into, the Acting Commissioners regarded their reply as the only one they could give and also as sufficient. The same applies also to the request that the goods rates should be altered.

The Acting Commissioners regret that they cannot but look upon the request made as tantamount to a demand for a complete surrender, without equivalent, of the principles on which this Department has worked to retain possession of the trade in question, and for which it was the first to afford facilities.

While they admit that the geographical situation is a factor in the question, they would point out that other competition than that of your colony has to be met,

Finally, they would say, with regret, that they are not in a position to make any alteration at present; but, as previously intimated they will be glad at the end of the present season to confer with your Commissioners as to the rates to be charged in the future.

Since the letters of 12th and 19th June were written, a new rate-sheet has been published by Victoria, and the tables have been amended to bring them up to date. (See *Exhibits B and E*).

WOOL RATES—VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Exhibit A.

110—D

	To Melbourne, Williamstown, or Port Melbourne.	Mileage.	REDUCED RATES ADOPTED FOR NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.				VICTORIAN WOOL—Per bale not over 4 cwt.	
			Undumped.		Dumped.		Undumped.	Dumped.
			Up to 300 lb. per bale.	Not over 4 cwt. per bale.	Up to 300 lb. per bale.	Not over 4 cwt. per bale.		
Wool river-borne or by rail from any station on the Edwards River between Moulamein and the Wakool Junction.	From Echuca	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 5 6	s. d. 6 0 % reduc. 16·27	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 5 3 % reduc. 13·69	s. d. 7 2	s. d. 6 1
Wool river-borne to Echuca from any station on the Murray below the Murrumbidgee Junction, and from any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries.	„ „	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 37·21	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 38·35	7 2	6 1
Wool river-borne to Echuca from Euston and from any station on the Darling* or its tributaries...	„ „	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6	4 0 % reduc. 44·18	3 3	3 3 % reduc. 46·57	7 2	6 1
Wool river-borne to Koondrook from any station on the Murray below the Murrumbidgee Junction, or from any station on the Darling* or Murrumbidgee Rivers or their tributaries.	„ Kerang	179 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 9	5 3 % reduc. 35·05	4 6	4 6 % reduc. 34·14	8 1	6 10
Wool by teams or by rail to Wodonga, Wahgunyah, Echuca, Cobram, Yarroweyah, Strathmerton, Yarrawonga, or Numurkah, the clip of any stations north of, or intersected by, an imaginary line drawn straight from Jingellie on the Murray to Gerogery on the New South Wales line; thence to the south-east corner of Coree Station; the following stations forming the southern boundary, viz.:—Table Top, Gerogery, Burgunderi, Burrumbuttock, Goombargama, Mahonga, Corcen, Wongamong, Narrow Plains, Barrigan-Momalong, and Booroobarilly; thence in a northerly direction to Burrabogie Blocks, to include in that line Coree, Moonbria, Steam Plains, Willurah, Warwillah, Wargam, and Nyanga Stations; thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of the river back-blocks to the intersection of the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald.	„ Swan Hill	214 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 6	7 0 % reduc. 20·	5 3	5 3 % reduc. 29·21	8 9	7 5
	„ Echuca	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 23·25	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 38·35	7 2	6 1
	„ Yarrawonga	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 29·78	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 43·75	7 10	6 8
	„ Wahgunyah	174	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 31·25	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 45·12	8 0	6 10
	„ Wodonga	187	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 33·33	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 46·42	8 3	7 0
Wool by river, teams, or rail to Echuca, Wodonga, or Wahgunyah, the clip of any station in the district bounded by the Murrumbidgee in the south and longitude 144° in the west.	„ Swan Hill	214 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 6	6 0 % reduc. 31·42	4 3	4 3 % reduc. 42·69	8 9	7 5
	„ Echuca	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 37·21	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 54·79	7 2	6 1
	„ Wahgunyah	174	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 43·75	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 59·75	8 0	6 10
	„ Wodonga	187	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 45·45	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 60·71	8 3	7 0
Wool from any station on the Murray River below Swan Hill, including Murray Downs Station ...	„ Swan Hill	214 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	7 11 % reduc. 9·52	.....	.....	8 9	7 5
	„ Echuca	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	6 6 % reduc. 9·30	.....	.....	7 2	6 1

Bales over 4 cwt. will be charged 25 per cent. additional upon the rate for a 4-cwt. bale for every cwt. or portion of a cwt. in excess.

* An allowance of 6d. per bale will be made on all consignments of Darling wool from one consignor, amounting in the aggregate to 1,000 bales, during one season; and an allowance of 5 per cent. will be made on consignments from Hay or above Hay on the Murrumbidgee, amounting in the aggregate to 10,000 bales, during one season from one consignor. This is in addition to the reduced rates quoted above.

To Geelong, 9d. per bale added to these rates.

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WOOL RATES—VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

July 5th, 1894.

Exhibit B.

	To Melbourne, Williamstown, or Port Melbourne.	Mileage.	‡ REDUCED RATES ADOPTED FOR NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.				VICTORIAN WOOL—TO MELBOURNE. (6d. per bale to be added when to Williamstown or Port Melbourne.)			
			Undumped.		Dumped.		Per bale not over 4 cwt.		† Per bale not over 3½ cwt. or exceeding 23 cubic feet in measurement.	
			Up to 300 lb. per bale.	Not over 4 cwt. per bale.	Up to 300 lb. per bale.	Not over 4 cwt. per bale.	Undumped.	Dumped.		
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Wool river-borne or by rail from any station on the Edwards River between Moulamein and the Wakool Junction.	From Echuca	144½	5 6	6 0	5 3	5 3	7 2	6 1	5 9	
Wool river-borne to Echuca from any station on the Murray below the Murrumbidgee Junction, and from any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries.	" "	144½	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 37-21	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 38-35	7 2	6 1	5 9	
Wool river-borne to Echuca from Euston and from any station on the Darling* or its tributaries.	" "	144½	3 6	4 0 % reduc. 44-18	3 3	3 3 % reduc. 46-57	7 2	6 1	5 9	
Wool river-borne to Koondrook from any station on the Murray below the Murrumbidgee Junction, or from any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries.	" Kerang	179¼	4 9	5 3 % reduc. 35-05	4 6	4 6 % reduc. 34-14	8 1	6 10	6 6	
Wool river-borne to Koondrook from Euston, or from any station on the Darling or its tributaries.	" "	179¼	†4 3 ‡4 9	†4 9 ‡5 3 % reduc. 35-05	†4 0 ‡4 6	†4 0 ‡4 6 % reduc. 34-14	8 1	6 10	6 6	
Wool by teams or by rail to Wodonga, Wahgunyah, Echuca, Cobram, Yarroweyah, Strathmerton, Yarrawonga, or Numurkah, the clip on any stations north of, or intersected by, an imaginary line drawn straight from Jingellie on the Murray to Gerogery on the New South Wales line; thence to the south-east corner of Coree Station; the following stations forming the southern boundary, viz.:—Table Top, Gerogery, Burgunderi, Burrumbuttock, Goombargama, Mahonga, Coreen, Wongamong, Narrow Plains, Barrigan-Momalong, and Booroobarilly; thence in a northerly direction to Burrabogie Blocks, to include in that line Coree, Moonbria, Steam Plains, Willurah, Warwillah, Wargam, and Nyanga Stations; thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of the river back-blocks to the intersection of the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald.	" Swan Hill	214¼	6 6	7 0 % reduc. 20-	5 3	5 3 % reduc. 29-21	8 9	7 5	7 0	
	" Echuca	144½	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 23-25	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 38-35	7 2	6 1	5 9	
	" Yarrawonga ...	161½	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 29-78	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 43-75	7 10	6 8	6 4	
	" Wahgunyah ...	174	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 31-25	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 45-12	8 0	6 10	6 5	
	" Wodonga	187	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 33-33	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 46-42	8 3	7 0	6 8	
	" Numurkah	133¼	5 0	5 6 % reduc. 19-51	3 9	3 9 % reduc. 35-71	6 10	5 10	5 6	
Wool by river, teams, or rail to Echuca, Wodonga, or Wahgunyah, the clip of any station in the district bounded by the Murrumbidgee in the south and longitude 144° in the west.	" Swan Hill	214¼	5 6	6 0 % reduc. 31-42	4 3	4 3 % reduc. 42-69	8 9	7 5	7 0	
	" Echuca	144½	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 37-21	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 54-79	7 2	6 1	5 9	
	" Wahgunyah ...	174	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 43-75	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 59-75	8 0	6 10	6 5	
Wool from any station on the Murray River below Swan Hill, including Murray Downs Station.	" Wodonga	187	4 0	4 6 % reduc. 45-45	2 9	2 9 % reduc. 60-71	8 3	7 0	6 8	
	" Swan Hill	214¼	.....	7 11 % reduc. 9-52	.....	.....	8 9	7 5	7 0
Wool arriving at Albury (New South Wales) by team for rail transit to Melbourne, &c.	" Echuca	144½	.....	6 6 % reduc. 9-30	.....	.....	7 2	6 1	5 9
	" Albury	190½	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ †8 9 ‡9 0	{ 7 6 ‡7 9	{ 7 2

* An allowance of 6d. per bale will be made on all consignments of Darling wool from one consignor, amounting in the aggregate to 1,000 bales, during one season; and an allowance of 5 per cent. will be made on consignments from Hay or above Hay on the Murrumbidgee, amounting in the aggregate to 10,000 bales, during one season from one consignor. This is in addition to the reduced rates quoted above.
 † The Clarendon Figures are the Rates brought into existence by By-law No. 120, published July 5th, 1894.
 ‡ Rates which ceased to exist by issue of By-law No. 120, published July 5th, 1894.
 † To Geelong, 9d. per bale added to these rates.

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Exhibit D.

MERCHANDISE CHARGES—VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

SHOWING THE GREAT REDUCTIONS MADE TO SECURE NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC.

The following Rates are charged on the Victorian Railways upon Goods forwarded from Melbourne, Williamstown, or Port Melbourne :—

Station Forwarded to.	Miles.	CLASSES OF GOODS.									
		MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.			FIRST CLASS.		Second Class, per ton.	Third Class, per ton.	Fourth Class, per ton.		
		Generally—including Iron and Steel, bar, rod, and plate, and hoop-iron, per ton.	Wire Netting only.	Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, per ton.	Generally—including Galvanised Iron, in cases, Sugar, in 5-ton lots, per ton.	Sugar in 20-ton lots, per ton.					
TO SWAN HILL.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	214½	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—		54 4	54 4	54 4	72 11	72 11	92 7	112 4	132 0		
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A.	214½	54 4	54 4	54 4	72 11	72 11	76 4	76 4	76 4		
Conveyed to any station on the Edwards River, between Moulamein and the Wakool Junction	214½	54 4	54 4	54 4	72 11	72 11	76 4	76 4	76 4		
Conveyed to any destination on the Murray at or below Mildura, or on the River Darling.	214½	†43 0	...	38 0	43 0	38 0	43 0	43 0	43 0		
TO ECHUCA.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	144½	41 3	41 3	41 3	53 5	53 5	66 7	79 9	93 0		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—		41 3	19 0	...	53 5	53 5	63 4	63 4	63 4		
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A.	144½	41 3	41 3	41 3	53 5	53 5	36 4	63 4	63 4		
Conveyed to any station on the Edwards River, between Moulamein and the Wakool Junction	144½	41 3	41 3	41 3	53 5	53 5	36 4	63 4	63 4		
Conveyed to any destination on the Murray at or below Mildura, or on the River Darling.	144½	†30 0	...	25 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	30 0		
TO COBRAM.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	155	43 4	43 4	43 4	56 5	56 5	70 7	84 10	99 0		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—		43 4	43 4	43 4	56 5	56 5	63 4	63 4	63 4		
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A.	155	43 4	43 4	43 4	56 5	56 5	63 4	63 4	63 4		
TO YARRAWONGA.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	161½	44 7	44 7	44 7	58 4	58 4	73 2	88 0	102 10		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—		44 7	44 7	44 7	58 4	58 4	63 4	63 4	63 4		
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A.	161½	44 7	44 7	44 7	58 4	58 4	63 4	63 4	63 4		
TO WAHGUNYAH.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	174	46 9	46 9	46 9	61 8	61 8	77 7	93 6	109 6		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—		46 9	46 9	46 9	61 8	61 8	63 4	63 4	63 4		
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A.	174	46 9	46 9	46 9	61 8	61 8	63 4	63 4	63 4		
TO WODONGA.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	187	49 2	49 2	49 2	65 3	65 3	82 4	99 6	116 8		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—		49 2	49 2	49 2	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4		
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described in paragraph at foot marked A.	187	49 2	49 2	49 2	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4	63 4		
TO ALBURY.											
FOR VICTORIAN TRAFFIC	190½	52 8	*26 4	†52 8	68 9	68 9	85 10	96 10	96 10		
FOR NEW SOUTH WALES TRAFFIC—		51 8	25 4	...	66 10	66 10	66 10	66 10	66 10		
Conveyed to any station on the Murray, below the Murrumbidgee Junction, &c., as described at foot marked A.	190½	51 8	25 4	...	66 10	66 10	66 10	66 10	66 10		

NOTES—The figures in roman type are the rates after deduction of rebate Sugar in 5 ton lots is classed first class

* As per By law No. 102, December 10th, 1892.—To Albury, A class. † Wire excepted ‡ Wire netting excepted.

PARAGRAPH A.—And conveyed thence by river, rail, or teams to any station on the Murray, below Murrumbidgee Junction, or to any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries, or to a destination north of, or intersected by, an imaginary line drawn straight from Jungellie on the Murray to Gerogery on the New South Wales line, thence to the south east corner of Coree Station, the following stations forming the southern boundary—Tabletop, Gerogery, Burgunderi, Burumbuttock, Goombargama, Mahonga, Coreen, Wongamong, Narrow Plains, Barrigan-momalong, and Booroobanilly, thence in a northerly direction to Burrabogie blocks, to include in that line Coree, Moonbria, Steam Plains, Willurah, Warwillah, Wargam, and Nyanga Stations; thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of the river back blocks to the intersection of the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald.

MERCHANDISE CHARGES—VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Exhibit E.

Showing the Great Reductions made to secure New South Wales Traffic.

The following rates are charged on the Victorian Railways upon Goods forwarded from Melbourne, Williamstown, or Port Melbourne.

(As per By-law No. 120, Government Gazette No. 85, June 27th, 1894.)

Table with columns for Station forwarded to, Classes of Goods (B, C, First, Second, Third), and Articles in the Goods Classification (Iron and Steel, Galvanised Iron, Sugar, Fencing Wire, Wire Netting). It contains detailed rate information in shillings and pence for various routes like TO SWAN HILL, TO KERANG, TO ECHUCA, TO COBRAM, TO YARRAWONGA, TO WAHGUNYAH, TO WODONGA, and TO ALBURY.

A.—Traffic conveyed by river, rail, or teams to any station on the Murray below Murrumbidgee Junction, or to any station on the Murrumbidgee River or its tributaries, or to a destination north of, or intersected by, an imaginary line drawn straight from Jingellic on the Murray to Gerogery on the New South Wales line; thence to the south-east corner of Coree Station, the following stations forming the southern boundary:—Tabletop, Gerogery, Burgunderi, Burrumbuttock, Goombargama, Mahonga, Coreen, Wongamong, Narrow Plains, Barrigan-Momalong, and Booroorarily; thence in a northerly direction to Burrabogie blocks, to include in that line Coree, Moonbria, Steam Plains, Willurah, Warwillah, Wargam, and Nyanga stations; thence in a westerly direction along the south boundary of the river back blocks to the intersection of the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald. † Sugar in 20 ton lots. The comparison above shown in rates now applicable to sugar for Euston and destinations on the Murray at or below Mildura to Swan Hill, Echuca, and Kerang, will also apply to kerosene, for which article the same special rate is quoted. For the previous rate see third-class column. * Consigned to Balranald or any place on the Murrumbidgee River, thence towards Narrandera. † Reduced to B-class rate for iron and steel bar rod and plate, cement, slates, &c., if in lots of 4 tons and upwards. * Reduced to second-class rate for cotton, woollen, and silk goods, carpets, rugs, and woollen mats.

Copies of Letters and Papers by the Chief Commissioner for Railways of New South Wales on the Break of Gauge Question.

[Copy of paper handed to the late Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., dated November 27th, 1886.]

BREAK OF GAUGE IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

THE gauge of the New South Wales railways is practically the universal gauge of the world, viz., 4 ft. 8½ in.

Victoria, 5 ft. 3 in.

South Australia, 5 ft. 3 in. and 3 ft. 6 in.

Queensland, 3 ft. 6 in.

The mileage of each is:—

New South Wales, 2,113.

Victoria, 2,017¾.

South Australia, 1,420 (491 miles 67 chains, 5 ft. 3 in.; 928 miles 10 chains, 3 ft. 6 in.)

Queensland, 1,765.

The question of the break of gauge is not as yet felt to be an inconvenience of any great magnitude, but before many years have passed it will be a source of great inconvenience, delay, and expense in transshipping goods particularly.

When the intercolonial trade of Australia has grown to any magnitude, if the break of gauge is allowed to continue, uniformity of gauge will be insisted upon, but if the mileage has grown to any great extent the cost of altering will be very great, and as this is undoubtedly destined to become a great nation the change of gauge must be made at some time; this being so, the present is undoubtedly the right time to grasp the question and determine what shall be the universal gauge of the future.

In England one of the great trunk lines (the Great Western) adopted for a great part of their system what was known as the broad gauge; the changing of passengers and transshipping of goods became such a great annoyance and expense that a mixed gauge to enable both the broad and the 4 ft. 8½ in. vehicles to run was adopted to a great extent, but, ultimately, nearly all the broad gauge was taken up, and now it only exists in connection with the West of England traffic, and even there it is doomed.

I would therefore recommend that the question should be at once taken up by the Government as a great national question of far-reaching importance for the future of the country; and, as neither colony will be disposed to alter its gauge because of the consequent expense, I would recommend that after it has been agreed which gauge—the 5 ft. 3 in. or 4 ft. 8½ in.—shall become the gauge of the future, that the cost of making the change shall be borne by a special fund created for the purpose, and that the colonies shall contribute the annual interest in agreed proportions, and also set aside an annual sum to act as a sinking fund for the extinguishing of the debt in, say, fifty years.

I need not now lengthen this paper with my views as to how an amicable settlement on the question of what is to be the future gauge may be arrived at, nor in what proportions the burden of the fund should be borne. These questions, which doubtless will be the subject of lengthy negotiations, are capable of being settled satisfactorily if the respective Governments decide to take the question up with a determination of bringing it to successful conclusion.

November 27th, 1888.

E. M. G. EDDY.

[Copy of paper handed to the late Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., March, 1889.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN UNIFORM GAUGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

IN the early days of railways, the most eminent engineers were divided in opinion as to the best gauge or width between rail and rail of a single line. Some contended for a broad and some for a narrow gauge as most desirable, and the long discussion which took place on this subject is known as the "battle of the gauges." At the head of the broad gauge party was Isambard Brunel, who contended for a width of 7 ft. between the inner sides of the rails; and he constructed the Great Western on that principle. In the front rank of his opponents was Robert Stephenson, who maintained the opinion of his father—the late George Stephenson, the founder of our railway system—that 4 ft. 8½ in. was the most suitable width. The Stephensons carried out their opinions in the series of railways now known as the London and North Western, of which system Stephenson was the engineer.

The inconvenience, however, of different gauges throughout the country threatened to become so serious as railways extended that Parliament enacted, in 1846, that the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. should thenceforth be adopted by the future lines in England, Scotland, and Wales, except in the district already served by the broad gauge. By this means facility of communication between the different parts of the country was secured, as the same carriages and waggons could pass from one line to the other. The Great Western, notwithstanding the superior speed then obtained on the broad gauge, found it necessary, to avoid losing traffic, to lay down a third rail, thus enabling narrow-gauge trains to run on its line. This arrangement was, however, but an imperfect palliative to the evil of break of gauge; and after some years' trial the third-rail system was practically abandoned, and at the present time the line is nearly wholly worked on the narrow gauge. The rails for the broad gauge have been gradually taken up, leaving only about 10 per cent. of the mileage as exclusively broad gauge. About another 10 per cent. is mixed gauge, the three rails accommodating both broad and narrow gauge. The remaining 80 per cent. of the length of the system is worked as exclusively narrow gauge. With insignificant exceptions the railways of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy are now on the uniform or standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

A very similar change has taken place in Canada and the United States. In the former country a large mileage was originally constructed on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, which confessedly permits the employment of more powerful and durable engines than the standard, or 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. The break of gauge was, however, found most inconvenient, and though most ingenious mechanical appliances were used to transfer the bodies of broad-gauge cars to narrow-gauge bogies and *vice versa*, the delay, loss, and practical inconvenience were found so great that hundreds of locomotives were entirely rebuilt, and many were altered at considerable expense in order to adapt them to the narrower gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. In the United States the Erie system, one of the four great trunk lines westward, was originally built on the 6 ft. gauge, permitting the employment of the most powerful engines and wide and comfortable passenger cars. The inconvenience of a break of gauge with other railroads was, however, felt to be overwhelming. As in

England, a third rail was first laid down, and recently the last of the old broad-gauge rails was taken up. In the Southern States a gauge of 5 ft. prevailed, and was almost universal south of the Ohio. The difference of $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in gauge was so small that the task of transferring the bodies of the cars from one set of rails to another was easy, and the system used was apparently simple, cheap, and little likely to cause delay. Nevertheless, railroad managers for many years made preparations for a coming change. Locomotives and cars were so constructed that the change could be easily effected, and finally, in May, 1887, the gauge on some 10,000 miles of road was changed to 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. within a week.

The above examples show that in three countries—Great Britain, Canada, and the United States—extensive practical experience has shown that any mechanical advantages possessed by broad gauge have been overpowered by the inconveniences and delays of transferring goods and passengers at the break of gauge; and that this hindrance to traffic practically isolates the broad-gauge lines, depriving them of profitable business.

The disadvantages of break of gauge are also felt in lines narrower than the standard. The supposed advantages of greater cheapness of construction and diminished deadweight of rolling-stock caused some 10,000 miles of 3-ft. gauge lines to be constructed in the United States. It was found, almost without an exception, that such lines could not compete with standard gauge lines, and could not in most cases pay working expenses, for, while the first cost was not very materially lessened, the speed and capacity of the line to haul paying loads were greatly lessened, while the repairs after a few years' working compared very unfavourably with those of lines with stronger and heavier rolling-stock. With one exception, no line of any importance is now worked in the United States on a gauge narrower than 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., and that line, the Denver and Rio Grande, is in part laid with a third rail, and the widening of the whole line is in contemplation. A similar change has taken place in Canada, where many of the narrow-gauge lines have been widened to the standard gauge of 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

It is evident therefore that the advantages of a standard and uniform railway gauge have been so very manifest that both broader and narrower gauges have been altered on many thousands of miles of railway to conform to the standard gauge. The total mileage in operation in the world at the end of 1885 was 303,058 miles. Of this length 74 per cent. were of the 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 4 ft. 9 in. standard, 12 per cent. had larger gauges, and 14 per cent. smaller.

Another important point to be considered is the great advantage that would arise to the country in case we should at any time be involved in war, as the whole of the rolling-stock of the various colonies would be available for use at any point where an emergency arose; beyond this also if troops had to be pushed rapidly from one colony to another (assuming there was sufficient stock in each colony for the purpose) the delay involved by the break of gauge would be a fatal obstacle to the promptness and facility of their movements.

The Gauge Commission of 1845 (England) considered this question in regard to English railways and said in their report:—"The troops (conveyed for sudden emergencies) should be carried with their equipments complete in all their details, and with their artillery and ammunition, and it therefore appears indispensably necessary that the whole should be conveyed in the same vehicles from the beginning to the end of their journey. The effect of a break of gauge might in this view of the case expose the country to serious danger."

Sir John Hawkshaw, a member of the Engineers and Railway Volunteer Corps, in reporting to the War Office on a scheme for moving by railway the entire military forces of England from the various depôts to different arranged points, said:—"Had not the railways in England and Scotland been almost wholly of one gauge and the whole stock nearly everywhere available the problem would have been infinitely more difficult and its solution much less satisfactory. For it is not enough to say (as I am told it has been said) to get over the difficulty of break of gauge that the men—that is the soldiers—where the break of gauge occurred, could easily walk from one train to the other. It is of the last importance that trains once laden should pass onwards to their destination, but break of gauge would render this impracticable, and the amount of stock required would at once be nearly doubled. At every break of gauge the men could not proceed at all unless duplicate trains corresponding in capacity to the trains bringing them to that point were waiting ready to take them forward, thus rendering many duplicate trains necessary to do the work. Those who were engaged in the inquiries I have referred to will understand how difficult it would be to prepare such trains, and to make them meet each other at proper times. Moreover, one of the great difficulties in the operation arose from the vast extent of platform and loading and unloading places required for horses, guns, and ammunition, which would have to be extemporised at the time, and the necessity of which would be vastly increased by the break of gauge. In regard to guns, ammunition, baggage, horses, &c., the evils would be greater than with the men, for these could not be changed without the provision of the most extensive loading and unloading places, and the loss of a great amount of time." E. M. G. EDDY.

[Copy letter, dated May 18th, 1889, from the Chief Commissioner for Railways to the Honorable the Minister for Railways.]

UNIFORM GAUGE FOR THE RAILWAYS OF AUSTRALIA.

WITH reference to what has recently passed on this subject and our conversation yesterday, I have the honor to suggest that the following should be the basis of procedure in connection with this subject:—

That the various colonies should affirm—

- (1.) That the adoption of an universal gauge is absolutely necessary looking at the future growth of the country and the annually increasing intercourse of the people and exchange of goods.
- (2.) That the cost of adopting an uniform gauge shall be borne by the whole of the colonies affected.
- (3.) That it having been decided that the cost of altering the railways to an uniform gauge shall be a national one, the subject of which is the right gauge to be adopted, must be approached without any bias in favour of the gauge at present in operation in any colony, and a decision must be come to from the standpoint of which gauge, 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., or 5 ft. 3 in., can be adopted at the least cost and inconvenience.
- (4.) That it shall be an instruction that the whole of the railways in New South Wales and Victoria, that part of the railways of South Australia now laid to the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, as well as the line to Cockburn (for Silverton), and all lines in Queensland south of Brisbane leading to New South Wales shall be altered to the standard gauge, and the cost of altering the railway and rolling-stock necessary for working such lines shall be a national charge.

(5.)

(5.) That the Chief Commissioner or Chairman of the Railway Board in each colony, with one colleague (to be selected by the Chief Commissioner or Chairman), to be a Commission to consider—

- (1.) What shall be the gauge of the future.
- (2.) In what proportions the cost of the change shall be borne by the respective colonies.
- (3.) The probable cost of carrying out the change.
- (4.) The number of years the cost of the change shall be spread over, and the amount of money to be set aside each year as a sinking fund.
- (5.) The date on which the change of gauge shall take place. The Commission to submit a joint report for the consideration and approval of the respective Governments.

That it be a recommendation to each of the colonies finding it desirable for the present to make narrow-gauge lines in outlying districts to arrange its stations, tunnels, and bridges in such a way as to enable the uniform gauge at a later date to be laid down without incurring any additional expenditure in enlarging such works; the wisdom, however, of from the outset adopting the standard gauge, which may be laid down in the cheapest possible way, to be carefully considered.

The Hon. W. McMillan, M.P.

E. M. G. EDDY.

[Extract from the Supplement to the Railway Commissioners' Annual Reports, dated 19th November, 1894.]

UNIFORM GAUGE FOR THE RAILWAYS OF AUSTRALIA.

This question, which was brought forward by us immediately after taking office, has, we regret to say, made very little progress in the way of giving practical effect to bringing about a settlement. We feel that the question is of vital importance to the future of Australia, and must be dealt with at some time or other, and the longer it is postponed the greater will be the cost of the change.

We would respectfully urge that the question be dealt with without further delay, and action taken somewhat on the lines suggested in a letter dated the 18th May, 1889, from the Chief Commissioner to the Honorable the Minister for Railways, which was as follows:—

[Copy of letter given on previous page.]

We have held the view that great advantage could be obtained by all the railways of Australasia if an annual meeting of the principal officers were held to discuss various matters of importance in connection with the working of the lines; these meetings to be followed by a meeting of the Commissioners, or by the Chairmen of the respective Boards, so as to give executive effect to any recommendations which might be made. At these meetings all questions of importance affecting the economic and efficient working of the various branches of the service could be discussed, and the whole of the colonies would obtain the benefit of the united ability employed by the various Governments. Such meetings would also, in our opinion, bring about a broader view on all railway questions, and promote harmonious working.

Beyond a special meeting in regard to the adoption of an uniform rule-book and the discussion of an uniform classification of goods, nothing has been done, principally owing to the [change of system of railway control in Victoria.

The question, however, is of such great importance to the whole of the colonies that it is brought forward again in this manner in the hope that the idea may bear fruit in the future.

[Copy of letter dated 4th January, 1896, from the Chief Commissioner for Railways to the Honorable G. H. Reid, M.P., Premier and Minister for Railways.

Sir,

UNIFORM GAUGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the subject of an uniform gauge for Australia, and to the previous communications I have forwarded on the subject.

The question becomes a much more costly and difficult one the longer it is postponed, and I would respectfully urge, if the whole question cannot be dealt with at the present time, that steps should be taken to induce the Victorian Government to agree to alter the line running from Albury to Melbourne, with its connecting branches, to the 4 ft. 8 in. gauge, and so enable the traffic to be passed between Sydney and Melbourne without change.

In making this suggestion, I am aware that I am practically assuming that the gauge of the future should be the gauge already adopted as the standard of the world, as quite 90 per cent. of the railways of the world are now 4 ft. 8½ in.

As a question of cost, too, it will be much cheaper to adopt the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge than the Victorian gauge of 5 ft. 3 in., as no works would require widening; whereas if the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge were adopted, the cost of altering stations like Sydney, the Suburban Lines, &c., would be exceedingly great. The axles of the rolling-stock would in nearly all cases be available for the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, whereas if the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge were adopted, all would have to be abandoned. The permanent way change would also be cheapened and simplified by adopting the narrower gauge.

One of the strongest arguments I have heard advanced by those in favor of the retention of the 5 ft. 3 in. as the standard has been that more powerful locomotives can be put upon that gauge than on the 4 ft. 8½ in. road. I attach no importance to this point now, as the improvements in locomotives of late years have been so great that for the grades upon Victorian and South Australian lines engines of the power running in New South Wales will haul trains of as great length as it would be desirable to place behind a locomotive.

Victoria, too, has been devoting much thought of recent years to the question of how to cheapen the cost of construction, and the adoption of a somewhat narrower gauge than that at present in use would afford an opportunity of doing something in this direction.

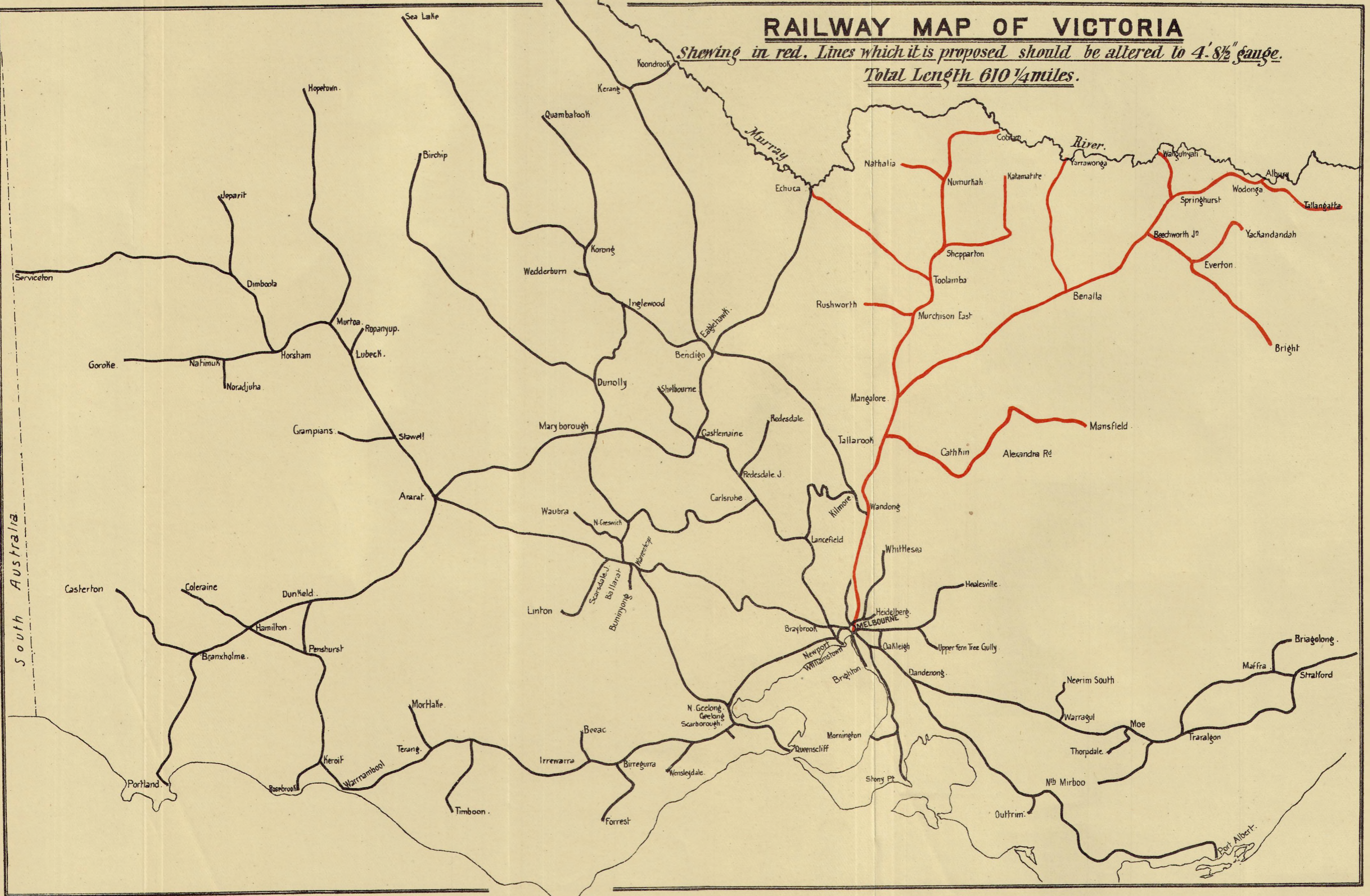
I would suggest for the consideration of the Government that the cost of this change should be borne by the two colonies affected in equal proportions, and when, later on, the whole question as affecting all the colonies is dealt with, the question could be reopened and the expenditure readjusted on the principle decided upon for the larger expenditure.

I attach a map of the Victorian railways, and have marked thereon in red the lines suggested to be altered to the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. If the two Governments are favourably disposed to consider the matter, a rough estimate of the cost of carrying out the scheme could be speedily prepared and laid before you.

E. M. G. EDDY.

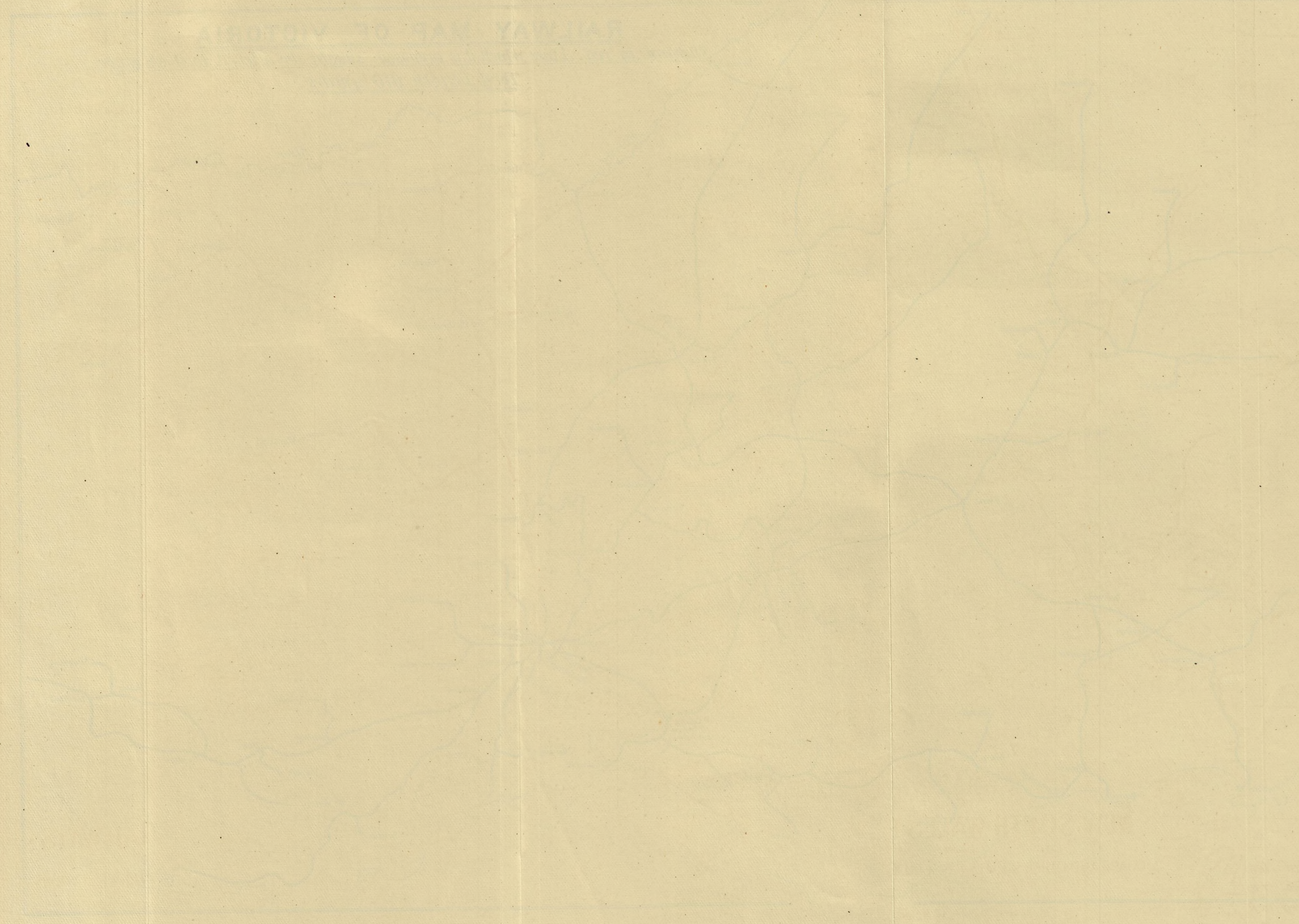
RAILWAY MAP OF VICTORIA

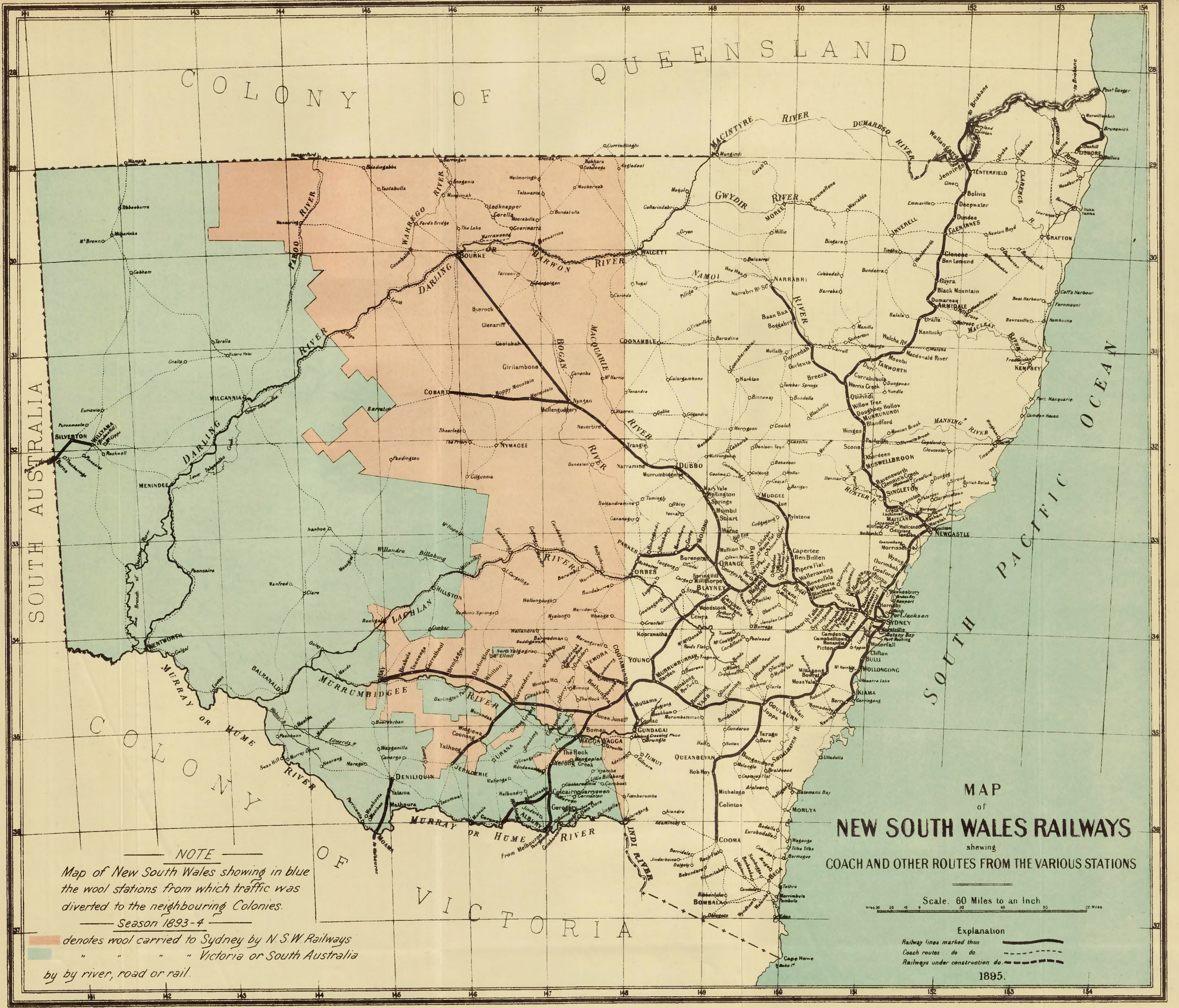
*Shewing in red. Lines which it is proposed should be altered to 4' 8 1/2" gauge.
Total Length 610 1/4 miles.*



South Australia

RAILWAY MAP OF VICTORIA
1880





NOTE




Map of New South Wales showing in blue the wool stations from which traffic was diverted to the neighbouring Colonies.

Season 1893-4

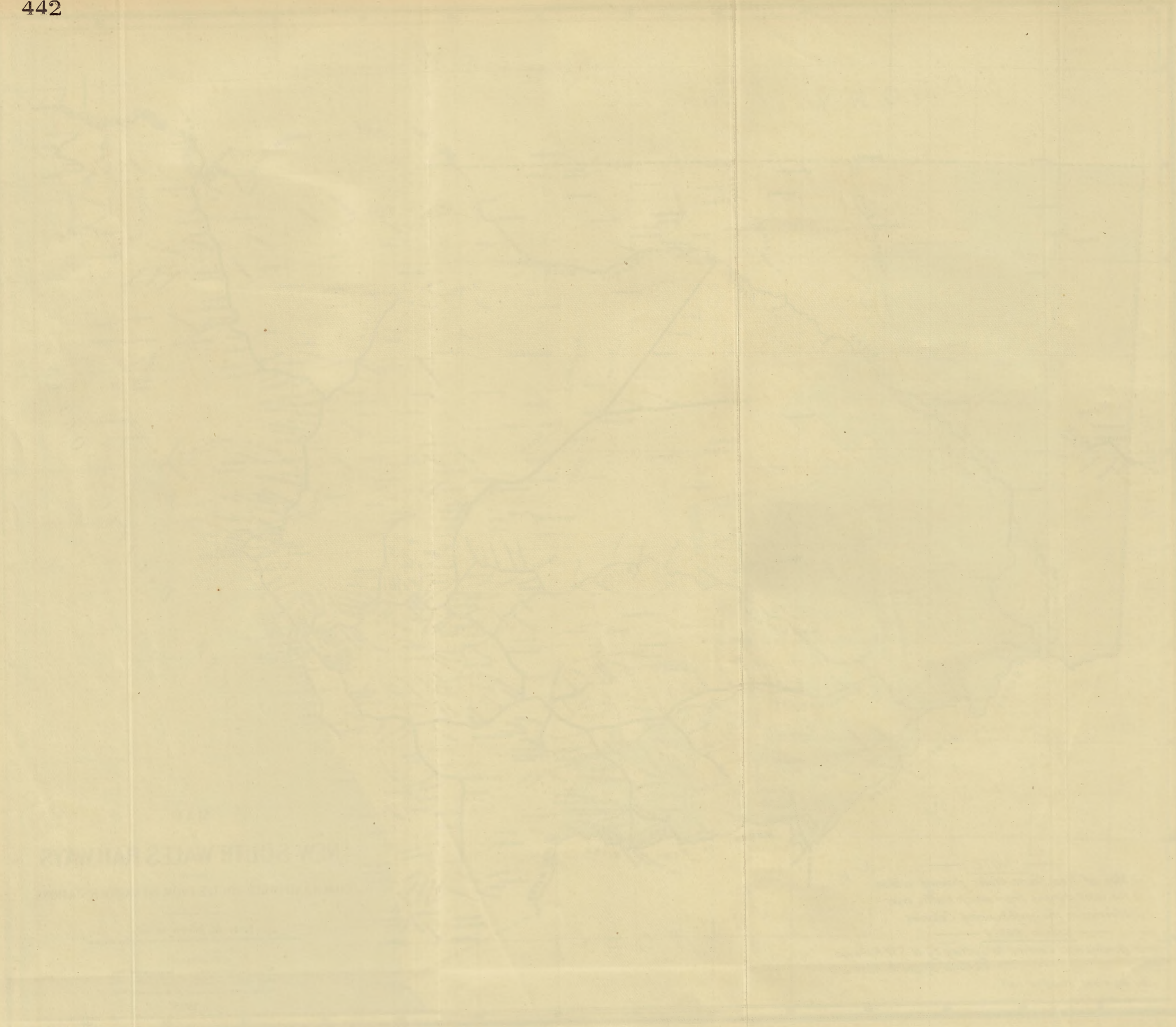
Orange denotes wool carried to Sydney by N.S.W Railways
 Blue " " " " Victoria or South Australia
 by river, road or rail.

MAP of
NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS
 shewing
COACH AND OTHER ROUTES FROM THE VARIOUS STATIONS

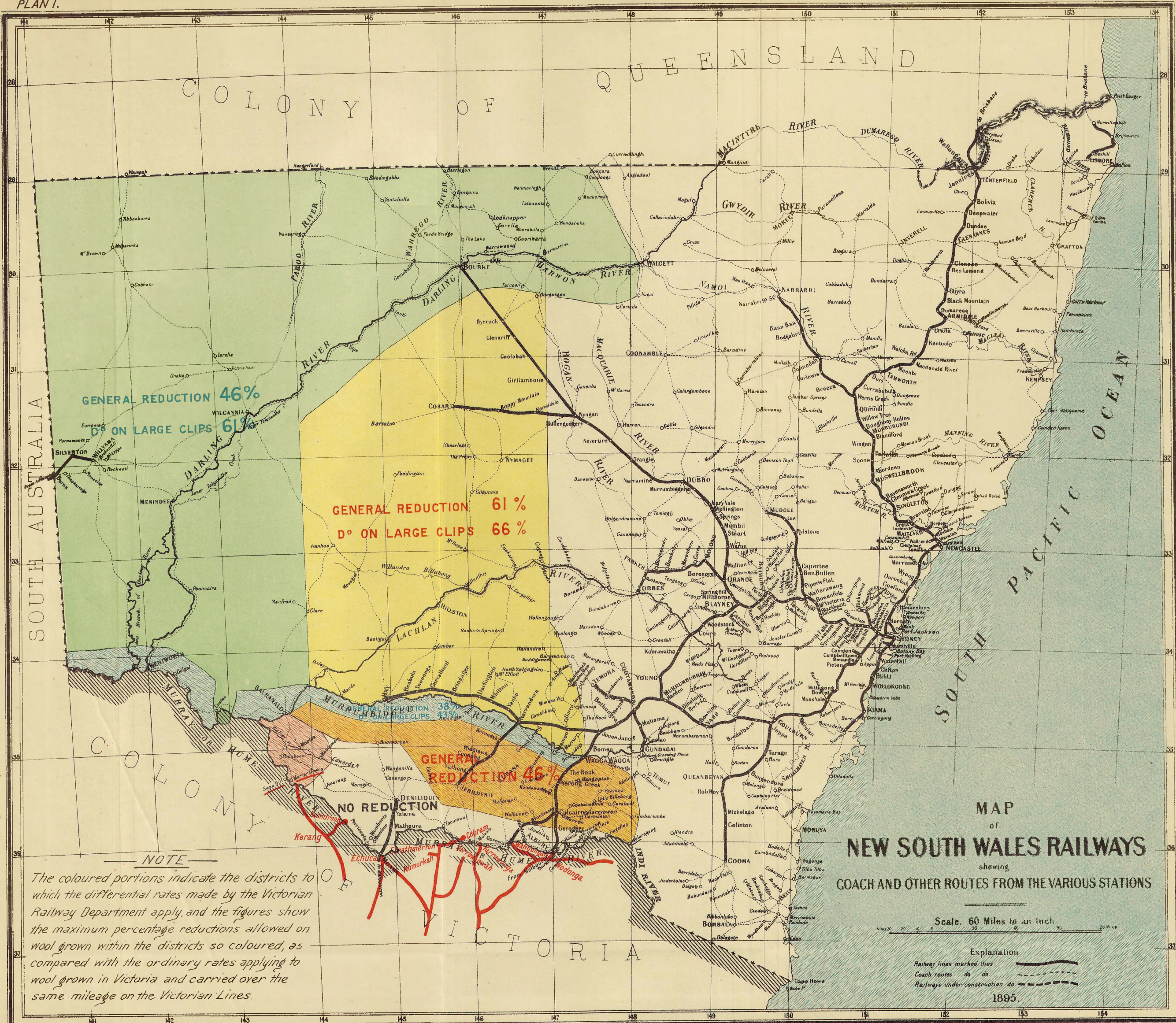
Scale. 60 Miles to an Inch

Explanation
 Railway lines marked thus 
 Coach routes do do 
 Railways under construction do 

1895.



PLAN I.



GENERAL REDUCTION 46%
 D° ON LARGE CLIPS 61%

GENERAL REDUCTION 61%
 D° ON LARGE CLIPS 66%

GENERAL REDUCTION 38%
 D° ON LARGE CLIPS 43%

GENERAL REDUCTION 46%

NO REDUCTION

NOTE

The coloured portions indicate the districts to which the differential rates made by the Victorian Railway Department apply, and the figures show the maximum percentage reductions allowed on wool grown within the districts so coloured, as compared with the ordinary rates applying to wool grown in Victoria and carried over the same mileage on the Victorian Lines.

MAP of
NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS
 shewing
COACH AND OTHER ROUTES FROM THE VARIOUS STATIONS

Scale. 60 Miles to an Inch

Explanation
 Railway lines marked thus
 Coach routes do do
 Railways under construction do

1895.

TABLES illustrating the Imports and Customs Collections of the Commonwealth of Australia.

ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES.

- FIRST SERIES Value of Imports into each State, distinguishing dutiable and non-dutiable goods, with revenue payable under New South Wales tariff.
- SECOND SERIES Value of Imports into each State, distinguishing dutiable and non-dutiable goods, with revenue payable under Victorian tariff.
- THIRD SERIES Value of Imports into each State, distinguishing dutiable and non-dutiable goods, with revenue payable under South Australian tariff.
- FOURTH SERIES Value of Imports into each State, distinguishing dutiable and non-dutiable goods, with revenue payable under Western Australian tariff. •
- FIFTH SERIES Value of Imports into each State, distinguishing dutiable and non-dutiable goods, with revenue payable under Tasmanian tariff.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

THE following tables show the imports for home consumption into each of the federating States during the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, and the average annual imports during these three years. The value of dutiable goods is shown separately from that of free goods, and dutiable goods again are divided into intoxicants and narcotics and other goods subject to duty. In order to show what might have been the result had the tariff of one of the other States been adopted in the years under review, instead of the tariff actually in force in each State, the schedule of customs duties of the federating colonies has been applied to the imports of each of the other States in turn, on the assumption that the goods would have been imported to the same extent, no matter what tariff might be in operation. For example, the first series is headed "New South Wales tariff," and shows the value of goods imported into each colony for home consumption, the value of narcotics and stimulants, the value of goods which would have been subject to duty under the New South Wales tariff, and the value of goods that would have been admitted free. The second series gives like information on the assumption that the Victorian tariff was in force in the other colonies as well as in Victoria during 1893, 1894, and 1895; and so on with the tariffs of South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Each table is divided into two parts. Part A deals with all goods, while Part B deals only with "foreign" goods imported. For the purposes of these tables the term "foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the five federating colonies.

At the end of each series (Table V) is a statement of the amount of revenue which would have been collected under the customs and excise tariff of each colony, not only by the colony in which such tariff was in force, but also by each of the other four federating colonies. Thus, Table V of the third series shows the collections under the South Australian tariff, from which it would appear that if this tariff had been in force in New South Wales during the three years which closed with 1895, the average annual collections would have been £3,181,744, equal to £2 11s. 5d. per head. If Australian goods other than narcotics and stimulants had been admitted free into New South Wales, the customs and excise collections would have been £2,849,709, or £2 6s. 5d. per head.

It will be understood that the imports are exclusive of coin and bullion, and from the imports of South Australia the value of silver ore in transit from Broken Hill to Europe has been excluded.

The tables have been prepared in order to illustrate an important problem of Federal Finance, and not as an exact indication of what might be expected under a uniform tariff.

The export of domestic produce from one colony to another has been determined by the trade returns of the exporting colony, and not by the import statistics of the colony to which the goods were sent. No other plan was found to be workable.

The tariff taken in South Australia and Tasmania is that which existed in 1895. For New South Wales the tariff as it will exist in July, 1897, has been taken; for Victoria, that which took effect on 1st January, 1896; and for Western Australia, that which came into force in October, 1895.

T. A. COGLAN.

Government Statistician's Office,
Sydney, 18th March, 1897.

FIRST SERIES.

TABLES showing Imports into each State, distinguishing Value of Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods, with Revenue payable under

NEW SOUTH WALES TARIFF.

Table

- I. Imports for home consumption into each State during the year 1893, divided into dutiable and non-dutiable goods, according to the New South Wales Tariff.
- II. The same for the year 1894.
- III. The same for the year 1895.
- IV. The same for the average of the three years, 1893-4-5.
- V. Amount which would have been collected under the New South Wales Tariff in each of the Federating Colonies.

• No. I.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1893, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the New South Wales Tariff of July, 1897.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	850,395	304,230	137,630	132,135	51,068	1,475,458
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	498,943	642,622	254,652	79,779	120,461	1,596,457
All dutiable Goods	1,349,338	946,852	392,282	211,914	171,529	3,071,915
All free Goods	9,836,849	6,080,556	2,212,041	1,115,574	852,159	20,097,179
All Goods, dutiable and free	11,186,187	7,027,408	2,604,323	1,327,488	1,023,688	23,169,094
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	841,970	302,624	137,248	129,031	49,520	1,460,393
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	435,763	634,967	250,549	62,823	99,880	1,483,982
All dutiable Goods	1,277,733	937,591	387,797	191,854	149,400	2,944,375
All free Goods	7,985,841	4,485,974	1,779,725	963,891	660,186	15,875,617
All Goods, dutiable and free	9,263,574	5,423,565	2,167,522	1,155,745	809,586	18,819,992

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. II.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1894, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the New South Wales Tariff of July, 1897.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	730,286	327,421	126,941	160,895	40,272	1,385,815
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	606,187	745,843	200,914	105,217	98,266	1,756,427
All dutiable Goods	1,336,473	1,073,264	327,855	266,112	138,538	3,142,242
All free Goods	8,881,658	5,908,353	2,341,529	1,576,043	788,711	19,496,294
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,218,131	6,981,617	2,669,384	1,842,155	927,249	22,638,536
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	714,548	323,979	126,425	153,705	39,417	1,358,074
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	524,141	735,906	198,036	71,487	77,282	1,606,852
All dutiable Goods	1,238,689	1,059,885	324,461	225,192	116,699	2,964,926
All free Goods	7,142,503	4,502,647	2,009,958	1,173,087	632,159	15,460,354
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,381,192	5,562,532	2,334,419	1,398,279	748,858	18,425,280

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. III.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1895, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the New South Wales Tariff of July, 1897.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	729,483	362,379	103,474	235,954	51,071	1,481,461
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	531,371	658,360	194,103	114,321	106,569	1,604,724
All dutiable Goods	1,260,854	1,020,739	297,577	349,375	157,640	3,086,185
All free Goods	9,282,794	5,818,506	2,258,900	2,444,390	780,503	20,585,093
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,543,648	6,839,245	2,556,477	2,793,765	938,143	23,671,278
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	713,114	358,356	102,937	224,173	49,903	1,448,483
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	462,857	640,239	191,510	66,750	82,587	1,443,943
All dutiable Goods	1,175,971	998,595	294,447	290,923	132,490	2,892,426
All free Goods	7,466,205	4,734,141	1,972,063	1,780,627	643,278	16,596,314
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,642,176	5,732,736	2,266,510	2,071,550	775,768	19,488,740

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. IV.

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the three years 1893-4-5, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the New South Wales Tariff of July, 1897.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	770,955	331,343	122,682	176,028	47,470	1,447,578
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	545,500	682,275	216,556	99,773	108,432	1,652,536
All dutiable Goods	1,315,555	1,013,618	339,238	275,801	155,902	3,100,114
All free Goods	9,333,797	5,935,805	2,270,823	1,712,002	807,125	20,059,522
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,649,322	6,949,423	2,610,061	1,987,803	963,027	23,159,636
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	756,544	328,319	122,203	168,970	46,280	1,422,316
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	474,254	670,371	213,365	67,020	86,583	1,511,593
All dutiable Goods	1,230,798	998,690	335,568	235,990	132,863	2,933,909
All free Goods	7,531,516	4,574,254	1,920,582	1,305,868	645,208	15,977,428
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,762,314	5,572,944	2,256,150	1,541,858	778,071	18,911,337

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. V.

IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES—Amount which would have been collected under the New South Wales Tariff of July, 1897, in each of the five Federating States: Estimated on the average Imports of 1893-4-5.

Import Duties collected on—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	1,004,518	552,350	165,853	183,430	83,393	1,989,544
Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	178,271	235,816	75,459	23,665	29,485	542,696
All Customs Duties	1,182,789	788,166	241,312	207,095	112,878	2,532,240
Excise Duties	273,396	386,856	71,927	7,500	14,558	754,237
Total Customs and Excise Duties	1,456,185	1,175,022	313,239	214,595	127,436	3,286,477
Average per head of population	£ s. d. 1 3 6	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 17 11	£ s. d. 2 16 8	£ s. d. 0 16 4	£ s. d. 1 1 11
Total Customs and Excise Duties if Australian Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics had been admitted free.....						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
	1,442,713	1,171,468	312,434	208,610	123,427	3,258,652
Average per head of population	£ s. d. 1 3 4	£ s. d. 0 19 11	£ s. d. 0 17 10	£ s. d. 2 15 1	£ s. d. 0 15 10	£ s. d. 1 1 9

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Australian" is used as applicable to the federating Colonies only

SECOND SERIES.

TABLES showing Imports into each State, distinguishing Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods, with Revenue payable under

VICTORIAN TARIFF.

Table.

- I. Imports for home consumption into each State during the year 1893, divided into dutiable and non-dutiable goods according to the Victorian Tariff.
- II. The same for the year 1894.
- III. The same for the year 1895.
- IV. The same for the average of the three years 1893-4-5.
- V. Amount which would have been collected under the Victorian Tariff in each of the Federating Colonies.

No. I.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1893, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Victorian Tariff of January, 1896.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	795,003	285,176	132,544	119,559	45,506	1,377,788
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	6,217,695	3,067,410	1,396,816	624,166	525,919	11,832,006
All dutiable Goods	7,012,698	3,352,586	1,529,360	743,725	571,425	13,209,794
All free Goods	4,173,489	3,674,822	1,074,963	583,763	452,263	9,959,300
All Goods, dutiable and free	11,186,187	7,027,408	2,604,323	1,327,488	1,023,688	23,169,094
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	786,578	283,570	132,162	116,455	43,958	1,362,723
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,052,880	2,582,172	1,160,720	504,188	412,420	9,712,380
All dutiable Goods	5,839,458	2,865,742	1,292,882	620,643	456,378	11,075,103
All free Goods	3,424,116	2,557,823	874,640	535,102	353,208	7,744,889
All Goods, dutiable and free	9,263,574	5,423,565	2,167,522	1,155,745	809,586	18,819,992

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. II.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1894, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Victorian Tariff of January, 1896.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	674,533	302,371	123,672	142,388	35,343	1,278,307
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,683,040	2,931,365	1,265,376	920,317	444,156	11,244,254
All dutiable Goods	6,357,573	3,233,736	1,389,048	1,062,705	479,499	12,522,561
All free Goods	3,860,558	3,747,881	1,280,336	779,450	447,750	10,115,975
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,218,131	6,981,617	2,669,384	1,842,155	927,249	22,638,536
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	658,795	298,929	123,156	135,198	34,488	1,250,566
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	4,605,904	2,422,798	1,169,207	599,443	324,798	9,122,150
All dutiable Goods	5,264,699	2,721,727	1,292,363	734,641	359,286	10,372,716
All free Goods	3,116,493	2,840,805	1,042,056	663,638	389,572	8,052,564
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,381,192	5,562,532	2,334,419	1,398,279	748,858	18,425,280

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. III.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1895, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Victorian Tariff of January, 1896.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	707,551	354,422	102,273	249,479	53,797	1,467,522
Dutiable Goods, other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,697,414	2,915,542	1,347,277	1,576,830	475,849	12,012,912
All dutiable Goods	6,404,965	3,269,964	1,449,550	1,826,309	529,646	13,480,434
All free Goods	4,138,683	3,569,281	1,106,927	967,456	408,497	10,190,844
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,543,648	6,839,245	2,556,477	2,793,765	938,143	23,671,278
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	691,182	350,399	101,736	238,598	52,629	1,434,544
Dutiable Goods, other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	4,628,143	2,397,708	1,227,961	1,018,794	364,731	9,637,337
All dutiable Goods	5,319,325	2,748,107	1,329,697	1,257,392	417,360	11,071,881
All free Goods	3,322,851	2,984,629	936,813	814,158	358,408	8,416,859
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,642,176	5,732,736	2,266,510	2,071,550	775,768	19,488,740

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. IV.

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the three years 1893-4-5, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Victorian Tariff of January, 1896.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	725,696	313,990	119,496	170,475	44,882	1,374,539
Dutiable Goods, other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,866,049	2,971,439	1,336,490	1,040,438	481,975	11,696,391
All dutiable Goods	6,591,745	3,285,429	1,455,986	1,210,913	526,857	13,070,930
All free Goods	4,057,577	3,663,994	1,154,075	776,890	436,170	10,088,706
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,649,322	6,949,423	2,610,061	1,987,803	963,027	23,159,636
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	712,185	310,966	119,017	163,417	43,692	1,349,277
Dutiable Goods, other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	4,762,309	2,467,559	1,185,963	707,475	367,316	9,490,622
All dutiable Goods	5,474,494	2,778,525	1,304,980	870,892	411,008	10,839,899
All free Goods	3,287,820	2,794,419	951,170	670,966	367,063	8,071,438
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,762,314	5,572,944	2,256,150	1,541,858	778,071	18,911,337

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. V.

IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES.—Amount which would have been collected under the Victorian Tariff of January, '896, in each of the five Federating States: Estimated on the average Imports of 1893-4-5.

Import Duties collected on—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	922,290	510,305	156,547	179,935	78,376	1,846,553
Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics.....	2,210,954	1,074,918	444,105	347,517	157,158	4,234,652
All Customs Duties	3,133,244	1,585,223	600,652	526,552	235,534	6,081,205
Excise Duties	208,870	304,387	57,969	6,000	14,558	591,784
Total Customs and Excise Duties	3,342,114	1,889,610	658,621	532,552	250,092	6,672,989
Average per head of population	£ s. d. 2 14 0	£ s. d. 1 12 2	£ s. d. 1 17 9	£ s. d. 7 0 8	£ s. d. 1 12 0	£ s. d. 2 4 7
Total Customs and Excise Duties if Australian goods, other than intoxicants and narcotics, had been admitted free.....	£ 2,844,776	£ 1,704,620	£ 609,767	£ 389,684	£ 216,716	£ 5,765,563
Average per head of population.....	£ s. d. 2 6 0	£ s. d. 1 9 0	£ s. d. 1 15 0	£ s. d. 5 3 0	£ s. d. 1 7 9	£ s. d. 1 18 6

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Australian" is used as applicable to the federating Colonies only.

THIRD SERIES.

TABLES showing Imports into each State, distinguishing Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods, with Revenue payable under

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Table.

- I. Imports for home consumption into each State during the year 1893, divided into dutiable and non-dutiable goods according to the South Australian Tariff.
- II. The same for the year 1894.
- III. The same for the year 1895.
- IV. The same for the average of the three years 1893-4-5.
- V. Amount which would have been collected under the South Australian Tariff in each of the Federating Colonies.

No. I.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1893, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the South Australian Tariff of 1894.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	851,010	304,230	136,912	133,184	50,854	1,476,190
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	7,162,400	3,025,487	1,567,794	792,683	636,744	13,785,108
All dutiable Goods	8,013,410	3,929,717	1,704,706	925,867	687,598	15,261,298
All free Goods	3,172,777	3,097,691	899,617	401,621	336,090	7,907,796
All Goods, dutiable and free	11,186,187	7,027,408	2,604,323	1,327,488	1,023,688	23,169,094
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	842,585	302,624	136,530	130,080	49,306	1,461,125
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,752,377	3,000,303	1,348,467	610,698	514,620	11,226,465
All dutiable Goods	6,594,962	3,302,927	1,484,997	740,778	563,926	12,687,590
All free Goods	2,668,612	2,120,638	682,525	414,967	245,660	6,132,402
All Goods, dutiable and free	9,263,574	5,423,565	2,167,522	1,155,745	809,586	18,819,992

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. II.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1894, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the South Australian Tariff of 1894.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	733,522	320,880	127,061	161,110	40,271	1,382,845
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	6,491,679	3,710,279	1,586,644	1,093,474	584,177	13,466,243
All dutiable Goods	7,225,201	4,031,159	1,713,705	1,254,584	624,439	14,849,088
All free Goods	2,992,930	2,950,458	955,679	587,571	30,810	7,789,448
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,218,131	6,981,617	2,669,384	1,842,155	655,249	22,638,536
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	717,784	317,438	126,545	153,000	39,417	1,355,104
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,256,712	3,084,576	1,454,141	713,005	479,269	10,988,603
All dutiable Goods	5,974,496	3,402,014	1,580,686	868,225	518,686	12,343,707
All free Goods	2,406,696	2,160,518	753,733	60,454	230,172	6,081,573
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,381,192	5,562,532	2,334,419	928,679	748,858	18,425,280

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. III.

No. III.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1895, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the South Australian Tariff of 1894.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	729,702	352,334	103,276	234,073	50,933	1,470,318
Dutiable Goods, other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	6,646,271	3,806,838	1,483,754	1,848,753	591,203	14,376,819
All dutiable Goods	7,375,973	4,159,172	1,587,030	2,082,826	642,136	15,847,137
All free Goods	3,167,675	2,680,073	969,447	710,939	296,007	7,824,141
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,543,648	6,839,245	2,556,477	2,793,765	938,143	23,671,278
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	713,333	348,311	102,739	223,192	49,765	1,437,340
Dutiable Goods, other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,348,245	3,174,840	1,318,726	1,197,004	488,734	11,527,549
All dutiable Goods	6,061,578	3,523,151	1,421,465	1,420,196	538,499	12,964,889
All free Goods	2,580,598	2,209,585	845,045	651,354	237,269	6,523,851
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,642,176	5,732,736	2,266,510	2,071,550	775,768	19,488,740

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. IV.

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the three years 1893-4-5, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the South Australian Tariff of 1894.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	771,411	325,813	122,416	176,122	47,353	1,443,117
Dutiable goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	6,766,784	3,714,201	1,546,064	1,244,970	604,038	13,876,057
All dutiable goods.....	7,538,195	4,040,016	1,668,480	1,421,092	651,391	15,319,174
All free goods	3,111,127	2,909,407	941,581	566,711	311,636	7,840,462
All goods, dutiable and free.....	10,649,322	6,949,423	2,610,061	1,987,803	963,027	23,159,636
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	757,900	322,791	121,937	169,064	46,163	1,417,855
Dutiable goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,452,445	3,086,573	1,373,779	840,536	494,207	11,247,540
All dutiable goods.....	6,210,345	3,409,364	1,495,716	1,009,600	540,370	12,665,395
All free goods.....	2,551,969	2,163,580	760,434	532,258	237,701	6,245,942
All goods, dutiable and free.....	8,762,314	5,572,944	2,256,150	1,541,858	778,071	18,911,337

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. V.

IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES—Amount which would have been collected under the South Australian Tariff of 1894 in each of the five Federating States: Estimated on the Average Imports of 1893-4-5.

Import Duties collected on—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	1,152,390	633,483	192,321	218,698	85,444	2,282,336
Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	1,796,323	852,475	337,085	337,662	136,421	3,459,966
All Customs Duties	2,948,713	1,485,958	529,406	556,360	221,865	5,742,302
Excise Duties.....	89,048	201,518	31,280	2,500	9,703	334,049
Total Customs and Excise Duties.....£	3,037,761	1,687,476	560,686	558,860	231,568	6,076,351
Average per head of population	£ s. d. 2 9 1	£ s. d. 1 8 8	£ s. d. 1 12 2	£ s. d. 7 7 8	£ s. d. 1 9 8	£ s. d. 2 0 7
Total Customs and Excise Duties if Australian Goods, other than Intoxicants and Narcotics, had been admitted free	£ 2,705,726	£ 1,561,711	£ 525,770	£ 444,206	£ 208,444	£ 5,445,857
Average per head of population	£ s. d. 2 3 9	£ s. d. 1 6 7	£ s. d. 1 10 2	£ s. d. 5 17 4	£ s. d. 1 6 8	£ s. d. 1 16 5

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Australian" is used as applicable to the federating Colonies only.

FOURTH SERIES.

TABLES showing Imports into each State, distinguishing Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods, with Revenue payable under

WEST AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Table.

- I. Imports for home consumption into each State during the year 1893, divided into dutiable and non-dutiable goods according to the Western Australian Tariff.
- II. The same for the year 1894.
- III. The same for the year 1895.
- IV. The same for the average of the three years 1893-4-5.
- V. Amount which would have been collected under the Western Australian Tariff in each of the Federating Colonies.

No. I.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1893, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Western Australian Tariff of 1895.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	843,547	298,000	134,563	132,135	51,341	1,459,586
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	7,996,428	4,227,811	1,370,775	731,406	643,905	14,970,325
All dutiable Goods	8,839,975	4,525,811	1,505,338	863,541	695,246	16,429,911
All free Goods	2,346,212	2,501,597	1,098,985	463,947	328,442	6,739,183
All Goods, dutiable and free	11,186,187	7,027,408	2,604,323	1,327,488	1,023,688	23,169,094
PART B.						
Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	835,122	296,394	134,181	129,031	49,793	1,444,521
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	6,622,026	3,477,713	1,132,693	551,395	537,706	12,321,443
All dutiable Goods	7,457,148	3,774,107	1,266,874	680,336	587,499	13,765,964
All free Goods	1,806,426	1,649,458	900,648	475,409	222,087	5,054,028
All Goods, dutiable and free	9,263,574	5,423,565	2,167,522	1,155,745	809,586	18,819,992

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. II.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1894, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Western Australian Tariff of 1895.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	724,999	317,236	122,854	161,685	39,287	1,366,061
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	6,483,743	4,380,622	1,205,974	1,244,496	548,266	13,863,101
All dutiable Goods	7,208,742	4,697,858	1,328,828	1,406,181	587,553	15,229,162
All free Goods	3,009,389	2,283,759	1,340,556	435,974	339,696	7,409,374
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,218,131	6,981,617	2,669,384	1,842,155	927,249	22,638,536
PART B.						
Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	709,261	313,794	122,338	154,495	38,432	1,338,320
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,310,271	3,669,118	1,036,587	843,194	438,978	11,298,148
All dutiable Goods	6,019,532	3,982,912	1,158,925	997,689	477,410	12,636,468
All free Goods	2,361,660	1,579,620	1,175,494	400,590	271,448	5,788,812
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,381,192	5,562,532	2,334,419	1,398,279	748,858	18,425,280

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. III.

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No. III.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1895, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Western Australian Tariff of 1895.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
Intoxicants and Narcotics	£ 699,652	£ 363,182	£ 99,636	£ 233,736	£ 49,683	£ 1,445,889
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	7,187,176	4,454,767	1,293,262	2,041,124	624,812	15,601,141
All dutiable Goods	7,886,828	4,817,949	1,392,898	2,274,860	674,495	17,047,030
All free Goods	2,656,820	2,021,296	1,163,579	518,905	263,648	6,624,248
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,543,648	6,839,245	2,556,477	2,793,765	938,143	23,671,278
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	£ 683,283	£ 359,159	£ 99,099	£ 222,855	£ 48,515	£ 1,412,911
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,849,633	3,599,193	1,096,128	1,370,133	532,775	12,447,862
All dutiable Goods	6,532,916	3,958,352	1,195,227	1,592,988	581,290	13,860,773
All free Goods	2,109,260	1,774,384	1,071,283	478,562	194,478	5,627,967
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,642,176	5,732,736	2,266,510	2,071,550	775,768	19,488,740

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. IV.

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the three years 1893-4-5, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Western Australian Tariff of 1895.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
Intoxicants and Narcotics	£ 756,066	£ 326,139	£ 119,018	£ 175,852	£ 46,770	£ 1,423,845
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	7,222,449	4,354,400	1,290,004	1,339,009	605,661	14,811,523
All dutiable Goods	7,978,515	4,680,539	1,409,022	1,514,861	652,431	16,235,368
All free Goods	2,670,807	2,268,884	1,201,039	472,942	310,596	6,924,268
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,649,322	6,949,423	2,610,061	1,987,803	963,027	23,159,636
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	£ 742,555	£ 323,115	£ 118,539	£ 168,794	£ 45,580	£ 1,398,583
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	5,927,310	3,582,009	1,088,470	921,544	503,153	12,022,486
All dutiable Goods	6,669,865	3,905,124	1,207,009	1,090,338	548,733	13,421,069
All free Goods	2,092,449	1,667,820	1,049,141	451,520	229,338	5,490,268
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,762,314	5,572,944	2,256,150	1,541,858	778,071	18,911,337

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. V.

IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES.—Amounts which would have been collected under the Western Australian Tariff of 1895, in each of the five Federating States: Estimated on the Average Imports of 1893-4-5.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
Import Duties collected on:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	1,191,851	665,100	211,000	221,111	90,718	2,379,780
Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	1,334,560	693,526	210,883	209,153	89,515	2,537,637
All Customs Duties	2,526,411	1,358,626	421,883	430,264	180,233	4,917,417
Excise Duties	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total Customs and Excise Duties	2,526,411	1,358,626	421,883	430,264	180,233	4,917,418
Average per head of population	£ s. d. 2 0 10	£ s. d. 1 3 1	£ s. d. 1 4 2	£ s. d. 5 13 8	£ s. d. 1 3 1	£ s. d. 1 12 11
Total Customs and Excise Duties, if Australian Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics had been admitted free	£ 2,221,412	£ 1,161,723	£ 383,285	£ 348,379	£ 165,232	£ 4,280,031
Average per head of population	£ s. d. 1 15 11	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 1 2 0	£ s. d. 4 12 0	£ s. d. 1 1 2	£ s. d. 1 8 7

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Australian" is used as applicable to the federating Colonies only.

FIFTH SERIES.

TABLES showing Imports into each State, distinguishing Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods, with Revenue payable under

TASMANIAN TARIFF.

Table.

- I. Imports for Home Consumption into each State during the year 1893, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Tasmanian Tariff.
- II. The same for the year 1894.
- III. The same for the year 1895.
- IV. The same for the average of the three years, 1893-4-5.
- V. Amount which would have been collected under the Tasmanian Tariff in each of the federating Colonies.

No. I.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1893, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Tasmanian Tariff of 1894.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	850,364	304,148	136,921	132,224	51,067	1,474,724
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	9,219,098	5,622,764	2,237,111	1,065,100	856,316	19,000,389
All dutiable Goods	10,069,462	5,926,912	2,374,032	1,197,324	907,383	20,475,113
All free Goods	1,116,725	1,100,496	230,291	130,164	116,305	2,693,981
All Goods, dutiable and free	11,186,187	7,027,408	2,604,323	1,327,488	1,023,688	23,169,094
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	841,939	302,542	136,539	129,120	49,519	1,459,659
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	7,786,348	4,646,500	1,939,994	872,809	704,793	15,950,444
All dutiable Goods	8,628,287	4,949,042	2,076,533	1,001,929	754,312	17,410,103
All free Goods	635,287	474,523	90,989	153,816	55,274	1,409,889
All Goods, dutiable and free	9,263,574	5,423,565	2,167,522	1,155,745	809,586	18,819,992

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. II.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1894, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods according to the Tasmanian Tariff of 1894.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	724,595	327,942	125,387	160,426	40,707	1,379,057
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	8,514,449	5,201,425	2,227,319	1,198,188	778,313	17,919,694
All dutiable Goods	9,239,044	5,529,367	2,352,706	1,358,614	819,020	19,298,751
All free Goods	979,087	1,452,250	316,678	483,541	108,229	3,339,785
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,218,131	6,981,617	2,669,384	1,842,155	927,249	22,638,536
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	708,857	324,500	124,871	153,236	39,852	1,351,316
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	7,255,672	4,296,945	2,006,832	792,394	631,476	14,983,319
All dutiable Goods	7,964,529	4,621,445	2,131,703	945,630	671,328	16,334,635
All free Goods	416,663	941,087	202,716	452,649	77,530	2,090,645
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,381,192	5,562,532	2,334,419	1,398,279	748,858	18,425,280

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

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No. III.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the year 1895, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods, according to the Tasmanian Tariff of 1894.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	706,363	366,617	102,960	229,166	51,055	1,456,161
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	8,430,588	5,381,257	2,218,492	1,901,846	795,549	18,727,732
All dutiable Goods	9,136,951	5,747,874	2,321,452	2,131,012	846,604	20,183,893
All free Goods	1,406,697	1,091,371	235,025	662,753	91,539	3,487,385
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,543,648	6,839,245	2,556,477	2,793,765	938,143	23,671,278
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	689,994	362,594	102,423	218,285	49,887	1,423,183
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	7,107,924	4,469,481	1,981,657	1,225,146	659,088	15,443,296
All dutiable Goods	7,797,918	4,832,075	2,084,080	1,443,431	708,975	16,866,479
All free Goods	844,258	900,661	182,430	628,119	66,793	2,622,261
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,642,176	5,732,736	2,266,510	2,071,550	775,768	19,488,740

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. IV.

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION into each State during the three years 1893-4-5, divided into Dutiable and Non-dutiable Goods, according to the Tasmanian Tariff of 1894.

PART A. All Goods.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	760,441	332,902	121,756	173,939	47,610	1,436,648
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	8,721,378	5,401,815	2,227,641	1,388,378	810,059	18,549,271
All dutiable Goods	9,481,819	5,734,717	2,349,397	1,562,317	857,669	19,985,919
All free Goods	1,167,043	1,214,706	260,664	425,486	105,358	3,173,717
All Goods, dutiable and free	10,649,322	6,949,423	2,610,061	1,987,803	963,027	23,159,636
PART B. Foreign Goods only.						
Intoxicants and Narcotics	746,930	329,878	121,277	166,881	46,420	1,411,386
Dutiable Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	7,383,315	4,470,976	1,976,162	963,449	665,118	15,459,020
All dutiable Goods	8,130,245	4,800,854	2,097,439	1,130,330	711,538	16,870,406
All free Goods	632,069	772,090	158,711	411,528	66,533	2,040,931
All Goods, dutiable and free	8,762,314	5,572,944	2,256,150	1,541,858	778,071	18,911,337

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Foreign" is used as applicable to all countries other than the federating Colonies.

No. V.

IMPORT AND EXCISE DUTIES—Amount which would have been collected under the Tasmanian Tariff of 1894 in each of the five Federating States: Estimated on the average Imports of 1893-4-5.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Common- wealth.
Import Duties collected on—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Intoxicants and Narcotics	1,190,906	673,093	240,291	217,791	88,549	2,410,630
Goods other than Intoxicants and Narcotics	2,277,620	1,543,264	581,780	293,768	196,044	4,892,476
All Customs Duties	3,468,526	2,216,357	822,071	511,559	284,593	7,303,106
Excise Duties	159,675	210,974	50,257	5,000	19,405	445,311
Total Customs and Excise Duties	3,628,201	2,427,331	872,328	516,559	303,998	7,748,417
Average per head of population	£ s. d. 2 18 8	£ s. d. 2 1 3	£ s. d. 2 10 0	£ s. d. 6 16 6	£ s. d. 1 18 11	£ s. d. 2 11 9
Total Customs and Excise Duties if Australian Goods, other than Intoxicants and Narcotics, had been admitted free	£	£	£	£	£	£
.....	3,306,728	2,096,230	804,997	413,716	265,518	6,887,189
Average per head of population	£ s. d. 2 13 5	£ s. d. 1 15 8	£ s. d. 2 6 2	£ s. d. 5 9 4	£ s. d. 1 14 0	£ s. d. 2 6 0

NOTE.—Throughout these tables the term "Australian" is used as applicable to the federating Colonies only.

[Three maps.]

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION ENABLING ACT, 1895.

(RETURN OF VOTES POLLED AT ELECTION UNDER.)

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 13 May, 1897.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA DRAFT BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES, PRAYING FOR AN AMENDMENT IN THE PREAMBLE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 May, 1897.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

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

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners sincerely believe that there ought to appear in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth a recognition of the existence of Almighty God, and of His sovereignty over nations, and your Petitioners accordingly pray that such an acknowledgment may be inserted in the preamble of the Commonwealth Bill now before your Honorable House.

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

D. BRUCE, D.D., Moderator.
JAMES S. LAING, Clerk.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA DRAFT BILL.

(PETITION FROM J. FORDYCE, M.A., CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES, PRAYING
FOR AN AMENDMENT IN THE PREAMBLE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17th June, 1897.

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

The Petition of the Council of the Churches, consisting of officially appointed representatives of the Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist Churches in New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :—

That your Petitioners promoted Petitions to the Federal Convention of Australasia recently assembled in Adelaide, asking that in the preamble to the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth there should be inserted a clause acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler of the world.

That more than 12,000 male citizens of New South Wales over 21 years of age signed these Petitions, and that the official heads of the different Churches in Australia were in full sympathy with and did their utmost to encourage this movement.

That your Petitioners know that a very large number of the people in New South Wales are in hearty sympathy with this object, and think it of the utmost importance that such a clause should be embodied in the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

That your Petitioners would therefore earnestly pray your Honorable House to insist that the following words, or words to the same effect, be inserted in the preamble of the Constitution:—"That this Commonwealth humbly and reverently acknowledges God as the Supreme Ruler of the world and the ultimate source of all authority in nations."

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

Signed, on behalf of the Council,

J. FORDYCE, M.A.,
Chairman.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA DRAFT BILL.

(PETITION FROM I. E. IVES, MAYOR OF SYDNEY, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN
Y.M.C.A. HALL, PITT-STREET, PRAYING FOR AN AMENDMENT IN THE PREAMBLE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20th July, 1897.

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

The humble Petition of Sydney citizens in public meeting assembled, in Y.M.C.A. Hall, Pitt-street, on July 5th, 1897, the Worshipful the Mayor, presiding.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners unanimously passed the following resolutions :—

1. That this meeting of citizens, representing all classes and creeds of the community, affirms that Almighty God should be recognised as the Supreme Ruler of the world, and the ultimate source of all law and authority in nations, in the preamble of the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth
2. That a Petition be prepared and signed by the Chairman of this representative gathering for presentation to the New South Wales Parliament urging our Legislature to insert a clause recognising God as the Supreme Ruler of the world and the ultimate source of all law and authority in nations in the preamble of the Federal Bill now before Parliament.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to grant this prayer, and to insert such a clause in the preamble of the Federal Bill.

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

I. E. IVES,
Mayor of Sydney.

A similar petition was received—

On 20th July, 1897, from Thomas Moxham, Mayor, Chairman of a public meeting held at Parramatta, on 15th July, 1897.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—
DRAFT BILL.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS PRAYING THE HOUSE NOT TO INSERT ANY AMENDMENT OR DECLARATION OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF IN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 July, 1897.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament Assembled.

THE FOLLOWING PETITION SHOWETH:—

• That we, the undersigned adult residents of Sydney and Suburbs, believing that religion and the State should be kept entirely separate; that religious legislation is subversive of good Government, contrary to the principles of sound religion, and can result only in religious persecution, hereby humbly but most earnestly pray your Honorable body not to pass any measure or amendment for the insertion of any religious clause or declaration of religious belief in the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth which might be taken as a basis for such legislation, but that in this respect it be allowed to remain as framed and adopted by the delegates to the Adelaide Federal Convention.

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

[Here follow 894 signatures.]

Similar Petitions were received,—

On 22nd July, 1897, from certain residents of Sydney and Suburbs, 984 signatures.
" " " from certain residents of Sydney and Suburbs, 900 signatures.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—
DRAFT BILL.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS PRAYING THE HOUSE NOT TO INSERT ANY AMENDMENT OR DECLARATION OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF IN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 July, 1897.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

THE FOLLOWING PETITION SHOWETH:—

That we, the undersigned adult residents of Sydney and Suburbs, believing that religion and the State should be kept entirely separate; that religious legislation is subversive of good Government, contrary to the principles of sound religion, and can result only in religious persecution, hereby humbly but most earnestly pray your Honorable body not to pass any measure or amendment for the insertion of any religious clause or declaration of religious belief in the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth which might be taken as a basis for such legislation, but that in this respect it be allowed to remain as framed and adopted by the delegates to the Adelaide Federal Convention.

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

[Here follow 1,750 signatures.]

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—
DRAFT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS PRAYING THE HOUSE NOT TO
INSERT ANY AMENDMENT OR DECLARATION OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF IN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 August, 1897.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in
Parliament assembled.

THE FOLLOWING PETITION SHOWETH:—

That we, the undersigned adult residents of Sydney and Suburbs, believing that religion and the State should be kept entirely separate; that religious legislation is subversive of good Government, contrary to the principles of sound religion, and can result only in religious persecution, hereby humbly but most earnestly pray your Honorable body not to pass any measure or amendment for the insertion of any religious clause or declaration of religious belief in the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth which might be taken as a basis for such legislation, but that in this respect it be allowed to remain as framed and adopted by the delegates to the Adelaide Federal Convention.

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

[*Here follow 875 signatures.*]

1897

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—
DRAFT BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE, NEW SOUTH WALES SECTION,
SUGGESTING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS FOR INSERTION IN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 May, 1897.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned on behalf of the Australasian National League, New South
Wales section,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH THAT:—

1. A Bill is to be introduced into your Honorable House having for its object the establishment
of a Federation of the Australian Colonies.

2. That in the opinion of your Petitioners this measure provides in its main general features a
form of constitution calculated to bring about the federal union of these Colonies on safe lines, and would
tend to raise the whole tone of our national life; but they would respectfully submit that upon some
points it is highly desirable that amendments should be made.

3. While recognising the apparent wish of the people, as expressed by the majority of the delegates
at the late Federal Convention held in Adelaide, for a Senate elected direct by the people, in constituencies
of the whole Colonies, as provided in the Bill, your Petitioners are of opinion that this system is a
dangerous one unless provision is made for the representation of minorities. If the election be under the
same system as that adopted at the late Federal Elections it is almost certain that what is known as the
ticket system, in vogue in other countries, will be introduced, and the whole of the representatives from
one Colony will be members of one party. Thus, if in this Colony 150,000 votes were cast, of which
76,000 were for the nominees of one party, they would all be elected, and the other 74,000 voters would
be totally unrepresented.

4. Your Petitioners would respectfully suggest the adoption of some system of representation in
connection with these elections similar to that successfully introduced in the late general election in
Tasmania. Under this method, which is an adaptation of what is known as the Hare system, minorities
are represented, and by its adoption in the elections to the Senate, it would be possible for the best men
holding various political views to be returned. We would point out that otherwise, if the elections for
the House of Representatives and the Senate are not held simultaneously, it is very probable that, owing
to a slight change of public opinion in the intervals, the majority of representatives from a Colony in one
House would be in conflict with the majority in the other.

5. Amongst the powers of legislation proposed to be given to the Federal Parliament by the Bill,
is that of raising money by taxation through the Customs and Excise, and "by any other mode or system
of taxation." This latter power, which includes the power of levying direct taxation without restriction,
is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, a dangerous one, as being likely to cause serious friction between
the federal authority and the separate States. By the general provisions of the Bill, the right of imposing
Customs duties will be taken from the States, and the only elastic form of revenue remaining to the
State Parliaments will be through direct taxation.

6. In the humble opinion of your Petitioners, this power of direct taxation by the State Par-
liaments should be untrammelled, and no powers of direct taxation should be held by the Federal Parliament
except to be used in time of war. Otherwise it is possible that the Federal Parliament may impose
direct taxation in the same form as that in force in some or all of the States, the incidence and collection
of which would take precedence over the State taxes. This proposed system of divided authority is likely
to result before many years in conflicts between the Parliaments, apart from the fact that it may throw
unbearable burdens upon some section of the community, and your Petitioners would respectfully suggest
that the taxation powers of the Federal Parliament be restricted to the control of customs, excise, and
bounties, and the imposition of direct taxation only in the event of war.

7. Under the provisions of the Bill dealing with the Judiciary it is proposed to establish a High Court of Appeal, which shall be final, except in matters affecting the Commonwealth or some State, when Her Majesty the Queen may give special leave to appeal to the Privy Council. In the opinion of your Petitioners, while it is desirable that there should be a Federal Court of Appeal, the proposed abrogation of the present right of any person within Australia to appeal to the Privy Council would take away one of the highest privileges of a British subject. It would also constitute a serious menace to the integrity of the Empire, by removing one of the tangible existing ties between the Colonies and the British Crown, and would make Australia the only self-governing part of the Empire in which the privilege of appeal would not exist. It is highly desirable that the same commercial law which prevails in Great Britain should be in force here, as otherwise those doing business with these Colonies and living elsewhere may feel uncertainty as to the effect of any operations they may undertake, which may result in a serious diminution of investment and enterprise, and greatly affect our shipping, commercial, and industrial life.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that when considering the clauses of this measure in detail your Honorable House will recommend such amendments as will provide for a system of effective representation in the election of representatives to the Senate; for the limitation of the taxation powers of the Federal Parliament, so that direct taxation may only be imposed in the event of war; and for the granting of the right of appeal to the Privy Council to litigants before the Australian Courts.

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

JNO. M. PURVES,
President.
WILLIAM EPPS,
Secretary.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896,

ACCOMPANIED BY THE

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

(UNDER THE ACT 33 VIC. NO. 18).

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 4 May, 1897.

SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896, WITH 26TH REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.)

Printed under No: 1 Report from Printing Committee, 4 May, 1897.

The Auditor-General to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 28 April, 1897.

Under the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to transmit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, a copy of the Colonial Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and other moneys for the Year ended 30th June, 1896, together with my Report thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. RENNIE,

Auditor-General.

ABSTRACTS
OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, GENERAL POST OFFICE NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), THE RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT, THE COLONIAL TREASURER'S MASTER IN EQUITY, MASTER IN LUNACY, CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES, REGISTRAR IN BANKRUPTCY, REGISTRAR OF PROBATES, AND PROTHONOTARY ACCOUNTS, THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, AND THE TRUST FUND ACCOUNT (NOS. 9 TO 14);

SHOWING ALSO THE

BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1895, AND 30TH JUNE, 1896,
RESPECTIVELY.

STATEMENT showing the BALANCES on the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), the RAILWAY LOAN 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION MASTER IN EQUITY, MASTER IN LUNACY, CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES, ACCOUNTS, the GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, and the TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS during the year ended 30th June, 1896; and the

Reference to Statements of Detail.		HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Credit Balances on 30th June, 1895.		
No.	Page.		£	s.	d.
Public Account.			£ s. d.		
TRUST FUND—					
9	83	Public Instruction Endowment Account	200,887	18	4
10	87	Civil Service Superannuation Account (48 Vic. No. 24) ...	510,372	7	6
11	91	Police Reward Fund	15,066	13	1
12	95	Police Superannuation Fund	5,848	15	1
13	102	Trust Moneys Account (20 Vic. No. 11)	4,992	13	2
14	103	Special Deposits Account	5,482,450	8	9
Total, Trust Fund			6,219,618	15	11
<i>Less—</i>					
1	8	Consolidated Revenue Fund Debit Balance	<i>Dr.</i> 166,450	2	1
E	107	General Post Office—New Street Resumption Account (Suspense Account) Debit Balance	<i>Dr.</i> 468,541	18	10
F	111	Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account) Debit Balance	<i>Dr.</i> 199,411	2	10
G	115	Advances to General Loan Account Debit Balance	<i>Dr.</i> 1,000,000	0	0
			<i>Dr.</i> 1,834,403	3	9
TOTAL, PUBLIC ACCOUNT			£ 4,385,215	12	2
8	63	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT	653,199	11	6
2	43	RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND	300,000	0	0
3	47	TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND ... ..	.....	
4	51	NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND ... ..	.....	
5	55	NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION FUND ... ..	.....	
6	59	TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT	262	10	0
7	62	COLONIAL TREASURER'S SPECIAL TRUST ACCOUNTS	505,778	14	6
GRAND TOTAL			£ 5,844,456	8	2

The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. ROYCE,
Acting Accountant.

ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL POST OFFICE NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT (SUSPENSE ACCOUNT), REDEMPTION FUND, TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES FUND, TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT, the COLONIAL TREASURER'S REGISTRAR IN BANKRUPTCY, REGISTRAR OF PROBATES, AND PROTHONOTARY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, on the 30th June, 1895; the BALANCES thereon on 30th June, 1896, as per accompanying Statements of Details.

Receipts in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Total.	Payments in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Credit Balances on 30th June, 1896.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15,396 0 8	216,283 19 0	19,597 2 5	196,686 16 7
97,454 19 10	607,827 7 4	89,756 9 7	518,070 17 9
17,241 7 3	32,308 0 4	25,948 3 0	6,359 17 4
21,941 14 3	27,790 9 4	21,040 17 11	6,749 11 5
2,048 8 5	7,041 1 7	2,611 5 8	4,429 15 11
5,693,200 7 0	11,175,650 15 9	5,112,490 14 5	6,063,160 1 4
5,847,282 17 5	12,066,901 13 4	5,271,444 13 0	6,795,457 0 4
10,569,258 11 3	<i>Cr.</i> 10,402,808 9 2	9,926,278 7 4	<i>Cr.</i> 476,530 1 10
.....	<i>Dr.</i> 468,541 18 10	695 18 8	<i>Dr.</i> 469,237 17 6
39 3 1	<i>Dr.</i> 199,371 19 9	25,000 0 0	<i>Dr.</i> 224,371 19 9
.....	<i>Dr.</i> 1,000,000 0 0	500,000 0 0	<i>Dr.</i> 1,500,000 0 0
10,569,297 14 4	<i>Cr.</i> 8,734,894 10 7	10,451,974 6 0	<i>Dr.</i> 1,717,079 15 5
16,416,580 11 9	20,801,796 3 11	15,723,418 19 0	5,078,377 4 11
4,714,096 14 4	5,367,296 5 10	2,499,344 17 9	2,867,951 8 1
75,000 0 0	375,000 0 0	.....	375,000 0 0
150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	.....
6,602 3 4	6,602 3 4	.....	6,602 3 4
7,408 10 0	7,408 10 0	.....	7,408 10 0
.....	262 10 0	135 0 0	127 10 0
407,476 16 8	913,255 11 2	440,109 10 10	473,146 0 4
21,777,164 16 1	27,621,521 4 3	18,813,008 7 7	8,808,612 16 8

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1896.												
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CASH:—												
Cash in hands of the Receiver ... ..				.....			.....			15,890 16 8		
Sydney Account—												
Bank of New South Wales—				£	s.	d.						
General Loan Account, <i>Cr.</i> ...				2,867,951	8	1						
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i>				375,000	0	0						
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i> ...				6,602	3	4						
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i> ...				7,408	10	0						
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account, <i>Cr.</i>				127	10	0						
Colonial Treasurer's												
Master in Equity Account, <i>Cr.</i>				36,311	9	11						
Master in Lunacy Account, <i>Cr.</i>				14,932	2	6						
Curator of Intestate Estates Account, <i>Cr.</i>				94,611	4	7						
Registrar in Bankruptcy Ac- count, <i>Cr.</i>				1,622	11	5						
Registrar of Probates Ac- count, <i>Cr.</i>				4,438	17	9						
Prothonotary Account, <i>Cr.</i> ...				2,675	14	2						
City Bank of Sydney—												
Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>				1,420	8	8						
				3,413,102 0 5								
<i>Less</i> Public Account, <i>Dr.</i> ...				2,870,612	2	8						
Credit Balance				542,489 17 9								
Fixed Deposits:—												
From the Public Account—												
With the Bank of New South Wales				400,000	0	0						
With the City Bank of Sydney				150,000	0	0						
				550,000 0 0								
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account...				1,092,489 17 9								
London Account—												
Add balance at the credit of the London Account at date of latest advices ... ..				.....			2,874,689 9 1			3,967,179 6 10		
Net Credit Cash Balance carried forward...				.....			£ 3,983,070 3 6					

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES ON 30TH JUNE, 1896— <i>continued.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net Credit Cash Balance brought forward ...	.....	.....	3,983,070 3 6
SECURITIES—			
Treasury Chest—			
Police Reward Fund—			
Debentures	7,500 0 0		
Public Instruction Endowment Account—			
Debentures £ 56,000 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	12,490 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21	106,781 19 3		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	18,600 0 0		
	193,871 19 3		
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act—			
Debentures £ 64,900 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	30,000 0 0		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	16,000 0 0		
	110,900 0 0		
Government Savings Bank Fund—			
Debentures £105,700 0 0			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	1,000,000 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21	296,466 13 11		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	959,000 0 0		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700 0 0		
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	20,000 0 0		
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	50,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	180,000 0 0		
	3,785,866 13 11		
Civil Service Superannuation Fund 48 Vic. No. 24— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	338,000 0 0		
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	6,500 0 0		
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	4,000 0 0		
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	20,000 0 0		
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	20,000 0 0		
Bankruptcy Estates Account— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ..	7,000 0 0		
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	172,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ...	104,770 0 0		
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account— New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9...	41,784 0 0		
Miscellaneous	13,250 0 0		
		4,825,442 13 2	
Bank of New South Wales— Debenture—Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7	100 0 0		
Total Securities			4,825,542 13 2
Total Cash and Securities, 30th June, 1896 ...		£	8,808,612 16 8
Ledger Balances on 30th June, 1896, as shown on page 3		£	8,808,612 16 8

No. 1.

ACCOUNT CURRENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

No. 1.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT CURRENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Dr.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Receipts in the Year ended 30th June, 1896, as per Statement marked A, page 9	10,569,258 11 3	By Balance at debit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 30th June, 1895		166,450 2 1
		By Payments in the year ended 30th June, 1896, as per Statement marked B, page 15, viz. :—		
		For Services of the Year 1891	57 5 1	
		For Services of the Year 1892	2,953 13 9	
		For Services of the Year 1893	155,429 8 10	
		For Services of the Year 1894	144,081 2 7	
		For Services of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895	650,285 18 8	
		For Services of the Year ended 30th June, 1896	8,899,411 8 7	9,852,218 17 6
		Other Payments		74,059 9 10
		By Cash Balance at the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, 30th June, 1896		476,530 1 10
TOTAL	£10,569,258 11 3	TOTAL		£10,569,258 11 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

A.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE, 1896, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE
FUND.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
TAXATION.		
CUSTOMS :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spirits	651,409 5 8	
Wine	24,060 12 8	
Ale and Beer	53,527 14 4	
Tobacco and Cigars	246,999 2 0	
Coffee and Chicory	302 5 11	
Sugar and Molasses	174,703 11 6	
Opium	15,835 7 1	
Rice	13,698 9 9	
Dried Fruits	62,936 12 6	
Specific Duties†	358,704 18 10	
Ad Valorem Duties	212,222 0 11	
Bonded Warehouses	10,768 17 0	
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses... ..	47 9 10	
		*1,825,219 8 0
EXCISE :—		
Duty on Beer brewed in the Colony	125,474 15 0	
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony... ..	6,910 2 4	
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	138,099 10 6	
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,341 5 0	
		271,825 12 10
STAMP DUTIES		318,304 3 11
INCOME TAX		27,657 19 10
LICENSES :—		
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	6,665 0 0	
To Auctioneers	4,052 4 5	
To retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	96,156 13 3	
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	6,900 0 0	
To Distillers and Rectifiers	104 7 6	
To Hawkers and Pedlers	2,593 5 8	
To Pawnbrokers	690 0 0	
To retail Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	1,693 0 0	
Licenses, Gunpowder Act of 1876	791 0 0	
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,584 0 0	
All other Licenses	878 18 6	
		123,168 9 4
TOTAL, TAXATION...	£	2,566,115 13 11
LAND REVENUE.		
SALES :—		
Auction Sales	60,348 17 11	
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Sales	1,674 15 11	
Improved Purchases	1,292 7 3	
Deposits and Improvements on Conditional Purchases	28,198 19 6	
Instalments and Interest, Conditional Purchases	893,549 9 1	
Balances of Conditional Purchases	63,837 14 11	
Miscellaneous Purchases	4,580 0 4	
		1,053,482 4 11
Interest on Land Conditionally Purchased		80,755 4 10
LAND REVENUE carried forward ...	£	1,134,237 9 9
Carried forward ...	£	2,566,115 13 11

* Collected at Sydney	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collected at Outports, including the Bonds at Morpeth and Maitland	1,523,276 5 2	
Inland Customs :—	119,981 13 8	
On Importations from Victoria	71,825 15 5	
Do from South Australia	93,236 11 8	
On New South Wales Importations	15,252 7 8	
On Importations from Queensland	1,646 14 5	
	181,961 9 2	
	<u>£1,825,219 8 0</u>	

† See detailed statement, page 14.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward...	£	2,566,115 13 11
LAND REVENUE—continued.		
Brought forward...	£	1,134,237 9 9
PASTORAL OCCUPATION:—		
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	344,633 18 10	
Conditional Leases	155,500 11 7	
Annual Leases	43,542 12 2	
Occupation Licenses	126,215 17 3	
Homestead Leases	77,100 9 2	
Snow Leases	593 5 0	
Inferior Leases	204 9 11	
Scrub Leases	429 19 0	
Homestead Selections (Improvements)	50 14 10	
Do (Rent)	3,335 0 0	
Settlement Leases... ..	7,183 16 10	
Improvement Leases	1,322 19 5	
Quit Rents... ..	610 11 11	
760,724 5 11		
MINING OCCUPATION:—		
Mineral Leases	11,093 1 11	
Mineral Licenses	1,099 15 0	
Leases of Auriferous Lands	15,069 6 6	
Miners' Rights	10,856 15 0	
Business Licenses... ..	1,485 0 0	
Royalty on Minerals	9,220 14 3	
Residential Leases	325 8 11	
49,150 1 7		
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS:—		
Timber Licenses, &c.	4,293 13 10	
Royalty on Timber	2,337 13 10	
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	984 2 0	
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	2,047 15 0	
Survey Fees	23,410 12 6	
Rents, Special Objects	16,780 5 3	
Subdivision and Appraisalment Fees	16,193 4 0	
Ringbarking Fees... ..	455 0 0	
Expenses on Application for Leases, &c.	2,544 12 1	
Survey Fees, Mining Tenements	776 17 4	
Sale of Lithographs, &c.	568 12 5	
Other receipts	3,231 14 0	
73,624 2 3		
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE... ..	£	2,017,735 19 6
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.		
RAILWAY RECEIPTS:—		
Railway Tolls	2,842,375 18 6	
Miscellaneous	23,636 4 5	
Tramway Tolls	288,713 10 4	
Miscellaneous	1,801 0 0	
3,156,526 13 3		
POST OFFICE:—		
Postage	476,399 1 0	
Electric Telegraph Receipts	148,548 2 5	
Telephone Receipts	29,954 15 3	
Commission on Money Orders	14,733 2 0	
Postal Notes Poundage	7,033 3 5	
676,668 4 1		
MINT RECEIPTS ... ..	.....	14,332 12 7
FEEs FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD ... ..	.....	325 19 6
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR AND LIGHT RATES, AND FEES:—		
Pilotage	34,285 13 4	
Harbour and Light Rates	24,794 3 0	
Harbour Dues	5,262 5 0	
Marine Board	1,916 16 9	
66,258 18 1		
Carried forward... ..	£	3,914,112 7 6
Carried forward... ..	£	4,583,851 13 5

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	4,583,851 13 5
RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED—continued.		
Brought forward... ..	£	3,914,112 7 6
FEES UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ACT ... ..	.....	830 2 4
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES ... ..	.....	73,518 19 6
METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD:—		
Water Rates	161,801 19 0	
Miscellaneous	4,276 4 5	
		166,078 3 5
Sewerage Rates	83,021 0 3	
Miscellaneous	1,431 19 4	
		84,452 19 7
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES ... ..	.....	19,845 8 0
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ... ..	.....	1,815 18 9
FEES OF OFFICE:—		
On Certificates of Naturalization	153 0 0	
Registrar-General	31,571 1 5	
Prothonotary of Supreme Court... ..	5,947 2 3	
Registrar of Probates	1,912 9 11	
Master in Equity	3,655 10 0	
Curator of Intestate Estates	2,487 11 11	
In Bankruptcy	5,150 11 0	
Sheriff	1,315 0 1	
District Courts	5,530 6 0	
Courts of Petty Sessions... ..	9,792 12 2	
Dog Fees	14,680 5 8	
Shipping Masters	2,670 14 0	
Department of Mines	1,347 1 2	
Examiner of Patents	90 16 0	
Wardens' Courts	115 3 2	
Board of Pharmacy	92 0 0	
Copyright Act	57 13 0	
Lunacy Act	133 11 3	
Imported Stock Act	367 15 11	
Cattle Export Act	154 9 0	
Crown Solicitor	748 15 0	
Public Instruction Department	45 9 7	
Clerk of the Peace	44 18 0	
Registrar, Land Court	29 16 6	
Inspector, Weights and Measures	189 7 2	
Other Fees	5,852 13 3	
		94,135 13 5
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED	£	4,354,789 12 6
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
RENTS—EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—		
Tolls and Ferries	5,074 13 2	
Wharfs, Sheds, and Jetties	12,920 5 6	
Wharfage	26,270 11 2	
Tonnage	15,206 3 0	
Miscellaneous	1,303 8 9	
Government Buildings and Premises	9,496 6 2	
		70,271 7 9
FINES AND FORFEITURES:—		
Sheriff	521 13 10	
Courts of Petty Sessions	12,242 10 5	
Crown's Share of Seizures	287 9 4	
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	20 0 6	
Other Fines	15 0 1	
		13,086 14 2
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS:—		
Interest ... ..	.....	13,974 8 2
Repayments ... ..	.....	1,057 10 8
		98,390 0 9
Carried forward... ..	£	8,938,641 5 11

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—*continued.*

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	8,938,641 5 11
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—<i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward... ..	£	98,390 0 9
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS:—		
Sale of Government Property	7,678 7 3	
For the support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums	13,141 14 10	
Collections by the Government Printer	7,283 15 2	
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder	5,475 8 9	
For work performed by Prisoners in Gaols	6,816 0 1	
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament	377 15 5	
Fees under the Patents Law Amendment Act 51 Vic. No. 3... ..	3,435 0 0	
Interest on Bank Deposits and on other Temporary Invest- ments of Public Moneys	32,293 12 9	
Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts	10,447 6 9	
For docking vessels, Fitzroy Dock, &c... ..	4,351 15 6	
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,500 0 0	
Receipts under Fisheries Act	2,749 3 4	
Seed Wheat	1,654 11 8	
Influx of Chinese Restriction Act	200 0 0	
Repayments to Credit of Votes. (See pages 133 to 141)	47,662 14 7	
Amount transferred from the Public Instruction Endowment Account, Surplus Receipts, balance for 1895-6	4,600 0 0	
Amount of unclaimed Sums at the credit of the following Trust Fund Accounts, transferred, in accordance with the provisions of the Audit Act, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the 30th June, 1896, viz.:—		
Sundry Accounts, 1893	428 13 7	
Sundry Deposits, 1894	661 12 2	
Seamen's Wages, 1893... ..	18 1 0	
Do 1894... ..	5 16 10	
Unclaimed Moneys, 1893	1,159 0 2	
Do 1894	392 13 2	
Deposits on Tenders, 1893	90 8 2	
Do 1894	31 9 0	
Public Watering Places, 1894	5 0 0	
Deposits under the Land Act, 1893	2,479 17 11	
Do do 1894	3,502 12 2	
Do Mining Act, 1894	516 5 5	
Poundage, 1891	271 8 1	
Revenue Suspense Account, 1893	1,173 9 4	
Do do 1894	495 4 7	
Immigration Remittances	3,500 0 0	
Unclaimed Amounts Revenue Suspense Account, 1893 and previous years	7,255 3 3	
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account, 1893 and to 30 June, 1894... ..	139 15 0	
Survey Fees Mineral Leases	231 17 0	
Transfer from Trust Fund, Government Savings Bank Account, the estimated amount of Departmental Expenses for the year 1895-6, pursuant to clause 15 of Savings Bank Act, 1870	8,000 0 0	
Telephone Account	1,559 8 1	
Unclaimed Balances, Insolvent Estates, 1895	103 14 9	
Balances of Intestate Estates, 1888	408 2 8	
Do do 1889	12,509 9 11	
Use of Diamond Drills and Water Augers	739 18 0	
Government Labour Bureau	4,541 17 10	
Amount received for dredging at private wharfs, &c.	532 19 0	
Contributions towards the Support of Children, &c., in the In- dustrial Schools and Charitable Institutions of the Colony Towards support of British Prisoners and Lunatics to 31 Dec., 1895	1,896 5 9	
Fees for watering Live Stock	207 12 6	
Rent of Public Watering Places	3,039 17 6	
Amount received from the Vine Diseases Board	3,670 12 5	
	117 11 3	
Carried forward... ..	£ 209,353 2 7	
Carried forward... ..	£	98,390 0 9
Carried forward... ..	£	8,938,641 5 11

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.

HEAD OF REVENUE OR RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	£	8,938,641 5 11
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—continued.		
Brought forward	£	98,390 0 9
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—continued.		
Brought forward... ..	£ 209,353 2 7	
Commission on Imperial Pensions	639 4 11	
Contribution under section 137 of Bankruptcy Act of 1887 ..	714 4 10	
Contribution under section 19 of Lunacy Act of 1894	513 19 6	
Interest on Bankruptcy Estate Fund	507 9 0	
Costs recovered in various actions	1,403 11 7	
Unclaimed Balances, section 32, subsection 2, Lunacy Act ...	12 18 0	
Unclaimed Money, Dead Letter Office, 1893	22 6 3	
Amounts forfeited for non-fulfilment of Contracts	4,942 12 2	
Value of material issued by the Stores Department	5,378 2 4	
Amounts received by Customs Department for superintending Repacks	785 3 11	
Fees for testing Cement	117 7 2	
Expenses of Ships in Quarantine	347 14 0	
Premium on Loan raised, 56 Vic. No. 1	7,077 4 6	
Sale of Overtime Goods, Samples, &c.	252 16 4	
Witness Fees, Water and Sewerage Board	42 4 8	
Exchange on Letters of Credit	416 0 5	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3,400 3 10.	
		235,926 6 0
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	£	334,316 6 9
Accrued Interest on Loans raised under Acts 50 Vic. No. 28, 52 Vic. No. 17, 53 Vic. No. 23, 59 Vic. No. 5	£	14,989 13 0
TOTAL, REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	£	9,287,947 5 8
Less Repayments to the credit of Votes, the Expenditure of which has been reduced to a like extent in the accompanying Statement of Disbursements, page 141... ..	£	34,008 9 6
		9,253,938 16 2
OTHER RECEIPTS.		
ADVANCES REPAID—		
Advances to Public Accountants to cash Stamps received as Revenue:—		
In 1894	10 0 0	
In 1895	1,517 15 0	
In 1895-6	1,517 1 5	
Advances to Contractors, 1885	27 8 10	3,044 16 5
Do do 1892	10 2 10	
Do do 1895	748 7 11	
Do do 1895-6	2,994 3 6	
Do do undistributed	177 10 1	
Do do do	248 2 11	
Do do do	114 14 7	
Do do do	54 17 6	
Do do do	10 11 0	
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1893	6,018 12 1	4,385 19 2
Do do 1894	60,759 13 11	
Do do 1895	21,853 3 3	
Do do 1895-6	17,004 16 2	
Prevention of Scab in Sheep, 1895-6		105,636 5 5
		11,403 2 6
TOTAL, ADVANCES REPAID	£	124,470 3 6
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—		
Proceeds of Sale of N.S.W. Treasury Bills issued under the Deficiency Act of 1895		1,174,700 0 0
Unexpended Balances of Consolidated Revenue Fund Votes of 1891 transferred from Trust Fund		15,750 11 7
Sale of Land, Newcastle Sand Drift Reclamation Act		399 0 0
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS	£	1,190,849 11 7
TOTAL, OTHER RECEIPTS	£	1,315,319 15 1
GRAND TOTAL	£	10,569,258 11 3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

DETAIL STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Acid (Acetic)	557	1	11	Brought forward	158,374	5	6
Do (Sulphuric)	22	4	10				
Advertising matter	2,273	3	3	Meat, Preserved	371	10	9
Aerated and Mineral Waters	215	17	5	Methylated Spirit	783	14	7
Almonds	254	7	0	Milk (Condensed or Preserved)	9,764	8	4
Arrowroot	325	18	3	Naphtha	64	18	10
Bacon and Hams, &c.	4,507	11	1	Oatmeal	1,060	8	8
Baking Powder, &c.	127	15	3	Oats	4,892	12	11
Barley (grain)	34	0	3	Oils (Kerosene)	48,544	3	1
Barley (prepared or patent)	51	17	6	Oils (in bottle)	499	11	4
Beans (dry)	26	1	9	Oils (other)	9,625	11	5
Biscuits	267	9	5	Oilmen's Stores (pickles and sauces)	1,512	13	10
Bitters, 25 per cent. of proof spirit	75	10	0	Onions	2,904	8	6
Bitters, 50 per cent. of proof spirit	18	19	0	Paints and Colours (ground in oil)	3,183	13	10
Bitters, 75 per cent. of proof spirit	18	12	10	Palings (timber)	15	8	10
Bitters, over 75 per cent. of proof spirit	322	14	4	Paper (brown and wrapping)	2,201	14	10
Bolts, Spikes, Nuts, &c.	1,310	16	6	Paper Bags (printed)	9	9	7
Bran	3,135	18	5	Paper Bags (plain)	622	0	11
Butter	20,667	16	2	Peas (dry)	243	0	2
Candles	10,945	17	2	Pig iron	1,050	18	1
Cement	12,330	7	2	Plaster	406	15	3
Cheese	4,851	19	4	Playing-cards	387	5	8
Cocoa and Chocolate	6,899	4	4	Pollard	424	6	4
Colours, Dry	348	0	11	Potatoes	15,046	0	4
Confectionery	4,244	9	6	Powder, Blasting	2,231	17	10
Cordage	620	11	2	Powder, Sporting	1,189	18	1
Cordials and Wines (not containing spirit)	107	7	5	Preserves	2,549	13	11
Cornflour and Maizena	257	16	10	Putty	46	0	3
Doors (wood)	1,224	2	2	Rice Flour and Ground Rice	39	12	8
Dynamite and Lithofracteur	761	17	6	Salt	21,533	0	2
Essences, 25 per cent. of proof spirit	64	1	2	Sashes	70	15	7
Essences, 50 per cent. of proof spirit	77	17	0	Semolina, Tapioca, &c.	5	0	8
Essences, 75 per cent. of proof spirit	44	0	10	Shingles	6	8	9
Essences, over 75 per cent. of proof spirit	2,070	9	6	Shot	844	19	6
Farinaceous Foods	287	9	6	Shutters	1	0	0
Fish (dried, preserved, or salt)	13,226	6	9	Soap (fancy and scented)	816	5	5
Flour	11,503	17	0	Soap (other)	983	9	1
Fruits (boiled, &c.)	1,124	19	11	Starch, &c.	3,362	10	2
Fruits, bottled (not containing spirit)	102	12	5	Straw	672	13	8
Fruits, green	9,307	1	8	Timber (dressed)	8,556	17	9
Galvanized iron	17,226	18	11	Timber (undressed)	31,303	2	4
Galvanized Manufactures	203	15	5	Tinctures, &c., 25 per cent. of proof spirit	795	14	11
Gasoline	47	18	8	Tinctures, &c., 50 per cent. of proof spirit	786	5	8
Gelatine	124	17	3	Tinctures, &c., 75 per cent. of proof spirit	237	16	7
Glucose (liquid and syrup)	1,706	16	5	Tinctures, &c., over 75 per cent. of proof spirit	8,314	2	10
Glucose (solid)	1,073	10	9	Varnishes (containing spirit)	192	0	2
Glue and Size	133	8	0	Varnishes (all other)	671	18	3
Grease (axle and lubricating)	179	11	7	Vegetables (fresh)	1,148	13	8
Groats (patent)	440	10	4	Vegetables (preserved)	341	16	6
Hay and Chaff	17,199	9	8	Vinegar	867	7	2
Honey	113	9	5	Wax and Stearine	77	19	3
Jams and Jellies	4,919	4	7	Wheat	7,723	6	0
Lard	77	13	3	Whiting and Chalk	407	18	6
Laths (timber)	212	19	8	Wire Netting (galvanized)	892	12	1
Lead, sheet and roll	16	10	9	Zinc, perforated or manufactured	44	19	10
Lead, pipe	1	10	6				
Maize	49	12	0				
Meat Extract	32	3	11				
Carried forward	158,374	5	6	Total	358,704	18	10

B.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896, AS DETAILED IN THE ANNEXED STATEMENT.

GENERAL HEAD OF SERVICE.	SERVICE OF THE YEAR						TOTAL.
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Of the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.	Of the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	
SCHEDULES TO IMPERIAL ACT 18 & 19 VICTORLÆ, CAP. 54	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I.—SUPPLEMENTS TO SCHEDULES A AND B					881 11 5	29,351 1 7	30,232 13 0
II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE				26 11 8	659 7 1	16,398 8 3	16,775 9 11
III.—CHIEF SECRETARY			1,098 18 9	12,479 12 8	86,052 7 8	901,119 14 8	1,000,750 13 9
IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE				2,743 19 1	41,807 12 5	537,292 13 1	581,844 4 7
RAILWAYS (INCLUDING TRAMWAYS)				38,634 9 9	75,733 15 0	1,763,174 6 1	1,877,542 10 10
V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL				0 11 6	508 8 0	36,046 12 1	36,555 11 7
VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS		1,809 19 7	142 13 5	522 9 9	20,910 10 5	291,317 14 8	314,703 7 10
VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS		607 10 7	153,613 0 0	82,781 6 5	129,845 11 4	699,681 8 6	1,066,528 16 10
VIII.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE				277 11 0	10,671 4 11	263,612 11 5	274,561 7 4
IX.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY				2,302 11 11	42,982 15 3	748,319 7 4	793,604 14 6
X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE		236 3 7	274 16 8	3,732 13 10	22,522 18 2	131,033 11 10	157,800 4 1
XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL				415 18 4	42,557 1 3	702,370 3 11	745,343 3 6
UNCLASSIFIED EXPENDITURE	57 5 1	300 0 0	300 0 0	163 6 8	174,775 14 1	2,750,188 11 0	2,925,784 16 10
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST APPROPRIATIONS	57 5 1	2,953 13 9	155,429 8 10	144,081 2 7	650,285 18 8	8,899,411 8 7	9,852,218 17 6
OTHER PAYMENTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND							£ 599,755 8 6
GRAND TOTAL							£ 10,451,974 6 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896,
OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Special Appropriations.</i>				
	ALLOWANCES TO PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES, 53 VIC. No. 12			57 5 1	57 5 1
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			57 5 1	57 5 1
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1891...£			57 5 1	57 5 1
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1892.				
	<i>No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.</i>				
296	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— Acquisition of Land for Public Parks in various parts of the Colony, being in lieu of an equivalent sum voted under Loan Act, 54 Vic. No. 33			1,809 19 7	1,809 19 7
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS			1,809 19 7	1,809 19 7
	<i>No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.</i>				
305	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 142)			607 10 7	607 10 7
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS			607 10 7	607 10 7
	<i>No. VIII.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture</i>				
393	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS			236 3 7	236 3 7
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE			236 3 7	236 3 7
	<i>Special Appropriations.</i>				
	ALLOWANCES TO PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES, 53 VIC. No. 12			300 0 0	300 0 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			300 0 0	300 0 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1892... £			2,953 13 9	2,953 13 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1893.					
Ac. III.—Chief Secretary.					
11	REGISTRAR-GENERAL	29 0 0	.....	.....	29 0 0
17	NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY	214 2 7	.....	.....	214 2 7
23	MILITARY SECRETARY, ORDNANCE BRANCH	60 0 0	401 16 1	.....	461 16 1
26	NAVAL FORCES—Torpedo Defence .....	.....	136 7 8	.....	136 7 8
41	MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT .....	.....	4 13 0	.....	4 13 0
95	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— Rent of premises known as "Victoria Lodge," adjoining "Mooreliff," in connection with the Sydney Hospital .....	.....	.....	33 6 8	} 252 19 5
96	Rent of "Mooreliff," Miller's Point, in connection with the Sydney Hospital .....	.....	.....	33 6 8	
	Interest at rate of 4 per cent., from 1st January, 1891, to 23rd February, 1892, on £3,000, gratuity to widow of Hon. J. Sutherland .....	.....	.....	139 13 5	
	Compensation to Robert Smith, late Navigating Lieu- tenant, Wolverine, on retirement through abolition of office .....	.....	.....	46 12 8	
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY.....£	303 2 7	542 16 9	252 19 5	1,098 18 9
Ac. VI.—Secretary for Lands.					
192	MINOR ROADS:— Claims for Compensation for Land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets .....	.....	.....	29 2 10	29 2 10
206	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):— Jane Ann Jamieson, compensation for about 33 acres of land, parish of Uringalla, county of Argyle, forming part of 300 acres originally granted to Joseph Peters in 1833, and subsequently, in 1851, sold to M. Spelesy .....	.....	.....	113 10 7	113 10 7.
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS .....	.....	.....	142 13 5	142 13 5
Ac. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.					
232	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY, as per Schedule (see page 142) .....	.....	.....	99 5 6	99 5 6
235	ROADS AND BRIDGES, as per Schedule (see page 142) .....	.....	.....	153,513 14 6	153,513 14 6
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS...£	.....	.....	153,613 0 0	153,613 0 0
Ac. VIII.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.					
302	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS .....	.....	.....	274 16 8	274 16 8
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES .....	.....	.....	274 16 8	274 16 8
Special Appropriations.					
	ALLOWANCES TO PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES, 53 VIC. No. 12 .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1893...£	303 2 7	542 16 9	154,583 9 6	155,429 8 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	No. II.—Executive and Legislative.				
	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR		26 11 8		26 11 8
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE..... £		26 11 8		26 11 8
	No. III.—Chief Secretary.				
12	REGISTRAR-GENERAL	9 0 0	200 0 0		209 0 0
15	MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE			2,826 2 6	2,826 2 6
16	POLICE		735 2 11		735 2 11
31	COAST HOSPITAL		3 16 0		3 16 0
32	ANALYTICAL BRANCH.....		0 10 10		0 10 10
33	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.....			1,298 19 6	1,298 19 6
34	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN		0 18 0		0 18 0
35	AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY.....		337 4 10		337 4 10
43	SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS		0 15 0		0 15 0
81	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (irrespective of date of claims) :—				
	Sydney Hospital—Special grant for furnishing			110 7 11	} 926 19 5
	Hospital for Sick Children, Glebe Point—special grant			514 14 1	
	Sydney Rescue Work Society—grant in aid, on the usual conditions			301 17 5	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
83	Newspapers, almanacs, books, &c.			16 10 5	} 6,140 3 8
92	To pay Municipal rates on Government buildings			2 15 7	
	Relief to and conveyance by Railway of the Unemployed—further sum			1,271 10 1	
	The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago—towards expenses in connection with the Commission—further sum			27 2 3	
	Expenses in connection with compilation of Historical Records of New South Wales—further sum.....			379 13 5	
	Amount expended by Agent-General for copies of correspondence, "Costa Rica Packet" case			32 12 0	
	Expenses in London in connection with report on grading butter, and production and marketing of Colonial Dairy Produce generally			30 0 0	
	Legal Expenses in London, M'Intosh v. Wilson, &c., &c....			63 9 7	
	Expenses in connection with Appeals to Privy Council			309 5 7	
	Expenses in connection with the Exhibits of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London—further sum			600 17 2	
	Rent of Moorecliff and Victoria Lodge, in connection with Sydney Hospital.....			546 12 11	
	Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany.....			250 13 10	
	Payments in connection with the erection of Colossal Statue of Governor Phillip			2,505 15 0	
	Advance to Fisheries Commission to enable summonses to be issued to persons in arrears of rent			10 0 0	
	Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to 5s. per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the municipal half-year ending 2nd February, 1895			95 10 10	
108	Cost of Conveyance of Unemployed for Government Labour Bureau			0 15 0	
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY £	9 0 0	1,278 7 7	11,192 5 1	12,479 12 8
	Carried forward.....£	9 0 0	1,304 19 3	11,192 5 1	12,506 4 4

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	9 0 0	1,304 19 3	11,192 5 1	12,506 4 4
	Ac. F. H.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
129	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT			3 6 8	3 6 8
130	STORES AND STATIONERY		196 15 9		196 15 9
131	ORDNANCE AND BARRACK DEPARTMENT—CIVIL AND MAGAZINE BRANCH		0 11 4		0 11 4
132	BOARD OF HEALTH		5 9 0		5 9 0
135	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS		6 18 10		6 18 10
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
148	Advertising for the Public Service			74 6 8	
149	Transmission of Telegraphic Messages			32 9 2	
151	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments			80 0 3	
167	Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings			7 5 10	
168	Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, Sydney and Country Towns			1 0 8	
174	Interest, at 4 per cent., on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account			1,644 15 10	
	Gratuity to Phillip Kelly, late boatman, Goat Island, Mercantile Explosives Department, on his retirement from the Public Service through ill-health			219 0 0	2,530 17 6
	Interest, at 4 per cent., on daily credit balances of Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account, from 1st July to 31st December			5 15 8	
	Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London			345 3 11	
	Expenses in connection with Annual Drawings of Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11			18 18 0	
	Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Railway Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11			15 13 6	
	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the pension paid to Mr. J. J. Mason, late Deputy Shipping Master, Newcastle, whose services have been dispensed with			86 8 0	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE		209 14 11	2,534 4 2	2,743 19 1
	Ac. F. H.—Railways.				
180	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS— Existing Lines—Working Expenses (irrespective of date of claims)— Railways			38,634 9 9	38,634 9 9
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS			38,634 9 9	38,634 9 9
	Ac. G.—The Attorney-General.				
189	TRADES DISPUTES COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION		0 11 6		0 11 6
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL		0 11 6		0 11 6
	Ac. G. H.—Secretary for Lands.				
190	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS		32 3 7		32 3 7
	MINOR ROADS—				
191	Fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land			9 5 0	
192	Claims for Compensation for Land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets			38 18 0	43 3 0
193	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS		64 8 0		64 8 0
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
195	Public Cemeteries—Purchase of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.			28 12 9	
196	Improvements and general maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds			64 10 1	95 11 4
	Francis Ivey—Compensation for surrender of title to lots 41-2, Stonyhurst Estate, parish of Gordon, county of Cumberland			2 8 6	
210	SURVEY OF LANDS		282 3 10		282 3 10
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS		378 15 5	143 14 4	522 9 9
	Carried forward	9 0 0	1,894 1 1	52,504 13 4	54,407 14 5

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	£ 9 0 0	1,894 1 1	52,504 13 4	54,407 14 5
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.					
214	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (Railway Construction Branch)		50 0 0	.....	50 0 0
216	DREDGE SERVICE		214 10 9	.....	214 10 9
217	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY, as per Schedule (see page 143)			1,649 5 3	1,649 5 3
218	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 143)			3,124 1 4	3,124 1 4
219	ROADS AND BRIDGES, as per Schedule (see page 144)			76,590 10 2	76,590 10 2
222	BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.....			87 5 11	87 5 11
224	HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.....		16 7 8	.....	16 7 8
225	Gratuities to officers of the Water Conservation Branch whose services have been dispensed with			235 10 0	235 10 0
	Abatement which should, in terms of the "Civil Service Act," have been deducted from the Pension paid to Mr. Thos. Collins, late Head Messenger, Department of Public Works, whose services have been dispensed with.....			190 14 1	190 14 1
	Gratuity to Widow of A. T. Telfer, who lost his life by accidentally falling from the roof of Public Works buildings—further sum			400 0 0	400 0 0
	Compensation for land resumed—E. P. Guthrie—Campbelltown to Camden Tramway Extension.....			223 1 3	223 1 3
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£	280 18 5	82,500 8 0	82,781 6 5
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.					
229	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		0 15 11	.....	0 15 11
235	BANKRUPTCY COURT		2 3 6	.....	2 3 6
237	DISTRICT COURTS	5 0 0	78 1 6	.....	83 1 6
238	CORONERS		16 9 2	.....	16 9 2
239	PETTY SESSIONS		36 18 5	.....	36 18 5
	Purchase of Fifty Copies of Wilkinson's Magistrate			138 2 6	138 2 6
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£	5 0 0	134 8 6	277 11 0
No. IX.—Public Instruction.					
256	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23.....			1,307 15 9	1,307 15 9
257	NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON"		408 8 5	.....	408 8 5
258	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.....		4 4 0	.....	4 4 0
259	OBSERVATORY		3 0 0	.....	3 0 0
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (irrespective of date of claims)—				
272	Geographical Society of New South Wales—Amount in proportion of £1 for every £1 raised by private contributions			43 15 4	43 15 4
278	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions			143 9 10	143 9 10
279	In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings			370 13 7	370 13 7
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims):—				
	Gratuity to Mrs. Ethel B. Cavaye, late Teacher, Provisional School, Lord Howe Island, on her retirement through abolition of office.....			21 5 0	21 5 0
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	£	415 12 5	1,886 19 6	2,302 11 11
	Carried forward	£	14 0 0	2,725 0 5	137,030 3 4
					139,769 3 9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	14 0 0	2,725 0 5	137,030 3 4	139,769 3 9
	No. F.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
285	DEPARTMENT OF MINES.....	24 17 8	2,312 11 9	.....	2,337 9 5
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
293	For the purposes of the Pastures and Stock Protection Act	.....	.....	115 1 6	115 1 6
297	Compensation for cancellation of sale of lease of land in terms of section 45 Land Act, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act, 1889 .....	.....	.....	939 4 2	939 4 2
298	Expenses of subsidising the Agricultural Societies of the Colony which received during the year annual subscriptions of members amounting to not less than £100, in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	314 0 9	314 0 9
	Expenses in connection with Tasmanian Exhibition .....	.....	.....	26 18 0	26 18 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE...£	24 17 8	2,312 11 9	1,395 4 5	3,732 13 10
	No. FF.—Postmaster-General.				
300	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT	1 13 8	143 0 10	.....	144 14 6
	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS .....	.....	.....	271 3 10	271 3 10
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.....£	1 13 8	143 0 10	271 3 10	415 18 4
	Special Appropriations.				
	INTEREST ON AND EXTINCTION OF RAILWAY LOAN OF 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11.....	.....	.....	17 10 0	17 10 0
	PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCES, 53 Vic. No. 12 .....	.....	.....	145 16 8	145 16 8
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS .....	.....	.....	163 6 8	163 6 8
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1894	40 11 4	5,180 13 0	138,859 18 3	144,081 2 7
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895.				
	No. K.—Schedules to Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54.				
	SCHEDULE A.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
	SCHEDULE B—				
	Pensions to Judges.....	.....	.....	87 10 0	312 10 0
	Pensions to Political Officers .....	.....	.....	225 0 0	
	SCHEDULE C—				
	Church of England .....	.....	.....	320 1 5	566 1 5
	Roman Catholic Church .....	.....	.....	187 10 0	
	Presbyterian Church .....	.....	.....	58 10 0	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, AND C.....£	.....	.....	881 11 5	881 11 5
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.				
	SCHEDULE B—Supplement—				
	Pensions to Judges, 46 Vic. No. 19.....	.....	.....	215 16 8	377 1 8
1	Do Widows and others .....	.....	.....	56 5 0	
2	Do Military .....	.....	.....	105 0 0	
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.....£	.....	.....	377 1 8	377 1 8
	No. FF.—Executive and Legislative.				
3	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	1 5 0	244 9 11	.....	245 14 11
4	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	3 7 2	.....	.....	3 7 2
5	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	9 3 4	5 1 8	.....	14 5 0
6	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.....	18 8 0	9 14 6	.....	28 2 6
7	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY	1 1 3	210 12 10	.....	211 14 1
8	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.....	3 15 10	103 18 6	.....	107 14 4
9	PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF	18 3 3	30 5 10	.....	48 9 1
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	55 3 10	604 3 3	.....	659 7 1
	Carried forward	55 3 10	604 3 3	1,258 13 1	1,918 0 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	55 3 10	604 3 3	1,258 13 1	1,918 0 2
Go. III.—Chief Secretary.					
10	CHIEF SECRETARY	36 10 3	179 6 6	.....	215 16 9
11	DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT	30 4 6	120 16 10	.....	151 1 4
12	REGISTRAR-GENERAL	62 15 3	2,124 16 10	.....	2,187 12 1
13	VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	1 4 8	.....	.....	1 4 8
14	ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD	0 6 8	2,338 15 7	.....	2,339 2 3
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES—					
15	Head-quarter Staff .....	.....	2 10 0	.....	2 10 0
16	Military Secretary, Finance Branch	6 14 1	24 14 4	.....	31 8 5
18	Military Secretary, Ordnance Branch .....	.....	3,447 13 0	.....	3,447 13 0
19	Mounted Brigade .....	.....	169 16 5	.....	169 16 5
20	New South Wales Artillery	54 12 1	1,195 4 3	.....	1,249 16 4
21	Partially-paid Artillery .....	.....	368 19 11	.....	368 19 11
22	Commanding Engineer	49 0 0	174 13 4	.....	223 13 4
23	Military and Defence Works .....	.....	.....	307 8 3	307 8 3
24	Permanent Submarine Miners	183 17 2	138 13 10	.....	322 11 0
25	Partially-paid Engineers	18 9 1	112 9 9	.....	130 18 10
26	Partially-paid Submarine Miners	317 1 1	.....	.....	317 1 1
27	Partially-paid Electricians .....	.....	57 0 0	.....	57 0 0
28	Infantry, 1st Regiment	43 9 4	40 7 2	.....	83 16 6
29	Infantry, 2nd Regiment	55 10 7	93 16 0	.....	149 6 7
30	Infantry, 3rd Regiment .....	.....	583 10 2	.....	583 10 2
31	Infantry, 4th Regiment .....	.....	612 3 9	.....	612 3 9
32	Infantry, 5th Regiment .....	.....	184 13 2	.....	184 13 2
33	Permanent Medical Staff Corps	42 0 0	7 7 9	.....	49 7 9
34	Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps .....	.....	33 19 4	.....	33 19 4
35	Army Service Corps	62 14 9	85 8 10	.....	148 3 7
36	Barrack Section .....	.....	204 4 8	.....	204 4 8
37	General Contingencies .....	.....	1,525 12 10	.....	1,525 12 10
NAVAL FORCES—					
38	Naval Brigade	112 7 3	49 15 9	.....	162 3 0
39	Volunteer Naval Artillery	32 0 0	37 11 2	.....	69 11 2
40	Torpedo Defence .....	.....	177 6 1	.....	177 6 1
41	POLICE	24 15 2	11,175 0 2	.....	11,199 15 4
LUNACY—					
42	Official Visitors .....	.....	.....	138 6 8	.....
43	Institutions for the Insane generally	4 10 10	49 1 0	.....	.....
44	Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville	836 4 11	.....	.....	.....
45	Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	9 14 11	.....	.....	.....
46	Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	7 2 3	.....	.....	.....
47	Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle	1 18 1	.....	.....	.....
48	Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere	3 17 10	.....	.....	.....
49	Hospital for the Insane, Kenmore, Goulburn	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....
50	Hospitals for Insane generally—Contingencies .....	.....	4,744 6 2	.....	.....
51	Reception-house for the Insane, Darlinghurst	7 1 9	50 10 0	.....	.....
52	Lunatic Patients (irrespective of date of claims) .....	.....	.....	138 2 0	.....
53	MASTER IN LUNACY	11 11 7	21 1 6	.....	.....
54	MEDICAL BOARD	8 6 8	.....	.....	8 6 8
55	THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT	231 13 10	1,458 1 3	.....	1,689 15 1
56	COAST HOSPITAL	2 11 4	442 6 9	.....	444 18 1
57	ANALYTICAL BRANCH	2 10 8	22 15 1	.....	25 5 9
58	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS .....	.....	.....	21 6 11	21 6 11
59	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN	173 15 9	91 7 10	.....	265 3 7
60	AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY	853 8 4	728 8 9	.....	1,581 17 1
61	CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS	3 11 8	.....	.....	3 11 8
62	ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE	40 18 5	2,474 6 7	.....	2,515 5 0
63	STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BRANCH	4 9 0	187 8 10	.....	191 17 10
64	FISHERIES COMMISSION	2 16 8	320 16 10	.....	323 13 6
65	FIRE BRIGADES	4 12 7	.....	.....	4 12 7
66	CIVIL SERVICE BOARD	4 19 4	.....	.....	4 19 4
67	BOTANIC GARDENS	3 11 10	153 6 8	.....	156 18 6
68	NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN	0 15 0	13 14 8	.....	14 9 8
69	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS	0 19 8	40 2 6	.....	41 2 2
70	GARDEN PALACE GROUNDS .....	.....	31 0 6	.....	31 0 6
71	CENTENNIAL PARK	0 14 8	130 10 9	.....	131 5 5
	CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD	125 0 0	19 13 5	.....	144 13 5
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (irrespective of date of claims)—					
72	Charitable Institutions—aid on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, had the right of recommending the admission of Patients .....	.....	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0
	Carried forward	3,483 9 6	36,248 6 6	675 3 10	40,406 19 10
	Carried forward	55 3 10	604 3 3	1,258 13 1	1,918 0 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED					
30th JUNE, 1895—continued.					
	Brought forward.....£	55 3 10	604 3 3	1,258 13 1	1,918 0 2
Ac. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.					
	Brought forward.....£	3,483 9 6	36,248 6 6	675 3 10	40,406 19 10
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES (irrespective of date of claims)— <i>continued.</i>					
73	Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions			441 1 6	
76	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—aid, on the usual conditions			165 1 2	
77	Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid, on the usual conditions ...			150 0 0	
78	Carrington Centennial Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions			228 5 6	
82	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions—for support of Women and Children			907 10 0	
84	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant			500 0 0	
85	Berrima District Cottage Hospital—Special grant for erection of Fever Ward.....			100 0 0	
87	Collarendabri Hospital—Special grant towards erection of			100 0 0	
101	Nyngan Hospital—Special grant			100 0 0	
105	Tamworth Ladies' Benevolent Society—Special grant for erection of cottage homes for aged poor.....			150 0 0	
106	Wallsend Mining District Hospital—Special grant in aid of building and furnishing			100 0 0	
107	Wentworth Hospital—Special grant for erection of female ward and further accommodation for the nursing staff			120 0 0	
	Leichhardt Ladies Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
	Brewarrina Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
	Collarendabri Hospital—Special grant in aid of			50 0 0	
	Walgett Hospital—Special grant in aid of.....			100 0 0	
	Sydney Rescue Work Society—Grant in aid on the usual conditions			515 0 8	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—					
112	Expenses in connection with Electoral System			547 5 5	
113	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.			7 4 0	
114	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests were not held			74 14 9	
115	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable, relief, &c.....			193 6 3	9,896 6 4
118	Animals Protection Society—aid on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions...			28 17 0	
119	New South Wales Zoological Society—aid on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions.....			30 15 0	
122	Wages for gardener, and tools and incidental expenses for East Maitland Gaol Reserve			3 17 9	
123	Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention ...			2,500 0 0	
126	Expenses in connection with Local Government			240 3 9	
129	Inspector of Scaffolding			0 13 4	
131	Expenses in connection with relief and sheltering of the unemployed.....			89 4 10	
132	Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London			154 12 7	
134	Cost of conveyance by railway, &c., of unemployed from Government Labour Bureau.....			14 7 6	
135	Completion of contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with immigration			67 17 0	
138	Proportion paid by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany.....			715 0 0	
139	Proportion paid by this Colony to the Government of Queensland for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island			1,001 8 4	
142	Expenses in connection with the Consolidation and Amendment of Statutes of New South Wales			125 0 0	
143	Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital			175 0 0	
	Carried forward	3,483 9 6	36,248 6 6	10,571 10 2	50,303 6 2
	Carried forward	55 3 10	604 3 3	1,258 13 1	1,918 0 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	Brought forward	55 3 10	604 3 3	1,258 13 1	1,918 0 2
	No. XXX—Chief Secretary—continued.				
	Brought forward	3,483 9 6	36,248 6 6	10,571 10 2	50,303 6 2
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— <i>continued</i>				
150	Expenses in connection with Commission of Inquiry, Bay View Asylum . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	198 9 0	
152	Expenses in connection with Commission of Inquiry into state of the Civil Service . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	37 10 10	
153	Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to 5s per £ of the total amount of the general rates collected for the Municipal half year ending 2nd August, 1895 . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	30,027 16 8	
	Expenses in connection with and relief to sufferers by the recent floods in country districts . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	350 9 4	
	Expenses in connection with compilation of "Historical Records of New South Wales" . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	391 1 0	
	Expenses in connection with the revision of the List of Fishes of Australia . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	77 11 4	
	New South Wales Zoological Society—Unconditional grant of Gratuity, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to John Sanderson, late Gardener in charge Rookwood Asylum, upon the abolition of his position . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	500 0 0	
	Rent of premises, Bent street, to 31st May . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	126 6 6	35,749 1 6
	Rewards for destruction of sharks caught in the waters within the heads of Port Jackson . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	270 16 8	
	Law costs, McLeod v Attorney-General, re Fortifications, Bare Island . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8 10 0	
	Expenses of Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Dean case . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	126 4 4	
	Compensation to E Hall, widow of the late Phillip Hall, who was shot whilst assisting to capture a burglar at Fifield . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,015 0 4	
	Expenses of General Court-martial on Captain Close . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	100 0 0	
	Expenses in London in connection with Report on exporting Butter and production and marketing of Colonial Dairy Produce generally . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	96 0 3	
	Legal Expenses in London—J B Rundle, &c . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	56 13 11	
	Expenses in connection with Appeals to Privy Council . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	29 8 4	
		.. .. .	.. .. .	337 3 0	
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY	£ 3,483 9 6	36,248 6 6	46,320 11 8	86,052 7 8
	No. IV—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.				
154	TREASURY	74 1 11	63 0 5	.. .. .	137 2 4
155	STAMP DUTIES	9 9 0	0 17 6	.. .. .	10 6 6
156	CUSTOMS	204 2 11	603 18 11	.. .. .	808 1 10
157	GOLD RECEIVERS	22 7 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	22 7 0
158	GOLD AND ESCROW (IRRESPECTIVE OF DATE OF CLAIMS) . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	24 13 0	24 13 0
159	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,973 15 3	1,973 15 3
160	STORES AND STATIONERY	16 16 9	11,713 0 2	.. .. .	11,729 16 11
161	MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVE DEPARTMENT	10 9 1	223 0 4	.. .. .	233 9 5
162	BOARD OF HEALTH	15 9 3	1,018 8 6	.. .. .	1,033 17 9
163	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS	2 13 0	567 18 6	.. .. .	570 11 6
164	BOARD OF PHARMACY . . . . .	.. .. .	5 0 0	.. .. .	5 0 0
165	SHIPPING MASTERS	8 5 10	.. .. .	.. .. .	8 5 10
	MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—				
166	Marine Board, Sydney	98 1 8	.. .. .	.. .. .
167	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	4 11 3	.. .. .	.. .. .
168	Harbour Masters	3 2 2	.. .. .	.. .. .
169	Colonial Light houses	31 9 2	.. .. .	.. .. .
170	Sea and River Pilots	57 15 9	.. .. .	.. .. .
171	Boatmen	39 14 9	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,506 7 8
172	Telegraph Stations	4 2 2	.. .. .	.. .. .
173	Australian Coast Light houses (irrespective of date of Claims)	232 10 2	.. .. .	.. .. .
174	Miscellaneous Services (Irrespective of date of Claims) . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	944 4 1	
175	Life Boats (Irrespective of date of Claims) . . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	90 16 6	
176	Public Wharfs	5 13 2	.. .. .	.. .. .	5 13 2
	Carried forward	£ 840 15 0	14,195 4 4	3,033 8 10	18,069 8 2
	Carried forward	£ 3,538 13 4	36,852 9 9	47,579 4 9	87,970 7 10

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.		TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward	3,538	13 4	36,852	9 9	47,579	4 9
	Ac. FD.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.						
	Brought forward	840	15 0	14,195	4 4	3,033	8 10
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—						
177	Postage of Public Departments					31	14 3
178	Advertising for the Public Service					71	17 4
179	Transmission of Telegraphic Messages					334	8 6
180	Commission on payments in England by Government financial agents					1,002	13 9
181	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments					97	11 3
182	Management of and Expenses in connection with payment of Half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England					8,495	6 7
183	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony					173	13 6
184	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney					7	5 0
187	Subsidising Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours					530	6 8
188	Subsidising Tug-boat for Clarence River					68	0 0
189	Interest, at 4 per cent., on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government, belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients					476	6 3
192	Interest, at 4 per cent., on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account					3,189	9 10
193	Interest, at 4 per cent., on the balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund Account					259	17 11
194	Interest, at 3 and 4 per cent., on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund					41	9 3
195	Interest, at 3 and 4 per cent., on the uninvested balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account					150	0 0
196	Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings					3	5 7
197	Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, Sydney and Country Towns					85	13 9
198	Interest, at 4 and 4½ per cent., on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales					6,138	15 9
199	Legal Expenses					42	8 8
201	Interest, at 3 and 4 per cent., on daily credit balance of Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account					39	4 5
203	Unforeseen Expenses, 1895— Expenses connected with the death of Sir R. W. Duff, viz, State funeral, £171 10s., and part cost of erection of retaining wall, coping stone, &c., at Waverley Cemetery, £31 11s. 11d.					203	1 11
	Other expenses, under £20					37	2 1
204	Expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony	1	5 4	0	7 6		
205	New System of Direct Taxation, Expenses in connection with the introduction of the Land and Income Assessment, &c.					553	11 0
	Gratuity to Bridget Martin, widow of the late Richard M. Martin, late employé, Glebe Island Abattoirs, who was accidentally killed whilst on duty					50	0 0
	Interest, at 3 per cent., on Special Deposit, Sydney University Challis Bequest, from 1st January to 13th February					90	8 2
	Insurance on Wharf and Buildings resumed from A.S.N. Co., from 25th February, 1895, to 24th February, 1896					47	10 3
	Insurance on Admiralty House, Kirribilli Point, from 28th February, 1895, to 27th February, 1896					8	4 0
	Gratuity to widow of Charles Townsend, late 1st assistant Light-keeper, Montague Island, who was accidentally killed whilst on duty					50	0 0
	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the Pension paid to William Tipping, late Pressman, Government Printing Office, upon his retirement					229	0 4
	Expenses in connection with the compilation of 2nd volume of History of New South Wales from the Records					400	0 0
	Discount on Treasury Bills of Exchange remitted to London					207	3 9
	Verdict and Taxed Costs in case Normoyle v. Reid, for compensation for injuries received at Glebe Island Abattoirs through the breaking of a rope					453	1 8
	Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Railway Million Loan Act, 31 Vic. No. 11					100	0 0
	Purchase of Boat for Wharfinger, Byron Bay					18	0 0
	Gratuity to Joseph Graham, late Clerk, Treasury, on his retirement after 10 years service					50	0 0
	TOTAL TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	842	0 4	14,195	11 10	26,770	0 3
	Carried forward	4,380	13 8	51,048	1 7	74,349	5 0
						129,778	0 3

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.				
	Brought forward.....£	4,380 13 8	51,048 1 7	74,349 5 0	129,778 0 3
	No. II.—Railways.				
207	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS— Existing Lines—Working Expenses (irrespective of date of claims)— Railways			59,951 7 10	} 75,446 7 5
	Tramways			15,494 19 7	
210	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the Pensions of officers whose services have been dispensed with, also gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with			37 7 7	} 287 7 7
211	Gratuities to relatives of Employees fatally injured while in the execution of their duty			250 0 0	
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS	£		75,733 15 0	75,733 15 0
	No. III.—Attorney-General.				
212	ATTORNEY-GENERAL	3 1 2	221 3 10		224 5 0
213	PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN	5 18 0	16 8 0		22 6 0
214	CROWN SOLICITOR	21 5 3	232 16 9		254 2 0
215	QUARTER SESSIONS	7 15 0			7 15 0
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	£	37 19 5	470 8 7	508 8 0
	No. IV.—Secretary for Lands.				
216	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.....	214 1 2	2,161 3 10		2,375 5 0
217	MINOR ROADS— Fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land			231 17 9	} 525 6 7
218	Claims for Compensation for Land taken for Proclaimed Roads and Extension of Streets			293 8 10	
219	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS	76 3 11	3,229 14 7		3,305 18 6
220	LAND APPEAL COURT	2 19 11	107 2 7		110 2 6
221	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)— Public Cemeteries, Purchase and Resumption of Sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.			33 14 0	} 1,604 12 2
222	Cost of Resumption of Land for and Construction of Railway Siding in the Woronora Cemetery at Sutherland for the Southern Suburbs of Sydney			125 0 0	
224	Liabilities incurred in connection with the Woronora Cemetery at Sutherland			146 11 0	
224	Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds			966 8 10	
233	Legal Expenses			268 18 4	
234	Royal Commission of Inquiry into G. D. Hay's connection with the Conditional Lease at Lithgow taken up by G. Bradbury			50 0 0	
234	James Stevenson—Compensation for Improvements on Additional Conditional Purchase, 40 acres (8,458), at Boorowa, declared void.....			9 0 0	
234	SURVEY OF LANDS	260 12 11	12,326 14 0		12,587 6 11
235	TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY	4 18 8	130 10 9		135 9 5
236	DETAIL SURVEYS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND SUBURBS	16 9 4			16 9 4
237	LABOUR SETTLEMENTS			250 0 0	250 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS.....£	575 5 11	17,955 5 9	2,379 18 9	20,910 10 5
	No. V.—Secretary for Public Works.				
238	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	261 15 7	211 14 6		473 10 1
239	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH	23 9 0	274 15 0		298 4 0
240	DOCK ESTABLISHMENT	2 13 4	55 1 5		57 14 9
240	DREDGE SERVICE.....	17 2 4	7,461 2 6		7,478 4 10
241	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY as per Schedule (see page 144).....			4,539 10 10	4,539 10 10
242	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 145)			12,192 4 10	12,192 4 10
243	ROADS AND BRIDGES, as per Schedule (see page 145)			102,678 15 5	102,678 15 5
244	SEWERAGE, as per Schedule (see page 146)			34 5 10	34 5 10
245	PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS	2 6 4	19 5 7		21 11 11
246	BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE			1,381 7 1	1,381 7 1
247	RICHMOND WATER-WORKS			147 0 9	147 0 9
248	HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD	219 0 0			219 0 0
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:— Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from Pensions paid to officers whose services have been dispensed with			324 1 0	324 1 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£	526 6 7	8,021 19 0	129,845 11 4
	Carried forward	£	5,520 5 7	77,495 14 11	273,760 4 6
					356,776 5 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED					
30th JUNE, 1895—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	£ 5,520 5 7	£ 77,495 14 11	£ 273,760 4 6	£ 356,776 5 0
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.					
249	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	84 16 8	47 3 4	.....	132 0 0
250	MASTER-IN-EQUITY.....	9 8 1	7 16 5	.....	17 4 6
251	PROTHONOTARY	11 9 0	323 13 5	.....	335 2 5
252	DIVORCE COURTS.....	0 12 0	.....	.....	0 12 0
253	CURATOR	4 14 5	.....	.....	4 14 5
254	SHERIFF.....	25 11 4	322 3 10	.....	347 15 2
255	BANKRUPTCY COURT	8 11 4	5 7 0	.....	13 18 4
256	PROBATE OFFICE.....	4 6 0	.....	.....	4 6 0
257	DISTRICT COURTS.....	436 13 10	472 13 4	.....	909 7 2
258	CORONERS	20 7 10	225 7 9	.....	245 15 7
259	PETTY SESSIONS	358 12 1	3,201 10 1	.....	3,560 2 2
260	PRISONS.....	181 5 4	3,763 9 3	.....	3,944 14 7
261	PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS	6 16 8	35 11 9	.....	42 8 5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—					
262	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14 .....	.....	.....	124 11 8	124 11 8
263	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
266	Purchase of 50 bound Copies of N.S.W. Weekly Notes.....	.....	.....	11 15 6	11 15 6
267	Purchase of 100 Copies of Supreme Court Law Report.....	.....	.....	53 0 0	53 0 0
270	Rent of Additional Office Accommodation for Ministerial Department.....	.....	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0
271	Necropolis—Forming Roads and Draining in connection with Extension of the Cemetery .....	.....	.....	49 10 0	49 10 0
273	Purchase of 50 Copies of Australian Magistrate, 6th edition.....	.....	.....	375 0 0	375 0 0
	Law Costs in the matter of Prohibition in case of <i>Lenthall v. Gazzard</i> , in connection with prosecution under Licensing Act .....	.....	.....	138 2 6	138 2 6
	Law Costs in the matter of prohibition in case of alleged breach of the Licensing Act at Railway Refreshment Rooms, Junee, <i>Walsh v. Davies</i> .....	.....	.....	38 5 10	38 5 10
	Law Costs in case <i>Von Hagen & Co. v. Pentecost and James Giles, P.M.</i> , at Newtown Police Court .....	.....	.....	92 16 8	92 16 8
	Claim for Liquor purchased by the Licensing Inspector for the purpose of analysis <i>re Adulteration of Liquors</i> .....	.....	.....	29 4 8	29 4 8
	Gratuity to T. H. Bower, Sheriff's Officer, whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	31 8 6	31 8 6
	.....	.....	.....	64 8 10	64 8 10
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.....	£ 1,153 4 7	£ 8,404 16 2	£ 1,113 4 2	£ 10,671 4 11
No. IX.—Public Instruction.					
276	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23 .....	.....	.....	17,379 7 1	17,379 7 1
277	NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON"	5 10 5	642 17 0	.....	648 7 5
278	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA	1 19 2	297 13 10	.....	299 13 0
279	OBSERVATORY	119 15 6	62 14 0	.....	182 9 6
281	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	10 4 7	2£0 17 11	.....	261 2 6
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (irrespective of date of claims):—					
Sydney University—					
283	Additions, Repairs, and Furniture .....	.....	.....	238 4 8	238 4 8
286	Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department who are attending University Lectures .....	.....	.....	394 17 6	394 17 6
291	Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
295	Providing Mechanics' Institutes and kindred Institutions with maps, &c. ....	.....	.....	5 10 7	5 10 7
296	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	2,239 7 2	2,239 7 2
297	In aid of buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings .....	.....	.....	488 15 7	488 15 7
LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.					
	Relief Works, Centennial Park .....	.....	.....	8,885 8 7	8,885 8 7
	Conveyance by rail, &c., of Unemployed from Government Labour Bureau .....	.....	.....	11,620 13 4	11,620 13 4
	Incidental Expenses in connection with the establishment of Labour Industrial Agencies and Contingencies .....	.....	.....	88 18 4	88 18 4
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.....	£ 137 9 8	£ 1,254 2 9	£ 41,591 2 10	£ 42,932 15 3
	Carried forward	£ 6,810 19 10	£ 87,154 13 10	£ 316,464 11 6	£ 410,433 5 2

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1895—continued.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....£	6,810 19 10	87,154 13 10	316,464 11 6	410,430 5 2
	Ac. F.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
299	DEPARTMENT OF MINES	906 9 4	10,251 6 3	.....	11,157 15 7
301	IMPORTED STOCK.....	0 6 8	102 6 3	.....	102 12 11
302	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.....	12 6 7	.....	.....	12 6 7
303	MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS (irrespective of date of claims) .....	.....	.....	23 3 7	23 3 7
304	PUBLIC WATERING-PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING.....	10 17 4	1,554 7 7	.....	1,565 4 11
305	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (irrespective of date of claims)	87 17 1	2,578 5 6	.....	2,666 2 7
306	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS .....	.....	.....	617 3 2	617 3 2
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
307	For the purposes of Pastures and Stock Protection Act .....	.....	.....	1,052 12 10	1,052 12 10
309	Control and marking and fencing of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, purchase of Land for Crossing-places, improvement of access to Water Reserves, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass .....	.....	.....	102 11 0	102 11 0
310	Expenses in connection with the Reclamation of Sand Drift, Newcastle.....	.....	.....	14 7 0	14 7 0
312	Expenses of subsidising the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, which received during the year annual subscriptions of members amounting to not less than £100, in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	4,422 16 0	4,422 16 0
313	Expenses of working Vine Diseases Act.....	.....	.....	31 2 0	31 2 0
	Central Cumberland A. and H. Association—Special grant .....	.....	.....	230 0 0	230 0 0
	Walcha Pastoral and Agricultural Association—Special grant .....	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0
	Dapto Agricultural Society—Special grant .....	.....	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
	St. George's Horticultural Society—Special grant .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE...£	1,017 17 0	14,486 5 7	7,018 15 7	22,522 18 2
	Ac. FF.—Postmaster-General.				
314	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT	1,250 1 5	3,266 11 1	.....	4,516 12 6
	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.....	.....	.....	30,395 18 3	30,395 18 3
	CABLE SUBSIDIES—				
	British and Australian .....	.....	.....	5,479 9 10	6,698 1 1
	New Caledonian .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
	New Zealand .....	.....	.....	218 11 3	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (irrespective of date of claims)—				
	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act have been deducted from pension paid to officers on retirement through abolition of office .....	.....	.....	876 9 5	876 9 5
	Gratuity to Peter Plesner, late Messengèr, General Post Office, on his retirement through abolition of office...£	.....	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.....£	1,250 1 5	3,266 11 1	38,040 8 9	42,557 1 3
	Special Appropriations.				
	INTEREST ON AND EXTINCTION OF THE RAILWAY LOAN OF 1867, UNDER 31 VIC. NO. 11 .....	.....	.....	19,485 0 0	19,485 0 0
	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS, 53 VIC. NO. 9 (DEFICIENCY OF 1886 AND PREVIOUS YEARS).....	.....	.....	28,235 15 2	28,235 15 2
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES .....	.....	.....	83 6 8	83 6 8
	ENDOWMENT OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY, ACT 53 VIC. NO. 10 .....	.....	.....	41 13 4	41 13 4
	PENSIONS UNDER THE DISTRICT COURT JUDGES SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACT, 46 VIC. NO. 16 .....	.....	.....	262 10 0	262 10 0
	PENSIONS UNDER SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873, 36 VIC. NO. 29.....	.....	.....	295 17 4	295 17 4
	PENSION UNDER THE RAILWAY ACT, 51 VIC. NO. 35.....	.....	.....	78 2 6	78 2 6
	COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, 42 VIC. NO. 19.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
	ALLOWANCE TO PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES, 53 VIC. NO. 12 .....	.....	.....	264 4 1	264 4 1
	REMUNERATION TO PARLIAMENTARY PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, 53 VIC. NO. 11 .....	.....	.....	278 5 0	278 5 0
	REDEMPTION OF TREASURY BILLS (53 VIC. NO. 9), ISSUED UNDER THE TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY ACT OF 1889.....	.....	.....	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0
	REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT FOR RAILWAYS, 53 VIC. NO. 24 .....	.....	.....	37,500 0 0	37,500 0 0
	PROPORTION PAID BY COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES IN TERMS OF "THE AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL FORCE ACT OF 1887" .....	.....	.....	13,101 0 0	13,101 0 0
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.....£	.....	.....	174,775 14 1	174,775 14 1
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895	9,078 18 3	104,907 10 6	536,299 9 11	650,285 18 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896.					
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Ac. I.—Schedules to Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Victoria, cap. 54.					
	SCHEDULE A			17,723 12 7	17,723 12 7
	SCHEDULE B—				
	Pensions to Judges			962 10 0	} 5,137 10 0
	Pensions to Political Officers			675 0 0	
	Pensions to Superannuated Officers*			3,500 0 0	
	SCHEDULE C—				
	Church of England			3,504 2 3	} 6,489 19 0
	Roman Catholic Church			1,787 10 0	
	Presbyterian Church			510 16 9	
	Wesleyan Methodist Church			687 10 0	
	TOTAL, SCHEDULES A, B, and C	£		29,351 1 7	29,351 1 7
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULES A AND B.					
	SCHEDULE A—Supplement—				
	Chief Justice			1,500 0 0	} 14,112 13 2
	Puisne Judges			12,492 13 2	
	Colonial Treasurer			120 0 0	
	SCHEDULE B—Supplement—				
1	Pensions to Judges, 46 Vic. No. 19			1,115 6 9	} 2,285 15 1
2	Do Widows and others			268 15 0	
	Do Military			901 13 4	
	TOTAL, SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULES A AND B	£		16,398 8 3	16,398 8 3
Ac. II.—Executive and Legislative.					
3	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	1,091 18 9	308 19 5		1,400 18 2
4	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	1,168 0 0	4 5 0		1,172 5 0
5	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	5,655 10 0	89 15 8		5,745 5 8
6	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	9,849 9 9	128 18 1		9,978 7 10
7	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY	2,728 9 11	796 16 4		3,525 6 8
8	PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY	1,251 15 0	657 13 11		1,909 8 11
9	PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF	5,563 0 0	210 11 11		5,773 11 11
	TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	£ 27,308 3 5	2,197 0 9		29,505 4 2
Ac. III.—Chief Secretary.					
10	CHIEF SECRETARY	8,133 11 4	1,399 14 9		9,533 6 1
11	AUDITOR-GENERAL	9,662 4 1	1,537 7 7		11,199 11 8
12	REGISTRAR-GENERAL	17,430 15 5	9,075 19 5		26,506 14 10
13	VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	250 0 0			250 0 0
14	ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD	100 0 0	9,588 13 0		9,688 13 0
15	POLICE	266,737 3 4	54,437 17 3		321,175 0 7
	LUNACY—				
16	Official Visitors			501 5 3	} 93,673 13 0
17	Institutions for the Insane generally	1,481 0 0	146 16 3		
18	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	10,099 11 9			
19	Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	10,500 1 0			
20	Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park	10,339 10 10			
21	Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle	2,709 0 7			
22	Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere	4,232 19 7			
23	Hospital for the Insane, Kenmore, Goulburn	2,253 16 9			
24	General Contingencies			45,229 17 0	
25	Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst	915 7 9	572 15 10		
26	Lunatic Patients			1,288 17 8	
27	MASTER IN LUNACY	2,603 15 0	198 17 9		
28	MEDICAL BOARD	149 3 4	11 5 0		160 8 4
29	THE MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT	4,773 6 2	5,518 4 3		10,291 10 5
30	COAST HOSPITAL	3,345 15 2	5,373 18 0		8,719 13 2
31	ANALYTICAL BRANCH	860 0 0	97 3 6		957 3 6
32	MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS			10,860 9 0	10,860 9 0
	Carried forward	£ 356,577 2 1	87,958 12 7	58,480 8 11	503,016 3 7
	Carried forward	£ 27,308 3 5	2,197 0 9	45,749 9 10	75,254 14 0

* Transferred to Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED					
30th JUNE, 1896—continued.					
	Brought forward	£ 27,308 3 5	£ 2,197 0 9	£ 45,749 9 10	£ 75,254 14 0
Ac. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.					
	Brought forward	£ 356,577 2 1	£ 87,958 12 7	£ 58,480 8 11	£ 503,016 3 7
33	GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN	3,246 16 9	3,356 6 3	.....	6,603 3 0
34	AGENT-GENERAL FOR THE COLONY	2,887 5 0	1,139 11 8	.....	4,026 16 8
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—					
35	Director of Government Asylums	1,075 0 0	.....	.....	1,075 0 0
36	Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	4,150 12 9	51,626 8 2	.....	55,777 0 11
37	State Children's Relief Branch	1,386 17 6	39,229 0 10	.....	40,615 18 4
38	FISHERIES COMMISSION	2,217 2 0	766 9 2	.....	2,983 11 2
39	FIRE BRIGADES	881 10 0	317 2 0	.....	1,198 12 0
40	CIVIL SERVICE BOARD	760 0 0	270 13 11	.....	1,030 13 11
41	RE-ORGANISATION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE .....	.....	.....	1,390 16 7	1,390 16 7
42	BOTANIC GARDENS	1,154 1 8	4,797 9 4	.....	5,951 11 0
43	NURSERY GARDEN, CAMPBELLTOWN	225 0 0	606 15 7	.....	831 15 7
44	GOVERNMENT DOMAINS	295 0 0	2,264 17 9	.....	2,559 17 9
45	GARDEN PALACE GROUNDS	120 0 0	920 0 8	.....	1,040 0 8
46	CENTENNIAL PARK	220 0 0	3,869 6 5	.....	4,089 6 5
47	MILITARY SECRETARY	1,908 0 0	291 2 9	.....	2,199 2 9
48	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES .....	.....	.....	150,109 0 8	150,109 0 8
49	NAVAL FORCES .....	.....	.....	8,561 8 4	8,561 8 4
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—					
50	Charitable Institutions—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, had the right of recommending the admission of Patients .....	.....	.....	27,924 3 8	} 50,943 6 4
51	Country and Suburban Hospitals, &c.—Special Grants to .....	.....	.....	3,100 0 0	
52	Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private subscriptions .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
53	Sydney Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
54	Sydney Hospital—Grant in aid of the annual cost of the Regent-street Dispensary .....	.....	.....	700 0 0	
55	Prince Alfred Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	
56	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	
57	Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	286 9 3	
58	Carrington Centennial Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions .....	.....	.....	801 15 6	
59	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	
60	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	450 0 0	
61	Home for Industrial Blind Women, Strathfield—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	
62	Sydney Rescue Work Society—aid, on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions .....	.....	.....	855 17 11	
63	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions—for support of Women and Children .....	.....	.....	3,500 0 0	
64	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	
65	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant towards outdoor relief .....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
66	Albury District Hospital—Special grant towards completion of Ward for Contagious Diseases .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	
67	Ballina Hospital—Special grant for the purchase of Surgical Instruments .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	
68	Brewarrina Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	
69	Collarendabri Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
70	Goodooga Hospital—Special grant for building .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	
71	Grafton Hospital—Special grant for the erection of a new Ward .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
72	Grafton Benevolent Asylum—Special grant for erection of Cottage Homes—further sum .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
73	Grenfell District Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	100 0 0	
74	Lismore Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	75 0 0	
75	Maitland Hospital—Special grant in aid of .....	.....	.....	350 0 0	
	Carried forward	£ 377,104 7 9	£ 197,413 17 1	£ 269,485 0 10	£ 844,003 5 8
	Carried forward...	£ 27,308 3 5	£ 2,197 0 9	£ 45,749 9 10	£ 75,254 14 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED					
30th JUNE, 1896—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	£ 27,308 3 5	£ 2,197 0 9	£ 45,749 9 10	£ 75,254 14 0
No. XXX.—Chief Secretary—continued.					
	Brought forward.....	£ 377,104 7 9	£ 197,413 17 1	£ 269,485 0 10	£ 844,003 5 8
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES—continued.					
76	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant for erection of a new Asylum			1,000 0 0	
77	Nyragee District Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
78	Park's District Hospital—Special grant, reimbursement of expenditure in connection with Ward for Contagious Diseases			150 0 0	
79	Sydney Hospital—Special grant towards Furnishing—further sum.....			230 0 0	
80	Vegetable Creek Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
81	Uralla Ladies' Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
82	Walgett Hospital—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
83	Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of			50 0 0	
84	Armidale Relief Society—Special grant in aid of			50 0 0	
85	Balranald District Hospital—Special grant in aid of			250 0 0	3,505 0 0
86	Broken Hill Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			50 0 0	
87	Cooma Hospital—Special grant in aid of			50 0 0	
88	Cowra District Hospital—Special grant in aid of			200 0 0	
89	West Maitland Benevolent Society—Special grant in aid of			250 0 0	
90	Mungindi Hospital—Special grant towards erection of			100 0 0	
91	Nepean Cottage Hospital—Special grant in aid of			150 0 0	
92	Newcastle Mutual Help Society—Special grant in aid of			100 0 0	
93	Nyngan Cottage Hospital—Special grant for building			100 0 0	
94	Parramatta District Hospital—Special grant towards erection of new building			250 0 0	
95	Temora Hospital—Special grant for furnishing, &c.....			125 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES :—					
97	Expenses in connection with Electoral system			7,994 16 6	
98	Newspapers, almanacs, books, &c.			672 6 6	
99	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests were not held			615 1 7	
100	Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable, relief, &c.			7,468 4 2	
101	Rewards for apprehension of offenders			115 0 0	
102	Royal Naval House—Special grant in aid of			200 0 0	
103	Animals Protection Society—Aid on condition of an equal amount having been raised by private contributions.....			125 16 6	
105	Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with			388 5 0	
106	Municipal Rates on Government Buildings			8,902 10 11	
108	General improvements, National Park			4,000 0 0	
109	Counsel's Fees and expenses of engrossing and searches in connection with conveyancing and other legal matters			13 1 3	
110	Expenses in connection with Local Government			2,097 4 1	
112	Expenses in connection with the Board appointed to act on behalf of the Government in the matter of International Exchange of Literary and Scientific Works, Official Publications, &c.			248 2 2	35,529 7 6
113	Wages for gardener, and tools and incidental expenses for East Maitland Gaol Reserve			128 3 7	
114	Inspector of Scaffolding			238 6 8	
115	Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London			391 10 6	
116	Hospital for Sick Children—Rent of premises			250 0 0	
117	Completion of contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with Immigration			479 2 10	
118	Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for publication in the United Kingdom.....			250 0 0	
119	Freight, Insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, &c., of Department			265 10 5	
120	Proportion paid by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany			656 4 10	
	Carried forward	£ 377,104 7 9	£ 197,413 17 1	£ 308,519 8 4	£ 883,037 13 2
	Carried forward	£ 27,308 3 5	£ 2,197 0 9	£ 45,749 9 10	£ 75,254 14 0

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c—continued.

No. of Appropriation	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward	£	27 308 3 5	2 197 0 9	45,749 9 10	75,254 14 0			
	No. XXX—Chief Secretary—continued								
	Brought forward	£	377,104 7 9	197,413 17 1	308,519 8 4	883,037 13 2			
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.								
121	Proportion paid by this Colony to the Government of Queensland for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island .. .. .		.....	.....	1,115 4 11				
122	National Shipwreck Relief Society of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of .. .. .		.....	.....	250 0 0				
123	Expenses in connection with the Consolidation and Amendment of Statutes of New South Wales .. .. .		.....	.....	2,336 17 6				
125	Expenses connected with the Third Triennial Actuarial Investigation into the condition of the Superannuation Account .. .. .		.....	.....	250 0 0				
126	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from pensions paid to officers upon retirement through abolition of office .. .. .		.....	.....	496 2 11				
129	Rent of Government premises occupied by various sub-departments .. .. .		.....	.....	1,347 10 0				
130	Maintenance, &c, of Telephones .. .. .		.....	.....	276 10 11				
131	Purchase of land for an approach from River to Newington Asylum for Infirm and Destitute .. .. .		.....	.....	605 0 0				
132	New South Wales Zoological Society—Special grant in aid of .. .. .		.....	.....	1,000 0 0				
133	Expenses, Royal Commission on Fisheries .. .. .		.....	.....	509 18 5				
134	Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades .. .. .		.....	.....	2,400 0 0				
135	Construction of approaches from Waverley to the Centennial Park .. .. .		.....	.....	184 0 11				
136	Improvements to roads, Centennial Park .. .. .		.....	.....	310 0 0				
137	Expenses in connection with revising list of Australian Fishes .. .. .		.....	.....	156 16 11				
138	Cost of land resumed at rear of Randwick Rifle Range .. .. .		.....	.....	1 349 0 0				
139	Gratuity at rate of one month's pay for each year of service, clerk, Department of Audit, retirement through retrenchment .. .. .		.....	.....	42 14 2				
140	Royal Commission, Coal mining—Expenses in connection with .. .. .		.....	.....	1,099 16 8				
141	New South Wales Rifle Association—Grant in aid of .. .. .		.....	.....	1,000 0 0				
143	Southern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of .. .. .		.....	.....	250 0 0				
144	Western Rifle Association—Grant in aid of .. .. .		.....	.....	250 0 0				
145	Wollongong Sand Drift Trust—Special grant for improvements .. .. .		.....	.....	99 13 10				
146	Lady Robinson's Beach Sand Drift Trust—Special grant for improvements .. .. .		.....	.....	100 0 0				
147	Abatements from pensions paid to retrenched officers .. .. .		.....	.....	334 15 5				
148	Gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to retrenched officers .. .. .		.....	.....	395 9 0				
149	Pension to Constable J F Alford (from 8th August, 1894, to 30th June, 1896), in addition to the pension paid to him from the "Police Superannuation Fund," upon his retirement, through being injured in the execution of his duty .. .. .		.....	.....	75 5 0				
150	St George's Rifle Club—Special grant towards formation of a rifle range .. .. .		.....	.....	25 0 0				
151	Expenses in connection with and relief to sufferers by floods .. .. .		.....	.....	164 13 8				
153	Expenses in connection with the Inquiry into the conduct of the Matron of the Cottage Homes, Parramatta .. .. .		.....	.....	130 1 3				
154	Lismore Flood Brigade—Special grant in aid of .. .. .		.....	.....	25 0 0				
155	Compensation to Messrs J C L Fitzpatrick and W. C. Wall for expenses incurred by them when seeking reelection, caused through the election for the district of Rylstone being declared void owing to errors of judgment on the part of the officials who conducted the said election (£150 each) .. .. .		.....	.....	300 0 0				
156	Disbursements in London in connection with the "Costa Rica Packet" case .. .. .		.....	.....	250 0 0				
157	Expenses of drafting Constitution Act Amendment Bill .. .. .		.....	.....	52 10 0				
	TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY	£	377,104 7 9	197,413 17 1	326,601 9 10	901,119 14 8			
	Carried forward	£	4,412 11 2	199,610 17 10	372,350 19 8	976,374 8 8			

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED					
30th JUNE, 1896—continued.					
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	£ 404,412 11 2	199,610 17 10	372,350 19 8	976,374 8 8
No. 13.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.					
158	TREASURY	22,937 17 2	1,848 11 5	.....	24,786 8 7
159	STAMP DUTIES	4,184 3 4	69 3 7	.....	4,253 6 11
160	CUSTOMS	47,825 14 0	21,505 11 4	.....	69,331 5 4
161	GOLD RECEIVERS	27 10 0	.....	.....	27 10 0
162	GOLD AND ESCORT .....	.....	.....	200 9 5	200 9 5
163	GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT .....	.....	.....	81,544 9 5	81,544 9 5
164	STORES AND STATIONERY	5,898 15 2	89,363 12 10	.....	95,262 8 0
165	MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT	6,153 7 11	2,989 13 3	.....	9,143 1 2
166	BOARD OF HEALTH	6,812 5 2	5,785 8 1	.....	12,597 13 3
167	GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS	515 16 8	7,944 19 10	.....	8,460 16 6
168	BOARD OF PHARMACY	90 0 0	15 0 0	.....	105 0 0
169	SHIPPING MASTERS	2,522 16 8	19 19 5	.....	2,542 16 1
MARINE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES—					
170	Marine Board, Sydney	5,147 15 6	.....	.....	.....
171	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	1,702 18 0	.....	.....	.....
172	Harbour Masters	933 0 0	.....	.....	.....
173	Colonial Light-houses	6,855 10 0	.....	.....	.....
174	Sea and River Pilots	11,649 8 0	.....	.....	45,728 5 2
175	Boatmen	11,605 13 4	.....	.....	.....
176	Telegraph Stations	1,225 10 8	.....	.....	.....
178	Miscellaneous Services .....	.....	.....	5,932 13 8	.....
179	Life Boats .....	.....	.....	674 16 0	.....
180	PUBLIC WHARFS	3,837 12 10	1,358 15 9	.....	5,196 8 7
181	BOARD OF EXPORTS	125 0 0	214 2 10	.....	339 2 10
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—					
182	Postage of Public Departments .....	.....	.....	30,379 18 7	.....
183	Advertising for the Public Service .....	.....	.....	6,898 8 11	.....
184	Transmission of Telegraph Messages .....	.....	.....	19,982 15 4	.....
185	Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents .....	.....	.....	464 8 0	.....
186	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments .....	.....	.....	193 14 10	.....
187	Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on, Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England .....	.....	.....	8,428 0 0	.....
188	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony .....	.....	.....	15,895 14 3	.....
189	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney .....	.....	.....	225 0 0	.....
191	In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle .....	.....	.....	350 0 0	.....
192	In aid of Sailors' Home, Sydney .....	.....	.....	350 0 0	.....
193	Subsidising Tug Boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours .....	.....	.....	5,825 1 4	.....
194	Subsidising Tug Boat for Clarence River .....	.....	.....	748 0 0	.....
195	Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Sutors in Equity and Lunacy Patients .....	.....	.....	1,371 8 4	.....
196	Amount paid to Railway Department for conveyance with- out charge of Members of Parliament distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others .....	.....	.....	15,000 0 0	157,515 17 0
197	Interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account .....	.....	.....	3,705 2 1	.....
198	Interest on the Balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund Account .....	.....	.....	301 5 7	.....
199	Interest on Balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund .....	.....	.....	44 2 10	.....
200	Interest on the uninvested Balance at credit of the Bank- ruptcy Estates Fund .....	.....	.....	147 9 0	.....
201	Sewerage Rates on Public Buildings .....	.....	.....	3,573 2 0	.....
202	Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, Sydney, and Country Towns .....	.....	.....	4,084 9 6	.....
203	Interest on Special Deposit by the Savings Bank of New South Wales .....	.....	.....	36,562 0 0	.....
204	Legal Expenses .....	.....	.....	294 8 6	.....
205	Interest on Daily Credit Balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Estates Account .....	.....	.....	2,661 18 4	.....
206	Interest on Daily Credit Balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account .....	.....	.....	24 9 7	.....
	Carried forward	£ 1,0,051 14 5	131 114 18 4	245,448 5 6	517,034 18 3
	Carried forward	£ 404,412 11 2	199 6 0 17 10	372 350 19 8	976 374 8 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	404,412 11 2	199,610 17 10	372,350 19 8	976,374 8 8
	Ho. Ho.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward	140,051 14 5	131,114 18 4	245,868 5 6	517,034 18 3
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued—				
207	Interest on Daily Credit Balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account			60 0 0	60 0 0
208	Unforeseen Expenses—				
	Expenses in connection with the reception of His Excellency the Governor, Viscount Hampden ...			260 19 2	} 2,174 1 0
	Overtime remuneration to Treasury Clerks for preparation of returns, &c.			200 0 0	
	Gratuities and allowances to Clerks, Department of Audit, for overtime in connection with Customs duties and preparation of Parliamentary return...			199 5 0	
	Expenses in connection with the illness of the late Sir Henry Parkes			197 4 3	
	Expenses, Postal and Telegraphic Conferences			132 11 10	
	Relief of needy persons in consequence of fire at Seaham Colliery, £75; fires at Termeil, £25; through Active Service Brigade, £14 14s. 5d.; and distress at Cardiff, £10 14s.			125 8 5	
	Cost of advertising in the publication, "Beautiful Sydney," £63, and purchase of 500 copies, £50...			113 0 0	
	Balance of cost of retaining wall, coping stone, &c., at the grave of the late Sir R. W. Duff, £98 8s. 1d., and balance of funeral expenses, £4 19s. 6d.			103 7 7	
	Income tax due to the British Government by the officers of the Agent-General's Department			99 8 0	
	Expenses of the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Grafton, &c.			97 0 0	
	Interest on deferred payments in connection with the construction of Marrickville to Burwood Railway			66 0 7	
	Expenses, Military Conference—Secretary, £52 10s.; Clerk and Shorthand-writer, £10 10s.			63 0 0	
	Fees to Experts, testing supplies of provisions, &c., by contracts			51 9 0	
	Expenses in connection with the presentation of Long Service Medals to Volunteer Officers			49 19 5	
	Travelling expenses of the Premier and the Minister for Works during visits to the country			45 15 0	
	Expenses in connection with the Conference of Premiers			40 3 2	
	Carpets and curtains for the Sydney Mint			37 18 0	
	Expenses connected with the valuation of the estates of the late Messrs. W. H. Paling and W. F. Whitney			36 15 0	
	Cost of lantern slides of N.S.W. supplied to Mr. Jones, a lecturer in England, £16 5s. 5d., and to the Agent-General, £15 10s.			31 15 5	
	Expenses in Sydney of the widow of the Assistant Stationmaster, Murrurundi, when awaiting the decision of the Government			25 0 0	
	Fee to the City Surveyor for report on the wages and work at Centennial Park			22 1 0	
	Salary of a Temporary Clerk for Curator Intestate Estates			20 3 1	
	Balance of fees due to the Civil Service Board			20 2 11	
	Miscellaneous items under £20			135 14 2	
209	Discount on Bill of Exchange remitted to London and Interest on Advances by Banks			417 16 1	
210	Premium on Debentures purchased on account of extinction of Railway Million Loan Act 31 Vic. No. 11, and expenses in connection with annual drawing of Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11			125 9 6	
211	Refund of Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates in certain cases			285 13 4	
212	Insurance on Government Properties			167 1 6	
	Carried forward	140,051 14 5	131,114 18 4	249,098 6 11	520,264 19 8
	Carried forward	404,412 11 2	199,610 17 10	372,350 19 8	976,374 8 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	404,412 11 2	199,610 17 10	372,350 19 8	976,374 8 8
	No. 10.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.				
	Brought forward	£ 140,051 14 5	131,114 18 4	249,098 6 11	520,264 19 8
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.				
213	Refund of Duty levied on Salt imported for Chlorination Purposes at Broken Hill			1,000 0 0	} 3,375 18 6
214	Board of Advice to assist the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade in promoting the export of New South Wales Products			78 9 7	
215	Cost of Private Letter Boxes for Public Departments			413 16 3	
216	Expenses in connection with compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales			482 8 0	
217	Legal Expenses <i>re</i> collision between "Alathea" and "Sol"—Parramatta River Steamer and Tramway Co. <i>v.</i> Marine Board			316 10 0	
218	Gratuity to Arthur G. Kenway, late Superintendent Glebe Island Abattoirs, upon retirement through abolition of office			172 3 0	
219	Abatements which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from pensions paid to Officers who have retired owing to ill-health			312 11 8	
221	Preparation of a work on the resources of the Colony			600 0 0	
222	Expenses connected with the payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony	337 3 0	25 2 6		
223	New System of Direct Taxation—Expense in connection with the introduction of the Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.			13,289 9 5	
	TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	140,388 17 5	131,140 0 10	265,763 14 10	537,292 13 1
	No. 11.—Railways.				
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—				
225	Existing Lines—Working Expenses— Railways			1,512,233 17 2	} 1,758,983 6 10
	Tramways			246,749 9 8	
227	Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, whose services have been dispensed with ...			388 14 8	} 4,190 19 3
228	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the pensions paid to Officers whose services have been or will be dispensed with, also gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with.....			1,540 4 7	
229	Gratuities which have been paid to relatives of Employees fatally injured while in execution of their duty			2,262 0 0	
	TOTAL, RAILWAYS	£		1,763,174 6 1	1,763,174 6 1
	No. 12.—Attorney-General.				
230	ATTORNEY-GENERAL	2,245 0 0	2,998 3 1		5,243 3 1
231	PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMEN	1,167 17 0	852 10 0		2,020 7 0
232	CROWN SOLICITOR	6,717 5 10	914 16 10		7,632 2 8
234	QUARTER SESSIONS	6,088 15 1	15,062 4 3		21,150 19 4
	TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL	£ 16,218 17 11	19,827 14 2		36,046 12 1
	Carried forward	£ 561,020 6 6	350,578 12 10	2,401,289 0 7	3,312,887 19 11

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.				
		Salaries.	Contingencies.						
SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896—continued.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward	£ 561,020	6 6	350,578	12 10	2,401,289	0 7	3,312,887	19 11
No. VI.—Secretary for Lands.									
234	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	62,365	6 10	6,831	5 10	...	...	69,196	12 8
MINOR ROADS—									
235	Expenses of fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,422	3 7	2,769	0 2
236	Claims for compensation for land for proclaimed Road and extension of Streets . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,347	5 7		
237	LAND AGENTS, APPRAISERS, AND OTHERS	13,983	17 6	33,059	14 5	...	...	47,043	11 11
238	LAND APPEAL COURT	1,019	0 0	1,375	3 8	...	...	2,394	3 8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—									
239	Public Cemetery.—Purchase and Resumption of Sites, fencing, clearing, building &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,078	5 0	13,611	3 1
240	Erection of a Lodge for the Sex on of the Woronora Cemetery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	250	0 0		
241	Purchase and Resumptions of Sites for and Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, and Bathing-places . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7,335	0 0		
242	Improvement, Wentworth Park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	250	0 0		
243	Improvement, Victoria Park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	250	0 0		
244	Improvement, Parks, North Sydney . . . . .	...	...	...	...	250	0 0		
245	Improvement, Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,000	0 0		
246	Improvement, Rushcutter Bay Park . . . . .	...	...	...	...	250	0 0		
247	Improvement, Islands in Port Jackson . . . . .	...	...	...	...	250	0 0		
248	Improvement, Rodd Island . . . . .	...	...	...	...	100	0 0		
250	Legal Expenses . . . . .	...	...	...	...	812	19 7		
251	Improvement and Maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria . . . . .	...	...	...	...	450	0 0		
252	Purchase-money and Deed-fee for an unnecessary road purchased by Messrs F A and J McEvoy in lieu of which land for a new road was resumed from their property . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	18 6		
254	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from Pension paid to Mr J. R. Edwards, Chairman of the Forbes Local Land Board, on his retirement from the Public Service . . . . .	...	...	...	...	297	0 0		
255	SURVEY OF LANDS	80,213	12 4	62,511	12 7	...	...	142,725	4 11
256	TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY	1,880	0 0	1,914	4 1	...	...	3,794	4 1
257	DETAIL SURVEY OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND SUBURBS	4,890	0 0	3,136	14 11	...	...	8,026	14 11
258	LABOUR SETTLEMENTS . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,753	10 3	1,753	10 3
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	£ 164,351	16 8	108,828	15 6	18,137	2 6	291,317	14 8
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works.									
259	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ESTABLISHMENT	43,860	2 0	5,337	5 10	...	...	49,197	7 10
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH		6,416	13 4	388	18 5	...	...	6,805	11 9
260	DOCK ESTABLISHMENT	800	0 0	4,086	11 2	...	...	4,886	11 2
261	DREDGE SERVICE	5,593	5 6	90,440	11 6	...	...	96,033	17 0
262	HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY as per Schedule (see page 146) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	30,885	0 3	30,885	0 3
263	ARCHITECT, as per Schedule (see page 147) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	47,629	15 6	47,629	15 6
264	ROADS AND BRIDGES, as per Schedule (see page 148) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	387,207	0 8	387,207	0 8
265	COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,081	10 1	2,084	10 1
266	SEWERAGE . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	3 0	3	3 0
267	PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS	672	1 8	377	6 10	...	...	1,049	8 6
268	BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE . . . . .	...	...	...	...	65,087	9 1	65,087	9 1
269	HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD	1,870	0 0	6,941	13 8	...	...	8,811	13 8
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£ 59,212	2 6	107,572	7 5	532,896	18 7	699,681	8 6
	Carried forward	£ 784,584	5 8	566,979	15 9	2,952,323	1 8	4,303,887	3 1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	£ 784,584 5 8	566,979 15 9	2,952,323 1 8	4,303,887 3 1
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice.				
270	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	9,166 0 0	1,001 10 8	.....	10,167 10 8
271	MASTER IN EQUITY	3,210 11 8	62 15 8	.....	3,273 7 4
272	PROTHONOTARY	5,431 0 0	6,843 12 4	.....	12,274 12 4
273	DIVORCE COURT	216 0 0	.....	.....	216 0 0
274	CURATOR	1,546 6 8	25 0 0	.....	1,571 6 8
275	SHERIFF	11,766 17 6	9,843 6 1	.....	21,615 3 7
276	BANKRUPTCY COURT	2,680 0 0	48 6 8	.....	2,728 6 8
277	PROBATE OFFICE	1,450 0 0	400 0 0	.....	1,850 0 0
278	DISTRICT COURTS	4,448 13 10	3,474 4 0	.....	7,922 17 10
279	CORONERS	1,164 10 9	5,257 5 7	.....	6,421 16 4
280	PETTY SESSIONS	61,865 11 9	14,346 13 10	.....	76,212 5 7
281	PRISONS	79,779 9 2	31,923 1 9	.....	111,707 10 11
282	PATENTS AND COPYRIGHT	2,100 10 0	593 18 0	.....	2,699 8 0
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
283	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act 45 Vic. No. 14 .....	.....	.....	410 0 5	410 0 5
284	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c. ....	.....	.....	98 14 3	98 14 3
285	Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
286	Purchase of fifty bound copies of the New South Wales Weekly Notes .....	.....	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0
287	Purchase of 100 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports .....	.....	.....	315 0 0	315 0 0
288	Expenses of inquiries under Commission Act 44 Vic. No. 1, and inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, section 383 .....	.....	.....	87 9 1	87 9 1
289	Services of a Law Reporter, Bankruptcy and Probate Courts .....	.....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
290	Rent of temporary Office Accommodation for Ministerial Department .....	.....	.....	717 15 6	717 15 6
291	Necropolis—improving, draining, trenching, planting, and other contingencies at the Cemetery .....	.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0
292	Long Bay Cemetery—General Improvements .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
293	Purchase of 200 copies Australian Magistrates (6th Edition) .....	.....	.....	540 0 0	540 0 0
294	Expenses of Compilation of Redgrave's Guide to the Police Acts .....	.....	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0
295	Abatements which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the Pensions of Officers whose services have been dispensed with .....	.....	.....	544 13 9	544 13 9
296	Gratuity to Caretaker, Head Office, on retirement .....	.....	.....	175 0 0	175 0 0
297	Gratuity to Widow of late Sheriff's Officer, Wagga .....	.....	.....	82 10 0	82 10 0
298	Printing of work, Supreme Court Cases, 1824–1862 .....	.....	.....	700 0 0	700 0 0
299	Purchase of 30 copies of Addison's Criminal Cases, 1840–1894 .....	.....	.....	62 8 8	62 8 8
300	Purchase of 30 copies of Pilcher's Supreme Court Practice (2nd Edition) .....	.....	.....	79 1 0	79 1 0
301	Expenses in connection with an appeal to the Privy Council in the case <i>Stuart v. Gould</i> .....	.....	.....	234 12 10	234 12 10
	TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	£ 184,825 11 4	73,834 14 7	4,952 5 6	263,612 11 5
	No. IX.—Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.				
302	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, UNDER THE ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23 .....	.....	.....	687,152 19 5	687,152 19 5
303	NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBBAON"	2,945 6 1	4,898 12 5	.....	7,843 18 6
304	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA	883 13 1	1,411 4 11	.....	2,294 18 0
305	OBSERVATORY	3,333 4 0	502 11 10	.....	3,835 15 10
306	MUSEUM	2,522 5 0	2,586 0 0	.....	5,108 5 0
307	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY	4,416 1 0	3,147 18 3	.....	7,563 19 3
	LABOUR AND INDUSTRY—				
309	Government Labour Bureau and Country Branches .....	.....	.....	1,538 0 4	1,538 0 4
310	Expenses in connection with Relief and Sheltering of Unemployed .....	.....	.....	2,648 10 6	2,648 10 6
311	Cost of conveyance by rail, &c., of Unemployed from Government Labour Bureau .....	.....	.....	14,058 17 4	14,058 17 4
312	Incidental Expenses in connection with the establishment of Labour Industrial Agencies and Contingencies .....	.....	.....	422 7 0	422 7 0
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS —				
	Sydney University—				
314	Additions, Repairs, and Furniture .....	.....	.....	509 8 0	509 8 0
315	Additional Endowment .....	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
316	Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law) .....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	Carried forward	£ 14,100 9 2	12,546 7 5	712,330 2 7	738,976 19 2
	Carried forward	£ 969,409 17 0	640,814 10 4	2,957,275 7 2	4,567,499 14 6

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	969,409 17 0	640,814 10 4	2,957,275 7 2	4,567,499 14 6
	Ho. F.F.—Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry—continued.				
	Brought forward	14,100 9 2	12,546 7 5	712,330 2 7	738,976 19 2
	GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
	Sydney University— <i>continued.</i>				
317	Matriculation and other Fees for Students of Training Schools under the Department who are attending University Lectures			375 9 9	375 9 9
318	Purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery			3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
319	Maintenance of the National Art Gallery			1,332 18 11	1,332 18 11
320	Maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales			500 0 0	500 0 0
321	Linnean Society			100 0 0	100 0 0
322	Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions			500 0 0	500 0 0
324	Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions			500 0 0	500 0 0
325	In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions			2,476 5 2	2,476 5 2
326	In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions) in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings			351 13 4	351 13 4
327	In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools			50 0 0	50 0 0
328	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884, have been deducted from the pension paid to Mr. Doctor Richard Hawley, Assistant Librarian and Compiler, Free Public Library			156 1 0	156 1 0
	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.....	14,100 9 2	12,546 7 5	721,672 10 9	748,319 7 4
	Ho. F.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
330	DEPARTMENT OF MINES	29,895 12 10	29,154 4 5		59,049 17 3
332	IMPORTED STOCK	584 0 0	908 13 7		1,492 13 7
333	REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	1,706 4 8	21 0 0		1,727 4 8
334	MANAGEMENT OF POUNDS AND COMMONS			43 0 0	43 0 0
335	PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING	3,587 10 0	10,546 13 8		14,134 3 8
336	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	12,959 18 10	21,715 0 5		34,674 19 3
337	SCHOOL OF MINES AND ASSAY WORKS			2,380 7 11	2,380 7 11
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
339	Control and marking and fencing of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, purchase of land for Crossing Places, improvement of access to Water Reserves, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass			514 8 7	514 8 7
340	Expenses in connection with the reclamation of sand-drift, Newcastle			173 1 6	173 1 6
341	Expenses of subsidising the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, which have received during the year annual subscriptions of members amounting to not less than £100 in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions			7,123 15 11	7,123 15 11
342	Special grant to Wallsend and Plattsburg Poultry, Pigeon, Horticultural, and Canary Society, for fencing, &c., Show Ground			80 0 0	80 0 0
343	Distribution of Seed to distressed Farmers, to be repaid by the Farmers			5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
344	Gratuities to Foresters whose services have been dispensed with			147 10 11	147 10 11
345	Amount equivalent to salary of the late Mr. James Baker, warden, at £470 per annum, from 6th November, 1894, to 30th April, 1895, completing amount for period of leave of absence granted to him, pending his retirement from the Public Service			228 9 5	228 9 5
346	Gratuity to F. Turner, late Botanist, Department of Agriculture, whose services have been dispensed with			94 15 10	94 15 10
347	Gratuity to F. Turner, late Botanist, Department of Agriculture, in lieu of salary from 17th July to 16th August, 1893			29 3 4	29 3 4
348	Expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and administration of the Vine Diseases Act			1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
349	Water Conservation and Irrigation			2,640 0 0	2,640 0 0
	TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.....	48,733 6 4	62,345 12 1	19,954 13 5	131,033 11 10
	Carried forward	1,032,243 12 6	715,706 9 10	3,698,902 11 4	5,446,852 13 8

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.
		Salaries.	Contingencies.		
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward.....	£ 1,032,243 12 6	715,706 9 10	3,698,902 11 4	5,446,852 13 8
	Ac. EE.—Postmaster-General.				
350	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT	426,924 1 2	86,749 12 8		513,673 13 10
	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS			178,348 7 0	178,348 7 0
	CABLE SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES—				
	British and Australian			7,671 5 10	} 9,764 2 1
	New Caledonian			1,000 0 0	
	New Zealand			1,092 16 3	
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—				
	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the pension of John Kirwan, late Post and Telegraph Master, Cooma.....			255 13 5	} 584 1 0
	Abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, have been deducted from the pension of R. H. Hipsley, late Assistant Manager, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, whose office has been abolished			328 7 7	
	TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL	£ 426,924 1 2	86,749 12 8	188,696 10 1	702,370 3 11
	Special Appropriations.				
	INTEREST ON DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK			2,081,753 6 10	2,081,753 6 10
	INTEREST ON, AND EXTINCTION OF THE, RAILWAY LOAN OF 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 VIC. NO. 11.....			15,670 0 0	15,670 0 0
	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS (deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 VIC. NO. 9			28,235 15 2	28,235 15 2
	INTEREST ON TREASURY BILLS UNDER ACT 55 VIC. NO. 7			112,099 0 0	112,099 0 0
	DRAWBACKS AND REFUND OF DUTIES			68,666 6 1	68,666 6 1
	REVENUE REFUNDED:—				
	LAND REVENUE:—				
	Conditional Purchases of Crown Lands			11,088 16 1	} 41,182 18 4
	Conditional Leases			3,113 1 11	
	Mineral and Auriferous Leases			2,083 18 6	
	Annual Leases			4,620 2 2	
	Homestead Leases			886 12 11	
	Resumed Areas, Pastoral Holdings, Rent of Runs, and Occupation Licenses			7,880 10 7	
	Homestead Selections			277 12 5	
	Settlement Leases			1,026 1 10	
	Survey Fees.....			6,037 1 10	
	Appraisalment Fees			873 1 1	
	Improved Land			1,260 0 0	
	Residential Leases of Crown Lands.....			84 19 9	
	Ringbarking Fees			143 14 1	
	Registration Fees and Stamp Duty on Conditional Purchase Transfers			61 9 0	
	Auction Sales of Land			58 6 11	
	Oyster Leases			89 0 0	
	Complaint Deposits			55 5 0	
	Special Purchases			48 18 4	
	Special Leases.....			34 7 6	
	Prickly Pear Leases			35 0 0	
	Fines			30 4 6	
	Deposits with applications to erect Public Gates			23 2 0	
	Deposit under Land Act Amendment Act.....			75 0 0	
	Deposits under section 28 of Land Act of 1895			21 0 0	
	Deposits under section 56 of Land Act of 1895			737 7 3	
	Stamp Duty, Transfer, and Deed Fees (Mining Occupation)			31 5 0	
	Erroneous Credits			31 10 0	
	Refund to Mines Department of amount twice paid for marking part of Travelling Stock Route, from Walgett to Uardry			352 18 6	
	Other Refunds on account of Land.....			122 11 2	
	RAILWAY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:—				
	Railway Tolls for Traffic beyond the Borders of New South Wales, paid to Governments of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, for 1895-6			10,143 10 9	} 31,618 5 2
	Steam Freight collected at various Railway Stations			3,192 18 3	
	Rebate on goods to and from various Railway Stations and Sydney			17,326 16 4	
	Proportion of Fares due for the conveyance of Passengers on the Toronto Tram-line			190 0 0	
	Proportion of Fares to Lady Robinson's Beach.....			764 19 10	
	Carried forward	£		2,379,225 11 7	2,379,225 11 7
	Carried forward	£ 1,459,167 13 8	802,456 2 6	3,887,599 1 5	6,149,222 17 7

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.					
		Salaries.	Contingencies.							
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	Brought forward	1,459,167	13 8	802,456	2 6	3,887,599	1 5	6,149,222	17 7	
	Special Appropriations—continued.									
	Brought forward	£				2,379,225	11 7	2,379,225	11 7	
	REVENUE REFUNDED—continued.									
	RAILWAY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—continued.									
	Proportion of Traffic on the West Wallsend Co's. Line ...					84	7 2			
	Commission on sale of Steamer Tickets, Hawkesbury River					589	4 6			
	Erroneous Credits					733	2 7			
	Customs Duties recharged					780	10 1			
	Russell J., Crane Penalties at Newcastle					38	1 3			
	Wharfage on Coal and Timber over the Pyrmont and Darling Harbour Wharfs, collected on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer					171	2 8			
	Interchangeable Railway and Steamer Tickets from Adelaide and Melbourne to Sydney					304	6 3	3,175	11 3	
	Amount received for sale of Eight-hour Demonstration Tickets					48	1 0			
	Difference between charges to Clyde and Rosehill, refunded to Rosehill, Pennant Hills, and Duval Railway Co					26	17 4			
	Amount incorrectly "paid on" at Albury					342	19 10			
	Other railway receipts refunded					56	18 7			
	MISCELLANEOUS:—									
	Stamps received in lieu of cash					14,112	18 11			
	Erroneous credits					301	17 2			
	Licenses					216	8 11			
	Late Revenue Suspense Account					978	13 6			
	Stamp and Probate Duty					394	6 0			
	Wharfage, Pilotage, Harbour and Light Rates and Tonnage					629	17 4			
	Amount of Intestate Estates refunded to nearest surviving relatives					786	19 9			
	Fines					201	14 2			
	Fees on Private Bills submitted to Parliament					102	16 7			
	Refund of Rates on account of Water Supply and Sewerage					734	12 0			
	Fees under Land Titles Regulations					81	3 0			
	Commissioners' Fees—Real Property Act					154	10 0			
	Amount paid to Electric Telegraph Departments of Victoria and South Australia on account of Intercolonial business					1,257	9 0			
	Deposits under the Land Acts (1892 and previous years) ...					196	14 0			
	Excess of Tonnage Dues collected on the gross in-tead of the net Tonnage					720	4 1	32,791	9 0	
	Postage Stamps affixed to Postal Notes					3,320	18 2			
	Postal Department—Refunds from Petty Cash					40	2 3			
	Deposits on Tenders					290	0 0			
	Fees under the Trade Marks Act					105	0 0			
	Estreated Bail					27	6 11			
	Costs of Court refunded					63	3 4			
	Postage on Newspapers remitted					54	15 5			
	Poll-tax under Influx of Chinese Restriction Act					100	0 0			
	Value of Improvements on Homestead Leases (1892 and previous years)					116	5 6			
	Bond Tax on Store overpaid					34	6 8			
	Duty paid on Salt used for Mining purposes					2,182	2 9			
	Unclaimed Suitors' Money					118	12 11			
	Re-transfer to Government Savings Bank Account of amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account ...					5,240	18 8			
	Other Miscellaneous					227	12 0			
	CHARGES ON COLLECTIONS:—									
	Repairs and improvements effected on property resumed by the Government					434	9 7			
	Commission on sale of the right to depasture stock in the Domain, and advertising charges					4	14 10	440	4 4	
	Charges in connection with the sale of confiscated blasting powder at Sofala					0	19 11			
	ENDOWMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY					5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM					1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	
	ENDOWMENT OF THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL					1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0	
	ENDOWMENT OF THE AFFILIATED COLLEGES					1,416	13 4	1,416	13 4	
	ENDOWMENT OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY, ACT 53 VIC. NO. 10					458	6 8	458	6 8	
	JUDGES UNDER THE DISTRICT COURTS ACT					10,500	0 0	10,500	0 0	
	SYDNEY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT					15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0	
	Carried forward	£				2,450,507	16 2	2,450,507	16 2	
	Carried forward	£	1,459,167	13 8	802,456	2 6	3,887,599	1 5	6,149,222	17 7

STATEMENTS OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—continued.

No. of Appropriation.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.		OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL PAYMENTS.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies.			
	SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1896—continued.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	Brought forward	1,459,167	13 6	802,456 2 6	3,887,599 1 5	6,149,222 17 7
	Special Appropriations—continued.					
	Brought forward			2,450,507 16 2	2,450,507 16 2	
	PENSIONS UNDER THE DISTRICT COURT JUDGES SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACT, 46 VIC. NO. 16			2,062 10 0	2,062 10 0	
	PENSIONS UNDER THE SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL ACT OF 1873			2,589 2 9	2,589 2 9	
	PENSIONS UNDER THE RAILWAY ACT, 51 VIC. NO. 35			859 7 6	859 7 6	
	ENDOWMENT UNDER THE FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 47 VIC. NO. 3			7,184 6 8	7,184 6 8	
	ENDOWMENT UNDER THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT 31 VIC. NO. 12			23,758 8 4	23,758 8 4	
	PRELIMINARY EXPENSES OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS			136 5 9	136 5 9	
	COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, 42 VIC. NO. 19			550 0 0	550 0 0	
	EXPENSES OF PARLIAMENTARY WITNESSES, 45 VIC. NO. 5			5 18 0	5 18 0	
	EXPENSES UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 48 VIC. NO. 24			242 9 5	242 9 5	
	METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWERAGE BOARD, 43 VIC. NO. 32, AND 51 VIC. NO. 28			12 9 0	12 9 0	
	RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS, 51 VIC. NO. 35, AND 52 VIC. NO. 5			6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	
	ALLOWANCES TO PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES, 53 VIC. NO. 12			30,124 2 1	30,124 2 1	
	REMUNERATION TO PARLIAMENTARY PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE, 53 VIC. NO. 11			3,726 15 0	3,726 15 0	
	TOWARDS THE REDEMPTION OF TREASURY BILLS (53 VIC. NO. 9) ISSUED UNDER THE TREASURY BILLS DEFICIENCY ACT OF 1889			75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	
	TOWARDS THE REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT FOR RAILWAYS, 53 VIC. NO. 24			37,500 0 0	37,500 0 0	
	PROPORTION PAYABLE BY COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES IN TERMS OF "THE AUSTRALASIAN NAVAL FORCE ACT OF 1887"			24,860 0 0	24,860 0 0	
	PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS, LAND APPEAL COURT, 55 VIC. NO. 26			4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
	INTEREST, AT 3 PER CENT., ON UNINVESTED FUNDS AT CREDIT OF GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK IN THE TREASURY, 34 VIC. NO. 15			41,384 17 9	41,384 17 9	
	REDEMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK, ISSUED UNDER ACT 58 VIC. NO. 14			6,602 3 4	6,602 3 4	
	REDEMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK, ISSUED UNDER ACT 59 VIC. NO. 6			7,408 10 0	7,408 10 0	
	PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORATES AND ELECTIONS ACT OF 1893, 56 VIC. NO. 38			24,307 17 5	24,307 17 5	
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, 59 VIC. NO. 25			1,365 11 10	1,365 11 10	
	TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			2,750,188 11 0	2,750,188 11 0	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE SERVICES OF THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896	1,459,167	13 8	802,456 2 6	6,637,787 12 5	8,899,411 8 7
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895, AND FOR PREVIOUS YEARS					952,807 8 11
	OTHER PAYMENTS:—					
	Advance to Treasurer, 1895 (January and June)				185 16 5	
224	Advance to Treasurer, 1895-6				45,707 13 7	
226	Advances to Contractors, 1895-6				2,994 3 6	
	Advances to Contractors, 1895				218 2 7	
	Advances to Public Officers to cash Stamps				1,660 0 0	
	Advance to General Loan Account, pending realisation of Loans authorised				500,000 0 0	
313	Centennial Park (Suspense Account)—					
	Clearing, Levelling, and other Improvements, Centennial Park				25,000 0 0	
331	Prevention of Scab in Sheep				12,868 9 4	
	General Post Office Approaches Improvements Act, 53 Vic. No. 13				695 18 8	
	IN ANTICIPATION OF AND CHARGEABLE TO LOAN VOTES:—					
	Public Works and Services—					
352	Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply—Improvement of the Navigation of the Macleay River Architect—				1,743 8 6	
353	Additions to Chief Secretary's and Public Works Buildings				1,498 6 4	
354	Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage—					
	Further Reticulation and Improvements in connection with the Sydney Water Supply				1,931 13 9	
355	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—					
	Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally—further sum				5,251 15 10	
	TOTAL, OTHER PAYMENTS				593,755 8 6	
	GRAND TOTAL				10,451,974 6 6	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

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No. 2.

RAILWAY LOAN REDEMPTION FUND.

(53 VIC. No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

RAILWAY LOAN

(53 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To balance, 30th June, 1895	300,000	0	0
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of Section 1 of the Act 53 Vic. No. 24. (Fifth Instalment.)	75,000	0	0
TOTAL... ..	£	375,000	0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

2.

REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 24.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896	£	375,000	0 0
TOTAL	£	375,000	0 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

TREASURY BILLS REDEMPTION FUND.

(53 Vic. No. 9.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

TREASURY BILLS

(53 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purpose of paying off Treasury Bills issued under Treasury Bills Deficiency Act of 1889, and in terms of section 6 of that Act (53 Vic. No. 9) ; sixth instalment	150,000	0	0
TOTAL... ..	£ 150,000	0	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

3.

REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 9.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Redemption of Treasury Bills, Nos. 17, 91, and 92, held on behalf of the Government			
Savings Bank	150,000	0	0
TOTAL	£	150,000	0 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

**NEW SOUTH WALES 1924 STOCK REDEMPTION
FUND.**

(58 VIC. No. 14.)

**ACCOUNT CURRENT
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
IN THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.**

No.
NEW SOUTH WALES 1924
 (58 Vic.)

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DIS-

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in terms of section 2 of the Act 58 Vic. No. 14 (First Instalment) 	6,602 3 4
TOTAL 	£ 6,602 3 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 30th September, 1896. C. G. L. BOYCE,
 Acting Accountant.

4.
STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 14.)

BURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Balance, 30 June, 1896	£	6,602	3 4
TOTAL	£	6,602	3 4

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 5.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1925 STOCK REDEMPTION
FUND.

(59 VIC. No. 6.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

NEW SOUTH WALES 1925

(59 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.
To Transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of section 2 of the Act 59 Vic.	
No. 6 (first instalment)	7,408 10 0
TOTAL.....	7,408 10 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

5.

STOCK REDEMPTION FUND.

No. 6.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896...	£	7,408	10 0
TOTAL...	£	7,408	10 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 6.

TREASURY NOTES WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT.
(56 Vic. No. 17.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

TREASURY NOTES

(56 Vic.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
To Balance, 30th June, 1895	£ . s. d. 262 10 0
<p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">£ 262 10 0</p>

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

6.

WITHDRAWAL ACCOUNT.

No. 17.)

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
By Treasury Notes withdrawn from circulation and cancelled in terms of the 9th section of the Act 56 Vic. No. 17	£ s. d. 135 0 0
„ Balance, 30th June, 1896	127 10 0
TOTAL	£ 262 10 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 7.

COLONIAL TREASURER'S SPECIAL TRUST ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1895.			DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.			TOTAL.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.			BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1896.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account	339,572	5	3	323,917	4	8	663,489	9	11	350,408	0	0	313,081	9	11
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account	55,312	11	8	27,767	2	6	83,079	14	2	26,363	11	8	56,716	2	6
Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	102,390	19	0	41,142	16	10	143,533	15	10	48,922	11	3	94,611	4	7
Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	4,961	5	4	113	14	0	5,074	19	4	3,452	7	11	1,622	11	5
Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	1,855	2	0	7,367	0	1	9,222	2	1	4,783	4	4	4,438	17	9
Colonial Treasurer's Prothonotary Account	1,686	11	3	7,168	18	7	8,855	9	10	6,179	15	8	2,675	14	2
Totals	£ 505,778	14	6	407,476	16	8	913,255	11	2	440,109	10	10	473,146	0	4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.G. H. REID;
Treasurer.

No. 8.

THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896,

ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED
FOR BY THE VARIOUS LOAN ACTS NAMED HEREIN.

THE GENERAL

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, in the Year ended 30th

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To balance on 30th June, 1895	653,199	11	6
To proceeds of sale of Stock in the Colony—			
Under Act 56 Victoria No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	158,010	10	0
Under Act 58 Victoria, No. 14 (1924 Stock)	20,000	0	0
Under Act 59 Victoria No. 6 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	180,000	0	0
Under Act 59 Victoria No. 6 (1925 Stock)	50,000	0	0
To proceeds of Loan of £4,000,000 raised in England in October, 1895—			
Under Act 50 Victoria No. 28	£1,067,753	9	4
Under Act 52 Victoria No. 17	1,046,257	12	8
Under Act 53 Victoria No. 23	1,088,107	18	11
Under Act 59 Victoria No. 5	602,454	3	5
			3,804,573 4 4
To advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund pending realisation of Loans authorised...	500,000	0	0
To amount recovered from the Insurance Company to cover cost of re-erection of Hawkesbury Agricultural College buildings, Richmond, destroyed by fire	1,513	0	0
Carried forward	£ 5,367,296	5	10

10.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

June, 1896, on account of PUBLIC WORKS provided for by the various LOAN ACTS named. Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
43 VICTORIA No. 11. Railways— Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 0 7 6
44 VICTORIA No. 28. Railways— Goulburn to Cooma ... ..	.....	50 3 6
Harbours and Rivers— Southern Breakwater, Newcastle... ..	.....	1,134 2 3
45 VICTORIA No. 22. Harbours and Rivers— Completion of Darling Harbour Wharf, &c. ... ..	.....	2,450 16 9
48 VICTORIA No. 26. Harbours and Rivers— Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	61 14 6	
Improving Entrance, Nambucca River	283 4 10	344 19 4
Railway Branch— City Extension	52 18 5	
Inverell to Glen Innes	2,042 1 4	
South Grafton to Glen Innes	155 19 8	
Tarago to Braidwood	5 0 0	
Gundagai to Tumut	48 0 8	
Goulburn to Crookwell, 25 miles... ..	151 17 0	
Wagga Wagga to Tumberumba	17 0 0	2,472 17 1
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 54 VICTORIA Nos. 10 and 33. Railways— Lismore to the Tweed ... ..	.....	2,432 7 0
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 54 VICTORIA Nos. 4 and 33. Railways— Kiama to Nowra ... ..	.....	2,288 14 9
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 54 VICTORIA Nos. 5 and 33. Railways— Molong to Parkes and Forbes ... ..	.....	2,397 13 10
48 VICTORIA No. 26 and 58 VICTORIA No. 17. Railway Branch— Narrabri to Moree ... ..	.....	79,536 6 7
50 VICTORIA No. 28. Railway Branch— Wallerawang to Mudgee	9 0 0	
Albury to the River Murray	16 18 0	
Tamworth to Tenterfield—further sum	146 12 8	
Cootamundra to Gundagai	3,355 6 4	3,527 17 0
52 VICTORIA No. 17. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Towards improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers	74 12 6	
Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements	11,081 10 10	11,156 3 4
Colonial Architect— Completion of new Lands Office ... ..	.....	74 12 6
Roads and Bridges— Bridge, Bega River, Tarraganda	50 0 0	
Bridge over Murrumbidgee, at Narrandera	0 18 2	50 18 2
Carried forward	£	107,917 19 7

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£ 5,367,296	5	10
Carried forward	5,367,296	5	10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			107,917	19	7
52 VICTORIA No. 17— <i>continued.</i> Railways— Homebush to Waratah—Amount required to cover cost of constructing Nine Iron Bridges and Eight Tunnels for a double line				896	1	4
52 VICTORIA No. 17 and 53 VICTORIA No. 18. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Laying Second Pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street				2,804	4	7
52 VICTORIA No. 17 and 52 VICTORIA No. 20. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Circular Quay Improvements				14,417	0	11
52 VICTORIA No. 17 and 52 VICTORIA No. 27. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Storage Reservoir, Potts' Hill				1,585	8	1
53 VICTORIA No. 23. Public Instruction— Technical College—erection of				700	0	0
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Dredge and Plant, Nambucca River		0	6	9		
Sydney Water Supply Works—further sum	593	5	10			
Removal Argyle Reef, Clarence River	9	18	3			
Improving Navigation at entrance of Brunswick River	20	12	4			
				624	3	2
Sewerage Branch— Waterloo Sewerage	691	3	1			
Waverley Drainage	257	5	8			
Macdonaldtown Drainage... .. .	10,275	17	5			
				11,224	6	2
53 VICTORIA No. 23 and 52 VICTORIA No. 22. Sewerage Branch—North Shore Sewerage				8,644	12	6
53 VICTORIA No. 23 and 53 VICTORIA No. 15. Sewerage Branch—Sewerage Main Scheme, Western Suburbs				50,181	15	0
54 VICTORIA No. 33. Towards erection of twelve Cottages, Newington Asylum				1,097	6	11
Railways— Completion of duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall, North Coast Line—Teralba to Adamstown, Main Southern Line— Granville to Picton, and continuation of same towards Goulburn; also, duplication of line, Ryde to Hornsby				3	5	6
Tramways— Additional Rolling-stock and to meet the expenses of experi- ments in connection with Electric Trams				307	4	1
Railway Construction Branch— To complete the Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama				76	6	9
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour	381	0	0			
Lake Macquarie Harbour Works... .. .	26	7	3			
Light House, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay	329	11	5			
				736	18	8
Carried forward	£			201,216	13	3

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.					TOTAL.		
					£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	£ 5,367,296	5	10
(The main body of the table is crossed out with a diagonal line from the bottom-left to the top-right.)							
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£ 5,367,296	5	10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	201,216 13 3
<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>		
Government Architect's Branch—		
For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses, and Lock-ups—		
Lock-up at Singleton... .. .	691 0 0	
Court-house at Hay	138 11 6	
Supreme Court Buildings, Sydney	5,977 15 5	
Milparinka Court-house	124 0 0	
Court-house, West Maitland	7,432 11 8	
Court-house, Redfern	6 6 0	
Lock-up, South Grafton	53 14 10	
Court-house, Nowra	1,264 16 10	
Kogarah Lock-up	1,212 9 2	
Rockdale Lock-up	1,494 4 2	
Lock-up, Kelso	542 8 0	
Lock-up, Penrith	832 0 3	
Lock-up, Broadwater... .. .	812 11 2	
Rylstone Lock-up	1,173 11 0	
Quarters for Sub-Inspector, Argyle-street, Sydney	964 4 7	
Police Barracks, Corowa	328 10 0	
Tarago Police Quarters and Lock-up	1,314 11 10	
Alma, South Broken Hill, Police Barracks... .. .	805 0 0	
Barraba Police Buildings	992 7 9	
		26,160 14 2
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
Post and Telegraph Offices, St Peter's	538 13 4	
Post and Telegraph Offices, Enmore	802 12 1	
Post and Telegraph Offices, Homebush	830 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices, Adamstown	750 0 0	
Purchase of Sites for Post and Telegraph Offices	1,065 13 0	
		3,986 18 5
Miscellaneous Buildings—		
Benevolent Asylum—Additions	743 11 9	
Government Printing office—Additional Storey	10,298 17 10	
		11,042 9 7
Roads and Bridges—		
For the erection of Bridges at the undermentioned sites:—		
George's River, at Liverpool	626 16 1	
Stonequarry Creek, at Picton	1 19 3	
M'Intyre River, at Inverell	3,897 6 8	
		4,526 2 0
Storm-water Sewers—		
Wallsend Storm-water Channel, to its junction with Ironbark Creek	1,745 10 0	
Storm-water Channels draining into Long Cove Creek—draining parts of Leichhardt	124 17 8	
Rose Bay Side Drainage Storm-water Channel	38 15 0	
Storm-water Channel along Dowling-street from Baptist-street	1,861 13 0	
Double Bay Creek Channel from main Bondi Sewer to Double Bay	3,624 3 1	
Minor Storm-water Sewer—Western Drainage, &c.	4,959 19 0	
Iron Cove Channel, Eastern Branch, to drain parts of Burwood, Ashfield, &c.	4,264 18 7	
Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg, Storm-water Sewer, outlet end	5,335 14 7	
Homebush Creek Storm-water Sewer to drain parts of Burwood	5,609 19 2	
Storm-water Channel from Orphan School Creek through University Reserve to dam in St. Paul's College Reserve... .. .	25 0 0	
		27,590 10 1
Water Supply and Sewerage—		
Construction of New Sewers, Ventilating Shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs ... .. .	.....	30,089 18 11
Technical Education—		
Technical Colleges and Technological Museums, Bathurst, £570 16s. 8d.; and Newcastle, £758 11s. 7d.—Erection of ... .. .	.....	1,329 8 3
Additional areas to existing Public School grounds ... .. .	.....	1,006 5 8
Agricultural Department—		
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations ... .. .	.....	244 8 1
Water Conservation and Irrigation—Surveys, Gauging of Rivers, &c.		
		1 15 0
Carried forward	£	307,195 3 5

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.						TOTAL.		
						£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	£	5,367,296	5	10
/								
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£	5,367,296	5	10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			307,195	3	5
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 9. Richmond River Improvements				14,636	4	9
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 13. Harbours and Rivers—Clarence River Improvements				22,859	18	8
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 17, Schedule A. Water Supply and Sewerage— Western Suburbs Sewerage Main Scheme				10,109	8	9
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 55 VICTORIA, No. 35. Towards purchase of sites and erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyors' Offices				4,010	5	7
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 57 VICTORIA, No. 33. Storm-water Sewers— Johnston's Creek Storm-water Channel				7,999	16	4
54 VICTORIA, No. 33, and 59 VICTORIA, No. 2. Cottage Creek, Newcastle, Storm-water Sewer				13	17	3
55 VICTORIA, No. 35. Military Works— Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment				45	0	0
Railways— Additional Rolling Stock, Existing Lines				43	0	9
Government Architect— Treasury—New Strong Room				152	17	9
Storm-water Sewers— Rookwood Necropolis Drainage		987	19 1			
Storm-water Sewer from Point Piper Road along Valley to Rushcutters' Bay		3,951	12 4			
Randwick Storm-water Sewer, east and west sides		361	15 9			
Munni-street to Shea's Creek		11	8 10			
Storm-water Sewer, White Creek		211	17 2			
Water Conservation and Irrigation— Surveys, Gauging of Rivers, &c.				5,524	13	2
Roads and Bridges— Swan Hill Bridge—Moiety of Cost				23,318	15	5
Electric Telegraph Department— Construction and Extension of Lines generally				4,573	14	9
2,550	4	7				
55 VICTORIA, No. 35, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 3. Railways—Culcairn to Corowa				2,794	9	10
55 VICTORIA, No. 35, and 54 VICTORIA, Nos. 10 and 33. Railways—Lismore to the Tweed				15,055	9	0
55 VICTORIA, No. 35, and 57 VICTORIA, No. 33. Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewer				1,160	7	0
56 VICTORIA, No. 24. Military and Defence Works— For erection of and completion of Fortifications, and for Military Works generally				2,581	14	11
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.		3,331	19 0			
Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—further sum... .. .		717	11 7			
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Company's Berth		7,657	1 11			
Government Architect's Branch— For erection of additional accommodation for the Insane at Rydalmere				11,706	12	6
				277	10	4
Carried forward	£			456,609	4	9

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£ 5,367,296	5	10
Carried forward	£ 5,367,296	5	10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			436,609	4	9
56 VICTORIA, No. 24— <i>continued.</i>						
Roads and Bridges Branch—						
Iron Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia—further sum	2,179	9	5			
Bridge, iron base structure, Murrumbidgee River, at Wagga Wagga	1,635	15	5			
Sewerage Branch—				3,815	4	10
Darling Point Sewer—further sum	626	5	11			
Resumption of Lands and temporary occupation of Lands at Paddington and Rose Bay Side Drainage	15	15	0			
Euston Park, Balmain, Storm-water Channel	1,149	1	2			
Ashfield Storm-water Channel purchase from Borough Council	1,500	0	0			
				3,291	2	1
Public Watering Places, &c.—						
For construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and expenditure incidental thereto				8,504	6	2
56 VICTORIA, No. 24, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 2.						
Railway Construction Branch—						
Nyngan to Cobar				0	2	0
56 VICTORIA, No. 24, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 22.						
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Completion of New Offices				919	17	9
57 VICTORIA, No. 17.						
Railways—						
To complete improvements of grades and curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation				13,395	3	10
Railway Construction Branch—						
Pearce's Corner to St. Leonard's Railway	96	14	6			
Towards the Construction of Tramways generally—further sum	*6,839	13	2			
				6,936	7	8
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum... ..	112	17	6			
Wharf at White Bay	2	1	0			
Towards reclamation, North Harbour, Newcastle	1,679	8	7			
Removal of Reefs at Maclean, Clarence River	1,681	18	3			
Snagging Tributaries of Richmond River	1,221	10	9			
				4,697	16	1
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—						
To provide for Additional Reticulation and other Works				5,623	11	0
Roads and Bridges Branch—						
Bridges—						
Bridge, MacIntyre River, Inverell	4,417	19	1			
Bridge, Edward River, Deniliquin	3,661	3	3			
Bridge, Victoria, East Maitland	3,202	18	5			
				11,282	0	9
Sewerage—						
Clay Cliff Creek, Parramatta Storm-water Channel, from station beyond Harris-street... ..	1,319	2	0			
Raising Storm-water Channel from Eveleigh Railway Sheds to Copeland-street	85	0	0			
Bay-street Overflow Sewer	63	5	0			
Stanmore Road Stormwater Channel, Marrickville	1	5	9			
Kensington Estate Drainage, Randwick... ..	223	17	11			
Double Bay Low Level Sewerage Scheme	1,657	0	10			
Storm-water Sewer from Point Piper Road to Rushcutter Bay	780	18	11			
Sea Slopes, Bondi and Waverley, draining into Bondi Sewer	36	12	9			
				4,167	3	2
Water Conservation Branch—						
Artesian Boring	15	14	8			
Water Supplies for towns, &c., not incorporated	1,230	19	0			
				1,246	13	8
Carried forward	£			500,488	13	9

* Includes £4,930 8s. 6d. towards the completion of tramway from King-street to Ocean-street.—E.A.R., A.-G.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
<p style="text-align: right;">Brought forward</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Carried forward</p>	£	5,367,296	<p style="text-align: center;">£ s. d.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5 10</p>

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward... .. .	£			500,488	13	9
57 VICTORIA, No. 17—<i>continued.</i>						
Public Watering Places—						
Construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, &c.				19,886	4	6
Agricultural Department—						
For completing the Agricultural College at Richmond and providing necessary Farm Buildings and Experimental Farms.				3,379	8	9
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—						
Erection of Telephone Lines and Purchase of Telephone Instruments				15,698	2	5
Repayment of Loans—						
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, Railway and Public Works, 26 Victoria, No. 14	1,000	0	0			
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, Public Works, 27 Victoria, No. 14	7,700	0	0			
				8,700	0	0
58 VICTORIA, No. 14.						
Public Wharfs—Resumption of land for construction of Public Wharfs—further sum				805	5	3
Railways—						
Improvements of Grades and Curves	*25,000	0	0			
Additions to Lines, Stations, and Buildings; for Rolling Stock and other purposes, including providing safety appliances—further sum	40,692	19	10			
				65,692	19	10
Railway Construction Branch—						
Railway Trial Surveys—further sum				503	14	7
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	4,231	14	3			
Manning River Improvements	5,799	2	7			
Wharf on eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay	11	0	2			
Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	639	7	6			
Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	4,141	12	6			
Flood Relief Works, Richmond River, <i>via</i> Evans River	4,536	18	10			
Tweed River Improvements—further sum	1,424	17	11			
Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	†26,566	7	6			
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.—further sum	14,573	12	6			
Conversion of Grab Dredge "Sigma" into a Sand-pump Dredge	4,908	6	1			
				66,832	19	10
Government Architect—						
Kenmore Hospital for Insane—towards erection	24,713	12	6			
Colonial Secretary's Office—Additional floor	1,144	13	4			
Justice Department—Additions	4,500	0	0			
				30,358	5	10
Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters, Water Main Extensions, and other urgent works	52,535	11	0			
Smithfield Water Supply	668	14	6			
Liverpool Water Supply	28	14	1			
Erection of Buildings and Depôts, Prospect, and Meter-testing Branch, Crown-street Reservoir	2,391	12	5			
Supplementary Tank at Hurstville	1,165	7	0			
Gordon Water Supply	14,954	1	10			
Richmond Water Supply	56	7	0			
				71,800	7	10
Roads and Bridges—						
Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale	16	2	9			
Bridge, Murrumbidgee River at Wagga Wagga	1,976	11	0			
				1,992	13	9
Carried forward... .. .	£			786,138	16	4

* Should be £24,901 4s. 9d.—*see note on page 79.*

† Should be £18,212 2s. 1d.—Country Towns Water Supplies.

£656 19s. 11d.—Tamworth Water Supply Works, 57 Victoria, No. 28.

£7,697 5s. 6d.—Armidale Water Supply Works, 57 Victoria, No. 29.—E.A.R., A.-G.

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.		
Brought forward	£	5,367,296	s. d. 5 10
Carried forward	£	5,367,296	5 10

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. .	£	786,138 16 4
58 VICTORIA, No. 14—<i>continued.</i>		
Sewerage—		
Storm-water Sewer, Careening Cove, North Sydney	0 7 6	
Storm-water Sewer, Brickfield Creek, Parramatta	1,760 5 11	
Storm-water Sewer, Rockdale Creek	10 16 10	
Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District Pasturage Reserve drainage	9,658 7 1	
Resumption of Land, North Sydney	35 11 5	
Storm-water Sewer, Willoughby Falls Creek, North Sydney ...	44 5 0	
Water Conservation and Irrigation—		11,509 13 9
Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drainage, Public Watering Places, &c. ... ..	.....	24,867 9 8
Military and Defence Works—		
Defence Works, Armaments, &c.... ..	14,787 1 9	
Magazines and Torpedo Vessels, Depôt, Bradley's Head	215 13 0	
		15,002 14 9
Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices (including sites)..	.....	3,238 15 9
Government Architect—		
Additions to Lands Offices at Goulburn and Grafton	1,825 0 0	
Corowa Custom House—Erection	750 0 0	
Maitland Gaol—Additions	960 6 8	
Wilcannia Gaol—Additions	520 16 3	
West Maitland Court-house	244 0 0	
Nowra Court-house	2,300 0 0	
Boggabilla Court-house	315 10 0	
Bowral Court-house	1,000 0 0	
Greta Court-house	973 0 0	
Katoomba Court-house	1,538 0 7	
Lithgow Court-house	800 0 0	
Milton Court-house	1,298 4 1	
Parramatta Court-house and Police Buildings	9,097 13 2	
Cootamundra Court-house—Additions	586 12 3	
Drake Court and Watch House	597 5 0	
Erection of and Additions to Post and Telegraph Offices at Adamstown, £408 17s. 10d.; Albion Park, £341 10s.; Annandale, £1,556 6s. 10d.; Brushgrove, £394 10s.; Bateman's Bay, £301 15s.; Camperdown, £1,104 9s. 1d.; Enngonia, £707 5s.; Glen Innes, £1,377 7s. 1d.; Homebush, £578 11s. 9d.; Millthorpe, £456; Minmi, £179 14s. 2d.; Moree, £734; North Sydney, £1,421 3s. 11d.; North Parramatta, £823 17s. 9d.; Parramatta, £612; Robertson, £885; Wagga Wagga, £770 8s. 5d.; Woodburn, £446	13,098 16 10	
Erection of and Additions to Police Buildings, &c., at Broadwater, Kogarah, Fernmount, Murrumburrah, Penrith, Rylstone, Sofala, Berry, Darlinghurst, Pambula, Surry Hills, Tilpa, Tumut, Alexandria, Coonamble, Crookwell, Daysdale, Forbes, Gerogery, Jindera, Kyamba, Maclean, Marrickville, Marsden, Moruya, Mount Drysdale, Trundle, Tweed River Heads, Yandarlo, Cumnock, Mathoura	15,347 11 6	
Agricultural Branch—		51,252 16 4
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations ... ..	.....	13,756 18 9
Forest Branch—		
For thinning out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves ... ..	.....	11,511 3 8
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 52 VICTORIA, No. 19.		
Harbours and Rivers Branch—		
Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum ... ..	.....	5,303 13 8
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railway Construction Branch—		
Cootamundra to Temora Railway—further sum ... ..	.....	1,361 12 10
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 27.		
Railway Construction Branch—		
Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum ... ..	.....	1,616 17 10
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 54 VICTORIA, No. 21.		
Railway Construction Branch—		
Milson's Point Extension—further sum ... ..	.....	16,889 17 10
Carried forward	£	942,450 11 2

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
<p>Brought forward... ..</p>	<p>£ s. d. 5,367,296 5 10</p>
<p>Carried forward</p>	<p>£ 5,367,296 5 10</p>

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ . s. d.	£ . s. d.
Brought forward		942,450 11 2
58 VICTORIA, No. 14, and 58 VICTORIA, No. 12. Harbours and Rivers Branch— Centennial Park Reservoir		11,406 0 2
59 VICTORIA, No. 5. Repayment of Loans— To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in January, 1896, 29 Victoria, No. 9		218,100 0 0
59 VICTORIA, No. 6. Railways— Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, and Buildings; for Rolling Stock and for other purposes, including safety appliances—further sum	9,920 16 5	
Towards Improvement of Grades and Curves between Wellington and Dubbo, Locksley and Brewongle, and other places	*81,628 9 0	
Tramways— Additions to Workshops and Buildings, and for other purposes		91,549 5 5
Railway Construction Branch— Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	11,449 5 6	883 19 10
Further Extension of Railway into Cemetery at Rookwood ...	2,056 19 10	
Land Claims on old Railway Lines	4,904 2 3	
Harbours and Rivers Branch— Rushcutter's Bay—Northern Extension of Reclamation, east side, and for Formation of Beach Road	1,866 1 10	18,410 7 7
Nambucca River Improvements	4 3 4	
Bellinger River Improvements	4,421 11 2	
Tweed River Improvements	5,093 2 6	
Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.—Cook's River	19,908 2 5	
Trial Bay Harbour Improvements	1,779 19 11	
Government Architect— Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions	567 9 4	33,073 1 2
Art Gallery—Additions, &c.	1,366 1 5	
Public Works and Chief Secretary's Office—Additions, &c.— further sum	3,933 0 0	
Erection of Offices for Board of Health	124 19 10	
Roads and Bridges and Sewerage— Additional cost of Bridges erected jointly by the Government of Victoria and New South Wales over the Murray River at Wahgunyah, Tintaldra, Jingellic, and Mulwala		5,991 10 7
Stores, Advance Account— To provide for Purchase of Stores, the value thereof to be re- placed as the cost of specific consumption is ascertained		3,515 17 8
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage— Country Towns Sewerage	14 3 9	
Towards Straightening Course of Styx and Throsby Creeks, to facilitate the Discharge of Flood-waters	2,366 6 5	
Department of Mines— Metallurgical Works and Appliances and expenditure incidental thereto		2,380 10 2
Water Conservation— Water Supplies for Mining Townships		2,472 0 5
Miscellaneous Services— Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally		3,960 8 8
Harbours and Rivers Branch— New Lighter for Newcastle Harbour	19 15 11	18,461 7 0
Improvements to Entrance, Cape Hawke	10 14 0	
Towards conversion of Grab Dredges into Sand-pump Dredges	9,798 19 1	
Straightening Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, and erection of Shed, &c., thereon	3,242 1 0	
New Wharf at Manly Beach	3,000 0 0	
		16,071 10 0
Carried forward	£	1,369,726 9 10

* This amount includes £24,685 7s. 11d. towards improvement of grades and curves between Locksley and Brewongle, authorised by the Act 59 Victoria, No. 21, and with £8 15s. 3d. deducted on page 75 should appear in a separate line, 59 Victoria, No. 6, and 59 Victoria, No. 21—£24,694 3s. 2d.—E.A.R., A.G.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				1,369,726	9	10
59 VICTORIA, No. 6— <i>continued.</i>						
Government Architect—						
Post Office—Erection—Five Dock	580	0	0			
Post Office—Erection—Mount Victoria	179	0	0			
Post Offices, minor Towns—Erection	450	0	0			
Post Offices—Purchase of Sites	829	12	4			
Court-house—Erection—Bowral	527	1	6			
Lock-up—Erection and Site—Surry Hills	496	18	7			
Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere—Additional Accommodation...	1,336	0	10			
Benevolent Asylum, Rookwood—Two (2) Additional Pavilions	2,278	1	10			
Justice Department Offices, Sydney—Additions—further sum...	461	4	0			
Roads and Bridges—				7,137	19	1
Bridge, Namoi River, at Walgett... ..	1,093	4	2			
Bridge, Ellenborough River	17	16	5			
Bridge, Marra Creek, near Butterbone	20	3	0			
Bridge, at Hermitage	18	19	3			
Bridge, Bogan River, at Monkey	211	6	7			
Bridge, Cooradigbee Creek	1,024	16	1			
Windsor Bridge—Raising and Repairs—further sum	589	9	4			
Gundagai Bridge—Reconstruction, &c.	10	0	0			
Denison Bridge, Bathurst—Protection of Macquarie River						
Bank at	390	17	2			
Road through Grand Arch—Jenolan Caves	1,471	16	5			
Enmore Road—Contribution towards cost of wood-blocking ...	5,000	0	0			
Bridge at Morpeth—Hunter River	37	9	3			
Bridge at Blaxland's Crossing, over Nepean River	395	4	9			
Road—Granville to Southern Road (Woodville Road)... ..	954	11	1			
Department of Mines—				11,235	13	6
Compensation for cancellation of Sale or Lease of Land in						
terms of section 45, Lands Acts, 1884, and section 2 of						
Mining Act of 1889				4,352	10	0
Forest Branch—						
For Thinning-out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves ...				28,007	4	0
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 59 VICTORIA, No. 1—						
Railway Construction Branch—						
Berrigan to Jerilderie Railway				20,360	1	5
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 59 VICTORIA, No. 4—						
Parkes to Condobolin Railway				22,425	2	1
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 54 VICTORIA, No. 27—						
Marrickville to the Burwood Road Railway				14,217	7	7
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 54 VICTORIA, No. 9—						
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Richmond River Improvements				13,745	1	10
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 59 VICTORIA, No. 8—						
Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
Towards Harbour Works and Improved Shipping Facilities,						
Port of Newcastle				3,561	8	10
59 VICTORIA, No. 6, AND 59 VICTORIA, No. 9—						
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—						
Duplicate Rising Main—Walka to Buttai				2,928	19	1
Repayment of Treasury Bills under Act 55 Vic. No. 7				997,400	0	0
TOTAL PAYMENTS			£	2,495,097	17	3
LOANS RECEIPTS RETURNED—						
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund Miscellaneous Receipts						
amount of Premiums on Stock issued under the Funded Stock						
Act of 1892, 56 Victoria No. 1, to 6th November, 1895				4,247	0	6
GRAND TOTAL			£	2,499,344	17	9
By Balance on 30th June, 1896				2,867,951	8	1
TOTAL... ..			£	5,367,296	5	10

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 9.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

9.
ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT.

IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY SALARIES	1,380 11 10	
Contingencies	527 17 9	
Refunds, &c.	27 4 6	
		1,935 14 1
Cost of Improvements on Church and School Estate in terms of section 14 of Act 44 Vic. No. 19 .. .. .	.....	13,061 8 4
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of 6th clause of Act 44 Vic. No. 19—		
On account of Income, 1st January, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 ... .. .	.....	4,600 0 0
		£ 19,597 2 5
By Balance, 30th June, 1896—		
Investments—		
Debentures in Treasury Chest £56,000 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 12,490 0 0		
New South Wales Four per Cents., 36 Vic. No. 21 106,781 19 3		
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 18,600 0 0		
	193,871 19 3	
Cash in Treasury	2,814 17 4	
		196,686 16 7
TOTAL	£	216,283 19 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 10.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

(48 VICTORIA, No. 24.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPER-

(48 VIC.

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To balance, 30th June, 1895—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	338,000 0 0	
Cash	172,372 7 6	
		510,372 7 6
To deductions from the Salaries of Public Officers, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, during the year ended 30th June, 1896...	66,961 1 8	
To amount of fines received in year ended 30th June, 1896	197 13 10	
To transfer from Schedule B, amount provided for Pensions to Superannuated Officers, for the year ended 30th June, 1896	3,500 0 0	
To interest on investment. New South Wales Treasury Bills, 1st January to 31st December, 1895	13,520 0 0	
To interest on Uninvested Funds, 1st January to 31st December, 1895	6,894 11 11	
To transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet abatements which should have been deducted from Pensions paid to officers whose services have been dispensed with from the following Departments, viz.:—		
Chief Secretary	830 18 4	
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	628 0 0	
Railways	490 12 2	
Lands	297 0 0	
Public Works... ..	514 15 1	
Justice	544 13 9	
Postmaster-General	1,460 10 5	
	4,766 9 9	
To transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to pay gratuities to Officers not entitled to pensions, and whose services have been dispensed with from the following Departments, viz.:—		
Chief Secretary	395 9 0	
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	172 3 0	
Public Works	440 10 9	
Justice... ..	64 8 10	
Public Instruction	177 6 0	
Mines	365 5 1	
	1,615 2 8	
		97,454 19 10
TOTAL	£	607,827 7 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

10.

ANNUATION ACCOUNT.

No. 24.)

DISBURSEMENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By pensions authorised under Schedule B	3,255 16 6	
By pensions authorised under Civil Service Act of 1884	77,102 18 1	
		80,358 14 7
By gratuities granted under section 45	154 3 4	
By gratuities granted under section 46	1,169 3 3	
By gratuities granted under sections 46 and 49	2,041 17 5	
By gratuities granted under section 49	3,035 2 2	
By gratuities granted under section 51	1,896 0 0	
		8,296 6 2
By Miscellaneous—		
Refund of contributions under section 62 of Public Service Act of 1895	781 17 7	
Refund of improper deductions	312 11 2	
Refund of fines	7 0 1	
		1,101 8 10
Total payments	£	89,756 9 7
By Balance, 30 June, 1896—		
Investment—New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...	338,000 0 0	
Cash	180,070 17 9	
		518,070 17 9
TOTAL	£	607,827 7 4

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
1912				
Jan 1	Balance forward			
Jan 15	...			
Jan 30	...			
Feb 15	...			
Feb 28	...			
Mar 15	...			
Mar 31	...			
Apr 15	...			
Apr 30	...			
May 15	...			
May 31	...			
Jun 15	...			
Jun 30	...			
Jul 15	...			
Jul 31	...			
Aug 15	...			
Aug 31	...			
Sep 15	...			
Sep 30	...			
Oct 15	...			
Oct 31	...			
Nov 15	...			
Nov 30	...			
Dec 15	...			
Dec 31	...			

No. 11.

POLICE REWARD FUND.

(16 VICTORIA No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

No.
POLICE RE

(16 VICTORIA No. 33,

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1895 :—						
Investment—Debentures (39 Vic. No. 18)	17,000	0	0			
Less Cash Overdraft	1,933	6	11			
				15,066	13	1
To AMOUNT OF FINES, &C., RECEIVED IN YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896	6,621	7	3			
To INTEREST ON DEBENTURES BELONGING TO THIS FUND, 1ST JANUARY, 1895, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.....	620	0	0			
				7,241	7	3
To PROCEEDS OF SALE OF DEBENTURES UNDER ACT 39 VICTORIA No. 18				10,000	0	0
TOTAL			£	32,308	0	4

The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. I. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

11.

WARD FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

MENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
BY PENSIONS PAID :—				
Catherine Bannon, widow of late Constable William Bannon	1 April, 1895.	31 Mar., 1896.	£ s. d. 36 12 0	£ s. d.
Margaret Beatty, widow of late Sergeant James Beatty	"	"	75 0 0	
Louisa Codrington, widow of late Trooper Codrington, of the Western Gold Escort	"	"	18 6 0	
Mary Callaghan, widow of late Constable John Callaghan	"	"	50 0 0	
Annie Foy, widow of late Constable John Foy, of the Tabulam Police	"	"	30 0 0	
Isabella Hird, widow of late First-class Constable Wm. Hird	"	13 Aug., 1895.	27 14 4	
Julia Ledgerwood, widow of late Constable William Ledgerwood, of the Newcastle Police.	"	31 Mar., 1896.	40 0 0	
Georgina Mitchell, widow of late Constable John Mitchell	"	"	50 0 0	
Elizabeth Nelson, widow of late Constable Samuel Nelson	"	"	15 0 0	
Mary Jane Donaldson, widow of the late Senior- constable Richard Donaldson	"	"	50 0 0	
				392 12 4
BY GRATUITIES PAID :—				
M. E. Sheehan, widow of the late Constable Thomas Sheehan			105 0 0	
Mary Ann Robertson, widow of the late Second-class Sergeant James Robertson..			277 10 0	
Margaret Duffy, widow of the late Inspector Francis Duffy			458 6 8	
Gertrude J. Conn, widow of the late Constable James Conn			21 0 0	
Jane Johnston, widow of the late Senior-sergeant William Johnston			315 0 0	
Jane Fraser, widow of the late Constable C. Fraser			225 0 0	
Mary A. Glandville, widow of the late First-class Constable Thomas Glandville...			112 10 0	
Alena A. Howard, widow of the late Constable John Howard.....			42 0 0	
Jessie E. Hetherington, widow of the late First-class Constable Thomas Hetherington			225 0 0	
Margaret Cassin, widow of the late Senior-sergeant Thomas Cassin			315 0 0	
				2,096 6 8
BY COMPENSATION TO :—				
Isabella Hird, widow of the late First-class Constable William Hird.....			100 0 0	
Marian Doeffler, wife of Constable F. Doeffler (insane).....			73 10 0	
				173 10 0
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS :—				
Gratuities for assisting the Police			214 6 0	
Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund—amounts credited in error to this Fund			22 6 9	
Refund of fines			125 16 3	
Funeral expenses of deceased constables			73 0 0	
Witnesses' expenses			0 5 0	
				435 14 0
TOTAL PAYMENTS.....			£	3,098. 3 0
By SALE OF DEBENTURES under Act 39 Vic. No. 18				9,500 0 0
By TRANSFER TO POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.....				13,350 0 0
BY BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1896 :—				
Investment— Debentures (39 Vic. No. 18)			7,500 0 0	
Less Cash Overdraft			1,140 2 8	
				6,359 17 4
TOTAL.....			£	32,308 0 4

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 12.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(16 VICTORIA No. 33, AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

POLICE SUPER

(16 VICTORIA No. 33,

Dr. ACCOUNT CURRENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
To BALANCE, 30TH JUNE, 1895—	
Cash in Treasury	5,848 15 1
To AMOUNT OF DEDUCTIONS from the SALARIES of the POLICE FORCE, paid into the Treasury in year ended 30th June, 1896	8,591 14 3
To TRANSFERS from the POLICE REWARD FUND	13,350 0 0
Carried forward	£ 27,790 9 4

12. ANNUATION FUND.

AND 25 VICTORIA No. 16.)

MENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
BY PENSIONS PAID—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Superintendent Edward M. Battye ...	1 April, 1895	31 Mar., 1896	500 0 0	
Superintendent John D. Brown ...	"	"	337 10 0	
Superintendent James Garland ...	"	"	300 0 0	
Superintendent John D. Meares ...	7 Jan., 1896	"	109 15 0	
Inspector Robert Anderson ...	1 April, 1895	"	325 0 0	
Inspector James Stephenson ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Charles Thorpe ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Thomas Thompson ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector Alexander Mackay ...	"	"	325 0 0	
Inspector A. Atwill ...	14 Oct., 1895	"	148 18 4	
Sub-Inspector John Carroll ...	1 April, 1895	"	250 0 0	
Sub-Inspector James Cornet ...	6 April, 1895	"	239 10 8	
Sub-Inspector John J. Fitzpatrick ...	1 April, 1895	"	192 3 0	
Sub-Inspector Samuel D. Johnston ...	"	"	187 10 0	
Sub-Inspector Thomas Kerrigan ...	"	"	275 0 0	
Sub-Inspector William Long ...	3 Jan., 1896	"	61 2 6	
Sub-Inspector Richard Musgrove ...	1 April, 1895	"	192 3 0	
Sub-Inspector Stephen Steele ...	"	"	187 10 0	
Acting Sub-Inspector Thomas H. Webb ...	"	"	128 2 0	
Sergeant-Major Edward Giles ...	"	3 Sept., 1895	59 16 0	
Senior Sergeant Hugh Abercrombie ...	7 Jan., 1896	31 Mar., 1896	44 12 6	
Senior Sergeant John Buckley ...	1 April, 1895	"	86 18 6	
Senior Sergeant John P. Ewing ...	"	"	192 3 0	
Senior Sergeant Jeremiah Frewin ...	1 Dec., 1894	"	73 2 6	
Senior Sergeant John Harmer ...	1 April, 1895	"	192 3 0	
Senior Sergeant John Healey ...	"	"	192 3 0	
Senior Sergeant John Kenny ...	"	"	143 7 0	
Senior Sergeant Abraham Kershaw ...	"	26 Mar., 1896	114 6 4	
Senior Sergeant William Lawler ...	"	31 Mar., 1896	143 7 0	
Senior Sergeant Richard Lee ...	"	5 Sept., 1895	61 17 8	
Senior Sergeant William Lee ...	"	31 Mar., 1896	143 7 0	
Senior Sergeant Robert Long ...	"	25 Nov., 1895	83 13 0	
Senior Sergeant Thomas M'Namara ...	"	31 Mar., 1896	192 3 0	
Senior Sergeant Joseph Parker ...	"	"	192 3 0	
Senior Sergeant Robert W. Thomson ...	"	"	192 3 0	
Senior Sergeant George Thompson ...	3 Jan., 1896	"	41 3 3	
Sergeant Bennett Bennett ...	1 April, 1895	"	169 5 6	
Sergeant Gordon Dawson ...	"	"	169 5 6	
Sergeant John Dawson ...	"	"	106 15 0	
Sergeant Laurence Dwyer ...	"	8 Oct., 1895	38 19 11	
Sergeant John Flaherty ...	"	31 Mar., 1896	169 5 6	
Sergeant Lewis Griffiths ...	"	"	169 5 6	
Sergeant Edward Grennam ...	6 April, 1895	"	166 19 3	
Sergeant John Gordon ...	1 April, 1895	"	169 5 6	
Sergeant Thomas Goldrick ...	"	"	169 5 6	
Sergeant John Hurley ...	"	"	169 5 6	
Sergeant David Hawkins ...	"	"	96 1 6	
Sergeant William Morrow ...	"	"	126 11 6	
Sergeant Thomas Mulqueeny ...	19 June, 1895	"	132 14 9	
Sergeant Alexander Miller ...	1 April, 1895	"	169 5 6	
Sergeant Denis Meagher ...	"	28 Oct., 1895	97 11 9	
Sergeant James M'Gee ...	"	31 Mar., 1896	169 5 6	
Sergeant Henry M. Stapylton ...	"	"	126 11 6	
Sergeant William Sutton ...	"	"	169 5 6	
Sergeant Henry Tubman ...	"	"	106 15 0	
Sergeant August Zoellner ...	"	3 June, 1895	25 1 4	
Senior Constable John Benton ...	"	31 Mar., 1896	102 3 6	
Senior Constable George Wm. Berney ...	1 Jan., 1895	24 Mar., 1895	22 2 8	
Senior Constable Henry Bassmann ...	1 April, 1895	31 Mar., 1896	109 16 0	
Senior Constable Arthur Berckelman ...	"	"	109 16 0	
Senior Constable Edward Broomfield ...	"	"	68 12 6	
Senior Constable James Campbell ...	"	"	73 4 0	
Senior Constable George F. Davis ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Senior Constable John Dobbs ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Carried forward ...	... ..	... ..	10,378 0 5	

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.				TOTAL.		
				£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	£	27,790	9	4
Carried forward				£	27,790	9 4

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL
	From	To		
Brought forward ... ..	.....	.....	£ s. d. 10,378 0 5	£ s. d.
<i>BY PENSIONS PAID—continued.</i>				
Senior Constable Henry Finlay ...	1 April, 1895	31 Mar., 1896	68 12 6	
Senior Constable Andrew Gall ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Senior Constable Robert Gracey ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Senior Constable James Hassard ...	"	"	109 16 0	
Senior Constable Daniel Hogan ...	19 June, 1895	"	114 16 0	
Senior Constable James Johnston ...	1 April, 1895	"	109 16 0	
Senior Constable Michael King ...	"	"	109 16 0	
Senior Constable Robert Kennedy ...	"	"	91 10 0	
Senior Constable Roger Kennedy ...	"	"	61 0 0	
Senior Constable Charles Lane ...	"	"	61 0 0	
Senior Constable John Loughlin ...	3 Jan., 1896	"	35 12 0	
Senior Constable George Lamont ...	1 April, 1895	30 May, 1896	71 0 0	
Senior Constable Michael Loughnane ...	6 April, 1895	31 Mar., 1896	144 8 0	
Senior Constable James M'Hale ...	1 April, 1895	"	61 0 0	
Senior Constable John M'Elligott ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Senior Constable William Martin ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Senior Constable James Mackay ...	"	"	91 10 0	
Senior Constable John Mara... ..	"	"	109 16 0	
Senior Constable Donald Miller ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Senior Constable Charles Pearson ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Senior Constable Thomas Purcell ...	"	"	109 16 0	
Senior Constable Patrick Ryan ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Senior Constable Thos. W. Smith ...	"	"	109 16 0	
Senior Constable Daniel O'Sullivan...	"	"	109 16 0	
Senior Constable John O'Brien ...	19 Aug., 1895	"	90 8 0	
Senior Constable Charles Walmsley ...	1 April, 1895	"	68 12 6	
Senior Constable Lewis F. Ward ...	"	"	109 16 0	
Senior Constable George Young ...	"	"	146 8 0	
Senior Constable Max Zglinicki ...	"	"	102 3 6	
Constable John F. Alford	"	"	91 10 0	
Constable James Arthur	"	"	96 1 6	
Constable Joseph Boyan	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable James Brassington ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable Robert R. Casey	3 Jan., 1896	"	31 5 6	
Constable Patrick Cain	1 April, 1895	"	54 18 0	
Constable John Caban	6 April, 1895	"	135 7 6	
Constable Thomas Coonan	1 April, 1895	"	79 6 0	
Constable John Colleton	"	"	85 8 0	
Constable Cæsar Cowle	"	"	79 6 0	
Chief Constable John Davis	"	"	50 0 0	
Constable James Delaney	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable Luke Deacy	2 Sept., 1895	10 April, 1896	83 5 0	
Constable James Dillon	1 April, 1895	31 Mar., 1896	91 10 0	
Constable George Dearden	"	"	88 9 0	
Constable George Egar	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable James Farrant	"	14 Aug., 1895	20 8 0	
Constable Jno. Farry	"	31 Mar., 1896	85 8 0	
Constable Michael H. Fox	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable Garret Fitzgerald	"	"	96 1 6	
Constable Thomas Franklin	"	"	91 10 0	
Constable Edmond Grace	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable John Goddard	"	"	128 2 0	
Constable Thomas A. Harricks ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable Thomas Harris	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable John Henery	"	"	96 1 6	
Constable Thomas Hawley	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable James Johnston	"	"	102 3 6	
Constable Robert Jones	"	"	91 10 0	
Constable Edward Kedwell	1 Jan., 1895	7 Mar., 1895	9 18 0	
Constable Myles King	"	7 Mar., 1896	81 0 0	
Constable John Lawler	1 April, 1895	31 Mar., 1896	102 3 6	
Constable Thomas Leonard	"	10 Aug., 1895	21 9 0	
Constable George Lesmond	"	31 Mar., 1896	137 5 0	
Carried forward ... ..	.....	.....	16,671 9 5	

Dr.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.						TOTAL.		
						£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	...	...	£		27,790	9	4
TOTAL						£	27,790	9 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

DISBURSEMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896—*continued.*

Cr.

NAMES.	PERIOD FOR WHICH DRAWN.		AMOUNT DRAWN.	TOTAL.
	From	To		
Brought forward ...			£ 16,671 9 5	£ s. d.
BY PENSIONS PAID—<i>continued.</i>				
Constable Richard Lisson ...	1 April, 1895	31 Mar., 1896	128 2 0	
Senior Constable Peter Malone ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable Henry Margetts ...	"	"	102 3 6	
Constable Robert Mayne ...	"	"	79 6 0	
District Constable John Micklegun...	"	"	97 12 0	
Constable Patrick Moran ...	"	"	123 2 0	
Constable Michael Moran ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable John Moloney ...	"	"	102 3 6	
Constable Charles Murphy ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable James McMahan ...	"	"	102 3 6	
Constable John M'Coy ...	3 Jan., 1896	"	20 3 0	
Constable Thomas Naghten ...	1 April, 1895	"	102 3 6	
Constable Robert F. Newman ...	"	5 Sept., 1895	55 6 0	
Constable Patrick Nicholson...	"	31 Mar., 1896	137 5 0	
Constable James Nolan ...	"	12 Aug., 1895	26 16 0	
Constable William F. Osborn ...	"	31 Mar., 1896	137 5 0	
Constable George Payne ...	"	"	64 1 0	
Constable Alexander Pirie ...	"	"	102 3 6	
Constable Oliver Rea ...	"	"	36 12 0	
Constable James Roberts ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable James Rutledge ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable Carl Schroder ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable John Sheaves ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Henry A. Slater ...	"	"	75 0 0	
Constable James Smith ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Patrick Smith ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable Octavius Smith ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable Roger Sparkes ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable Ernest Stüve ...	"	"	128 2 0	
Constable Donald Sutherland ...	"	"	128 2 0	
Constable Wm. H. Souter ...	"	"	85 8 0	
Constable Robert Stapleton ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable Philip Sweeney ...	"	"	137 5 0	
Constable James Thompson ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable George Turner ...	"	"	102 3 6	
Constable Henry Turner ...	"	"	54 18 0	
Constable John White ...	"	"	102 3 6	
				20,278 8 11
BY AMOUNTS PAID AS GRATUITIES ON leaving the Police Force:—				
Constable Thomas Brougham ...			50 8 0	
Constable W. E. Barnes ...			237 18 0	
Constable Joseph H. Pilsbury ...			99 3 0	
Constable L. H. Calov ...			207 18 0	
Constable W. Rae ...			141 18 0	
				737 5 0
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:—				
Medical Fees ...			25 4 0	
				25 4 0
Total Payments...			£	21,040 17 11
BY BALANCE, 30th June, 1896:—				
Cash in Treasury ...				6,749 11 5
TOTAL ...			£	27,790 9 4

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 13.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of TRUST MONEYS deposited in the TREASURY, and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OFFICER DEPOSITING.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1895.	DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.	TOTAL.	RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1896.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Official Assignees in Insolvency—					
L. T. Lloyd	391 11 4	.....	391 11 4	77 3 4	314 8 0
Augustus Morris	1,910 14 0	4 14 3	1,915 8 3	1,915 8 3	.....
W. H. Palmer ... ..	.....	2,005 3 8	2,008 3 8	382 11 0	1,625 12 8
N. F. Giblin	2,690 7 10	35 10 6	2,725 18 4	236 3 1	2,489 15 3
TOTALS	£ 4,992 13 2	2,048 8 5	7,041 1 7	2,611 5 8	4,429 15 11

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 14.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom, in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1895.	DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.	TOTAL.	RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1896.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9	139,001 12 7	8,707 1 10	147,708 14 5	59 12 11	147,649 1 6
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19	17,000 0 0	.....	17,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	271 14 10	85 12 1	357 6 11	.....	357 6 11
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19	2,888 5 7	614 12 6	3,502 18 1	99 8 7	3,403 9 6
British Australian Telegraph Account	4,028 6 11	31,061 2 8	35,089 9 7	35,089 9 7	.....
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayment—Loan Trust Account	46 16 11	428 19 3	475 16 2	.....	475 16 2
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	937 5 0	2,639 3 0	3,576 8 0	1,809 17 3	1,766 10 9
Government Savings Bank Account	3,732,799 6 6	4,034,890 2 10	7,767,689 9 4	3,676,795 17 6	4,090,893 11 10
Government of South Australia	20 16 0	864 15 0	885 11 0	885 11 0	.....
Government of New Zealand	7 12 0	2,492 14 10	2,500 6 10	2,500 6 10	.....
Government of Queensland	298 2 0	6,959 3 5	7,257 5 5	7,257 5 5	.....
Government of Tasmania	14 3 4	392 14 6	406 17 10	406 17 10	.....
Government of Victoria ... ..	.....	1,783 7 2	1,783 7 2	1,783 7 2	.....
Government of Western Australia ... ..	.....	976 14 11	976 14 11	976 14 11	.....
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board Store Advance Account	625 18 4	801 2 9	1,427 1 1	427 1 1	1,000 0 0
Carried forward	£ 3,897,940 0 0	4,092,697 6 9	7,990,637 6 9	3,730,091 10 1	4,260,545 16 8

STATEMENT of SPECIAL DEPOSITS and of the RE-ISSUES therefrom—*continued.*

ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1895.			DEPOSITS IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.			TOTAL.			RE-ISSUES IN THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.			BALANCES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1896.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£ 3,897,940	0	0	4,092,697	6	9	7,990,637	6	9	3,730,091	10	1	4,260,545	16	8
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Deferred Payments Account ...				964	5	2	964	5	2	552	5	10	411	19	4
Immigration Remittances	4,198	9	7	76	10	0	4,274	19	7	3,549	10	0	725	9	7
Imperial Pensions Fund Account				21,520	1	11	21,520	1	11	21,520	1	11			
Lunacy Trust Fund, 42 Vic. No. 7	100	0	0				100	0	0				100	0	0
Municipal Council of Sydney Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	19,635	14	6	2,921	3	6	22,556	18	0				22,556	18	0
Newcastle Borough Council, Water Debentures Sinking Fund	3,788	2	1				3,788	2	1				3,788	2	1
New Zealand Cable Account	448	1	10	3,294	8	7	3,742	10	5	3,742	10	5			
New Caledonia Cable Account	479	11	10	311	6	8	790	18	6	790	18	6			
Over-issues, Consolidated Revenue Votes	26,648	12	2	62,186	12	3	88,835	4	5	88,835	4	5			
Over-issues, Loan Votes	97,492	5	5	37,974	13	8	135,466	19	1	51,741	0	9	83,725	18	4
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)	20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0				20,000	0	0
Poundage	2,240	9	3	348	15	5	2,589	4	8	800	15	5	1,788	9	3
Public Schools Property Fund	918	11	11	269	15	3	1,188	7	2				1,188	7	2
Railway Store Account	89,658	6	2	466,758	16	2	556,417	2	4	375,427	17	3	180,989	5	1
Railway Construction Store Account	25,297	2	7	79,603	8	4	104,900	10	11	11,330	16	8	93,569	14	3
Revenue Suspense Account	16,574	4	5	465,224	16	5	481,799	0	10	474,649	8	11	7,149	11	11
Seamen's Wages	274	15	9	728	12	2	1,003	7	11	639	17	11	363	10	0
Sheep Account	4,178	11	10	23,655	4	4	27,833	16	2	22,847	8	7	4,986	7	7
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account	1,080,000	0	0	320,000	0	0	1,400,000	0	0	135,000	0	0	1,265,000	0	0
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account... ..	1,653	4	9	1,668	19	8	3,322	4	5	1,932	16	7	1,389	7	10
Store Advance Account, Harbours and Rivers	619	12	9	10,511	0	5	11,130	13	2	8,565	6	8	2,565	6	6
Survey Fees, Mineral Leases	606	12	10	830	16	6	1,437	9	4	731	2	1	706	7	3
Treasurer's Advance Account	51,898	1	3				51,898	1	3	51,898	1	3			
Water Supply and Sewerage Store Advance Account	12,295	8	9	27,542	19	7	39,838	8	4	25,057	7	3	14,781	1	1
Sundry Deposits Account	105,504	9	1	74,110	14	3	179,615	3	4	102,786	13	11	76,828	9	5
TOTALS	£ 5,482,450	8	9	5,693,200	7	0	11,175,650	15	9	5,112,490	14	5	6,063,160	1	4

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The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

D.

STATEMENT of the Balances of Loan Votes in Over-Issues Trust Fund, on
30th June, 1896.

PARTICULARS.		AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
36	VICTORIA, No. 21. Increased Wharf Accommodation	27	1	6
38	VICTORIA, No. 2. Enlarging Machine Shops	30	14	10
40	VICTORIA, No. 12. Bourke Bridge	3	12	3
	Railway, Junee to Narrandera... ..	3,066	13	4
	Railway, Orange to Wellington	16	14	3
41	VICTORIA, No. 4. Railway, Murrurundi to Tamworth	1,961	4	7
43	VICTORIA, No. 11. Railway, Dubbo to Bourke	419	4	4
	Railway, Gunnedah to Narrabri	2,323	11	6
	Railway, Narrandera to Hay	3,121	10	4
	Railway, Wallerawang to Mudgee	429	5	11
	Sydney Water Supply	2	2	0
44	VICTORIA, No. 28. Railway, Albury to the River Murray	945	8	10
	Railway, Narrandera to Jerilderie	2,534	15	0
	Railway, Wagga Wagga to Albury	2,168	14	10
	Railway, Murrumburrah to Blayney	1,715	4	4
	Railway, Goulburn to Cooma	3,809	14	1
46	VICTORIA, No. 23. Dredging Plant for Richmond and other Northern Rivers	7	10	5
48	VICTORIA, No. 26. Kiama Light-house	2	1	6
	Country Towns Water Supply	0	16	6
	Railway, Tenterfield to Queensland Border	882	4	6
	Railway, Orange to near Forbes, <i>via</i> Molong	1,357	1	3
	Railway, Kiama to Nowra	81	7	8
	Railway, Lismore to Tweed	29	8	8
50	VICTORIA, No. 28. Railway, Wallerawang to Mudgee	521	8	0
	Railway, Albury to the River Murray... ..	716	15	0
	Railway, Cootamundra to Gundagai	112	11	8
52	VICTORIA, No. 17. Additional Works, General Post Office—further sum	0	3	4
	Fortification and Defence Works	960	11	4
	Fortifications, Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England	4,575	6	8
	Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs	149	11	0
	Circular Quay Improvements	112	16	11
	Laying second Pipe Line between Pott's Hill and Crown-street	361	10	10
	Completion of Lands Office	1	7	0
53	VICTORIA, No. 23. Reconstruction and Improvement of Rolling Stock	758	1	8
	New Dock, Cockatoo Island	72	0	0
	White Bay Reclamation	5	1	3
	Completion of Lodges, Gates, &c., Sydney University	527	7	0
	Dredge and Plant, Nambucca River, &c.	4	17	8
	Improving Navigation of the Hawkesbury River	27	15	0
	Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen	3	10	0
	Duplication, Eveleigh to Homebush	107	14	8
	Water Conservation, &c.	54	6	7
	Carried forward	£	34,008	18 0

STATEMENT of the Balances of Loan Vetes, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.							AMOUNT.			
							£	s.	d.	
	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	£	34,008	18 0
54	VICTORIA, No. 33.									
	Wood Paving, Cook's River Road	...	...	...	...	...		26	2 0
	Rolling Stock, New Lines	...	...	...	...	...		31	12 5
	Rolling Stock, Tramways	...	...	...	...	...		1,303	12 0
	Completion of Duplication of Illawarra Line, including Ryde to Hornsby	...	...	...	...	...		35,154	15 10
	Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay	...	...	...	...	...		150	0 0
	Appliances for Reclaiming Land	...	...	...	...	...		13	0 0
	Western Suburbs Sewerage (Schedule A of Act 54 Vic., No. 17)...	...	...	...	...	...		0	19 0
55	VICTORIA, No. 35.									
	Construction and Extension of Telegraph Lines	...	...	...	...	...		1,104	3 8
	Completion of Duplications, &c., including Strathfield to Ryde	...	...	...	...	...		461	14 5
	Moiety of Cost of Widening Corowa Bridge	...	...	...	...	...		149	19 7
	Gun Pits, Henry's Heights	...	...	...	...	...		76	6 7
	Newcastle Harbour Improvements	...	...	...	...	...		10	2 0
	Railway, Culcairn to Corowa	...	...	...	...	...		1,376	19 6
	Railway, Nyngan to Cobar	...	...	...	...	...		971	14 4
	Neutral Bay Storm-water Channel	...	...	...	...	...		1	14 6
	Battery, Wollongong	...	...	...	...	...		0	1 3
	Randwick Storm-water Drainage	...	...	...	...	...		333	6 10
56	VICTORIA, No. 24.									
	Completion of Suburban Duplications, including Strathfield to Ryde	...	...	...	...	...		464	11 0
	Bridge over Darling River at Wilcannia	...	...	...	...	...		3	13 0
	Bridge over the Lachlan River at Forbes	...	...	...	...	...		1	10 0
	Construction of Public Watering Places	...	...	...	...	...		900	5 4
	Erection and Completion of Fortifications	...	...	...	...	...		1,621	7 11
	North Shore Railway	...	...	...	...	...		8	13 3
57	VICTORIA, No. 17.									
	Construction of Telephone Lines	...	...	...	...	...		1,294	19 8
	Reclamation, North Harbour, Newcastle	...	...	...	...	...		85	18 7
	Trial Bay Harbour Works	...	...	...	...	...		3	15 6
	Water Supplies, Small Towns	...	...	...	...	...		0	17 6
	Extension of Reticulation, Hunter District	...	...	...	...	...		411	4 8
	Construction of Public Watering Places	...	...	...	...	...		2	2 0
58	VICTORIA, No. 14.									
	Reclamation and Dredging	...	...	...	...	...		210	19 5
	Thinning-out Forest Reserves	...	...	...	...	...		1	17 9
	Additional Storey, Colonial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...		6	15 6
	Country Towns Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...		800	18 0
	Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters	...	...	...	...	...		201	3 11
	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway	...	...	...	...	...		232	18 5
	Smithfield Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...		3	14 11
	Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations	...	...	...	...	...		0	6 11
	Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District, Pasturage Reserve Drainage	...	...	...	...	...		669	0 4
	Water Conservation Works, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		2	14 1
59	VICTORIA, No. 6.									
	Reclamation and Dredging	...	...	...	...	...		116	12 7
	Thinning out Forest Reserves	...	...	...	...	...		1,095	2 11
	Improvements to Grades and Curves	...	...	...	...	...		379	0 8
	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway	...	...	...	...	...		15	12 11
	Railway, Berrigan to Jerilderie	...	...	...	...	...		14	2 0
	Railway into Rookwood Cemetery	...	...	...	...	...		0	16 8
	Public Works Offices, Additions, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		0	1 0
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	£	83,725	18 4

E.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT

(53 VICTORIA, No. 13.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

E.

General Post Office—New

(53 VICTORIA,

(SUSPENSE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
/			
To BALANCE on 30th June, 1896	469,237	17	6
TOTAL	£ 469,237	17	6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant

Street Resumption Account.

No. 13.)

ACCOUNT.)

THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
By BALANCE on 30th June, 1895	468,541	18	10
By PAYMENTS:—			
Legal Expenses	435	18	8
Cost of Paving Martin Place	260	0	0
		695	18 8
TOTAL	£	469,237	17 6

G. II REID,
Treasurer.

F.

CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT

(51 VICTORIA No. 9.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

F.
Centennial Park

(51 VICTORIA,

(SUSPENSE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
To REPAYMENTS of amounts drawn from Appropriation	£ s. d. 39 3 1
To BALANCE on 30th June, 1896	224,371 19 9
TOTAL	£ 224,411 2 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

Account.

No. 9.)

ACCOUNT.)

THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
By BALANCE on 30th June, 1895	£	s.	d.
	199,411	2	10
By ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE on Account of Centennial Park Improvements under item No. 313, of 1895-6	25,000	0	0
TOTAL	£	224,411	2
			10

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

G.

ADVANCES TO GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

OF

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS

IN THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1896.

ADVANCES TO

ACCOUNT CURRENT of ADVANCES and

Dr.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.										AMOUNT.		
										£	s.	d.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 500px; width: 100%; position: relative;"> </div>												
To Balance, 30th June, 1896										1,500,000	0	0
TOTAL										£ 1,500,000	0	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. Boxer,
Acting Accountant

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

REPAYMENTS in the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895	£	s.	d.
,, Third advance to the General Loan Account pending realisation of Loans authorised ...	1,000,000	0	0
TOTAL	£	1,500,000	0 0

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

H.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to 30th June, 1896.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	37,961,105	5	8*			
Tramways	1,838,858	9	0			
Telegraphs	832,408	16	10			
Immigration	569,930	0	0†			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney (each Service £200,000) ...	423,741	19	3			
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for lands resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35	43,261	14	6			
New Water Supply for Sydney	2,612,156	7	6			
New Water Supply for Country Towns	700,940	19	7			
Country Towns Sewerage	14,271	2	3			
Water Supply, County of Cumberland	490,423	4	8			
Water Supply, Western Suburbs	149,997	7	7			
Construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes	83,260	4	6			
Hunter District Water Supply	10,788	6	1			
Conservation and Supply of Water, Country Districts	318,562	8	11			
New Sewerage Scheme for Sydney, including resumption of land Sewerage, Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant	2,096,841	12	10			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account	100,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Erection of New Offices	36,000	0	0			
Water Supply and Sewerage—Erection of New Offices	64,626	6	4			
Public Instruction—School Buildings, &c....	389,819	18	11			
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Improving the Harbour of Newcastle and the River Hunter...	233,490	5	10			
Wharf, Newcastle	202,311	14	4			
Wharf, Bullock Island	6,939	4	0			
Wharf, Moama	5,500	0	0			
Steam Cranes, Newcastle	19,384	18	11			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	84,978	3	8			
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	17,866	16	0			
Coal Staiths, Newcastle	24,058	7	11			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee	103,951	18	9			
Improving the navigation of the Edward River	4,902	13	1			
Harbour Works, Wollongong	50,559	6	10			
Harbour Works, Kiama	66,857	17	7			
Jetties—Woolgoolga Bay, Byron Bay, Coff's Harbour, &c. ...	30,363	17	1			
Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie	66,812	16	9			
Improving the navigation of other Harbours and Rivers, &c...	290,380	8	7			
Steam Dredges and Punts	279,394	9	0			
Circular Quay Improvements	122,196	8	2			
Purchase of Land, Circular Quay	304,007	12	0			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour	525,968	6	1			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock	37,405	16	11			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay	49,720	16	11			
Reclaiming Land at Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp	46,199	9	0			
Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway	17,150	13	3			
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney, and Resumption of Land for Public Wharfs...	117,139	14	1			
Wharf, Eden	2,364	9	3			
Wharf, Morpeth	4,342	10	9			
Breakwater at the Clarence River	226,588	18	11			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River	18,000	0	0			
Extension of Dock Accommodation	281,000	0	0			
Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf	1,200	0	0			
Reclamation, Cook's River, &c.	291,641	4	3			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	73,165	9	0			
Sand Pump Dredgers	71,150	5	9			
New Steamer, Pilot Service	23,000	0	0			
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay	21,560	16	4			
Wharf at White Bay	1,585	3	4			
Removal of Reefs, Maclean, Clarence River	3,006	16	11			
New Wharf at Manly Beach	3,000	0	0			
				3,729,152	9	3
Carried forward				52,466,146	13	8

* The expenditure for Railways includes £175,838 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £375,600 0s. 2d. for a Debenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1855, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

STATEMENT—continued.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£			52,466,146	13	8
Public Works and Buildings:—						
Benevolent Asylums and Coast Hospital		17,154	15 11			
Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets—for Police and other Public Offices		26,739	16 11			
University of Sydney		126,729	13 0			
Affiliated Colleges		51,582	6 7			
Grammar School		25,000	0 0			
Australian Museum Enlargement		38,803	12 9			
Technological Museum		19,000	0 0			
Technical Colleges and Technological Museums at Bathurst, &c.		12,539	2 7			
Parliamentary Buildings		15,000	0 0			
Juvenile Reformatories		19,946	17 9			
Dam at North Rocks, Parramatta		5,000	0 0			
Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta		8,000	0 0			
New General Post Office		173,412	10 1			
New Printing Office		17,575	13 7			
New Public Offices		338,544	16 6			
Public Offices, Newcastle		7,579	13 6			
Custom Houses, Newcastle, Corowa, &c.		11,620	3 11			
Receiving Houses at Redfern and the Necropolis		12,548	13 7			
Free Public Library		24,994	18 5			
Observatory		7,000	0 0			
Asylum for Destitute Children		5,000	0 0			
Additions to the Sydney Infirmary		48,657	0 0			
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs		2,460	17 0			
Lunatic Asylums		195,841	13 4			
Light-houses		90,539	6 0			
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridge, &c.		61,866	11 0			
Goals, Court and Watch Houses		254,491	7 5			
Police Barracks and Stations, Sydney and Country Districts		53,793	5 11			
Fire Stations, Sydney		31,000	0 0			
Home for State Children at Paddington		5,800	0 0			
New Central Police Court		83,674	7 5			
Colonial Stores		15,000	0 0			
Government Resumption of Land		392,636	1 11			
Court-house and Post Office, Balmain		6,000	0 0			
Post and Telegraph Offices		39,646	9 4			
Dubbo Public Buildings		10,894	6 2			
Orphan School, Parramatta		7,300	0 0			
Compensation for land taken for New General Post Office		16,500	0 0			
Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations		38,663	7 3			
Towards Purchase of Sites, and Erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices		11,238	15 9			
Newcastle Hospital—Erection of Isolated Wards for Contagious Diseases, &c.		2,069	0 0			
Erection of Telephone Lines and purchase of Telephone Instruments		34,230	13 6			
For thinning Forest Reserves		53,007	4 0			
Compensation for cancellation of sale or lease of land, in terms of section 45, Land Act, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889		4,352	10 0			
Metallurgical Works and Appliances, and expenditure incidental thereto		2,472	0 5			
				2,425,907	11	6
Roads and Bridges				929,523	0	8
Fortifications and Military Works				1,230,904	2	1
Repayments by Loans:—						
Loans repaid under various Acts				*6,576,330	0	0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from N. S. Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—						
Harbours and Rivers		1,837	13 2			
Public Works and Buildings		33,203	10 4			
Roads and Bridges		14,814	0 0			
				49,855	8	6
TOTAL	£			63,678,666	16	5

* see note, Imm gra page 118!

I.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

30TH JUNE, 1896.

I.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
To PAYMENTS made to 30th June, 1896, under Loan Appropriations, on Account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 119	£	s.	d.
To Credit Balance, General Loan Account, 30th June, 1896	£	s.	d.
TOTAL...	£	s.	d.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 30th JUNE, 1896.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, and Treasury Bills, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 30th June, 1896, to the amount of £74,673,353 9s. 2d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 128	71,838,547 18 8	
<i>Less—</i> Treasury Bills issued under Act 55 Victoria No. 7, repaid	2,217,400 0 0	69,591,147 18 8
<i>Less—</i> Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to either Old Loans or General Loan Account, viz.:— Immigration £724,733 3 1 Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 2,502,884 0 0 Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22 1,174,700 0 0 Municipal Council of the City of Sydney— Waterworks 85,000 0 0 Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—Sewerage Works 126,000 0 0 Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works 5,000 0 0 Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works... 27,532 11 10 Newcastle Borough Council—Water Supply Works 16,000 0 0 Balmain Municipal Council—Sewerage Works... 2,500 0 0 Ashfield Municipal Council—Sewerage Works... 9,700 0 0	4,674,019 14 11	
Act 16 Victoria, No. 39— Amount over-raised on issue of £200,000, and paid over to Sydney Railway Company 7,365 3 4 <i>Less</i> Amount short-raised on issue of £17,500 provided from Consolidated Revenue 929 0 0	6,436 3 4	
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz.:— Act 35 Victoria, No. 5 444 19 6 Act 36 Victoria, No. 2 15,833 10 9 Act 41 Victoria, No. 7 25,116 18 9	41,395 9 0	4,721,881 7 3
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account	£	64,869,266 11 5
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria, No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria, No. 17. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds, £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)		175,838 13 1
By AMOUNT RECOVERED from the MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), to make good damage by fire to Hawkesbury Agricultural College Buildings, Richmond		1,513 0 0
By AMOUNT ADVANCED from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, pending the realisation of loans authorised		1,500,000 0 0
TOTAL	£	66,546,618 4 6

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

APPENDIX TO THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT showing the result of Sales of Funded Stock, and Inscribed Stock in Sydney and London, from 30th June, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.

Particulars.	Year of Maturity.	Amount of Principal.	Date from which interest accrues.	Average per cent. at which sold.	Gross Proceeds.	Bonus.		Charges.					Net Proceeds.
						Accrued Interest.	Discount on Scrip paid in full.	Broker's Commission.	Bank Commission.	Stamp Duty.	Postage and Petty Expenses.	Total.	
Inscribed Stock negotiated in London in October, 1895.													
Inscribed Stock—													
Act 50 Vic. No. 28 } Act 52 Vic. No. 17 } Act 53 Vic. No. 23 } Act 59 Vic. No. 5 }	1935	4,000,000	1 Oct., 1895	96 18 3½	3,876,604 13 6	14,989 13 0	1,321 5 2	9,939 15 0	20,000	25,000	780 16 0	55,720 11. 0	3,804,573 4 4
Funded Stock and Inscribed Stock negotiated in the Colony by the Treasury.													
Funded Stock—													
Act 56 Vic. No. 1	1912	152,740	Various dates from Nov., 1895, to Mar., 1896	105 6 0¾	160,840 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*160,840 14 0
Act 59 Vic. No. 6	1912	180,000		12 Dec., 1895	100 0 0	180,000 0 0
Inscribed Stock—													
Act 58 Vic. No. 14	1924	20,000	12 Dec., 1895	100 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
Act 59 Vic. No. 6	1925	50,000	12 Dec., 1895	100 0 0	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000 0 0

* Includes £8,100 14s. premium credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
30TH JUNE, 1896.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DEBENTURES.											
1842-55	Immigration	<i>Govt. Gazettes, 1842 to 1855.</i>	705,200	0	0	705,200	0	0	724,733	3	1
1853-5	Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	16 Vic., No. 39	217,500	0	0	217,500	0	0	223,936	3	4
1854-9	Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0	0	209,030	0	0	201,149	11	9
1854-8	Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0	0	208,400	0	0	201,264	13	5
1855-67	Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0	0	141,000	0	0	136,890	13	2
1855-7	Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18	8	666,800	0	0	630,105	11	7
1856-61	Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0	0	410,500	0	0	393,427	5	8
1856-8	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0	0	73,700	0	0	70,300	16	2
1856	Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0	0	203,000	0	0	199,997	10	0
1857	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0	0	132,300	0	0	130,311	0	0
1858-9	Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18	11	112,000	0	0	107,787	15	0
1858-9	Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0	0	299,000	0	0	300,895	12	6
1859-61	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0	0	145,700	0	0	145,007	0	0
1859-61	Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0	0	760,700	0	0	756,890	15	0
1862	Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,962	10	0
1860-2	To pay off Railway Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0	0	365,600	0	0	361,612	10	0
1862	Public Works and to pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0	0	348,200	0	0	341,084	15	0
1861-2	Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0	0	113,900	0	0	112,209	11	6
1861	Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0	0	55,500	0	0	54,945	16	0
1862-6	Railways, Immigration, and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14	6	1,782,300	0	0	1,696,828	5	0
1867	Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0	0	162,000	0	0	136,728	17	10
1867	Railways and Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12	7	670,000	0	0	565,483	14	2
1866	To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	270,252	5	0
1867	Railways, Public Works, and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0	0	219,400	0	0	193,474	0	0
1868	Railways and other purposes	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0	0	758,000	0	0	718,844	10	0
1867	Railways and other purposes	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0	0	65,800	0	0	61,902	0	0
1869	Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	981,655	7	0
1868-9	Railways and other purposes	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0	0	177,400	0	0	178,055	0	0
1869-70	Railways and other purposes	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0	0	197,800	0	0	198,625	9	10
1871	Railways, to pay off Debentures, and other purposes.	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13	7	407,100	0	0	403,321	7	6
1871	To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....			450,000	0	0	439,787	7	11
									10,940,470 17 5		
<i>Less—</i>											
	Charges on sale of foregoing Debentures not distributed.	.....							68,103 0 1		
Carried forward			10,920,830	18	3	11,365,830	0	0	10,872,367	17	4

* Overdue bonds unrepresented. † This amount was included in a sum of £7,365 3s. 4d. paid over to the Sydney Railway Company, being the which was supplied for the service from the Consolidated Revenue. ‡ £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH JUNE, 1896.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.		AMOUNT NOW RAISED.		PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SHARE.	£ s. d.		
19,533 3 1	705,200 0 0	2705,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,436 3 4	217,500 0 0	217,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		25,900 0 0	25,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		6,730 0 0	6,680	50 0 0	*1882	.....	.....	.....
		24,000 0 0	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		31,000 0 0	31,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		61,000 0 0	61,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		40,000 0 0	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		291,800 0 0	291,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		133,300 0 0	133,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	Permanent	5 per cent.	135 0 0		
		46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		150,000 0 0	130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		70,800 0 0	70,400	200 0 0	*1882	.....	.....	.....
		136,800 0 0	136,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		6,700 0 0	6,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		3,200 0 0	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		132,300 0 0	132,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		10,000 0 0	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2,000 0 0	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		175,000 0 0	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		90,000 0 0	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		34,000 0 0	34,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		145,000 0 0	145,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		700 0 0	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		400,000 0 0	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		312,000 0 0	312,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		25,000 0 0	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		28,700 0 0	28,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		365,600 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1890	.....	.....	.....
		348,200 0 0	348,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		113,900 0 0	113,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		55,500 0 0	55,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,782,300 0 0	1,782,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		162,000 0 0	161,900	100 0 0	1 Jan, 1885	.....	.....	.....
		670,000 0 0	668,700	1,300 0 0	1 Jan, 1895	.....	.....	.....
		300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		219,400 0 0	218,100	1,300 0 0	*1 Jan, 1896	.....	.....	.....
		758,000 0 0	758,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		65,800 0 0	65,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,000,000 0 0	756,900	253,100 0 0	1 Jan, 1897	.....	.....	.....
		177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	Various years	.....	.....	.....
		197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 July, 1898	.....	.....	.....
		407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 Jan, 1899	.....	.....	.....
		450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900	.....	.....	.....
25,069 6 5	11,365,330 0 0	9,294,750 0 0	114,580 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.

Premium gained on two issues of £50,000 and £130,000 under the Act 16 Vic. No. 23. The third loan of £17,500 was issued at a discount of £923, 0 loan of £892,000 floated in September, 1894, under Act 57 Victoria, No. 17, to meet those Debentures.

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	DEBENTURES—continued.										
	Brought forward		10,920,830	18	3	11,365,830	0	0	10,872,367	17	4
1871	Railways and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0	0	374,900	0	0	375,424	19	6
1872	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7	3	406,800	0	0	422,696	18	0
1875-6	Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0	0	1,901,500	0	0	1,725,661	6	11
	FUNDED STOCK (a).										
1873-6	Public Works and repayment of Loans (New South Wales Four per cents.)	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780	0	0	530,189	9	2	509,780	0	0
	DEBENTURES.										
1876-88	Railways and other purposes	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0	0	224,900	0	0	221,045	0	0
1879	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	38 Vic., No. 2 40 Vic., No. 12 41 Vic., No. 4	3,249,552	0	0	3,249,500	0	0	3,178,374	1	5
1881-3	(Railways and other purposes (Railways and other purposes	41 Vic., No. 7 43 Vic., No. 11	1,120,000 7,352,768	0	0	1,120,000 7,352,700	0	0	1,145,116 7,302,099	18	9 11
	INSCRIBED STOCK.										
1883	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0	0	1,262,000	0	0	1,241,685	17	6
1883-5	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000	0	0	7,102,000	0	0	6,486,883	8	6
1885	Railways and other purposes	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	894,886	19	3
1885	Railways and other purposes	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	1,789,773	18	6
1885-9	Railways and other purposes	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303	0	0	12,322,700	0	0	11,811,175	19	8
1889	Railways and other purposes	50 Vic., No. 28	3,115,393	0	0	1,122,600	0	0	1,067,753	9	4
1895	To pay off Debentures	52 Vic., No. 16	1,390,600	0	0	1,390,600	0	0	1,389,813	3	8
1895	Railways and other purposes	52 Vic., No. 17	3,641,305	0	0	1,100,000	0	0	1,046,257	12	8
1895	Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23	5,089,896	0	0	1,144,000	0	0	1,088,107	18	11
1891-3	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757	0	0	6,021,757	0	0	6,649,285	12	7
1893	Railways and other purposes	55 Vic., No. 35	1,190,276	0	1	647,443	0	0	461,208	4	1
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	56 Vic., No. 24	879,806	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	57 Vic., No. 17	1,460,650	0	0	832,000	0	0	782,950	16	2
1895	Railways and other purposes	58 Vic., No. 14	1,062,012	0	0	m20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
1895	Repayment of Loans	59 Vic., No. 5	977,400	0	0	p633,400	0	0	602,454	3	5
1895	Railways and other purposes	59 Vic., No. 6	1,555,200	0	0	230,000	0	0	230,000	0	0
	Totals of Loans authorized		79,208,562	5	7	64,179,819	9	2	61,364,404	5	1
1889-90	Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1883 and previous years).	53 Vic., No. 9	2,600,000	0	0	2,502,884	0	0	2,502,884	0	0
1892	Treasury Bills	55 Vic., No. 7	4,000,000	0	0	(3,250,000 750,000)	0	0	3,233,077 750,000	1	9
1892-6	New South Wales Funded Stock	56 Vic., No. 1	23,000,000	0	0	2,541,750	0	0	2,541,750	0	0
1896	Treasury Bills (Deficiency to June, 1895)	59 Vic., No. 22	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0
1888	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks.	.....	f85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
1889	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works.	.....	f126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works.	.....	f5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works.	.....	h30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	27,532	11	10
1893	Newcastle Borough Council, Water Supply Works.	.....	i16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0
1894	Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Works.	.....	o2,500	0	0	n2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
1888	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.	.....	q3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0
1890	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.	.....	q1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
1890	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.	.....	q4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
	TOTALS		£90,257,462	5	7	74,673,353	9	2	71,838,547	18	8

* Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † The amount short-raised under this Act, viz., £175,833 13s. 1d., has been made good from but they were subsequently authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was availed of to the September, 1891; £494,200, Conversion Stock, issued May, 1891; and £2,027,357, being portion of loan of £2,500,000, floated October, 1893. The balance £2,000; 24 Vic., No. 24, £10,700; and 24 Vic., No. 26, £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891; 25 Vic., No. 19, £279,200—matured 1st January, 1892; and First issue, of £2,502,884 at 4 per cent. for five years repaid on 1st January, 1895, but bills to extent of £750,000 having been retired by annual per cent., the latter rate being allowed only on bills representing Trust Funds, the relative Statutes to which provided for investment at not less than Loan Acts. ‡ Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 52, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of 1892. § Taken over by Government with Sewerage Works under Act 15 Vic., No. 16, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. ¶ Loan of £2,500,000 under these Act; conjointly floated in London in October, 1893. † Sinking Fund, £3,788 2s. 1d., handed Acts 26 Vic. No. 14 and 27 Vic. No. 14 matured on 1st January, 1895. m Including provision for Services to extent of £198,065, to be eventually paid Mutual Provident Society from the Balmain Municipal Council. Interest payable by Government from 1st July, 1894. n Taken over by Government Loan of £4,000,000 raised in London in October, 1895. q Ashfield Municipal Council Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896

continued.

		PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.						
AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
25,969 6 5	.....	11,365,830 0 0	9,071,080	2,294,750 0 0	.....	.....	114,580 0 0
*444 19 6	.....	374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901...	5 per cent.	18,745 0 0
*15,833 10 9	.....	406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902...	5 „	19,965 0 0
.....	.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 July, 1903...	4 „	40,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	901,500 0 0	1 July, 1905...	4 „	36,060 0 0
.....	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	Interminable	4 „	21,207 11 6
.....	14,645 0 0	224,900 0 0	.....	224,900 0 0	1 July, 1906...	4 „	8,996 0 0
.....	71,177 18 7	3,249,500 0 0	.....	3,249,500 0 0	1908 & 1909...	4 „	129,980 0 0
*25,116 18 9	.....	1,120,000 0 0	.....	2,863,700 0 0	1 July, 1910}	4 „	114,548 0 0
.....	50,668 1 1	7,352,700 0 0	.....	5,609,000 0 0	1 July, 1913}	4 „	224,360 0 0
.....	17,314 2 6	1,262,000 0 0	.....	1,262,000 0 0	1 July, 1933	4 „	50,480 0 0
.....	615,116 11 6	7,102,000 0 0	.....	315,300 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 „	12,612 0 0
.....	105,113 0 9	1,000,000 0 0	.....	6,786,700 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ „	237,534 10 0
.....	210,226 1 6	2,000,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ „	35,000 0 0
.....	.....	6,713,300 0 0	.....	2,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ „	70,000 0 0
.....	2,577,127 0 4	3,500,000 0 0	.....	6,713,300 0 0	1 Oct., 1924	3½ „	234,965 10 0
.....	.....	2,109,400 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918	3½ „	122,500 0 0
.....	2,047,639 10 8	1,122,600 0 0	.....	2,109,400 0 0	1 Sept., 1918	3½ „	73,829 0 0
.....	786 16 4	1,390,600 0 0	.....	1,122,600 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 „	33,678 0 0
.....	2,595,047 7 4	1,100,000 0 0	.....	1,390,600 0 0	1 Sept., 1918	3½ „	48,671 0 0
.....	4,001,788 1 1	1,144,000 0 0	.....	1,100,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1935	3 „	33,000 0 0
.....	.....	494,200 0 0	.....	1,144,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1935	3 „	34,320 0 0
.....	372,471 7 5	4,500,000 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	1 Sept., 1918	3½ „	174,797 0 0
.....	.....	2,027,557 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	729,067 16 0	472,443 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	1 July, 1933	4 „	100,000 0 0
.....	879,806 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	631,099 3 10	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918	3½ „	29,120 0 0
.....	1,042,012 0 0	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	31 Dec., 1924	3 „	600 0 0
.....	374,945 16 7	633,400 0 0	.....	633,400 0 0	1 Oct., 1935	3 „	19,002 0 0
.....	.....	50,000 0 0	.....	50,000 0 0	30 June, 1925	3 „	1,500 0 0
.....	1,325,200 0 0	180,000 0 0	.....	180,000 0 0	1912	3 „	5,400 0 0
67,364 15 5	17,661,251 15 6	64,179,819 9	29,078,580	55,101,239 9 2	.....	.....	2,045,450 11 6
.....	.....	2,502,884 0 0	900,000	1,602,884 0 0	1 Jan., 1900	3 per cent.	36,431 10 4
.....	.....	3,250,000 0 0	2,247,400	2,600 0 0	1 Jan., 1896	4 „	15,540 0 0
.....	.....	750,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1896	4 per cent.	40,000 0 0
*7,077 4 6	458,250 0 0	2,541,750 0 0	.....	750,000 0 0	1896	4½ „	31,875 0 0
.....	.....	1,174,700 0 0	.....	2,541,750 0 0	1912	4 „	101,670 0 0
.....	.....	85,000 0 0	5,000	1,174,700 0 0	1 March, 1901	3 „	35,241 0 0
.....	.....	126,000 0 0	26,000	80,000 0 0	Various years	4, 5, & 6 „	4,000 0 0
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000	100,000 0 0	.....	5 and 6 „	5,620 0 0
.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	1 July, 1912	4 „	1,200 0 0
.....	.....	16,000 0 0	.....	16,000 0 0	1 Dec., 1901	5 „	800 0 0
.....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0	30 Sept., 1898	6 „	150 0 0
.....	.....	3,700 0 0	.....	3,700 0 0	1 Oct., 1903	4½ „	166 10 0
.....	.....	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	1 July, 1895	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,500 0 0	.....	4,500 0 0	1 Aug., 1900	5½ „	247 10 0
74,441 19 11	18,119,501 15 6	74,673,353 9	212,261,980	62,411,373 9 2	.....	.....	2,318,392 11 0

the Consolidated Revenue Fund. * Of these sums, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued in Debentures also, extent of £1,186,300 only. a Debentures not issued. Inscribed in Treasury Books as Funded Stock. b £4,500,000, Inscribed Stock, issued in of loan (£472,443) is issued under Act 55 Vic., No. 35. c Includes £494,200 Conversion Stock, as follows—19 Vic., Nos 38 and 40, £100,22 Vic., No. 22, £200,000 Conversion Stock sold during 1893 and 1894, realizing £189,600. d Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years payments of £150,000, fresh bills to extent of £1,752,884 were then issued for a further period of five years, maturing 1st January, 1900, at 3 and 4 per cent. The respective re-issues were £1,384,384 at 3 per cent., £388,500 at 4 per cent. e Issued on account of authorizations by the various 1880. f £3,062,750 from Consolidated Revenue Fund, £6,951,830 by renewals under Loan Acts, and £2,247,400 Treasury Bills paid off from General Act of 1889. g Taken over by Government with Water Supply Works under Act 55 Victoria, No. 27, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage over by Newcastle Borough Council and credited to Trust Fund in 1893. h Loan of £332,000, issued September, 1894, to meet Debentures under out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in thirty years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund of £6,602 3s. 4d. i Mortgage held by Australian ment with Stormwater Sewer in Beattie-street, Balmain, under Act 57 Vic., No. 12, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Extension Act of 1894.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.			
Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.
23 Vic., No. 5...	1890	.....	200 0 0
26 Vic., No. 14	1895	100	1,400 0 0
27 Vic., No. 14		1,300	
Ashfield Municipal Council	1895	.....	1,500 0 0
29 Vic., No. 9...	1896	1,300	759,300 0 0
29 Vic., No. 23		758,000	
30 Vic., No. 23	1897	.....	65,800 0 0
31 Vic., No. 11	Annual drawings of £20,000, commenced 1872	.....	233,100 0 0
31 Vic., No. 27		177,200	
Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage	1898	2,500	179,700 0 0
32 Vic., No. 13	1899	.....	197,700 0 0
34 Vic., No. 2...	1900	407,100	857,100 0 0
Under various Acts		450,000	
35 Vic., No. 5...	1901	374,900	420,900 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		5,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		25,000	
Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Works		16,000	
36 Vic., No. 2...	1902	399,300	459,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks		25,000	
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		34,700	
17 Vic., No. 34	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards	.....	50 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		.....	200 0 0
18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent	.....	2,700 0 0
36 Vic., No. 21 (New South Wales 4 per cents.)	Interminable (Funded Stock)	.....	530,189 9 2
36 Vic., No. 17	1903	.....	1,000,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1904	20,000	58,000 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works		38,000	
36 Vic., No. 17	1905	.....	2,300 0 0
39 Vic., No. 18	1905	.....	901,500 0 0
38 Vic., No. 2...	1906	.....	224,900 0 0
40 Vic., No. 12	1908	1,450,000	3,249,500 0 0
41 Vic., No. 4...		1,799,500	
41 Vic., No. 7...	1910	.....	2,050,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11		.....
Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage	1903	3,700	8,200 0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage	1900	4,500	30,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1912	.....	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1910	813,700	2,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11		1,186,300	
41 Vic., No. 7...	1933	.....	3,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11		.....
43 Vic., No. 11	1933	1,422,700	3,000,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 12		1,262,000	
44 Vic., No. 28	1924	315,300	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28		.....
44 Vic., No. 28	1924	1,286,700	5,500,000 0 0
45 Vic., No. 22		1,000,000	
46 Vic., No. 23	1924	2,000,000	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26		1,213,300	
48 Vic., No. 26	1924	.....	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26		.....
48 Vic., No. 26	1918	.....	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26		.....
52 Vic., No. 16	1918	2,109,400	3,500,000 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33		1,390,600	
54 Vic., No. 33	1918	.....	4,994,200 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33		.....
55 Vic., No. 35	1933	2,027,557	2,500,000 0 0
50 Vic., No. 28		472,443	
52 Vic., No. 17	1935	.....	4,000,000 0 0
53 Vic., No. 23		.....
59 Vic., No. 5...	1918	.....	832,000 0 0
57 Vic., No. 17		.....
58 Vic., No. 14	1924	.....	20,000 0 0
59 Vic., No. 6...	1925	50,000	230,000 0 0
59 Vic., No. 6...		180,000	
56 Vic., No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	1912	.....	2,541,750 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., No. 9 (Deficiency)	Annual Payments of £150,000	.....	1,602,884 0 0
" 55 Vic., No. 7	1896	.....	1,752,600 0 0
" 59 Vic., No. 22	1901	.....	1,174,700 0 0
Total	.....	.....	£62,411,373 9 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th September, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK, and TREASURY BILLS, on 30th June, 1896.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.		ANNUAL INTEREST.			
						Rate.	Amount.		
	£	£	£	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
1890	200 ^a	.....	.....	200	0 0	5 ½ cent.	.....	.....
1895	1,400 ^a	.....	.....	1,400	0 0	"	.....	.....
1895	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	0 0	"	.....	.....
1896	1,300 ^a	.....	.....	1,300	0 0	"	.....	.....
1896	758,000	.....	.....	758,000	0 0	"	37,900	0 0
1897	65,800	.....	.....	65,800	0 0	"	3,290	0 0
1898	177,200	.....	.....	177,200	0 0	"	8,860	0 0
1898	2,500^{**}	.....	.....	2,500	0 0	6 ½ cent.	150	0 0
1899	197,700	.....	.....	197,700	0 0	5 ½ cent.	9,885	0 0
1900	857,100	.....	.....	857,100	0 0	"	42,855	0 0
1900	4,500 ^b	.....	.....	4,500	0 0	5 ½ cent.	247	10 0
1901	374,900	.....	.....	374,900	0 0	5 ½ cent.	18,745	0 0
1901	5,000 [†]	5,000	0 0	6 ½ cent.	300	0 0	
1901	25,000 [*]	25,000	0 0	"	1,500	0 0	
1901	16,000 [¶]	16,000	0 0	5 ½ cent.	800	0 0	
1902	399,300	.....	.....	399,300	0 0	"	19,965	0 0
1902	25,000 [†]	25,000	0 0	6 ½ cent.	1,500	0 0	
1902	34,700 [*]	34,700	0 0	"	2,082	0 0	
1903	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000	0 0	4 ½ cent.	40,000	0 0
1903	3,700 ^b	.....	.....	3,700	0 0	4 ½ cent.	166	10 0
1904	20,000 [†]	20,000	0 0	5 ½ cent.	1,000	0 0	
1904	38,000 [*]	38,000	0 0	"	1,900	0 0	
1905	2,300 [*]	2,300	0 0	6 ½ cent.	138	0 0	
1905	901,500	.....	.....	901,500	0 0	4 ½ cent.	36,060	0 0
1906	224,900	.....	.....	224,900	0 0	"	8,996	0 0
1908	1,450,000	}	.....	3,249,500	0 0	"	129,980	0 0
1909	1,799,500		.....					
1910	2,050,000		.....					
1910	813,700	}	.....	2,863,700	0 0	"	114,548	0 0
1912	30,000 [†]							
1912	30,000 [†]	30,000	0 0	"	1,200	0 0	
1912	180,000	0 0	180,000	0 0	3 ½ cent.	5,400	0 0
1912 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	2,541,750	0 0	2,541,750	0 0	4 ½ cent.	101,670	0 0
1918	3,500,000	0 0	3,500,000	0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500	0 0
1918	3,500,000	0 0	3,500,000	0 0	"	122,500	0 0
1918	4,994,200	0 0	4,994,200	0 0	"	174,797	0 0
1918	832,000	0 0	832,000	0 0	"	29,120	0 0
1924	5,500,000	0 0	5,500,000	0 0	"	192,500	0 0
1924	5,500,000	0 0	5,500,000	0 0	"	192,500	0 0
1924	5,500,000	0 0	5,500,000	0 0	"	192,500	0 0
1924	20,000	0 0	20,000	0 0	3 ½ cent.	600	0 0
1925	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	"	1,500	0 0
1933	1,186,300	0 0	1,186,300	0 0	4 ½ cent.	47,452	0 0
1933	3,000,000	0 0	3,000,000	0 0	"	120,000	0 0
1933	3,000,000	0 0	3,000,000	0 0	"	120,000	0 0
1933	2,500,000	0 0	2,500,000	0 0	"	100,000	0 0
1935	4,000,000	0 0	4,000,000	0 0	3 ½ cent.	120,000	0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st Dec., 1872	233,100	233,100	0 0	5 ½ cent.	11,655	0 0
Interminable, being un-presented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882	250	250	0 0	"
New South Wales 4 per cents.	530,189	9 2	530,189	9 2	4 ½ cent.	21,207	11 6
Permanent	2,700	2,700	0 0	5 ½ cent.	135	0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 (annual payments of £150,000)	1,602,884	1,602,884	0 0	} 3 and 4 ½ cent.	} 51,971	} 10 4
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1896)	.....	.....	.....	2,600 ^a	2,600	0 0		
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,000,000	1,000,000	0 0	"	40,000	0 0
.....	750,000	750,000	0 0	4 ½ cent.	31,875	0 0
.....	1,174,700	1,174,700	0 0	3 ½ cent.	35,241	0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 30th June, 1896	11,546,750	46,334,439	9 2	4,530,184	62,411,373	9 2	2,318,392	1 10

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government.

** Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Debentures taken over by Government.

†† Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.

a Overdue Debentures not yet presented.

b Ashfield Municipal Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.

¶ Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.

a Overdue Debentures not yet presented.

b Ashfield Municipal Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT showing Distribution of Interest on Public Debt on 30th June, 1896.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.		6 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4¼ per cent.	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	Total Interest.	
	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
Debentures ...	4,650	0 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 495,058 0 0	£ s. d.
	3,139,800	0 0	.....	.....	156,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	94,500	0 0	5,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,299,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,984 0 0	.....	.....
	4,500	0 0	.....	247/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	166/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11,516,750	0 0										
Inscribed Stock ...	29,326,200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,026,417	.....	} 1,333,869 0 0	£ s. d.
	9,686,300	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,452 0 0	.....		
	4,000,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000 0 0			
	43,012,500	0 0										
New South Wales Funded Stock 56 Vic No. 1	2,511,750	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,670 0 0	.....	.....	101,670	0 0
New South Wales 4 per cents. ...	530,189	9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,207 11 6	.....	.....	21,207	11 6
New South Wales 1924 Stock 58 Vic No. 14	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	} 7,500 0 0	£ s. d.
New South Wales 1925 Stock 59 Vic. No. 6	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 0 0		
New South Wales Funded Stock 59 Vic. No. 6	180,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400 0 0		
Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9	1,214,384	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,431 10 4	} 51,971 10 4	£ s. d.
	388,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,510 0 0		
	1,602,884	0 0										
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic No. 7 ...	2,600	0 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 71,875 0 0	£ s. d.
	1,000,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	750,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,875	.....	.....	.....
	1,752,600	0 0										
Treasury Bills (Deficiency 30 June, 1895) 59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,241 0 0	35,241	0 0
TOTALS ...	£ 62,411,373	9 2	5,670	247/10/-	156,990	166/10/-	31,875	897,853 11 6	1,026,417	199,172 10 4	2,318,392	1 10

* Matured.

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the YEAR ended 30th June, 1896, which have not been carried to account in reduction of payments during that year.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Services of the Year 1883.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Amount received from the Sureties of the late A. Sandeman ... ..	.....	2,960 0 0
Services of the Year 1888.		
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Improving Public Parks ... ..	.....	30 0 0
Services of the Year 1889.		
MINES DEPARTMENT.		
Rabbit Nuisance Act ... ..	.....	295 18 5
Services of the Year 1890.		
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Coroners—Contingencies ... ..	.....	3 0 0
Services of the Year 1891.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Towards Erection of Lunacy Wards, Broken Hill Hospital	225 11 5	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Fencing Public Cemeteries	3 0 0	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Prothonotary—Contingencies	95 13 8	
		324 5 1
Services of the Year 1892.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Artillery Force—Salaries	214 6 1	
Commanding Engineer—Contingencies	0 4 3	
General Staff—Salaries	7 5 0	
Hospital for Insane, Gladesville—Contingencies	6 7 6	
Volunteer—Contingencies	0 10 2	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Fencing Public Cemeteries	9 8 4	
Improving Public Parks	16 13 4	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Minor Roads under Departments	6 12 4	
Other Roads as per Schedule	101 15 9	
Unclassified Roads	47 1 3	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Public Instruction	25 11 4	
		435 15 4
Carried forward	£	3,088 18 10

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward £		3,088 18 10
Services of the Year 1893.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Artillery—Contingencies	1 4 3	
City of Sydney Improvement Board—Contingencies	4 9 6	
Expenses of s.s. "Thetis" to Lord Howe Island, to convey the ship-wrecked crews of "Gowan" and "Mary Ogilvy" to Sydney	12 0 0	
General Staff—Salaries	13 0 3	
Volunteer—Salaries	9 0 3	
Do Contingencies... ..	0 10 0	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Advertising	183 3 6	
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Railway Working Expenses	451 3 9	
Gratuities to Railway Officers	346 10 6	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Lands Department—Contingencies	901 5 3	
Land Agents, Appraisers—Contingencies	4 6 5	
Survey of Lands—Contingencies... ..	5 3 9	
Improving Public Parks	8 5 5	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Public Works Department	4 13 0	
Dock Establishment—Contingencies	7 10 0	
Government Architect—Incidental and unforeseen expenses	10 0 0	
Repairs to Roads and Bridges damaged by Floods	280 6 9	
Savings Account—Roads and Bridges	35 0 5	
Water Supply Department—Contingencies	3,920 18 4	
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage—Contingencies	98 6 1	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Divorce Court—Salaries	1 11 2	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Public Instruction	1 12 4	
MINES DEPARTMENT.		
Agricultural Department—Contingencies	110 14 5	
		6,410 15 4
Services of the Year 1894.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Asylums for Infirm and Destitute—Contingencies	7 13 11	
Hospitals for Insane generally—Contingencies... ..	15 10 10	
Maintenance and Transmission of Paupers	4 19 0	
Police—Salaries	96 14 7	
Work on Australian Orchids	61 4 10	
Medical Adviser—Contingencies... ..	4 3 0	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Board of Health—Salaries	0 16 0	
Ordnance and Barrack Department (Civil and Magazine Branch)—Salaries	3 15 0	
Treasury—Salaries... ..	2 19 3	
Do Contingencies	0 9 9	
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Abatement which should have been deducted from pensions, and also gratuities to weekly wages staff (Railways)	28 10 0	
Carried forward £	226 16 2	9,499 14 2

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—continued.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	£	9,499 14 2
Services of the Year 1894—continued.		
Brought forward	£ 226 16 2	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Clearing and Fencing Land at Sutherland for General Cemetery for Southern Suburbs	0 1 10	
Detail Survey of City and Suburbs—Contingencies	53 14 0	
Land Agents, Appraisers—Salaries	6 14 3	
Survey of Lands—Salaries... ..	52 15 11	
Trigonometrical Survey—Contingencies... ..	13 0 0	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Architect (unforeseen expenses)	10 0 0	
Dock Establishment—Contingencies	46 13 1	
Harbour and River Surveys	1,086 16 9	
Do do Navigation (snagging Alumny Creek)	6 5 9	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	206 0 2	
Minor Roads under Trustees	30 5 8	
Richmond Water Supply	1 10 0	
Sewerage—Contingencies (Roads and Bridges)... ..	4 15 3	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Petty Sessions—Salaries	65 7 10	
Prothonotary—Contingencies	553 18 0	
Prisons—Contingencies	4 3 4	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Australian Museum	0 6 7	
MINES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.		
Agriculture and Forestry—Contingencies	0 6 8	
Control and Marking of Travelling Stock Reserves	278 14 8	
Expenses in connection with Tasmanian Exhibition	2 10 0	
Public Watering Places	2 1 9	
		2,652 17 8
Services of the Year 1895.		
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.		
Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies	10 11 5	
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Board of International Exchanges	28 4 11	
Civil Service Board—Contingencies	1 17 6	
Expenses in connection with Cartage, Freight, &c.	1 2 3	
Improving National Park... ..	0 17 4	
Partially-paid Submarine Miners... ..	5 8 0	
Do Electricians—Salaries	40 9 10	
Do Medical Staff Corps—Salaries	2 8 11	
3rd Regiment Infantry—Salaries... ..	229 15 8	
4th do do do	51 0 9	
Partially-paid Artillery do	274 4 10	
Mounted Brigade—Salaries	192 14 5	
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies	431 14 5	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Detail Surveys of City and Suburbs—Contingencies	22 7 10	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Curator—Contingencies	3 18 11	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Contingencies	25 15 4	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Drawbacks	41 9 7	
Revenue Refunded... ..	137 11 4	
		1,501 13 3
Total	£	13,654 5 1

SCHEDULE of REPAYMENTS, to the CREDIT of VOTES, during the YEAR ended 30th June, 1896, which have been carried to account in reduction of payments during the year.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Services of the Year 1892.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Post and Telegraph Offices—Purchase of Sites... ..	.....	12 19 10
Services of the Year 1893.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Volunteers—Salaries	0 13 4	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Balance Account, Roads and Bridges	20 16 0	
Minor Roads under Trustees	13 9 9	
		34 19 1
Services of the Year 1894.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Advances to Fisheries Commission to enable Summonses to issue for arrears	0 5 0	
Military and Naval Expenditure—Military	2,681 5 2	
Medical Adviser—Contingencies	1 1 0	
Newspapers, Books, and Almanacs	14 12 6	
Police—Contingencies	140 16 8	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Advertising	102 6 6	
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies	0 10 0	
Transmission of Telegraph Messages	31 17 10	
Treasury—Contingencies	0 2 9	
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Railway Working Expenses	2,015 12 3	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Fencing Public Cemeteries	0 1 9	
Improvements, Public Parks	55 9 11	
Land Agents, Appraisers—Salaries	16 17 6	
Do do Contingencies	62 3 11	
Survey of Lands—Contingencies	35 13 9	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Dock Establishment—Contingencies	4 0 4	
Dredge Service—Contingencies	150 0 0	
Harbour and River Surveys	13 3 3	
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs	42 13 1	
Landing Silt, &c.	29 11 5	
Main Roads outside Municipalities	1 12 3	
Main Roads inside Municipalities	2 19 4	
Minor Roads under Department	32 7 7	
Unclassified Roads... ..	88 9 9	
Carried forward	£ 5,523 13 6	47 18 11

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 47 18 11
Services of the Year 1894—continued.		
Brought forward	£ 5,523 13 6	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
District Courts—Contingencies	131 18 6	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Public Instruction	536 6 6	
MINES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.		
Control and Marking of Travelling Stock Reserves	74 3 10	
Mines Department—Contingencies	132 8 7	
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring—Contingencies	43 9 3	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—Contingencies	10 4 0	6,457 4 2
Services of the Year 1895.		
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.		
His Excellency the Governor—Contingencies	8 0 2	
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies	0 6 0	
Asylum for Infirm and Destitute—Contingencies	96 11 4	
Artillery Force—Salaries	38 7 0	
Do —Contingencies	13 0 10	
Army Service Corps—Salaries	18 8 8	
Burial of Destitute Persons	1 10 0	
Chief Secretary—Contingencies	1 3 6	
Coast Hospital—Contingencies	5 4 10	
Expenses in connection with Electoral System	0 1 0	
Fisheries—Contingencies	3 6 9	
First Regiment of Volunteer Infantry—Salaries	99 13 2	
Do do Contingencies	1 17 6	
Fourth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry—Salaries	2 19 2	
Do do Contingencies	0 5 5	
Government Statistician—Contingencies	0 8 2	
Hospitals for Insane Generally—Contingencies	46 4 8	
Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta—Salaries	0 16 8	
Master in Lunacy—Contingencies	40 18 6	
Military and Defence Works	110 18 7	
Mounted Brigade—Salaries	142 16 11	
Do Contingencies	0 0 6	
Medical Adviser—Contingencies	1 1 0	
Maintenance and Transmission of Paupers	10 0 0	
Police—Salaries	20 12 11	
Do Contingencies	173 0 5	
Partially-paid Artillery—Salaries	14 12 9	
Do Contingencies	3 16 8	
Partially-paid Engineers—Salaries	2 0 11	
Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps—Salaries	0 15 8	
Permanent Medical Staff Corps—Contingencies	28 0 4	
Partially-paid Submarine Miners—Salaries	41 9 5	
Permanent Submarine Miners—Contingencies	12 12 0	
Registrar-General—Contingencies	3 2 1	
Relief and Sheltering of Unemployed	4 15 7	
Second Regiment Volunteer Infantry—Salaries	95 11 8	
State Children's Relief Board—Contingencies	460 11 11	
Carried forward	£ 1,505 2 8	6,505 3 1

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—continued.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 6,505 3 1
Services of the Year 1895—continued.		
Brought forward	£ 1,505 2 8	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Advertising	3 2 0	
Board of Health—Contingencies...	0 1 8	
Customs—Contingencies	72 18 8	
Exchange on Remittances...	0 4 0	
Government Printer	0 15 0	
Interest on Funds, Equity and Lunacy Patients	44 10 0	
Marine Board—Miscellaneous	20 11 8	
Mercantile Explosives—Contingencies	6 11 4	
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies	22 1 8	
Treasury—Contingencies	1 11 3	
Transmission of Telegraph Messages	3 17 0	
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Abatements which should have been deducted from Pensions, also Gratuities, Weekly Wages Staff	19 0 0	
Railway Working Expenses	2,768 9 4	
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Attorney-General—Contingencies	7 6 11	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Detail Survey of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs—Contingencies...	88 7 5	
Fencing Public Cemeteries	3 16 0	
Improving Public Parks	43 11 2	
Lands Department—Salaries	0 6 8	
Land Agents, Appraisers—Salaries	8 16 7	
Do Contingencies	554 2 2	
Legal Expenses	4 8 5	
Survey of Lands—Salaries	74 7 3	
Do Contingencies	97 19 10	
Trigonometrical Survey—Contingencies	58 17 6	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Dock Establishment—Contingencies	32 11 2	
Dredge Service—Contingencies	19 2 10	
Expenses of Tugs on Special Service	0 15 0	
Furniture, Public Offices	1 2 6	
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Contingencies...	195 16 1	
Minor Roads under Trustees	14 13 0	
Do Departments	51 6 1	
Public Works Establishment—Contingencies	0 9 4	
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works—Contingencies..	3 15 5	
Repairs—Public Buildings	18 12 11	
Repairs, &c., Newcastle Wharf	0 5 0	
Sewerages	1 17 9	
Unclassified Roads	72 15 2	
Water Supply and Sewerage Department	131 17 8	
Carried forward	£ 5,955 16 1	6,505 3 1

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward		6,505 3 1
Services of the Year 1895—<i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward ... £	5,955 16 1	
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.		
Bankruptcy—Contingencies	0 3 0	
Coroners—Contingencies	119 13 1	
District Courts—Contingencies	33 12 7	
Justice—Contingencies	0 7 5	
Master in Equity—Contingencies	0 5 5	
Petty Sessions—Contingencies	19 13 4	
Prisons—Contingencies	131 13 7	
Prothonotary—Contingencies	122 10 7	
Patents and Copyright—Contingencies	3 0 6	
Sheriff—Contingencies	4 5 9	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.		
Public Instruction... ..	26 7 8	
MINES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.		
Agriculture and Forestry—Contingencies	120 5 4	
Imported Stock—Contingencies	0 1 9	
Mines Department—Contingencies	5 1 3	
Public Watering Places—Contingencies... ..	0 16 9	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Conveyance of Mails	5 19 4	
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—Salaries	162 3 9	
Do do do Contingencies	829 1 10	
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Parliamentary Representatives Allowances	110 15 11	7,651 14 11
Services of the Year 1895-6.		
SCHEDULES TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT.		
Schedule B.—Supplement	10 2 2	
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.		
His Excellency the Governor—Contingencies	8 17 10	
Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies	0 3 3	
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.		
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies	1 5 3	
Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute—Contingencies	6 14 2	
Audit Department—Contingencies	0 1 0	
Botanic Gardens—Contingencies... ..	0 8 7	
Board of International Exchanges	51 17 10	
Chief Secretary—Contingencies	0 5 3	
Coast Hospital—Contingencies	1 0 3	
Commission to Amend the Statute Law	0 3 0	
Civil Service Board—Contingencies	3 6 1	
Centennial Park—Contingencies	3 19 1	
Expenses of Royal Commission on Fisheries	25 1 7	
Expenses in connection with Cartage, Freight, &c.	7 3 8	
Do do Electoral System	5 3 6	
Do do Local Government	7 11 7	
Fisheries—Contingencies	2 18 11	
Carried forward £	136 3 0	14,156 18 0

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	£	£ s. d. 14,156 18 0
Services of the Year 1895-6—<i>continued.</i>		
Brought forward	£ 136 3 0	
CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>		
Government Statistician—Contingencies	1 10 5	
Hospitals for Insane Generally—Contingencies	41 18 8	
Hospital do Newcastle—Salaries	0 5 2	
Do do Callan Park—Salaries	1 5 9	
Master-in-Lunacy—Contingencies	34 1 4	
Maintenance and Transmission of Paupers	6 6 9	
Military Secretary—Contingencies	0 1 3	
Military Expenditure	1,815 7 3	
Medical Adviser—Contingencies	15 0 0	
Naval Expenditure	6 16 8	
Police—Salaries	7 10 8	
Do Contingencies	36 18 4	
Registrar-General—Contingencies	5 10 8	
Royal Commission on Coal Mines Regulation Bill	0 3 4	
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst—Contingencies	2 5 0	
Reorganization of the Public Service	0 16 3	
State Children's Relief Board—Contingencies	12 10 5	
Wollongong Sand Drift Reclamation	0 6 2	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Advertising	60 17 1	
Board of Exports	14 7 8	
Customs—Contingencies	99 1 5	
Exchange on Remittances	4 8 9	
Expenses in connection with New System of Direct Taxation	46 17 8	
Gold and Escort	0 10 0	
Government Printer	1 10 7	
Glebe Island Abattoir—Contingencies	0 18 2	
Mercantile Explosives—Contingencies	1 17 0	
Marine Board, Sydney	4 4 0	
Do Miscellaneous	5 10 4	
Public Wharfs—Contingencies	45 5 2	
Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings	26 5 0	
Stores and Stationery—Contingencies	32 15 1	
Shipping Masters—Contingencies	9 6 6	
Treasury—Contingencies	47 9 3	
Transmission of Telegraph Messages	17 4 8	
Water Rates, Public Buildings	16 16 8	
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Railway Working Expenses	1,133 6 4	
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
Attorney-General—Contingencies	1 1 2	
Crown Solicitor—Contingencies	2 13 4	
Quarter Sessions—Contingencies	795 15 7	
LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Detail Surveys of City and Suburbs—Contingencies	94 0 9	
Fencing Public Cemeteries	50 0 0	
Lands Department—Salaries	39 10 5	
Do Contingencies	7 0 0	
Improving Public Parks	15 0 0	
Land Appeal Court—Contingencies	5 10 6	
Labour Settlements	95 13 3	
Land Agents, Appraisers, &c.—Salaries	21 2 9	
Do do Contingencies	540 17 0	
Minor Roads—Compensation (Lands)	61 8 4	
Survey of Lands—Salaries	69 16 5	
Do Contingencies	203 12 3	
Trigonometrical Survey—Contingencies	61 17 6	
Carried forward	£ 5,758 7 8	14,156 18 0

SCHEDULE OF REPAYMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£				14,156	18 0
Services of the Year 1895-6—<i>continued.</i>						
Brought forward	£	5,758	7 8			
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
Dock Establishment—Contingencies		50	0 0			
Dredge Service—Contingencies		158	6 6			
Furniture, Public Offices		1	18 0			
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board		307	11 9			
Harbour and River Surveys		100	0 0			
Improving Richmond River Tributaries		0	11 3			
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs		38	17 9			
Main Roads outside Municipalities		1	1 11			
Minor Roads under Department		1,268	17 7			
Do Trustees		122	14 4			
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works—Contingencies		25	11 2			
Photographing Public Buildings		3	4 6			
Public Works Establishment—Contingencies		23	4 8			
Public Offices—Working Lifts		6	11 0			
Repairs—Public Buildings		1	14 0			
Repairs and Renewals of Bridges, &c.		8	9 7			
Repairs—Post and Telegraph Offices		0	3 0			
Unclassified Roads... ..		64	12 5			
Water Supply and Sewerage Board		2,381	16 10			
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.						
Bankruptcy—Contingencies		1	12 9			
Coroners—Contingencies		32	15 10			
District Courts—Contingencies		197	18 8			
Justice—Salaries		2	10 0			
Do Contingencies		1	2 6			
Master in Equity—Contingencies		8	9 1			
Petty Sessions—Salaries		23	11 0			
Do Contingencies		51	8 5			
Prothonotary—Contingencies		1,000	8 2			
Prisons—Salaries		12	13 11			
Do Contingencies		54	1 1			
Sheriff—Contingencies		10	5 7			
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.						
Australian Museum		0	15 0			
Free Public Library—Salaries		0	0 4			
Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta—Contingencies		1	0 2			
N.S.S. "Sobraon"—Contingencies		10	16 6			
National Art Gallery		667	1 1			
Public Instruction		7	10 6			
Relief and Sheltering of Unemployed		43	7 6			
MINES AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.						
Agriculture and Forestry—Contingencies		29	16 2			
Mines Department—Contingencies		104	2 5			
Public Watering Places—Contingencies		26	9 2			
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
Conveyance of Mails		2	10 0			
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—Salaries		417	0 10			
Do do Contingencies		1,071	14 5			
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.						
Drawbacks		11	17 9			
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock		1,200	0 0			
Preliminary Expenses—Municipalities		0	1 7			
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 56 Vic. No. 38		4,328	15 4			
Revenue Refunded... ..		208	1 10			
					19,851	11 6
TOTAL	£				34,008	9 6

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 305 of 1892, "Architect," as per Schedule C. (See page 16.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Public Works and Buildings.		
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH. (Irrespective of date of claims.)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Post Office—Purchase of Sites	607 10 7	
Total, Schedule C ... ..	..... £	607 10 7

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 232 of 1893, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply," as per Schedule F. (See page 17.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
(Irrespective of date of claims.)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Erection of Flagstaffs, Coff's Harbour Jetty	99 5 6	
Total, Schedule B ... ..	..... £	99 5 6

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 235 of 1893. Estimated amount required to pay Endowment to Boroughs, Municipal Districts, and Shires under the District Government Bill, with power to use such proportion as may be required for the Services of the Roads and Bridges Branch, pending the passing of the said Bill, such expenditure to be afterwards adjusted. Schedule D. (See page 17.)

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Roads or Works.		
(Irrespective of date of claims.)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Main Northern Road—</i>		
Morpeth to Maryland	802 10 2	
<i>Main Southern Road—</i>		
Asbfield Cross Roads to Albury... ..	328 3 9	
<i>Main Western Road—</i>		
Sydney to Warren	25 12 10	
Grafton, <i>via</i> Glen Innes, to Inverell	390 10 0	
Wallerawang to Mudgee... ..	114 7 1	
Orange, <i>via</i> Boree, to Forbes	1,008 6 5	
Goulburn to Cooma	133 0 0	
Tarago to Braidwood	28 9 7	
Bathurst, <i>via</i> Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell	187 5 8	
<i>Main South Coast Road—</i>		
Campbelltown, <i>via</i> Wollongong, Ulladulla, and Punkalla, to Bega	839 15 10	
Ballina to Tenterfield	411 3 7	
Parramatta, at east end of Broken Back Bridge, <i>via</i> Windsor and Richmond, to Richmond Bridge... ..	239 0 2	
Newcastle, <i>via</i> Hamilton and Plattsburg, to Minmi	10 16 6	
Main and other Roads within Municipal limits, as per Schedule D1	5,966 14 8	
Minor Roads under Department, as per Schedule D2, not including any road within Municipalities	82,890 6 6	
Balance Account	57,123 11 0	
Centennial Park Boundary Roads	179 10 9	
Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule D3, not including any road within Municipal limits	2,001 16 1	
Wood-paving Queen-street, Circular Quay... ..	832 13 11	
Total, Schedule D ... ..	..... £	153,513 14 6

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of the year 1894, item 217, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply," as per Schedule B. (See page 20.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Landing Silt from Sand-pump and other Dredges, and forming Ground	56	3	0			
Boiler Shop and Store, Fitzroy Dock	665	2	7			
Ballast Jetty, Stockton	407	0	4			
Erection of Cottage for Wharfinger at Woolgoolga Jetty ...	4	4	11			
Reconstruction of Eden Wharf	6	5	7			
Gratuity to Mrs. Marcia Howard, widow of Captain F. Howard, R.N., late Marine Surveyor	100	0	0			
Gratuity to widow of late Thomas Thomas, engineer of tug "Rhea," equivalent to six months of his salary	105	0	9			
Repairs to Roads and Bridges and other Public Works damaged by heavy rains, &c.	305	8	1			
				1,649	5	3

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 218 of 1894, "Architect," as per Schedule C. (See page 20.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Public Works and Buildings.						
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
Gaols—Repairs, Alterations, &c.	23	15	4			
Court-houses—Alterations, &c.	1	15	0			
Darlinghurst Gaol—Electric Light	330	0	0			
Warren Police Station	123	0	0			
Belmore Police Barracks—Alterations	75	0	0			
Post and Telegraph Office, Enmore	58	15	0			
Court-house, Parkes	840	0	0			
Balmain Post and Telegraph Office	58	12	10			
Sydney Hospital—towards Furnishing, &c.	1,613	3	2			
Total, Schedule C				3,124	1	4

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item No. 219 of 1894, "Roads and Bridges," as per Schedule D. (See page 20.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Roads and Bridges.		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Main Roads outside Municipalities, Schedule D1....	2,023 16 4	
Main Roads and other Roads and Works, within Municipalities, Schedule D2	946 13 7	
Minor Roads under Officers of Department, as per Schedule D3, not including any road within Municipal limits	12,735 6 10	
Unclassified Roads—Repairs to Bridges, Punts, and Ferries—Incidentals and Contingencies	60,715 17 11	
Construction of Road and Fencing round reclaimed land, Callan Park Asylum	118 15 6	
Cost of Testing Machine, "Little Giant," with Dial Vernier Beam	50 0 0	
Total, Schedule D	£	76,590 10 2

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 241 of 1895, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply," as per Schedule B. (See page 26.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Incidental Expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Light-houses, and other Public Works	1,524 9 9	
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	82 1 5	
Landing Silt from Sand-pump and other Dredges, and forming Ground	854 15 6	
Towards Expenses connected with or arising out of employment of Tugs on Special Service	85 0 11	
Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	9 1 4	
Improving Richmond River and Tributaries	1 6 0	
Tugs and Punts for Dredge Service	2 2 8	
Boiler Shop and Store, Fitzroy Dock—further sum	465 11 7	
Snagging Tributaries of the Tweed River	2 8 4	
Repairs, Newcastle Wharfs	32 2 11	
Wharf at Wyrallah, Richmond River	310 18 11	
„ Broadwater, „	322 9 4	
„ Kendall, Camden Haven	29 7 3	
Wharf at Woodforddale, Clarence River	230 13 0	
Maintenance of Electric Light, Cockatoo Island	87 10 4	
Wharf and Approach, Bowra, Nambucca River	14 4 5	
Clearing-out Wallis Creek, West Maitland	485 7 2	
Total, Schedule B	£	4,539 10 10

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 242 of 1895, "Architect," Schedule C. (See page 26.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Public Works and Buildings.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.		
(Irrespective of date of claims.)		
Police Stations and Officers' Quarters—Additions	1,229 0 10	
Repairs, &c., Public Buildings	675 9 11	
Furniture, Public Offices	181 6 11	
Gaols—Repairs, Alterations, &c.	562 3 2	
Court-houses—do do	1,287 2 10	
Lock-ups—do do	863 16 3	
Post and Telegraph Offices—Repairs, Furniture, &c.	1,554 3 8	
Hard-labour Gaols—Materials, &c.	445 9 8	
Institutions for the Insane generally—Repairs, Alterations, Furniture, &c.	773 19 1	
Lighting Lamps, Streets, Domain, &c.	253 12 6	
University—Lighting Lamps	35 6 3	
Parliamentary Buildings—Attending to Lighting and Extinguishing Gas, &c.	24 0 0	
Public Offices—Working Lifts	165 10 1	
Photographs of Public Works and Buildings, and Copying Plans	3 19 6	
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	9 1 3	
Rydalmere Hospital for Insane—Cottages for Gardeners and Gatekeepers	1,000 0 0	
Callan Park Hospital for Insane—Additional Accommodation for Attendants and Nurses	1,150 0 9	
Centennial Park—Erection of Statues, Fountains, and Foundations	154 0 0	
Domain (Outer) Urinals and Closets	80 0 0	
Rydalmere Hospital for Insane—Additional Buildings	1,744 2 2	
Total, Schedule C	..... £	12,192 4 10

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 243 of 1895, "Roads and Bridges," as per Schedule D. (See page 26.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Roads and Bridges.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Main Roads—Outside Municipalities—</i>		
Schedule D 1	6,065 7 0	
<i>Main Roads and Other Roads and Works—Within Municipalities—</i>		
Schedule D 2	10,699 3 7	
<i>Minor Roads under Officers of the Department—</i>		
Schedule D 3 (not including any road within Municipalities)	28,381 13 9	
<i>Minor Roads under Trustees—</i>		
Schedule D 4 (not including any road within Municipalities)	1,421 7 0	
<i>Unclassified Roads, Repairs to Bridges, Punts, and Ferries, Incidentals and Contingencies</i>	56,111 4 1	
Total, Schedule D	..... £	102,678 15 5

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 244 of 1895, "Sewerage," as per Schedule E. (See page 26.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Sewerage.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contingencies	34 5 10	
Total, Schedule E ... ..	..... £	34 5 10

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 262 of 1895-6, "Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply," Schedule B. (See page 36.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply.		
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.		
(Irrespective of date of claims.)		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Incidental Expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Light-houses, and other Public Works	12,237 3 7	
Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	1,771 5 11	
Landing Silt from Sand-pumps and other Dredges, and Forming Ground	6,330 4 3	
Towards Expenses connected with or arising out of employment of Tugs on Special Service	800 0 0	
Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle	300 0 0	
Master and Driver of "Ganymede"	320 0 0	
Improving Richmond River and Tributaries	1,828 15 8	
Tugs and Pans for Dredge Service	1,997 16 4	
Boiler-Shop, Store, Tools, &c., Fitzroy Dock—further sum	782 1 8	
Snagging Tributaries of the Tweed River	158 0 10	
Maintenance of Electric Light, Cockatoo Island	356 18 8	
Painting, &c., Cargo and Passenger Sheds, Sydney Harbour	117 8 2	
Wharf at foot of Augustus-street, Leichhardt	300 0 0	
Maintenance of Newcastle Harbour Works	508 1 10	
Removal of Rocks, South Arm, Clarence River	301 8 6	
Wharf at Wauchope, Hastings River	0 19 6	
Amount required to pay Salaries of Officers and others retired on the grounds of Retrenchment	1,039 15 0	
Completion of Sea-wall, Coogee	785 10 1	
Towards meeting the expenses in connection with the maintenance of the Harbour Works at Wollongong	949 10 3	
Total, Schedule B ... ..	..... £	30,885 0 3

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 263 of 1895-6, "Architect," Schedule C. (See page 36.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
Public Works and Buildings.						
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repairs, &c., Public Buildings generally	11,952	13	8			
Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally	3,488	1	10			
Gaols—Additions, Repairs, &c.	2,154	3	0			
Court-houses—Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	3,693	10	2			
Lock-ups—Alterations, Repairs, &c.	1,712	13	9			
Post and Telegraph Offices—Additions, Repairs, Furniture, &c....	4,974	7	11			
Hard-labour Gaols—Materials, &c.... ..	4,342	16	11			
Institutions for Insane generally—Repairs, &c.	2,042	18	2			
Police Stations and Officers' Quarters—Additions, &c.	2,513	4	6			
Lighting Government Lamps—Streets, Domain, Hyde Park, &c.	763	5	9			
Public Offices—Working Lifts, &c	1,422	13	10			
University—Lighting Lamps	103	8	9			
Parliamentary Buildings—Attending to Lighting and Extinguish- ing Gas, Ventilation, &c.... ..	115	7	3			
Photographs of Buildings, and Copying Plans	279	9	5			
Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	492	10	6			
Coast Hospital—Additions and Repairs	328	15	8			
Benevolent Asylums—Additions and Repairs	375	16	10			
Forbes Post and Telegraph Office—Alterations	150	0	0			
Expenses in connection with Removal of Government Depart- ments into other Offices	1,000	0	0			
Accommodation for Patients awaiting Examination by Board of Health	134	7	0			
Walgett Public Buildings—General Repairs	1,196	0	0			
Fittings and Furniture, New Supreme Court	1,057	3	8			
Amount required to pay Salaries of Officers and others retired on the grounds of Retrenchment	462	12	6			
Court-house, Barmedman—Erection of	196	0	0			
Australian Museum—New Roof, &c.	635	0	0			
Royal Mint—Additions, Repairs, &c., including Furniture— further sum	268	8	5			
Government House—Renovation and Repairs	868	12	6			
Grafton Lands and Survey Offices—further sum	300	13	6			
Additional Accommodation, "Hansard" Staff, Legislative Council	600	0	0			
Total, Schedule C ... ..	.....	£		47,629	15	6

PARTICULARS of Expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1896, on account of item 264 of 1895-6, "Roads and Bridges," as per Schedule D. (See page 36.)

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
SCHEDULE D.		
Department of Public Works.		
Roads and Bridges, &c.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>(Approximate Appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
Main Roads—Outside Municipalities—Schedule D 1	33,812 14 0	
Main Roads and other Roads and Works within Municipalities—Schedule D 2	31,580 16 1	
Minor Roads under Officers of the Department—Schedule D 3—(not including any Road within Municipalities)	208,777 15 9	
Minor Roads under Trustees—Schedule D 4—(not including any Road within Municipalities)	19,353 3 6	
Salaries Temporary Officers, Equipment Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Incidentals, and Expenses	29,776 16 5	
Repairs and Renewals of Bridges	21,036 3 10	
Unclassified Roads, Punts, Ferries, &c.	36,254 9 1	
Incidental and Contingent Works and Services	2,418 3 8	
Amount required to pay Salaries of Officers and others retired on the grounds of retrenchment—Roads and Bridges, Sewerage, and Railway Construction	3,846 18 4	
Amount required to pay six months' salary of Secretary to the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board—retired on the grounds of retrenchment	300 0 0	
Gratuity to family of late A. M. M'Eachern, who died from effects of exposure whilst in performance of his duties	50 0 0	
Total, Schedule D ... ..	..... £	387,207 0 8

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR-GENERAL

BEING ON

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENTS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, AND OTHER MONEYS, FOR THE PERIOD 1ST JULY, 1895, TO 30TH JUNE, 1896.

(Under Act 33 Victoria No. 18.)

1. THE accompanying Statements of the Treasurer's Accounts are for the new Financial Year, as fixed by the Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895, that is to say, for the period from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, but the transactions in regard to the Disbursements, from the Revenue at all events, were only partially governed by the provisions of that Act, inasmuch as there were at the close of June, 1895, a certain amount of outstanding obligations under the Annual Appropriation Acts of previous years which could not be written off, and could only be discharged after that date, as will be explained further on.

2. The Statements were received from the Treasury on the 25th September, and were returned for correction and suggested amendments on the 30th December, 1896, and were finally received back on the 1st March, but not so fully corrected and amended as desired, and I have now the honor to submit to the Legislative Assembly my Report thereon, as directed by the 38th section of the Audit Act of 1870.

GENERAL STATE OF THE BALANCES.

3. The operations upon the General Public Account of the Colony which embrace those classified as transactions in connection with the Consolidated Revenue Fund proper, the Loan Fund, and the Trusts Funds, during the Financial Year ended 30th June, 1896, show the following gross results:—

Credit balances in cash and securities on 1st July, 1895...	... £5,814,456	8	2
Receipts within the year 1895-6	... 10,634,377	0	10
		<u>25,478,833</u>	<u>9 0</u>
Disbursements during the year 1895-6	... 16,670,220	12	4
Credit balances at 30th June, 1896	... £8,808,612	16	8
Represented by—			
Cash and securities at Sydney on 30th June, 1896	... 5,933,923	7	7
London Account—			
Cash balances, London Banks, 30th			
April, 1896	... £1,846,650	9	10
Remittances in transit, and amounts			
not brought to account to 30th			
June, 1896	... 1,028,038	19	3
		<u>2,874,689</u>	<u>9 1</u>
		<u>£8,808,612</u>	<u>16 8</u>

4. As, however, the transactions in London from the 1st May to 30th June resulted in a debit of £221,942 4s. 7d. (*vide Appendix B*), the total balance at credit of the Public Account at Sydney and London on the 30th June, 1896, was reduced to £8,586,670 12 1

At the same date there stood at the credit of Temporary Issues recoverable in cash, or by adjustment hereafter, the sum of 757,709 6 0
 Making a total balance of Ways and Means in Sydney and London at 30th June, of £9,344,379 18 1

The Temporary Issues recoverable all stood at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and are classified as follows, viz:—

Credited to the account of 1895 and previous years—

Treasurer's Advance Vote, 1893	... ..	£13,324	4	3
Do do 1894	... ..	7,211	5	9
Do do 1895	... ..	2,156	16	8
Issues under the Act 31 Victoria No. 9, on account of the Centennial Park...	... ..	199,411	2	10
General Post Office Approaches Improvements (53 Victoria No. 13)	... ..	468,541	18	10
Other Temporary Advances	... ..	670	14	10
		<u>£691,316</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

Credited to the account of 1895-6—

Treasurer's Advance Vote, 1895-6	... ..	28,702	17	5
Centennial Park (Suspense Account) Vote No. 313, 1895-6	... ..	24,960	16	11
General Post Office Approaches Improvements (53 Victoria No. 13)	... ..	695	18	8
Issues in anticipation of Loans—				
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	... ..	£1,743	8	6
Works and Buildings	... ..	1,498	6	4
Sydney Water Supply	... ..	1,931	13	9
Electric Telegraph and Telephone Lines	... ..	5,251	15	10
		<u>10,425</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	... ..	1,465	6	10
Other Temporary Advances	... ..	142	18	7
		<u>£66,393</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>

Total Temporary Issues recoverable £757,709 6 0

The total Balance of Ways and Means as stated above, £9,344,379 18s. 1d., is found to be contributed by—

Trust Funds	{ General, 6,777,619 2 0 }	{ Special, 473,146 0 4 }	... ..	7,250,765	2	4
Railway Loan Redemption Fund	... ..			375,000	0	0
Sinking Fund created under the Loan Acts 58 Victoria No. 14, and 59 Victoria No. 6	... ..			14,010	13	4
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Fund	... ..			127	10	0
Loans Fund—General Loan Account	... ..			1,363,557	4	3
Consolidated Revenue Fund	... ..			340,919	8	2
Total	... ..			<u>£9,344,379</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1</u>

THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNT.

5. The transactions within the Revenue Account during the year 1895-6, have taken place under two different conditions. The operation of the Annual Appropriation Acts for 1895 and previous years required that all Votes taken under those Acts should remain open for expenditure up to the 30th June, 1896, while the Appropriation Act of 1895-6 is subject to the provisions of the second section of the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895," which limit the appropriating authority given by it and by all future Annual Appropriation Acts to the charges that may come in course of payment within each Financial Year, which is now fixed as for the period from 1st July to 30th June.

6. The Statements now submitted have nevertheless been prepared in the usual form, but practically they afford sufficient information so far as they go as to what portions belong to the old system and what portions belong to the new system of appropriating the Revenue. The result of the change of system cannot of course well appear until the accounts of the now current financial year, 1896-7, shall have been made up. As, however, all the annual appropriations for past years, as well as for 1895-6, absolutely closed on the 30th June, 1896, the balances of the old and new Revenue Account at that date will form starting points for future statements as to the condition of the current Revenue and the charges upon it, and also as to the condition of the Deficiency Account as ascertained at 30th June, 1896.

7. The form of analysis which has been adopted in previous years in regard to the "Revenue Account" as a whole shows that the Income credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the Financial Year, ended 30th June, 1896, was derived from—

Taxation	£2,566,115 13 11
Land Revenue	2,017,735 19 6
Receipts for Services rendered	4,354,789 12 6
General Miscellaneous Receipts	315,696 10 3
	<hr/>
	£9,254,337 16 2

The overdraft at 30th June, 1895, as shown at page 147 of the Report on the Accounts of the half-year ended 30th June, 1895, having been	1,787,714 0 4
	<hr/>

The balance represents the amount available to meet the current Liabilities of the year ended 30th June, 1896	£7,466,623 15 10
	<hr/>

Excepting Temporary Issues, hereafter recoverable, the actual payments charged to the Revenue Account up to the 30th June, 1896, were—

Towards the Interest and Extinction of the Public Debt	£2,116,925 16 10
Interest on Treasury Deficiency Bills	56,471 10 4
Interest on Treasury Bills issued in anticipation of Loans (55 Victoria No. 7)	112,099 0 0
Refunds and Charges on Collections	177,874 14 2
For other Statutory and Regulation Expenses	358,090 5 1
For Expenditure under the Annual Appropriation Acts	6,880,757 11 1
	<hr/>
	£9,702,218 17 6

The final Disbursements therefore exceeded the available Income at 30th June, 1896, by	£2,235,595 1 8
	<hr/>

8. The deficiency is now shown by the foregoing statement to have stood on 30th June at £2,235,595 1s. 8d., exclusive of Temporary Issues recoverable to the extent of £757,709 6s., but, inclusive of those issues, the overdraft was £2,993,304 7s. 8d., an increase on the previous account of £423,127 3s. 3d. An analysis of the overdraft shows the following figures:—

Cash overdraft	£215,720	7	8
Deficiency Bills in favour of Trust Funds (53 Victoria No. 9)	1,602,884	0	0
Deficiency Bills, further issue, under the Act 59 Victoria No. 22	1,174,700	0	0
Overdraft at 30th June, 1896, as per following Statement	2,993,304	7	8
Less Temporary Issues recoverable...	757,709	6	0
Net Deficiency	£2,235,595	1	8

Year.	Gross Receipts, inclusive of Recoveries of Special Advances.			Gross Payments, inclusive of Special Advances recoverable.			Excess of Payments over Receipts.			Excess of Receipts over Payments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1887	8,683,943	8	2	9,576,942	8	5	892,999	0	3	.....	
1888	9,583,700	4	3	9,072,834	12	9	.....			510,865	11	6
1889	9,350,346	17	7	9,531,693	7	0	181,346	9	5	.....	
1890	9,957,411	0	11	10,046,975	0	0	89,563	19	1	.....	
1891	10,184,875	5	3	10,801,437	1	4	616,561	16	1	.....	
1892	10,903,380	4	9	10,883,803	17	9	.....			19,576	7	0
1893	10,280,526	18	6	10,538,073	18	9	257,547	0	3	.....	
1894	9,905,712	8	3	9,847,066	1	3	.....			58,646	7	0
1895 (to 30th June) ...	5,259,419	6	9	5,094,085	2	3	.....			165,334	4	6
1895-6	9,378,807	19	8	9,801,935	2	11	423,127	3	3	.....	
	93,488,123	14	1	95,194,846	12	5	2,461,145	8	4	754,422	10	0
Cash Overdraft at 31 December, 1886 ...	.....			1,286,581	9	4	1,706,722			18	4	
Cash Overdraft at 30 June, 1896	2,993,304	7	8	.....			.....			.....
	£ 96,481,428	1	9	96,481,428	1	9	.....			.....

A further nominal transfer of £500,000 from the Revenue to the General Loan Account has been made since last Report, making £1,500,000 nominally placed to the credit of the General Loan Account, which will be referred to further on, but, as formerly explained, the whole transfer is excluded from the above figures.

9. Having stated the condition of the Revenue as a whole, and as a Cash Account to 30th June, 1896, the year's operations require to be now distributed into two accounts, corresponding to the two conditions referred to above as having affected the results of the transactions of the Financial Year 1895-6.

1. *Transactions on Account of the Year 1895 (to 30th June) and Previous Years.*

RECEIPTS.

Miscellaneous Receipts (Repayments to credit of Votes)...	...	£13,654	5	1
Temporary Issues Recovered	... ..	91,365	3	6
Total Receipts	... ..	£105,019	8	7

PAYMENTS.

Towards the Interest and Extinction of the Public Debt...	...	19,502	10	0
Interest on Treasury Deficiency Bills (53 Victoria No. 9)	...	28,235	15	2
For other Statutory and Regulation Expenses	... ..	53,955	8	9
For Expenditure under the Annual Appropriation Acts	...	776,113	15	0
Temporary Issues Recoverable	... ..	218	2	7
Total Payments	... ..	£878,025	11	6
Balance—Excess of Payments	... ..	773,006	2	11
Overdraft at 30th June, 1895	... ..	2,570,177	4	5
Overdraft as at 30th June, 1896	... ..	£3,343,183	7	4
Represented by—				
Cash overdraft	... ..	£565,599	7	4
Deficiency Bills in favour of Trust Funds (53 Victoria No. 9)	...	1,602,884	0	0
Deficiency Bills in favour of Trust Funds (59 Victoria No. 22)	...	1,174,700	0	0
		3,343,183	7	4
Balance of Temporary Issues recoverable up to 30th June, 1896	...	691,316	3	2
Net deficiency on the Revenue (Old) Account to 30th June, 1896	...	£2,651,867	4	2

2. *Transactions on Account of the Year 1895-6.*

RECEIPTS.

Income credited during the Financial Year ended 30th June, 1896—

From Taxation	... ..	£2,566,115	13	11
From Land Revenue	... ..	2,017,735	19	6
From Receipts for Services Rendered	... ..	4,354,789	12	6
From General Miscellaneous Receipts	... ..	302,042	5	2
Total Receipts	... ..	£9,240,683	11	1

PAYMENTS.

Towards the Interest and Extinction of the Public Debt	...	£2,097,423	6	10
Interest on Treasury Deficiency Bills (53 Victoria No. 9)	...	28,235	15	2
Interest on Treasury Bills issued in anticipation of Loans (55 Victoria No. 7)	... ..	112,099	0	0
Refunds and Charges on Collections	... ..	177,874	14	2
Other Statutory and Regulation Expenses	... ..	304,134	16	4
For Expenditure under the Annual Appropriation Acts	...	6,104,643	16	1
Temporary Issues recoverable	... ..	66,393	2	10
Total Payments	... ..	£8,890,804	11	5
Surplus of Receipts at the Credit of the Revenue (New) Account at 30th June, 1896	... ..	349,878	19	8
		£9,240,683	11	1

10. Considered as a Cash Account only, it will be seen that up to 30th June, 1896, from which date the new system of accounts fairly begins, the transactions for 1895 and previous years show an overdraft of £2,651,867 4s. 2d., which has in the meantime been practically provided for by Deficiency Bills (see paragraph 17), while the transactions of 1895-6 show a surplus of £349,878 19s. 8d. By the operation of the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895," these and future Cash Balances will also constitute the Financial Balances.

THE LIABILITIES OF THE REVENUE.

11. The Undischarged Liabilities under the existing Statutory Authorities for Expenditure was shown in last Report to have been £1,895,337 12s. 10d., the particulars of which were set forth in *Appendix A* thereto. In accordance with the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895," it is necessary to distinguish between Appropriations of the Revenue made by Special Statutes of a permanent character, chiefly for Fixed Amounts, and those made annually by Votes first taken in Committee of Supply and finally embodied in the Annual Appropriation Acts. Accordingly the above-stated Liabilities are found to have consisted of—

Liabilities under Special Statutes	£683,492 17 9
Liabilities under Annual Appropriation Acts ...	1,211,844 15 1
	£1,895,337 12 10

12. In *Appendix A* to this Report (Supplements Nos. 1 and 2) full specification of the above Liabilities are given, along with the operations thereon during the year 1895-6. The following is a Summary of those operations.

Liabilities 30th June, 1895.	Discharged.		Balances 30th June, 1896.
	By Expenditure.	By Surrender of Balances.	
<i>Special Statutes.</i>			
£ s. d. 683,492 17 9	£ s. d. 530,341 15 0	£ s. d. 870 5 4	£ s. d. 152,280 17 5
<i>Ordinary Statutes.</i>			
1,211,844 15 1	721,739 5 3	483,149 10 9	6,955 19 1
£1,895,337 12 10	1,252,081 0 3	484,019 16 1	159,236 16 6

An addition was made to these Liabilities of £723 18s. 5d., by restoring some small balances which had previously been written off to meet outstanding engagements, particulars of which are added to Supplements Nos. 1 and 2.

13. Similarly the Liabilities of the Revenue for the Financial Year 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, are detailed as usual in *Appendix A*, and the operations during the year are shown in Supplements Nos. 3 and 4, distinguishing the two classes of Liability as referred to above. The following summary shows how these Liabilities were dealt with and the results at 30th June, 1896:—

Liabilities for Financial year 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Discharged.		Balances of Special Statutes at 30th June, 1896.
	By Expenditure.	By Surrender of Balances.	
<i>Special Statutes.</i>			
£ s. d. 2,985,753 1 11	£ s. d. 2,440,462 6 4	£ s. d. 2,144 2 1	£ s. d. 543,146 13 6
<i>Ordinary Statutes.</i>			
6,493,919 2 0	6,158,951 12 6	339,967 9 6	.....
£9,484,672 3 11	8,599,413 18 10	342,111 11 7	543,146 13 6

14. The effect of the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895" is to close absolutely at the end of each Financial Year—that is to say, a year commencing 1st July and ending 30th June—all appropriations by Parliament as set forth in the Annual Appropriation Acts, thus limiting the Annual Appropriations to payments to be made within each financial year. The foregoing Statements of Liabilities show, therefore, that there were no balances to be carried forward to the now current year's account, except for the small sum of £6,955 19s. 1d. in connection with previous years' Appropriations, which it is understood the Treasury considered it necessary to reserve to meet outstanding obligations, but which, so far as not met before the close of the current financial year will then be surrendered.

15. This new arrangement, however, does not apply to the obligations of the Revenue created by Special Statutes, any portion of which, if not discharged by the close of a financial year, must necessarily be carried forward as a primary obligation, either attaching to any Credit Balance that may have accrued at the 30th June, or to the growing produce of the Revenue after that date. This cannot be avoided and, in the case at all events of the unpaid Interest on the Public Debt, the Coupons attached to Securities are practically outstanding cheques which must be paid on presentation. The great bulk of the balances shown in the foregoing Statements as outstanding obligations at 30th June, 1896, consists of unpaid Coupons on Debentures, or of Dividends upon Funded and Inscribed Stock.

16. While the Authorities creating such obligations are not in any way limited in their operation by the provisions of the "Audit Act Amendment Act of 1895," they do not prevent the Public Accounts from being kept and presented to Parliament under what is now understood as the "Cash Basis" system. All the payments within any financial year are made either under the authority of the Annual Appropriation Act, or under the authority of Special Statutes, the only difference being that the payments under Special Statutes *within* any year will be accounted for as the Expenditure under them *for* that year, irrespective of date of claim or service in connection with them. But as the *Authorities* under Permanent Statutes do not die at the 30th June, the balances unused in connection with them at that date must necessarily be treated as *Authorities* for their payment whenever they may mature, but as *Authorities only* alongside the Annual Appropriation Act for the year in which claims may come in course of payment. The balances of *Authorities* shown in the above Statements of Liabilities as under Special Statutes, &c., constitute, accordingly, a primary claim for attention on the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account for 1896-7.

17. Towards covering, temporarily, the Deficiency Debt, as estimated by the Treasury at 30th June, 1895, the Act 59 Victoria No. 22 was passed, authorising the issue of Treasury Bills to an amount not exceeding £1,174,700, and at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent., subject also to a provision for redemption at the rate of £150,000 per annum. This provision for redemption is made under section 7, by a continuance of the like provision made for the redemption of the Treasury Bills issued under the authority of the Act 53 Victoria No. 9, after those last-named Bills shall have been extinguished. The amount of Treasury Bills outstanding of the issues under 53 Victoria No. 9 having been, at 30th June, 1896, £1,602,884, it follows that the amount of Treasury Deficiency Bills subject to an annual redemption of £150,000 was £2,777,584.

18. Subsequently, however, to the issue of the new Bills, the estimate of the Deficiency Debt at 30th June, 1895, was found to have been sufficiently in excess as to allow of the new Bills being cancelled to the extent of £150,000; and this will appear in the now current year's Accounts.

19. It is to be observed here, that those new Bills were placed in one line with the Government Savings Bank at an interest rate of 3 per cent. only, with a currency of five years; but although the amount represented by those Bills is now credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the issue of the Bills was, as in 1889, nothing more than a formal acknowledgment of the debt due to the Trust Funds for overdrafts therefrom. As the nominal proceeds of the Bills added nothing to the Revenue the Deficiency Debt is not reduced thereby.

THE TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

20. The operations on the Treasurer's Advance Vote are now carried on wholly within the Revenue Account and are reduced to very moderate proportions. The Vote for 1895-6 was for £100,000. Of that amount £45,707 13s. 7d. only were drawn, but adjusted within the year to the extent of £17,004 16s. 2d., leaving only £28,702 17s. 5d. to be replaced. For the greater part of that sum Votes were taken on the Supplementary Estimates, and to that extent at least will be accounted for in the Statement for 1896-7. There were still outstanding at 30th June, 1896, sums to the amount of £22,692 6s. 8d. on account of the Advance Votes for 1893, 1894, and 1895, of which, with those on account of 1895-6, full particulars are given in *Appendix C*.

THE TRUSTS FUND ACCOUNT.

21. The General Trusts Fund Account had at its credit on 30th June, 1895, a gross total of £6,202,508 16s. 7d. Deducting, as in the previous account, receipts and re-issues of temporary credits to the Revenue Suspense Account to an amount of £452,337 3s. 8d., the—

Gross Receipts for the year 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, were	£	s.	d.
	4,220,245	13	9
And the Gross Re-issues for the same period were	3,628,656	17	9
Showing an increase over the Credit Balance of last Account of	591,588	16	0
Or an increased credit at 30th June, 1896, of	6,794,097	12	7
That balance is represented by—			
Securities lodged in the Treasury Chest (which were verified on inspection) ...	4,506,888	13	2
Debenture for £100 in the Bank of New South Wales (Lunacy Trust, 42 Vic. No. 7)	100	0	0
Advance to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	215,720	7	8
Advance to the General Loan Account ...	1,500,000	0	0
Working Balance	571,388	11	9
	<u>£6,794,097</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>

The Treasury balance, however, may be seen to be £1,359 7s. 9d. more than above stated, being an amount due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, part of a disallowance on the accounts of 1893, not yet adjusted.

22. The Special Trusts Accounts in connection with the Supreme Court Moneys show an aggregate credit of £473,146 0s. 4d., of which £318,554 were invested in Treasury Bills and New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Victoria No. 1. With the addition of the Railway Loan Redemption Fund, £375,000, and the new
Sinking

Sinking Funds under the Loan Acts, 58 Victoria No. 14 and 59 Victoria No. 6, £14,010 13s. 4d., together with the balance credit of Treasury Notes, £127 10s., there results a gross balance at the credit of the Trusts Fund as a whole of £7,656,381 16s. 3d.

23. The transactions under the Civil Service Superannuation Account show an increase in the Cash Balance of £7,698 10s. 3d. over the closing balance at 30th June, 1895—the total balance in cash and securities, at 30th June, 1896, having stood at £518,070 17s. 9d. New Pensions came into course of payment during the year at a total annual rate of £8,538 12s. 5d., while old Pensions lapsed to an annual amount of £3,280 13s. 5d., showing a net increase of rate of £5,257 19s. The list of pensions in course of payment at the close of the financial year (30th June, 1896) inclusive of those payable under Schedule B, amounted to an aggregate rate of £83,612 13s. 9d. annually. For lists of the new and lapsed Pensions see *Appendix D*.

24. Under the operation of the Public Service Act of 1895, the condition of the Civil Service Superannuation Account has recently become materially altered. The Income has been considerably reduced under the provisions of section 62, of which a large number of public officers have taken advantage, and have elected to discontinue their contributions, while the number of contributors to the Fund has decreased by the reductions effected by the Public Service Board in the Staff of the Service generally. Of course the claims to retiring allowances are also limited by the greatly diminished number of contributors under the Act of 1884; but the exact effect of the changes now being wrought upon the present condition and the future prospects of the Fund by the Public Service Act of 1895 cannot yet be fully ascertained.

25. The balance at the credit of the Police Superannuation Fund and the Police Reward Fund combined shows a reduction from £20,915 8s. 2d. at 30th June, 1895, to £13,109 8s. 9d. at 30th June, 1896—a loss on the cash transactions of the year of £7,805 19s. 5d. New charges for Police Pensions for the year 1896 came on for payment at the annual rate of £3,101 6s. 3d., while by the lapse of old pensions there occurred an annual reduction of rate to the amount of £1,565 0s. 5d. A net addition was thus made to the Police Pension List of £1,536 5s. 10d., the total annual charge at 30th June, 1896, having been £21,211 15s. 5d. At that rate of charge it will be necessary to provide some additional income to meet it, as the balance at credit of the Account is obviously inadequate for the purpose.

THE GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

26. At the close of the half-year ended 30th June, 1895, the General Loan Account was in debt to the Public Account (or, according to the Treasurer's Statements, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund) for two advances of £500,000 each and being then overdrawn, a further nominal transfer of £500,000 was placed to its credit, making in all a sum of £1,500,000, which has not yet been replaced by the realisation of Loans, on the faith of which the advances or transfers were made. This matter was fully explained in paragraphs 23 and 24 of my last Report.

27. The General Loan Account was also under obligation to provide for meeting Treasury Bills to the amount of £2,750,000, balance of £4,000,000 issued in anticipation of Loans under the authority of the Act 55 Victoria No. 7. There was also required to be adjusted the Capital Stock issued in the Colony pursuant to the provisions of the Funded Stock Act of 1892, 56 Victoria No. 1, to the several Loan Service Acts. The amount of Stock so issued to the 30th June, 1895, was £2,389,010.

28. Towards liquidating the abovementioned Treasury Bills £2,750,000, and also for redeeming the Debentures for £219,400 (Act 29 Victoria No. 9), and for £758,000 (Act 29 Victoria No. 23), which fell due in 1896, making together £3,727,400, a new Loan of £4,000,000 was negotiated in London in October, 1895, for which there were received as net proceeds £3,804,573 4s. 4d.

29. In addition to the above, further issues of Stock were negotiated in the Colony—under 56 Victoria No. 1, £152,740; under 58 Victoria No. 14, £20,000; and under 59 Victoria No. 6, £230,000; in all, £402,740. A special credit also occurs of £1,513, recovered as insurance on the Hawkesbury Agricultural College Buildings, Richmond, which were destroyed by fire. This sum is in course of being applied towards the cost of their re-erection.

30. The whole amount of proceeds of Loans credited to the General Loan Account during the year 1895–6 was (pp. 64 and 81) £4,209,849 13s. 10d., after allowing for the transfer to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £4,247 0s. 6d. balance of premiums received in connection with the issue of New South Wales Funded Stock under Act 56 Victoria No. 1. The expenditure out of those credits having been £2,495,097 17s. 3d. it follows that on the transactions within the year there results a balance credit of £1,714,751 16s. 7d.; but Treasury Bills under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, for £1,000,000 fell due in London on the 1st October, 1896, and similar Treasury Bills for £750,000, negotiated in the Colony, were falling due at various dates during the half-year ended 31st December, 1896, and likewise a portion of the Debentures issued under the Loan Act, 29 Victoria No. 23—that is to say, £383,000, matured for redemption on the 1st July, 1896—making in all a liability of £2,133,000, for which the money had been raised by the Loan of October, 1895, and credited prior to the 1st July.

31. Credit is, however, taken for a balance on the General Loan Account at 30th June, 1896, of £2,867,951 8s. 1d.; but as the overdraft of £1,500,000 formerly explained had not then been adjusted, the apparent credit balance was virtually only £1,367,951 8s. 1d.—a sum insufficient to meet the Debentures for £383,000 payable in London on the 1st July, and the Treasury Bills for £1,000,000, payable also in London on the 1st October, as stated in the foregoing paragraph. Taking into account the further claim of £750,000 for Treasury Bills due in Sydney out of money raised in London for the purpose, it is clear that the General Loan Account was virtually overdrawn by £765,048 11s. 11d. at 30th June, 1896. (The account has not improved during the subsequent half-year, as the payments from, exceeded the receipts to, the General Loan Account by about £20,000.)

32. This condition of the Loan Fund created difficulties as to certifying Warrants for Loan Services while there was no Loan Money available for issue, and led to further correspondence with the Treasury and the Law Officers of the Crown. The correspondence that has taken place since that given in *Appendix L* to my Report on the Public Accounts of 1893, on questions arising out of the anomalous condition of the Loan Fund and Loan Service Appropriations, has been considerable; but in this connection it may be sufficient to refer only to a case which I felt bound to submit for the opinion of the Attorney-General.

33. No steps having been taken to make good the overdraft of £1,500,000 on the General Loan Account, and a new Loan Act, 59 Victoria No. 6, authorising the borrowing and expending of a further sum of £1,555,200 having been passed on the 10th October, 1895, I was asked on the 17th of that month to certify for issue a sum of £49,920 under the new Loan Act. On inquiry it was stated that no
money

money had then yet been borrowed to meet the sum asked for, and it was then suggested that my objections had better be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown. This was done, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Want, having been informed that there was "a large sum in hand at the credit of the General Loan Account" gave an interim opinion that those moneys were available, under 59 Victoria No. 6.

34. Until, however, I was furnished with the full text of Mr. Want's opinion, I declined to certify the instrument submitted for my signature. This led to an interview with the Attorney-General on the 16th November, 1895, on the Colonial Treasurer's suggestion, at which I explained that the statement of there being a large sum at the credit of the General Loan Account was far from being a correct one, and needed very considerable modification—in short, that there was literally no loan money at credit available for certificate to issue, and that the facts would be at once stated in a case for the Attorney-General's opinion. That statement was accordingly made, and forwarded to the Crown Solicitor on the 20th November, 1895, but owing to the absence of the Attorney-General from the Colony, a reply was not received until the 17th July, 1896. The correspondence will be found in *Appendix E*.

35. It had been conceded that if any *Loan Money* was actually at the credit of the General Loan Account, over and above what was already pledged for issue under Warrants, Treasury Bills, or Debentures, or unrepresented cheques, such open balance might be treated as available for issue for any Loan Service under the provisions of the Loans Fund Amalgamation Act. The Attorney-General's opinion may be seen to coincide with that view, except that it seems to imply that *any moneys* at the credit of the General Loan Account might be used, without reference to the question as to whether such credit had accrued correctly or not.

36. The General Loan Account throughout the Loan Acts is solely constituted by placing to its credit moneys actually raised by sale of securities, and it is only such moneys that are the subject of "appropriation" by Parliament. My real objection to issue further Certificates was, that the General Loan Account was overdrawn, as clearly set forth in the case submitted for opinion, and that until *Loan Moneys* were placed to credit under 59 Victoria No. 6, or any other Loan Act, no further Certificates for issue could be legally given. As a matter of fact no such Certificates have since been given except upon actual credit of Loan Moneys; but, as a matter of right, the conditions on which £1,500,000 were debited to the Public Account for Loan Services ought long ago to have been fulfilled, namely, by the negotiation of securities for the amount in terms of the Acts under which the sum in question has been expended.

37. The Loan of £4,000,000 raised in London in October, 1895, was in the form of Inscribed Stock, bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum, with a currency of forty years, and was negotiated with the following results:—The gross proceeds amounted to £3,876,604 13s. 6d., giving an average price of £96 18s. 3½d. per cent. The accrued interest, as computed on the daily balance of unpaid instalments from 10th October, 1895, and to 9th January, 1896, amounted to £14,989 13s., which sum was credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund as usual, and reduced the first half-year's interest from £60,000 to £45,010 7s. The balance of proceeds was further reduced by the ordinary charges for Stamp Duty, Bankers' Commission, and Incidentals, £55,720 11s. (see page 124), and also by discount on prepayments at 1 per cent., £1,321 5s. 2d., with a set-off of £8 7s. 11d. for interest on deferred payments.

The

The net produce, as stated above, £3,804,573 4s. 4d., carries an annual rate charge for interest of £3 3s. 1d. per cent.; but, if allowance be made for redemption at par on maturity, the rate computes to £3 4s., a very much lower rate than that for any previous Loan raised during the last ten years or more.

38. The Loan was intended to provide funds, as formerly stated, to reduce outstanding Treasury Bills for £2,000,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent., and Treasury Bills for £750,000, bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., also to pay off Debentures for £977,400, bearing interest at 5 per cent., all of which securities matured in 1896. The net proceeds of the new Loan exceeded the sum required for the purposes for which it was negotiated, by £77,173 4s. 4d. It appeared also that a portion of the Debentures to be redeemed had been issued for Railway purposes to the extent of £639,000.

39. This was pointed out to the Colonial Treasurer and his attention drawn to the fact that there was at the credit of the Railway Loan Redemption Fund, which had been specially created for the purpose, a sum of £375,000, of which advantage should be taken towards the redemption of the £639,000 issued under the Act 29 Victoria No. 23, and so relieve the proceeds of the new Loan from so much of the charge upon it. This was agreed to by the Colonial Treasurer, and thus a sum of £452,173 4s. 4d. became available for General Loan Services.

40. That sum was distributed under the authority of the Governor and Executive Council to the credit of the following Loan Acts (*vide Appendix F*).

Acts.							Amounts.		
							£	s.	d.
48 Victoria No. 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	0	0
52 Victoria No. 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
53 Victoria No. 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	0	0
54 Victoria No. 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	0	0
55 Victoria No. 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	0	0
56 Victoria No. 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	0	0
57 Victoria No. 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	0	0
58 Victoria No. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,173	4	4
59 Victoria No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,000	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£	452,173	4	4

Under the same authority the whole amount of £4,000,000 Capital Inscribed Stock was distributed as follows:—

Act.				Stock Sold.			Net Amount Raised.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
50 Victoria No. 28	...	...	...	1,122,600	0	0	1,067,753	9	4
52 Victoria No. 17	...	...	...	1,100,000	0	0	1,016,257	12	8
53 Victoria No. 23	...	...	...	1,144,000	0	0	1,088,107	18	11
59 Victoria No. 5	...	...	...	638,400	0	0	602,454	3	5
Totals	...	...	£	4,000,000	0	0	3,804,573	4	4

41. The Funded Stock Act of 1892, 53 Victoria No. 1, authorised the sale of "Stock" to the extent of Three Million pounds sterling, at a fixed rate of interest of 4 per cent. per annum, but without specific allotment to the purposes of any

any Loan Service. Finding, however, that money could be borrowed on like security at 3 per cent., it was determined to close the Stock Account of 56 Victoria No. 1, and at the same time to allot the sum raised to the services of specific Loan Acts. This was done accordingly on the 2nd September last under the authority of the Governor-in-Council, a copy of which forms *Appendix G*.

42. The amount of Stock sold from the 8th November, 1892 (the date of first issue), to the 30th June, 1896, was £2,541,750, at a gross premium of £9,440 14s., of which there were applied to cover cost of brokers' commission £2,363 9s. 6d., and the balance, £7,077 4s. 6d., was carried to credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (Between the 30th June and the 2nd September, 1896, when the account was closed, further Stock was sold for £7,600, at a premium of £456, making thus a gross net receipt to the General Loan Account of £2,549,350, a sum equal to the face value of Stock sold.)

43. The total net disbursements for Loan Services to 30th June, 1896, were for the following classes of expenditure, viz. :—

Head of Service.	Expenditure, 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.			Expenditure prior to 1st July, 1895.			Total to 30th June, 1896.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways and Tramways	386,124	14	10	39,413,837	19	10	39,799,962	14	8
Electric Telegraphs	36,709	14	0	829,958	18	1	866,668	12	1
Immigration ... ..	.....	.....	.....	194,429	13	10	194,429	13	10
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	204,060	2	1	3,826,986	11	1	4,031,046	13	2
Roads and Bridges	40,992	5	5	888,530	15	3	929,523	0	8
Sewerage Works	174,347	13	2	2,286,658	5	0	2,461,005	18	2
Water Supply	195,147	15	11	4,477,378	8	8	4,672,526	4	7
Works and Buildings (Government Architect)	144,782	2	10	1,505,102	16	5	1,649,884	19	3
Fortifications, Military and Naval Works	21,974	1	5	1,208,930	0	8	1,230,904	2	1
Buildings for Public Instruction Purposes	3,035	13	11	739,433	18	4	742,469	12	3
Miscellaneous Services, Department of Mines and Agriculture	63,723	13	8	34,864	19	1	98,588	12	9
Repayment of Loans	1,224,200	0	0	6,725,030	6	2	7,949,230	6	2
Public Works, Queensland, prior to 10th December, 1859 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	49,855	8	6	49,855	8	6
£	2,495,097	17	3	62,180,998	0	11	64,676,095	18	2

44. The Liabilities under Appropriations of Loans raised or not raised stood at the 30th June, 1896, as follow :—

Amount brought forward from 30th June, 1895	£13,272,059	14	4
Additional appropriations by Loan Act 59 Victoria No. 5—			
Repayment of Loans under the Act 29 Victoria No. 9	219,400	0	0
Repayment under the Act 29 Victoria No. 23	758,000	0	0
Additional appropriations by Loan Act 59 Victoria No. 6	1,555,200	0	0
Disbursements as detailed on pages 65 to 81	£15,804,659	14	4
... ..	£1,497,697	17	3
Balances of appropriations written off as no longer required	730,865	17	3
	2,228,563	14	6
Balance unapplied at 30th June, 1896	£13,576,095	19	10

45. The above balance is distributed over the following Classes of Services as follows :—

Railways and Tramways	£9,747,406	11	5
Electric Telegraphs	23,824	12	0
Harbours and Rivers Navigation	536,169	13	9
Roads and Bridges	252,055	15	2
Sewerage Works	1,158,187	1	9
Water Supply	373,474	10	3
Works and Buildings (Government Architect)	383,371	5	3
Fortifications—Military and Naval Works	110,549	19	4
Buildings for Public Instruction purposes	55,245	4	1
Miscellaneous Services—			
Department of Mines and Agriculture	74,911	6	10
Department of Lands	100,000	0	0
Repayment of Loans	760,900	0	0
Total Appropriation Liability ...	£13,576,095	19	10

Subject of course to variation where the Appropriations may be found to be in excess of requirements, or by the operation of the Public Works Act of 1888.

46. The liabilities in respect of outstanding Securities forming the Public Debt on account of Loan Services stood at 30th June, 1896, as follow :—

Balance of Debt as at 30th June, 1895	£56,457,499	9	2
Further amount of Stock sold in the Colony, viz. :—			
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Victoria No. 1, at 4 per cent.	152,740	0	0
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Victoria No. 14, at 3 per cent.	20,000	0	0
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Victoria No. 6, at 3 per cent.	180,000	0	0
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Victoria No. 6, at 3 per cent.	50,000	0	0
Inscribed Stock negotiated in England in October, 1895, at 3 per cent.	4,000,000	0	0
Sewerage Debentures, Ashfield Municipal Council, taken over by the Government	8,200	0	0
Amount over credited, as redeemed, to the Loan, 31 Victoria No. 11... ..	2,500	0	0
	£60,870,939	9	2
<i>Less</i> paid off—			
Debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent. under 29 Victoria, No. 9*	£219,400	0	0
Debentures under 31 Victoria No. 11	22,500	0	0
Treasury Bills under 55 Victoria No. 7† 1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
	£1,241,900	0	0
Balance of Public Debt for Loan Services at 30th June, 1896...	£59,629,039	9	2

The

* £1,300 of this amount remained outstanding at 30th June, 1896, but bearing no interest beyond that date.

† £2,600 of this amount also remained outstanding at 30th June, 1896, but bearing no interest beyond that date.

The annual interest payable on the above balance of the Public Debt from the 1st July, 1896, was computed to amount to £2,231,304 11s. 6d., but inasmuch as £375,000 of Debentures for £758,000, raised under 29 Victoria No. 23, bearing interest at 5 per cent., were absolutely redeemed by the Railway Redemption Fund, subsequently to the 30th June, 1896, and the balance, £383,000, by a renewal out of the £4,000,000 Loan of 1895 at 3 per cent., a reduction in the annual rate of interest has been effected to the amount of £26,410. (*Appendix H.*)

47. It was pointed out in reporting upon the Treasurer's Statements for 1892 and 1893 that the proceeds of the Treasury Bills issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7 were not so credited to the General Loan Account as to admit of their being allotted to Specific Loan Services. The distribution of the proceeds of the Funded Stock as given above, and the redemption of the Treasury Bills referred to, now furnish a basis of computation, although not a satisfactory one, for the allotment of the moneys so credited, or rather of the face value of the Securities issued, to Specific Services. A revised Statement has accordingly been prepared (*vide Appendix H*), showing the distribution of the outstanding Debt, and of the annual interest thereupon, to the several Classes of Services for which it had been incurred, and showing also the periods over which repayment of the several portions of the Debt extends.

48. Two Returns are now also appended showing the progressive condition of the Public Debt, year by year, from 1853 to 30th June, 1896, inclusive, and the progressive annual charge for interest on the same. The information required for the preparation of these Returns has been very carefully compiled from the Loan Service Appropriation Acts, and from the Registers of Securities kept in this Department. The first Return (*Appendix I*) gives the outstanding Debt as it stood on the last day of each Financial Year, without reference to the varying dates within each year on which additions or reductions took place. The second Return (*Appendix J*) also gives the annual charge for interest, but in this case, while commencing on the basis of the outstanding securities at the close of the preceding year, the actual charge is only for the period up to which within any year a security bore interest, or from which a new security began to bear it. Those two Returns have been prepared chiefly with a view to show what proportion the relative classes of Loan Services have contributed to the annual charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund for interest, and with a view also of affording an approximately accurate Statement of Liabilities for debt and interest as one of the necessary factors in any Account of the Expenditure and Income of the services classed as Reproductive Works which may hereafter be made out.

49. In reporting upon the Treasurer's Statements for the year 1894, exception was taken to the mode of stating certain lines of Expenditure on account of Loan Services, on the ground that they did not give sufficient information, inasmuch as there were not quoted in connection with such Expenditure the Special Acts passed pursuant to the provisions of the Public Works Act of 1888, and without which authority the Expenditure could not have been passed.

50. In the Statements now under review similar omissions occur which, although strongly urged to do so, the Treasury decline to insert, on the ground that the Special Acts whose titles were required to be stated were not Appropriation Acts; overlooking the fact, apparently, that those Special Acts were the only justification for expending the sums named in them for the Services to which those Acts apply.

51. The lines of Expenditure referred to are the following:—

1. Railways—Improvement of grades and curves (58 Victoria No. 14), page 75	£25,000	0	0
Railways—Towards improvement of grades and curves between Wellington and Dubbo, Locksley and Brewongle, and other places (59 Victoria No. 6), page 79	£81,628	9	0.

As those items stand, there is nothing to inform Parliament and the Public how much of that Expenditure comes under the sanction of the Special Act, 59 Victoria No. 21, passed pursuant to the Public Works Act of 1888, which authorised the construction of a deviation at Locksley, on the Great Western line of Railway, at a cost of £47,500, plus a possible addition of 10 per cent. The ascertained Charges as certified by the Railway Commissioners, the Constructing Authority in the case, are in regard to the first line, £8 15s. 3d.; and in regard to the second, £24,685 7s. 11d., as charged by the Treasury to 30th June, 1896. Those two items ought to appear, therefore, under a separate Heading as follows—

59 Victoria No. 6 and 59 Victoria No. 21.

Railways—Towards Improvement of grades and curves between Locksley and Brewongle	£24,694	3	2
And the other lines reduced proportionately to £24,991 4s. 9d. and to £56,943 1s. 1d.			

2. Country Towns Water Supplies, further sum (58 Victoria No. 14), page 75	£26,566	7	6
Should be			

58 Victoria No. 14—Harbours and Rivers Branch—Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	£18,212	2	1
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58 Victoria No. 14 and 57 Victoria No. 28—Harbours and Rivers Branch—Tamworth Water Supply Works... ..	£656	19	11
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58 Victoria No. 14 and 57 Victoria No. 29—Armidale Water Supply Works	£7,697	5	6
--	--------	---	---

3. Railways—Towards the construction of Tramways generally—further sum (57 Victoria No. 17), page 73	£6,839	13	2
--	--------	----	---

of that sum £4,930 8s. were paid for the construction and completion of Tramway from King-street to Ocean-street, and should be so stated as in connection with the Special Act 55 Victoria No. 18, which sanctioned the work being carried out, as, although the Special Act only sanctioned £80,000, the excess cost ought nevertheless to be shown in the public records. (See paragraph 45 of Report on Statements of 1894.)

52. It must be obvious that, in the absence of such amendments, no trace of the expenditure for the important works mentioned can be found, where they ought to be found, if anywhere, in the Annual Statements of the Public Accounts, which it is presumed are intended for the information of the public, and not simply as abstracts of entries in the Treasury ledgers, nor even of the entries in the records of this Department, however correct those entries may be in either case, and on their own lines.

THE MODE OF RAISING LOANS AND OF APPLYING THE SAME.

53. It is observed in the Loan Act of 1896, 60 Victoria No. 32, that some new provisions are included for dealing with borrowed moneys, which it is presumed are intended to interpret the provisions of the Loans Fund Amalgamation Act of 1879,

1879, with a view to make all Acts authorising the raising of Loans for specific amounts and services so elastic as to entirely alter the specialities of those Acts, both as regards the amounts authorised to be raised and the specific services to which those amounts were to be applied, notwithstanding that Loans authorised by the Special Acts have been actually raised under the conditions contained in those Acts, or, in other words, that contracts were made with the lenders on those conditions.

54. There is an obvious discrepancy between the authorities given for raising sums of money to a specific amount made up of items for which the money is to be borrowed, and the appropriating clauses which declare that such Loans may be appropriated and applied to items of a totally different description. This is virtually to make a double appropriation of the same sums. For economical reasons it is doubtless useful to employ a cash balance temporarily for purposes outside of its constitution, but in case of any such authorised employment the authority given ought to show distinctly that such employment is of the nature of an advance to be accounted for, and not of a final payment.

55. The new provisions contained in sections 1 to 4 of clause 7 were inserted to meet the objections I entertained to the principle of raising money for one purpose and applying it to another. In consequence of the General Loan Account being overdrawn it was necessary, for warrant purposes, to provide moneys for the issue of which a certificate of availability could be given. An investment of £50,000 was made of the Government Savings Bank funds in New South Wales Funded Stock, under the Act 59 Victoria No. 6, for which a minute of the Governor and Executive Council was passed; but it proposed to distribute the *proceeds* to the services of the Act 59 Victoria No. 6, to the extent of £29,000 only, and the remainder to four other Loan Acts of prior date. This was done on an alleged precedent afforded by the distribution of the surplus funds arising out of the £4,000,000 loan of October, 1895. I objected to the proposed distribution as a diversion of funds ostensibly obtained for the service of the Act 59 Victoria No. 6, to be operated upon under other Loan Acts, for two of which securities had already been issued to the full amount of the sums authorised by them. The proposed distribution was abandoned, and the full amount treated as for credit of 59 Victoria No. 6 only.

56. The provision apparently intended to be made by section 1 of the 7th clause can only apply in any case when the cash balance at the credit of the General Loan Account is sufficiently large to meet any outstanding and immediate claims upon it, and when such balance consists of Loan moneys only. It does not, therefore, alter the original provisions of the Loans Fund Amalgamation Act of 1879.

57. The remaining sections of clause 7 will probably be found to be inoperative, inasmuch as the nature of the sums proposed to be carried to the General Loan Account is not specified. Any sums available for temporary use for Loan Services can only be derived from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or from the Trust Funds. In the first case the Revenue can only be used under the express sanction of Parliament; and in the second a Trust Fund can only be legitimately handled when it may be subject to investment, or for the use of which, by Statute, Regulation, or Special Agreement, the Treasurer is under obligation to pay interest.

58. It is very respectfully submitted that it would place the Loan Service Accounts on a simpler and more satisfactory footing if the *Authority for the Appropriation of moneys* for Loan Services were given in an Act or Acts distinct from

from any Act or Acts *Authorising the borrowing of moneys* for such services or classes of services on the following general lines :—

1. The authority to appropriate and expend Loan Moneys to be given (in a similar manner to that given for expending the Consolidated Revenue Fund) in a Loan Appropriation Act with such divisions into classes as may be found convenient, and with appropriating clauses only of so much Loan money as may be required to meet drafts thereupon for the respective services. The total appropriations themselves to be carried to a "General Loans Appropriation Account" with the same subdivisions in classes as are given in the Loan Appropriation Acts.
2. The authority to raise loans for the construction of public works or for other services authorised to be carried out by "Loan Appropriation Acts" to be given by a General Act similar to the Funded Stock Act of 1892 (56 Victoria No. 1) or to the Treasury Bills Act (55 Victoria No. 7). The Act to contain the requisite provisions in regard to the nature and forms of securities, the conditions of negotiation, of redemption (by sinking funds or otherwise) and of transfers, the rates of interest, and periods of currency. The provisions to be of such a comprehensive character as to cover all forms in which money may be borrowed, either temporarily or otherwise. The repayment of the principal of all securities to be guaranteed by the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the proceeds to be placed to the credit of a General Fund for Loan Service purposes only, to be called "The General Loan Fund," and the amount of securities issued in any form to be regulated by the requirements from time to time of Loan Moneys to meet drafts on the General Loan Fund in payment of Loan Services, not, however, exceeding the balances at the credit of appropriations for Loan Services under Loan Appropriation Acts: Provided that in any case where the amount at the credit of the General Loan Fund may be insufficient to meet such drafts, the Governor-in-Council, in anticipation of the exercise of any power to borrow, may (as the Loans are all secured on the Consolidated Revenue Fund) authorise any overdraft that may thus arise on the General Loan Fund Account to be treated as a charge on the Revenue Account, but without any *actual transfer*, leaving the overdraft to be covered as soon as it may be found expedient to do so by the issue of a New Loan, in terms of the proposed General Act of Authority to borrow.

59. The general practice hitherto has been to consider the total amount of any Loan Act as a fixed sum to be raised, whether required or not, and it has given rise to numerous difficulties in the keeping and stating the Accounts of Loans and their expenditure. It is considered that if the proposed arrangements, as outlined in the preceding paragraph, were carried out, the difficulties referred to would not occur, and a foundation would be laid for dealing with the Loan Accounts as a whole in such a manner as to exhibit the cash and financial balances on the several classes of services, and even if necessary on the individual services themselves.

THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

60. The total collections for Railway and Tramway Tolls, and Miscellaneous Receipts in connection therewith, as credited during the financial year 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, amounted to £3,156,526 13s. 3d., against which there is a set-off by refunds of £34,793 16s. 5d., as detailed at pages 39 and 40. The net income credited was, therefore, £3,121,732 16s. 10d.

61. The Expenditure out of Revenue, as brought to account within the same period for Working and all other Expenses chargeable to the Railways and Tramways Account, reached the sum of £1,967,029 1s. 10d. The net balance on the year's operations shows thus a credit in cash of £1,154,703 15s. The interest upon the money borrowed and expended for the services of the Railways and Tramways during the same period is computed at £1,476,393 19s. 5d., on the principles explained in paragraphs 48 to 50 of the Report on the Treasurer's Accounts of 1891. The general result of the Income and Expenditure for Railways and Tramways for the year ended 30th June, 1896, and also the total results from the commencement in 1850 to that date, are shown in *Appendix K*.

The progressive condition of the Public Debt as regards the Railway and Tramway Services, and of the interest thereupon, is also shown as part of the General Statements contained in the *Appendices I & J* to this Report, prepared as explained above in paragraph 48.

LOCAL INSPECTION OF RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY STATION ACCOUNTS.

62. Independently of the Cash Receipts and Payments as stated above to have been included in the Treasurer's Statements, the Railway and Tramway Station Accounts show the "Earnings" during the year 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, to have been as follows:—

Dr. To net outstandings at 30th June, 1895	...	...	£61,392	19	1
„ Earnings for the year ended 30th June, 1896	...	...	3,193,856	3	7
			<hr/>		
			£3,255,249	2	8
			<hr/>		
Cr. By Cash remittances to the Treasury through the Public Account	...	...	£2,960,251	8	2
„ Accounts for services paid by Public Departments through the Treasury (<i>vide Appendix L</i>)	...	...	155,548	14	0
„ Special credits allowed under authority as a set-off against earnings, and refunds of excessive charges made from the cash takings prior to remittance			52,680	11	3
„ Uncollected and outstanding	...	...	86,768	9	3
			<hr/>		
			£3,255,249	2	8
			<hr/>		

63. The Inspectors of this Department have carefully investigated, on the spot and otherwise, the whole of the items summarized as above—a labour of no mean magnitude, and carried out in some cases under unavoidable disadvantages, accompanied often with a considerable amount of anxiety. It speaks well for the Commissioners' collecting staff that out of nearly 300 inspections only 4 were attended with unsatisfactory results. Although no unusual time has in consequence been taken up over the large majority of those inspections during the year, there is yet a considerable remanet of stations unvisited, and with the gradual extension of the railway lines, along with increase of traffic, which the existence of the railways encourages and promotes, it will very soon become necessary to extend the staff of inspectors specially engaged in the audit of the Railway Accounts.

64. As in former Reports, there will be found attached a statement of the cases in which the Railway Commissioners found it desirable to establish rates for the immediate advantage of the public as well as for the benefit of the railway interests, prior to obtaining the formal sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, which, as may be seen in the *Appendix M*, was subsequently granted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

65. The usual Certificates of Discharge have been issued to the Treasurer under clause 28 of the Audit Act. The amounts disallowed are shown in *Appendix N*.

66. The Mint Bullion Accounts and the Accounts of the Government Savings Bank have been examined, and certified to agree with the books and vouchers representing the same.

67. The following special statements are also appended for information, viz. :—

Statement of Advances to Public Officers and others awaiting adjustment (*Appendix O*).

Statement of Surcharges raised and recovered upon the Expenditure and Revenue Accounts (*Appendix P*).

Statement of Authorities granted by the Governor and Executive Council in relief of Public Accountants under sections 30 and 31 of the Audit Act (*Appendix Q*).

Statement of Authorities given by the Governor and Executive Council under the 18th section of the Audit Act, applying unexpended balances of Votes to other Services (*Appendix R*).

Statement of the Registration of Brands Account, 30 Victoria No. 12 (*Appendix S*).

68. The following cases of default have been ascertained since the list given in Report for 1895 (to 30th June), viz. :—

Mr. W. A. De Mouncey, Clerk, Government House. Deficiency, £149 7s. 11d. Recovered—nil. Dismissed.

Mr. C. E. Eglese, Secretary, Wollongong Harbour Trust. Deficiency, £1,163 5s. Recovered—£29 3s. 4d., salary; £128 3s. 1d., Victoria General Insurance and Guarantee Co.; £1,005 18s. 7d. from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted. Sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Mr. E. H. Llewellyn, Accountant, Marine Board, and Paymaster to Naval Forces. Supplementary, £13 1s. Prosecuted, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

G. H. Lethbridge, Chief Sheriff's Officer. Deficiency, £191 8s. 9d. Recovered—United Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), £171 3s. 6d.; salary and fees, £20 5s. 3d. Dismissed.

W. R. Sterling, Accountant, Government Labour Bureau. Deficiency, £53 11s. 10d. Recovered—Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Mr. W. B. Brown, Land Agent, &c., Parkes. Deficiency, £120 10s. 8d. Recovered—£4 15s. 10d., salary; £115 14s. 10d. from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr. A. C. Fraser, junior, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Cobar. Deficiency, £21 19s. 3d. Recovered—£21 19s. 3d. from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Warrant issued for arrest.

Mr. A. W. Bridges, Registrar, Hawkesbury College. Deficiency, £303 16s. Recovered—£9 15s. 6d., salary; £130 15s. 7d. found on Bridges when arrested; and £163 4s. 11d. from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr.

- Mr. J. M. Sheahan, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Scone. Deficiency, £6 6s' Recovered—£6 6s. from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Retrenched.
- Mr. William Henry Delany, Clerk, Darlinghurst Gaol. Deficiency, £372 3s. 8d. Recovered—£17 15s. 9d., salary; £354 7s. 11d. from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.
- Quartermaster-Sergeant Elliott, N.S. Wales Lancers. Deficiency, £62 6s. 11d. Recovered—£20 2s. 10d., salary. Balance of £42 4s. 1d. to be recovered. Warrant issued for arrest.
- Mr. W. Sutcliff, Goods Clerk, Mudgee Station. Deficiency, £6 5s. 4d. Recovered from Station-master. Dismissed.
- Mr. A. Breeze, Clerk, Rylstone Station. Deficiency, £12 19s. 1d. Recovered from Station-master. Dismissed.
- Mr. J. Theobald, Officer-in-Charge, Railway Station, Brocklesby. Deficiency, £6 4s. 11d. Recovered—£1 17s. 7d., salary; £4 7s. 4d., Treasury Guarantee Fund. Also as Postmaster, Brocklesby. Deficiency, £12. Recovered—£12 from Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.
- Mr. J. Dickey, Station-master, Tempe. Deficiency, £13 17s. Recovered from Mr. Dickey. Dismissed.
- Mr. E. Quince, Post and Telegraph Master, Tarramangee. Deficiency, £133 13s. 10d. Recovered—£18 15s. 11d., salary; £114 17s. 11d., Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
- Mr. Thomas M' Mullen, Messenger, Post Office, Narrabri. Deficiency, £25. Recovered—19s., salary; £24 1s., Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted. Sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.
- Mr. F. C. Peters, Letter-carrier, Hamilton. Deficiency, £45 14s. Recovered—£12 13s. 7d., salary; £33 0s. 5d., Treasury Guarantee Fund. Prosecuted. Sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment.

69. Subject to the above-stated corrections, explanations, and observations, to the disallowances specified in *Appendix N*, and subject to all outstanding advances and queries being satisfactorily accounted for, the Abstracts of the Treasurer's Receipts and Disbursements within the year ended 30th June, 1896, are considered to be correct.

70. The Statements marked D, H, and I, together with the detailed Statements of the Public Debt, being, however, outside the requirements of the 22nd clause of the Audit Act, do not come under the examination and report required by the 36th clause, and their contents rest, therefore, on the responsibility of the Treasurer.

EDWARD A RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Department of Audit,
Sydney, 25th March, 1897.

APPENDIX A.

SPECIFICATION of the Liabilities of the Consolidated Revenue Fund proper for 1895-6.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annual Appropriation Act, 59 Vic. No. 23—						
Ordinary Annual Appropriations	6,586,197	0	0			
Supplementary for previous years	64,303	2	0			
	<u>6,650,500</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>			
Other Statutory Appropriations and Charges—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Schedule A, Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54 ...	18,050	0	0			
Schedule A, Supplement, Colonial Acts	14,350	0	0			
Schedule B, Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54 ...	5,450	0	0			
Schedule B, Supplement, Colonial Acts	2,590	0	0			
Schedule C, Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54 ...	7,242	17	6			
				47,682	17	6
Judicial Salaries and Pensions, 22 Vic. No. 18 and 46 Vic. No. 16	12,750	0	0			
President and Members, Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic. No. 26	4,000	0	0			
				16,750	0	0
Pensions, Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	2,957	7	8			
Pension under Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35	937	10	0			
Fees to Civil Service Board for half-year ended 31st December, 1895, 48 Vic. No. 24	250	0	0			
				4,144	17	8
Endowments of Educational Establishments	9,500	0	0			
Endowment and Preliminary Expenses of Municipalities	23,894	14	1			
„ under Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	7,184	6	8			
				40,579	0	9
Mint Annuity				15,000	0	0
Parliamentary—						
Representatives' Allowances, 53 Vic. No. 12	30,685	3	1			
Public Works Committee, 53 Vic. No. 11	4,005	0	0			
Witnesses' Expenses, 45 Vic. No. 5	5	18	0			
Expenses Electorates and Elections Act, 56 Vic. No. 38	24,307	17	5			
				59,003	18	6
Fees to Commissioners of Customs	600	0	0			
Salaries of the Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35 and 52 Vic. No. 5	6,000	0	0			
Australasian Naval Force Act, 51 Vic. No. 22	37,889	0	0			
Drawbacks and Refunds of Duties	68,666	6	1			
Other Refunds	108,768	3	9			
Charges on Collections	440	4	4			
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 43 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 38	12	9	0			
Interest on the Uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank at the Treasury, 34 Vic. No. 15	41,384	17	9			
Public Service Act, 59 Vic. No. 25, Salaries of Board	1,365	11	10			
				265,126	12	9
				448,287	7	2
				7,098,787	9	2
Reduce by—						
Advance to Treasurer	100,000	0	0			
„ Railway Commissioners	3,000	0	0			
Church and School Lands	2,026	0	0			
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	21,555	0	0			
Centennial Park (Suspense account)	25,000	0	0			
				151,581	0	0
				6,947,206	9	2
				2,537,465	14	9
Interest and extinction of the Public Debt as per following statement						
<i>General Liabilities on account of previous years.</i>						
Balance 1st July, 1895	1,895,337	12	10			
Balances previously surrendered since restored	723	18	5			
	<u>1,896,061</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>			
				11,380,733	15	2
Expenditure as per Fol. 41 Treasurer's Statement	9,852,218	17	6			
Balances surrendered	826,131	7	8			
	<u>10,678,350</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>			
				£702,383	10	0

INTEREST AND EXTINCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Proportion of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Annual Instalments of the Million Loan and Interest, second half of 1895 and first half of 1896, 31 Vic. No. 11.	70,000	0	0			
Towards reduction of Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24... ..	75,000	0	0			
„ redemption of 1924 Stock, 53 Vic. No. 14	6,602	3	4			
„ „ 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	7,408	10	0			
General Interest on the Public Debt, for the period from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, as follows, viz. :—						
On Debentures for £3,052,100 at 5 per cent., from 1st July, to 30th December, 1895	76,302	10	0			
„ Debentures for £2,832,700, at 5 per cent., from 1st January to 30th June, 1896	70,817	10	0			
„ Debentures for £8,239,600 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	329,584	0	0			
„ Funded Stock inscribed in the Colony, under 36 Vic. No. 21, for £530,189 9s. 2d. at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	21,207	11	6			
„ Funded Stock inscribed in the Colony, under 56 Vic. No. 1, for £2,541,750 at 4 per cent., from 10th February, 1895, to 9th February, 1896	96,666	17	1			
„ Funded Stock inscribed in the Colony, under 59 Vic. No. 6, for £180,000 at 3 per cent., from 12th December, 1895, to 9th February, 1896	887	13	5			
„ Inscribed Stock in the Colony, under 58 Vic. No. 14, for £20,000 at 3 per cent., from 12th December, 1895, to 9th February, 1896	98	12	7			
„ Inscribed Stock in the Colony, under 59 Vic. No. 6, for £50,000 at 3 per cent., from 12th December, 1895, to 9th February, 1896	246	11	6			
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £9,686,300 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	387,452	0	0			
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £12,826,200 at 3½ per cent., from 1st March, 1895, to 29th February, 1896... ..	448,917	0	0			
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £16,500,000 at 3½ per cent., from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	577,500	0	0			
„ Inscribed Stock in London for £4,000,000 at 3 per cent., from 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	60,000	0	0			
„ City of Sydney Water Works Debentures taken over from the Municipal Council of Sydney for £80,000, at 4, 5, and 6 per cent., viz. :—						
£30,000 at 6 per cent., from 1st July 1895, to 30th June, 1896	1,800	0	0			
£20,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	1,000	0	0			
£30,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	1,200	0	0			
„ City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over from the Municipal Council of Sydney for £100,000, at 5 and 6 per cent, viz. :—						
£62,000 at 6 per cent., from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	3,720	0	0			
£38,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	1,900	0	0			
„ Municipal Council of Redfern Sewerage Debentures taken over from the Municipal Council, for £30,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896... ..	1,200	0	0			
„ Municipal Council of Newcastle Water Supply Debentures taken over from the Municipal Council, for £16,000 at 5 per cent., from 1st June, 1895, to 31st May, 1896	800	0	0			
„ Municipal Council of Balmain Sewerage Debentures, taken over from the Municipal Council, for £2,500 at 6 per cent., from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1896... ..	300	0	0			
Carried forward	£2,081,600	6	1	159,010	13	4

Brought forward... .. £2,081,600 6 1 159,010 13 4

On Municipal Council of Ashfield, Sewerage Debentures taken over from the Municipal Council, for £9,700 at 4½, 5, and 5½ per cent., viz. :—

„ £2,700 at 4½ per cent. from 1st July, 1894 to 31st March, 1896	291 7 6	
„ £4,500 at 5½ per cent. from 1st July, 1894 to 31st January, 1896	391 17 6	
„ £1,500 at 5 per cent. from 1st July, 1894 to 30th June, 1895	75 0 0	
	<u>75 0 0</u>	2,082,358 11 1

£2,241,369 4 5

TREASURY BILLS.

On Treasury Bills for £388,500, at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1895 to 30th June, 1896, 53 Vic. No. 9	15,540 0 0
„ Treasury Bills for £1,364,384, at 3 per cent., viz. :—	
On £150,000 from 1st July, 1895 to 31st December, 1895, 53 Vic. No. 9	2,250 0 0
„ £1,214,384 from 1st July, 1895 to 30th June, 1896, 53 Vic. No. 9	36,431 10 4
„ Treasury Bills sold in London for £1,000,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st July, 1895 to 31st December, 1895, 55 Vic. No. 7	20,000 0 0
„ Treasury Bills sold in London for £1,000,000 at 4 per cent., from 1st April, 1895 to 31st March, 1896, 55 Vic. No. 7	40,000 0 0
„ Treasury Bills sold in Sydney at 4½ per cent., various dates between 8th June, 1895 and 7th June, 1896, 55 Vic. No. 7, for £750,000	31,875 0 0

146,096 10 4
150,000 0 0

Towards redemption of Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...

296,096 10 4

£2,537,465 14 9

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX A.

(No. 1.)

STATEMENT showing the disposition of Appropriations, January to June, 1895 and previous years, included in Balance of £1,895,337 12s. 10d., as per Appendix A of last report, page 161.

Item No. and Year.	Head of Service.	Balance, 1st July, 1895.	Expended, 1895-6.	Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1896.	Balances, 1st July, 1896.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1891.				
226	Stores and Stationery	182 14 9	.....	182 14 9	.....
291	Purchase of Land for Park, Murrurundi	532 0 0	.....	532 0 0	.....
S. E.	Architect—Purchase of Land, at Parramatta, for Post and Telegraph purposes	139 0 4	.....	139 0 4	.....
	1892.				
130	Royal Geographical Society for Antarctic Expedition	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	.....
296	Acquisition of Land for Public Parks	2,797 3 11	1,809 19 7	987 4 4	.....
305	Architect	2,220 8 5	607 10 7	1,612 17 10	.....
386	Department of Mines	7 14 7	.....	7 14 7	.....
393	School of Mines and Assay Works	1,858 5 4	236 3 7	1,622 1 9	.....
	1893.				
15	General Staff	366 1 6	.....	366 1 6	.....
17	Artillery Force	38 9 4	.....	38 9 4	.....
19	Military and Defence Works	45 4 0	.....	45 4 0	.....
21	Permanent Medical Staff	1 6 6	.....	1 6 6	.....
22	Volunteer Forces	340 11 0	.....	340 11 0	.....
23	Ordnance and Barrack Department	401 16 1	401 16 1	.....	.....
41	Medical Adviser	975 0 3	4 13 0	970 7 3	.....
42	Coast Hospital	449 11 8	.....	449 11 8	.....
111	Abatement due on Pensions, &c.	167 0 8	.....	167 0 8	.....
124	Additions, Repairs, &c., Asylum, Rookwood	217 12 6	.....	217 12 6	.....
S. E.	Maintaining the Training Ship "Wolverene"	86 0 0	.....	86 0 0	.....
„	Compensation to Officers, Fisheries' Commission, whose services have been dispensed with	208 12 4	.....	208 12 4	.....
„	Proportion payable to Government of South Australia, providing Guns and Ammunition, Fort at Port Darwin	845 3 4	.....	845 3 4	.....
„	Proportion, maintenance Garrison at Port Darwin	531 2 10	.....	531 2 10	.....
144	Australian Coast Lighthouses	867 3 7	.....	867 3 7	.....
193	Department of Lands	0 6 5	.....	0 6 5	.....
191	Fencing—Public Roads through enclosed lands, &c.	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....

Item No. and year.	Head of Service.	Balances, 1st July, 1895.		Expended, 1895-6.		Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1896.		Balances, 1st July, 1896.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1893.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
192	Compensation for Land taken by Roads	120	9 6	29	2 10	100	6 8		
198	Improvement of Public Parks, &c.	668	0 0			598	0 0	70	0 0
206	J. A. Jamieson, compensation land	116	0 0	113	10 7	2	9 5		
215	Resumption of land for Cemetery, Wallsend and Plattsburg	358	0 0			358	0 0		
217	Resumption of site for Cemetery at Jamberoo.....	400	0 0			400	0 0		
226	Survey of lands.....	356	5 1			356	5 1		
228	Detail surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	61	11 3			61	11 3		
229	Department of Works		0 0 4				0 0 4		
232	Harbours and Rivers Navigation, &c.	452	18 7	99	5 6	353	8 8	0	4 5
233	Architect	85	2 8			76	14 3	8	8 5
235	Roads and Bridges	152,715	6 4	152,681	0 7	34	5 9		
...	Roads, Bridges, &c., damaged by floods, 56 V. 9.....		0 3 0				0 3 0		
245	Sheriff	100	0 0			100	0 0		
257	Prisoners' Aid Society	50	0 0			50	0 0		
S. E.	Abatement due on Pensions	23	19 11			23	19 11		
294	Department of Mines	471	17 8			471	17 8		
299	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	100	0 0			100	0 0		
300	Agricultural Department	2,000	0 0			2,000	0 0		
302	School of Mines and Assay Works	1,098	16 1	274	16 8	823	19 5		
303	Pastures and Stock Protection	733	14 2			733	14 2		
306	Compensation, cancellation of sale of lease	3,880	9 9			3,880	9 9		
307	In aid of Agricultural Societies.....	92	18 3			92	18 3		
	1894.								
1	Schedule B (Supplement—Pensions to Widows)	30	0 0			30	0 0		
3	His Excellency the Governor	74	19 0			74	19 0		
4	Executive Council	2	1 0			2	1 0		
5	Legislative Council	145	6 2			145	6 2		
6	Legislative Assembly	201	13 5			201	13 5		
7	Do Council and Assembly		0 10 0				0 10 0		
8	Parliamentary Library.....	21	3 5			21	3 5		
9	Do Reporting Staff	11	17 4			11	17 4		
10	Chief Secretary.....	215	19 8			215	19 8		
11	Department of Audit	130	12 3			130	12 3		
12	Registrar-General.....	555	14 5	230	0 0	355	14 5		
13	Vice-President, Executive Council, &c.	25	0 0			25	0 0		
14	Aborigines' Protection Board.....	4	6 11			4	6 11		
15	To meet Military and Naval Expenditure	15,899	14 2	2,349	7 7	13,550	6 7		
16	Police	1,198	6 4	23	3 4	1,175	3 0		
18	Institutions for the Insane generally.....	13	19 3			13	19 3		
19	Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	297	17 9			297	17 9		
20	Do do Parramatta	353	15 5			353	15 5		
21	Do do Callan Park	117	18 2			117	18 2		
22	Do do Newcastle	100	14 7			100	14 7		
23	Do do Rydalmere	973	14 4			973	14 4		
24	Do do Kenmore, Goulburn.....	525	0 0			525	0 0		
25	Hospitals for Insane generally—Contingencies	2,690	6 3			2,690	6 3		
26	Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst	374	14 7			374	14 7		
27	Lunatic Patients	213	1 3			213	1 3		
28	Master in Lunacy		0 10 1				0 10 1		
30	Medical Adviser	22	18 2			22	18 2		
31	Coast Hospital	80	16 1	3	16 0	77	0 1		
32	Analytical Branch	4	15 3		0 10 10	4	4 5		
33	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	1	1 0			1	1 0		
34	Government Statistician	241	18 8		0 18 0	241	0 8		
36	City Improvement Board.....	63	0 0			63	0 0		
38	Asylums, Infirm and Destitute	356	6 8			356	6 8		
39	State Children's Relief Branch	172	6 6			172	6 6		
40	Fisheries' Commission	107	12 11			107	12 11		
41	Fire Brigades.....	33	18 4			33	18 4		
42	Civil Service Board	330	15 0			330	15 0		
43	Shaftesbury Reformatory	149	15 9		0 15 0	149	0 9		
44	Botanic Gardens	12	15 4			12	15 4		
45	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown.....	19	0 3			19	0 3		
46	Government Domains	206	7 3			206	7 3		
47	Garden Palace Grounds	16	15 4			16	15 4		
48	Centennial Park	80	2 5			80	2 5		
49	Sydney Hospital	245	5 11			245	5 11		
51	Support of Women and Children, Benevolent Asylum	1,181	5 0			1,181	5 0		
57	Carrington Centennial Hospital.....	444	4 0			444	4 0		
59	Country Hospitals, Building	833	6 9			833	6 9		
81	Sydney Hospital, Furnishing	1,489	19 2	110	7 11	1,379	11 3		
83	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.		0 1 4				0 1 4		
84	Burial of Destitute Persons.....	21	17 11			21	17 11		
85	Maintenance Deserted Children, &c.		0 14 0				0 14 0		
86	Rewards, Apprehension of Offenders.....	25	0 0			25	0 0		
88	Animals Protection Society.....	113	12 0			113	12 0		
89	N.S.W. Zoological Society	156	18 0			156	18 0		
91	Lord Howe Island	43	8 6			43	8 6		
92	Municipal Rates on Government Buildings.....	2,960	7 7	2	15 7	2,957	12 0		
93	Wages for Gardener, Tools, &c., East Maitland Gaol	2	10 9			2	10 9		
94	Rent of Premises, 134, Phillip-street		0 13 4				0 13 4		
97	Counsels' Fees, Engrossing, Searches, &c.....	84	14 5			84	14 5		
98	Expenses—Local Government	720	15 10			720	15 10		
99	Towards Publication of Work on Orchids	100	0 0			100	0 0		
103	Salary of Private Secretary to the Premier	104	3 4			104	3 4		
104	Government Labour Bureau	156	0 6			156	0 6		
106	Expenses—Exhibit at Imperial Institute	105	10 6	105	10 6				
108	Cost of Conveyance of Unemployed	282	7 8		0 15 0	281	12 8		

Item No. and Year.	Head of Service.	Balances, 1st July, 1896.	Expended, 1895-6.	Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1896.	Balances, 1st July, 1896.
		£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
1895.					
26	Partially-paid Submarine Miners	433 12 1	317 1 1	116 11 0	..
27	„ Electricians	225 19 9	57 0 0	168 19 9	..
28	Infantry, 1st Regiment	326 11 10	83 16 6	242 15 4	..
29	„ 2nd „	294 16 10	149 6 7	145 10 3	..
30	„ 3rd „	644 3 2	583 10 2	60 13 0	..
31	„ 4th „	763 12 10	612 3 9	151 9 1	..
32	„ 5th „	217 17 2	184 13 2	33 4 0	..
33	Permanent Medical Staff Corps.....	202 10 11	49 7 9	153 3 2	..
34	Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps	38 15 8	33 19 4	4 16 4	..
35	Army Service Corps	277 3 1	148 3 7	128 19 6	..
36	Barrack Section	381 7 4	204 4 8	177 2 8	..
37	General Contingencies	1,587 15 5	1,525 12 10	62 2 7	..
38	Naval Brigade	166 14 5	162 3 0	4 11 5	..
39	Volunteer Naval Artillery	90 4 11	69 11 2	20 13 9	..
40	Torpedo Defence	66 4 1	05 16 1	0 8 0	..
41	Police	10,765 10 5	10,236 8 0	529 2 5	..
42	Official Visitors	153 6 8	138 6 8	15 0 0	..
43	Institutions for Insane generally	79 18 7	53 11 10	26 6 9	..
44	Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	984 4 11	836 4 11	148 0 0	..
45	„ Parramatta	286 1 5	9 14 11	276 6 6	..
46	„ Callan Park	98 1 11	7 2 3	90 19 8	..
47	„ Newcastle	75 8 3	1 18 1	73 10 2	..
48	„ Rydalmere	525 8 10	3 17 10	521 11 0	..
49	„ Kenmore, Goulburn.....	655 2 9	3 0 0	652 2 9	..
50	Hospitals for Insane generally—Contingencies ..	7,617 14 0	4,774 6 2	2,873 7 10	..
51	Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst	235 6 5	57 11 9	177 14 8	..
52	Lunatic Patients	382 11 4	138 2 0	244 9 4	..
53	Master-in-Lunacy	81 8 3	28 9 9	52 18 6	..
54	Medical Board	8 6 8	8 6 8	..	..
55	Medical Adviser	2,049 4 10	1,689 15 1	359 9 9	..
56	Coast Hospital	892 18 7	444 18 1	448 0 6	..
57	Analytical Branch	25 5 9	25 5 9	..	..
58	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	21 6 11	21 6 11	..	..
59	Government Statistician	183 15 9	115 3 7	68 12 2	..
60	Agent-General for the Colony	1,491 8 4	1,490 18 4	0 10 0	..
61	Charitable Institutions	4 1 8	3 11 8	0 10 0	..
62	Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	2,802 16 1	2,447 13 0	355 3 1	..
63	State Children's Relief Branch	722 2 3	191 17 10	530 4 5	..
64	Fisheries Commission	54 16 3	23 13 6	31 2 9	..
65	Fire Brigades	29 7 7	4 12 7	24 15 0	..
66	Civil Service Board	53 0 0	4 19 4	48 0 8	..
67	Botanic Gardens	222 6 10	156 18 6	65 8 4	..
68	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	56 6 2	14 9 8	41 16 0	..
69	Government Domains	221 16 1	41 2 2	180 13 11	..
70	Garden Palace Grounds	75 10 10	34 0 6	41 10 4	..
71	Centennial Park	161 15 0	131 5 5	30 9 7	..
72	Charitable Institutions—Aid	78 17 3	70 0 0	8 17 3	..
73	Country and Suburban Hospitals' Building Fund—Aid of ..	500 0 0	441 1 6	58 18 6	..
76	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney	165 1 2	165 1 2	..	..
77	Infants' Home, Ashfield	150 0 0	150 0 0	..	..
78	Carrington Centennial Hospital	561 5 10	228 5 6	333 0 4	..
82	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney—Support of Women and Children	1,213 0 0	907 10 0	305 10 0	..
85	Berrima Cottage Hospital	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..
87	Collarendabri Hospital—Erection of	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..
100	Narrandera Public Hospital—Fever Ward	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..
101	Nyngan Hospital—Building	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..
105	Tamworth Ladies' Benevolent Society—Erection of Cottage Homes for aged Poor ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	..	..
106	Wallsend Mining District Hospital—Building and Furnishing ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..
107	Wentworth Hospital—Erection of Female Ward and Accommodation Nursing Staff	120 0 0	120 0 0	..	..
112	Expenses—Electoral System	547 6 5	547 5 5	0 1 0	..
113	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	11 2 0	7 4 0	3 18 0	..
114	Burial of Destitute Persons	104 8 10	74 14 9	29 14 1	..
115	Maintenance of Deserted Children, Charitable Relief, &c ..	203 6 3	193 6 3	10 0 0	..
116	Rewards for Apprehension of Offenders	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	..
118	Animals Protection Society	108 1 0	28 17 0	79 4 0	..
119	N.S.W. Zoological Society	600 0 0	30 15 0	569 5 0	..
120	Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with	19 13 5	..	19 13 5	..
121	Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	1,548 2 0	..	1,548 2 0	..
122	Wages for Gardener, Tools, &c., East Maitland Gaol Reserve ..	5 0 0	3 17 9	1 2 3	..
123	Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion Expense	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	..
125	Counsel's Fees—Engrossing and Searches, &c.	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..
126	Expenses in connection with Local Government	112 2 7	112 2 7	..	..
127	Towards publication of Work on Orchids	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..
129	Inspector of Scaffolding	0 13 4	0 13 4	..	..
131	Relief and Sheltering of the Unemployed.....	148 7 3	49 9 2	98 18 1	..
132	Expenses—Exhibit at the Imperial Institute	154 12 7	154 12 7	..	..
134	Cost of conveyance by Railway, &c., of Unemployed from Government Labour Bureau	76 2 7	14 7 6	61 15 1	..
135	Immigration	67 17 0	67 17 0	..	..
137	Freight, Insurance, Carriage of Goods, &c.	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	..
138	Proportion payable to the Government of Western Australia for maintenance of the Garrison at Albany	650 0 0	650 0 0	..	..
139	Proportion payable to the Government of Queensland for maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island	1,750 0 0	1,001 8 4	748 11 8	..

Item No. and Year.	Head of Service.	Balances, 1st July, 1895.		Expended, 1895-6.		Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1896.		Balances, 1st July, 1896.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1895.									
142	Consolidation and Amendment of Statutes of New South Wales	1,601	17 6	125	0 0	1,476	17 6		
143	Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital	150	0 0	150	0 0				
144	To meet outstanding claims for Railway Passes in connection with Fire Brigades Demonstration held in 1891		0 15 5				0 15 5		
148	Towards erection of Lock-up, Maclean	500	0 0			500	0 0		
149	Addition and Repairs, Victoria Lodge, Botanic Gardens	200	0 0			200	0 0		
150	Expenses in connection with Commission of Inquiry, Bay View Asylum	495	0 0	198	9 0	296	11 0		
151	Expenses in connection with Inquiry into state of Fisheries of the Colony	190	0 0			100	0 0		
152	Commission of Inquiry into the state of the Civil Service	1,407	5 9	37	10 10	1,369	14 11		
153	Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities	32,500	0 0	30,027	16 8	2,472	3 4		
154	Treasury	331	17 2	74	1 11	257	15 3		
155	Stamp Duties	21	16 0	10	6 6	11	9 6		
156	Customs	1,775	0 7	774	15 2	1,000	5 5		
157	Gold Receivers	52	10 0	22	7 0	30	3 0		
158	Gold and Escort	220	1 2	24	13 0	195	8 2		
160	Stores and Stationery	11,924	11 6	11,729	16 11	194	14 7		
161	Mercantile Explosives Department	436	7 3	183	9 5	252	17 10		
162	Board of Health	1,414	2 8	1,033	17 9	380	4 11		
163	Glebe Island Abattoirs	2,192	9 9	570	11 6	1,621	18 3		
164	Board of Pharmacy	11	0 0	5	0 0	6	0 0		
165	Shipping Masters	34	10 10	8	5 10	26	5 0		
166	Marine Board, Sydney	288	11 8	98	1 8	190	10 0		
167	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	14	11 3	4	11 3	10	0 0		
168	Harbour Masters	3	12 2	3	2 2	0	10 0		
169	Colonial Lighthouses	71	13 2	22	19 2	48	14 0		
170	Sea and River Pilots	270	10 9	57	15 9	212	15 0		
171	Boatmen	79	15 5	39	14 9	40	0 8		
172	Telegraph Stations	56	11 2	4	2 2	52	9 0		
173	Australian Coast Lighthouses	70	0 0	232	10 2	467	9 10		
174	Miscellaneous	1,206	12 3	944	4 1	262	8 2		
175	Lifeboats	275	18 4	90	16 6	185	1 10		
176	Public Wharves	61	19 4	5	13 2	56	6 2		
177	Postage	898	7 1	31	14 3	866	12 10		
178	Advertising	77	9 7	71	17 4	5	12 3		
179	Telegraphic Messages	481	13 3	334	8 6	147	4 9		
180	Commission on Payments in England by the Government Financial Agents	1,350	0 0	1,002	13 9	347	6 3		
181	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	350	0 0	97	11 3	252	8 9		
182	Management of, and Expenses Payment of Half-yearly Dividends on, Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England	10,375	8 9	8,495	6 7	1,880	2 2		
183	Exchange on Remittances	173	17 6	173	13 6	0	4 0		
185	For the Relief and Conveyance of Distressed Seamen	81	1 10			81	1 10		
187	To subsidise Tugboats for Northern Rivers and Harbours	548	6 8	530	6 8	18	0 0		
188	To subsidise Tugboat for Clarence River	110	0 0	68	0 0	42	0 0		
189	For Interest at 4 per cent. on Funds belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	1,350	0 0	476	6 3	873	13 9		
192	Interest on the Uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	3,189	9 10	3,189	9 10				
193	Interest on the Balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	280	0 0	259	17 11	20	2 1		
194	Interest on Balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	60	0 0	41	9 3	18	10 9		
195	Interest on the Uninvested Balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account	152	9 11	150	0 0	2	9 11		
196	Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings	241	11 8	3	5 7	238	6 1		
197	Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings	498	0 10	85	13 9	412	7 1		
198	Interest on Special Deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	6,138	15 9	6,138	15 9				
199	Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	6	5 5			6	5 5		
201	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	50	0 0	39	4 5	10	15 7		
203	Unforeseen Expenses	249	4 0	240	4 0				
204	Expenses, payment of Imperial Pensioners	15	17 10	1	12 10	14	5 0		
205	Expenses of the Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.	5,234	7 4	553	11 0	4,680	16 4		
207	Railways and Tramways Working Expenses	109,519	9 4	75,326	7 5	25,133	1 11		
209	Gratuities to Officers of Permanent Staff whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with	2,499	10 3			2,499	10 3		
210	Abatement which should be deducted from Pensions payable to Officers whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with; also gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with	2,303	5 3	37	7 7	2,265	17 8		
211	Gratuities payable to Relatives of Employees fatally injured while in the execution of duty	800	0 0	250	0 0	550	0 0		
212	Attorney-General	5	9 0	3	1 2	2	17 10		
213	Parliamentary Draftsman	38	7 6	22	6 0	16	1 6		
214	Crown Solicitor	170	10 7	129	2 9	41	7 10		
215	Quarter Sessions	48	5 8	7	15 0	40	10 8		
216	Department of Lands	5,173	13 5	2,375	5 0	2,798	8 5		
217	Fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land and alignment posts for towns	369	12 6	231	17 9	137	14 9		
218	Compensation for Land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets	411	1 9	293	8 10	117	12 11		
219	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	7,856	19 3	3,305	18 6	4,551	0 9		
220	Land Appeal Court	414	0 4	110	2 6	303	17 10		

Item No. and Year.	Head of Service	Balances, 1st July, 1895.	Expended, 1895-96	Balances surrendered, 30th June, 1896	Balances, 1st July, 1896.
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s d.
1895.					
221	Public Cemeteries—Purchase and resumption of sites, &c.	49 10 0	38 14 0	10 16 0	.....
222	Resumption of Land for, and construction of Railway Siding in the Woronora Cemetery at Sutherland	2,500 0 0	125 0 0	2,375 0 0	.....
223	For the Resumption of Land at Bull Pass for Recreation Purposes	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	.....
224	Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	1,315 0 0	966 8 10	348 11 2	.....
232	Fees to Commissioners of Courts of Claims, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No 21	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	.....
233	Legal Expenses	702 0 7	268 18 4	433 2 3	.....
234	Survey of Lands	19,716 16 3	12,587 6 11	7,129 9 4	.....
235	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	254 18 6	135 9 5	119 9 1	.....
236	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	213 7 5	16 9 4	196 18 1	.....
237	Labour Settlements	2,755 0 0	250 0 0	2,505 0 0	.....
238	Department of Public Works—Establishment	2,112 14 4	771 14 1	1,341 0 3	.....
239	Dock Establishment	93 8 10	57 14 9	35 14 1	.....
240	Dredge Service	7,925 13 7	7,478 4 10	447 8 9	.....
241	Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply	8,173 17 2	4,054 3 8	2,939 13 6	1,180 0 0
242	Architect	16,968 16 4	1,2114 14 10	3,154 1 6	1,700 0 0
243	Roads and Bridges	104,297 1 10	102,678 15 5	1,618 6 5	.....
244	Sewerage	53 11 1	34 5 10	19 5 3	.....
245	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	75 5 9	21 11 11	3 15 5	49 18 5
246	Water Supply and Sewerage	1,533 5 6	1,381 7 1	131 17 8	20 0 9
247	Richmond Water Works	267 17 1	147 0 9	..	120 16 4
248	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage	414 19 11	219 0 0	195 19 11	.....
249	Justice Department	345 1 2	132 0 0	213 1 2	.....
250	Master-in-Equity	31 14 6	17 4 6	14 10 0	.....
251	Prothonotary	26 6 2	..	26 6 2	.....
252	Divorce	1 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	.....
253	Curator	21 16 11	4 14 5	17 2 6	.....
254	Sheriff	757 13 7	347 15 2	409 18 5	.....
255	Bankruptcy Court	39 1 4	13 18 4	25 3 0	.....
256	Probate	23 8 6	4 6 0	19 2 6	.....
257	District Courts	505 11 8	413 14 7	91 17 1	.....
258	Coroners	1,092 12 4	245 15 7	846 16 9	.....
259	Petty Sessions	4,555 18 5	3,468 12 11	1,087 5 6	.....
260	Prisons	7,778 3 7	3,944 14 7	3,833 9 0	.....
261	Patents and Copyright	173 19 1	42 8 5	131 10 8	.....
262	Allowances under Licensing Act	132 15 0	124 11 8	8 3 4	.....
263	Almanacs	11 15 6	11 15 6	..	.....
265	Prisoners' Aid Society	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	.....
266	Purchase of New South Wales Weekly Notes	53 0 0	53 0 0	..	.....
267	Supreme Court Law Reports	105 0 0	105 0 0	..	.....
268	Inquiries under Commission Act 41 Vic. No 1, &c.	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....
270	Additional Office Accommodation	49 10 0	49 10 0	.....	.....
271	Necropolis—Roads and Drainage	375 0 0	..	375 0 0	.....
272	Long Bay Cemetery—Improvements	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	.....
273	Purchase of "Australasian Magistrate"	139 0 0	138 2 6	0 17 6	.....
276	Public Institution	18,644 0 0	17,379 7 1	1,264 12 11	.....
277	Nautical School Ship "Sobraon"	828 17 1	648 7 5	..	180 9 8
278	Industrial School, Parramatta	437 7 3	299 13 0	45 1 8	92 12 7
279	Observatory	200 4 6	182 9 6	17 15 0	.....
281	Public Library	266 12 3	261 2 6	5 9 9	.....
283	University—Repairs, &c.	500 0 0	238 4 8	.....	261 15 4
286	University Matriculation Fees	500 0 0	394 17 6	.....	105 2 6
290	Linnean Society	50 0 0	..	..	50 0 0
291	Royal Society	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
292	Geographical Society	50 0 0	..	.....	50 0 0
293	Naturalists' Association	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0
295	Maps for Mechanics' Institutions, &c	23 2 4	5 10 7	.....	17 11 9
296	In aid of Educational Institutions	3,356 4 7	2,239 7 2	500 0 0	616 17 5
297	Do Buildings do	1,644 5 8	498 15 7	500 0 0	655 10 1
299	Mines Department	14,765 15 1	11,157 15 7	3,607 19 6	.....
301	Imported Stock	888 2 2	102 12 11	785 9 3	.....
302	Registration of Brands	79 14 1	12 6 7	67 7 6	.....
303	Pounds and Commons	62 1 0	23 3 7	38 17 5	.....
304	Public Watering Places, &c.	1,602 13 10	1,565 4 11	37 8 11	.....
305	Agriculture and Forestry	3,101 19 2	2,666 2 7	435 16 7	.....
306	School of Mines and Assay Works	691 14 8	617 3 2	74 11 6	.....
307	Pastures' and Stock Protection Act	1,250 0 0	1,052 12 10	197 7 2	.....
308	Cultivation of Virus of Pleuro-pneumonia	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	.....
309	Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves	738 13 6	102 11 0	636 2 6	.....
310	Reclamation of Sand Drift, Newcastle	192 2 8	14 7 0	177 15 8	.....
311	Compensation in terms of Mining Act	1 000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	.....
312	Subsidies to Agricultural Societies	4,444 7 6	4,422 16 0	21 11 6	.....
313	Expenses of working Vine Diseases' Act	517 4 3	31 2 0	486 2 3	.....
314	Post and Telegraph Department	48,549 14 0	41,460 11 10	7,089 2 2	.....
	Total, January to June, 1895	£ 566,196 11 0	434,956 13 11	126,134 2 3	5,105 14 10
	Total, January to June, 1895, and previous years	£ 1,211,814 15 1	721,739 5 3	483,149 10 9	6,955 19 1
	Note—RESTORED BALANCES OF VOTES FOR 1893.				
95	Rent of "Victoria Lodge"	33 6 8	33 6 8	..	.....
96	„ "Moorcliff"	33 6 8	33 6 8	..	.....
		£ 66 13 4	66 13 4	..	.....

(No. 2.)

STATEMENT showing the disposition of Balances of Special Appropriations January to June, 1895, and previous years, included in Balance of £1,895,337 12s. 10d., as per Appendix A of last report, page 161.

Year.	Account.	Balances, 1st July, 1895.	Expended, 1895-6.	Balances surrendered 30th June, 1896.	Balances, 1st July, 1896.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876	Interest and Extinction, Million Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11	960 0 0	.....	.....	960 0 0
1877	Do do	267 10 0	.....	.....	267 10 0
1878	Do do	1,752 10 0	.....	.....	1,752 10 0
1879	Do do	315 0 0	.....	.....	315 0 0
1880	Do do	827 10 0	.....	.....	827 10 0
1881	Do do	1,910 0 0	.....	.....	1,910 0 0
1882	Do do	1,092 10 0	.....	.....	1,092 10 0
1883	Do do	1,020 0 0	.....	.....	1,020 0 0
1884	Do do	1,547 10 0	.....	.....	1,547 10 0
1885	Do do	1,820 0 0	.....	.....	1,820 0 0
1886	Do do	2,210 0 0	.....	.....	2,210 0 0
1887	Do do	2,467 10 0	.....	.....	2,467 10 0
1888	Do do	1,717 10 0	.....	.....	1,717 10 0
1889	Do do	1,695 0 0	.....	.....	1,695 0 0
1890	Do do	5,135 0 0	.....	.....	5,135 0 0
1891	Do do	14,325 0 0	.....	.....	14,325 0 0
1892	Do do	25,760 0 0	.....	.....	25,760 0 0
1893	Do do	14,957 10 0	.....	.....	14,957 10 0
1894	Schedule A	245 0 0	.....	245 0 0	.....
"	Do Supplement	130 0 0	.....	130 0 0	.....
"	Do B	62 1 11	.....	62 1 11	.....
"	Do Supplement, Pensions to Judges	45 10 9	.....	45 10 9	.....
"	Do C	0 11 4	.....	0 11 4	.....
"	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	31,425 11 11	835 15 0	.....	30,589 16 11
"	Interest and Extinction, Million Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11	26,880 0 0	17 10 0	.....	26,362 10 0
"	Interest on Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. 7	108 0 0	108 0 0	.....	.....
"	Pensions under Superannuation Act Repeal Act, 36 Vic. 29	120 10 10	.....	120 10 10	.....
"	Parliamentary Representatives Allowances	145 16 8	145 16 8	.....	.....
Total Statutory Appropriations 1894 and previous years		138,443 3 5	1,107 1 8	603 14 10	136,732 6 11
1895	Schedule A	93 0 0	3 0 0	90 0 0	.....
"	Do Supplement	65 0 0	.....	65 0 0	.....
"	Do B	312 10 0	312 10 0	.....	.....
"	Do Supplement, Pensions to Judges	215 16 8	215 16 8	.....	.....
"	Do C	566 1 8	566 1 5	0 0 3	.....
"	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	445,527 6 8	445,493 16 2	.....	33 10 6
"	Interest and Extinction, Million Loan	35,000 0 0	19,485 0 0	.....	15,515 0 0
"	Interest on Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., 9	23,235 15 2	23,235 15 2	.....	.....
"	Do do 55 Vic., 7	20,646 0 0	20,646 0 0	.....	.....
"	Endowment of Affiliated Colleges	83 6 8	83 6 8	.....	.....
"	Do Women's College	41 13 4	41 13 4	.....	.....
"	Pensions, District Court Judges	262 10 0	262 10 0	.....	.....
"	Do Superannuation Repeal Act	295 18 2	295 17 4	0 0 10	.....
"	Pension, Railway Act	78 2 6	78 2 6	.....	.....
"	Commissioners of Customs	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
"	Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives	375 0 0	264 4 1	110 15 11	.....
"	Australasian Naval Force Act	13,101 13 6	13,101 0 0	0 13 6	.....
Total Statutory Appropriations January to June, 1895		545,049 14 4	529,234 13 4	266 10 6	15,548 10 6
Total Statutory Appropriations January to June, 1895, and previous years		683,492 17 9	580,341 15 0	870 5 4	152,280 17 5
<i>Note.</i> —Restored Statutory obligations under the Act, 53 Vic., 12—Parliamentary Allowance Act—					
1891	.....	57 5 1	57 5 1	.....	.....
1892	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
1893	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
Total		657 5 1	657 5 1	.....	.....

STATEMENT of Appropriations under Appropriation Act 1895-6, including Supplementary Appropriations, and showing Expenditure therefrom and Balances surrendered.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Balances surrendered
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SERVICES OF 1895-6.				
1	Schedule B—Supplement (Pensions).....	325 0 0	268 15 0	56 5 0
2	Do do (Military Pensions).....	1,100 0 0	901 13 4	198 6 8
3	His Excellency the Governor.....	1,580 0 0	1,400 18 2	179 1 10
4	Executive Council.....	1,178 0 0	1,172 5 0	5 15 0
5	Legislative Council.....	5,832 0 0	5,745 5 8	88 14 4
6	Legislative Assembly.....	10,165 0 0	9,978 7 10	186 12 2
7	Legislative Council and Assembly.....	3,526 0 0	3,525 6 8	0 13 4
8	Parliamentary Library.....	2,013 0 0	1,909 8 11	103 11 1
9	Parliamentary Reporting Staff.....	5,972 0 0	5,773 11 11	198 8 1
10	Chief Secretary.....	9,602 0 0	9,533 6 1	68 13 11
11	Auditor-General.....	11,485 0 0	11,199 11 8	285 8 4
12	Registrar-General.....	26,591 0 0	26,506 14 10	84 5 2
13	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.....	275 0 0	250 0 0	25 0 0
14	Aborigines Protection Board.....	9,690 0 0	9,688 13 0	1 7 0
15	Police.....	325,013 0 0	321,175 0 7	3,837 19 5
16	Official Visitors (Lunacy).....	660 0 0	501 5 3	158 14 9
17	Institutions for the Insane generally.....	1,871 0 0	1,627 16 3	243 3 9
18	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.....	10,331 0 0	10,999 11 9	231 8 3
19	Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.....	10,940 0 0	10,500 1 0	439 19 0
20	Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.....	10,523 0 0	10,339 10 10	183 9 2
21	Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.....	2,973 0 0	2,709 0 7	263 19 5
22	Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere.....	5,111 0 0	4,232 19 7	878 0 5
23	Hospital for the Insane, Kenmore, Goulburn.....	3,024 0 0	2,253 16 9	770 3 3
24	General Contingencies—Hospitals, Insane.....	49,931 0 0	45,829 17 0	4,101 3 0
25	Reception House, Darlinghurst.....	1,816 0 0	1,488 3 7	327 16 5
26	Lunatic Patients.....	2,500 0 0	1,288 17 8	1,211 2 4
27	Master in Lunacy.....	2,855 0 0	2,802 12 9	52 7 3
28	Medical Board.....	185 0 0	160 8 4	24 11 8
29	The Medical Adviser to the Government.....	12,178 0 0	10,291 10 5	1,886 9 7
30	Coast Hospital.....	9,070 0 0	8,719 13 2	350 6 10
31	Analytical Branch.....	1,010 0 0	957 3 6	52 16 6
32	Maintenance of Sick Paupers.....	11,000 0 0	10,860 9 0	139 11 0
33	Government Statistician.....	7,359 0 0	6,603 3 0	755 17 0
34	Agent-General for the Colony.....	5,664 0 0	4,026 16 8	1,637 3 4
35	Director of Government Asylums.....	1,075 0 0	1,075 0 0	.....
36	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.....	56,256 0 0	55,777 0 11	478 19 1
37	State Children Relief Branch.....	40,953 0 0	40,615 18 4	337 1 8
38	Fisheries Commission.....	3,158 3 0	2,983 11 2	174 8 10
39	Fire Brigades.....	1,203 0 0	1,198 12 0	4 8 0
40	Civil Service Board.....	1,136 0 0	1,030 13 11	105 6 1
41	Re-organisation of the Public Service.....	5,000 0 0	1,390 16 7	3,609 3 5
42	Botanic Gardens.....	6,077 0 0	5,951 11 0	125 9 0
43	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown.....	835 0 0	831 15 7	53 4 5
44	Government Domains.....	2,723 0 0	2,559 17 9	168 2 3
45	Garden Palace Grounds.....	1,100 0 0	1,040 0 8	59 19 4
46	Centennial Park.....	4,350 0 0	4,089 6 5	240 13 7
47	Military Secretary.....	2,200 0 0	2,199 2 9	0 17 3
48	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.....	177,149 0 0	150,109 0 8	27,039 19 4
49	Naval Forces.....	9,065 0 0	8,561 8 4	503 11 8
Charitable Allowances:—				
50	Charitable Institutions—Conditional aid.....	23,000 0 0	27,924 3 8	75 16 4
51	Country and Suburban Hospitals, &c.—Special grant to.....	3,300 0 0	3,100 0 0	200 0 0
52	Do do Building Fund—Conditional aid.....	800 0 0	100 0 0	700 0 0
53	Sydney Hospital—Aid, on the usual conditions.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....
54	do Grant in aid of the annual cost of Regent-street Dispensary.....	700 0 0	700 0 0	.....
55	Prince Alfred Hospital—Aid, on the usual conditions.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....
56	Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—Aid, on the usual conditions.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
57	Infants' Home, Ashfield—Aid, on the usual conditions.....	300 0 0	286 9 3	13 10 9
58	Carrington Centennial Hospital—Aid, on the usual conditions.....	1,000 0 0	801 15 6	198 4 6
59	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Conditional aid.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
60	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—Conditional aid.....	450 0 0	450 0 0	.....
61	Home for Industrial Blind Women, Strathfield—Conditional aid.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
62	Sydney Rescue Work Society—Conditional aid.....	1,000 0 0	855 17 11	144 2 1
63	Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions—For support of Women and Children.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	.....
64	Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department.....	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
65	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
66	Albury District Hospital—Special grant towards completion of ward for Contagious Diseases.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
67	Ballina Hospital—Special grant for the purchase of Surgical Instruments.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
68	Brewarrina Hospital—Special grant.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
69	Collarendabri Hospital—Special grant.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
70	Goodooga Hospital—Special grant for building.....	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
71	Grafton Hospital—Special grant for erection of a new Ward.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriation.			Expenditure.			Balances surrendered.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	Charitable Allowances— <i>continued</i> —										
72	Grafton Benevolent Asylum—Special grant for erection of Cottage Homes	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
73	Grenfell District Hospital—Special grant	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
74	Lismore Hospital—Special grant	75	0	0	75	0	0	.....		
75	Maitland Hospital—Special grant	350	0	0	350	0	0	.....		
76	Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant for erection of a new Asylum	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....		
77	Nymagee District Hospital—Special grant	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
78	Parkes District Hospital—Special grant, reimbursement of expenditure in connection with Ward for Contagious Diseases	150	0	0	150	0	0	.....		
79	Sydney Hospital—Special grant towards Furnishing	230	0	0	230	0	0	.....		
80	Vegetable Creek Hospital—Special grant	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
81	Uralla Ladies' Benevolent Society—Special grant	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
82	Walgett Hospital—Special grant	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
83	Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital—Special grant	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....		
84	Armidale Relief Society—Special grant	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....		
85	Balranald District Hospital—Special grant	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....		
86	Broken Hill Benevolent Society—Special grant	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....		
87	Cooma Hospital—Special grant	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....		
88	Cowra District Hospital—Special grant	200	0	0	200	0	0	.....		
89	West Maitland Benevolent Society—Special grant	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....		
90	Mungindi Hospital—Special grant towards erection of	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
91	Nepean Cottage Hospital—Special grant	150	0	0	150	0	0	.....		
92	Newcastle Mutual Help Society—Special grant	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
93	Nyngan Cottage Hospital—Special grant for Building	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
94	Parramatta District Hospital—Special grant towards erection of new Building	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....		
95	Temora Hospital—Special grant for Furnishing, &c.	125	0	0	125	0	0	.....		
96	Wallsend Mining District Hospital—Special grant for erection of Contagious Diseases Ward and further accommodation for Staff	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	150	0	0	
97	Expenses in connection with Electoral System	8,000	0	0	7,994	16	6	.....	5	3	6
98	Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	700	0	0	672	6	6	.....	27	13	6
99	Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held	650	0	0	645	1	7	.....	4	18	5
100	Maintenance of deserted children, charitable relief, &c.	7,500	0	0	7,468	4	2	.....	31	15	10
101	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	225	0	0	115	0	0	.....	110	0	0
102	Royal Naval House—Special grant in aid of	200	0	0	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	Animals Protection Society—Conditional aid	250	0	0	125	16	6	.....	124	3	6
104	New South Wales Zoological Society—Conditional aid	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
105	Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with	500	0	0	388	5	0	.....	111	15	0
106	Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	12,000	0	0	8,902	10	11	.....	3,097	9	1
107	Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense	2,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	0	0
108	General improvements, National Park	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Counsel's Fees, expenses of engrossing and searches, and other legal matters	80	0	0	13	1	3	.....	66	18	9
110	Expenses in connection with Local Government	3,500	0	0	2,097	4	1	.....	1,402	15	11
111	Towards publication of Work on Orchids	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0
112	Expenses in connection with the Board in the matter of International Exchange of Literary and Scientific Works, Official Publications, &c.	400	0	0	248	2	2	.....	151	17	10
113	Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses, for East Maitland Gaol Reserve	138	0	0	128	3	7	.....	9	16	5
114	Inspector of Scaffolding	260	0	0	238	6	8	.....	21	13	4
115	Expenses—Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London ...	700	0	0	391	10	6	.....	303	9	6
116	Hospital for Sick Children—Rent	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	Immigration	650	0	0	479	2	10	.....	170	17	2
118	Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for publication in the United Kingdom	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	Freight, insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, &c., of Department	550	0	0	265	10	5	.....	284	9	7
120	Proportion payable by this Colony in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Albany	1,100	0	0	656	4	10	.....	443	15	2
121	Proportion payable by this Colony in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island	2,625	0	0	1,115	4	11	.....	1,509	15	1
122	National Shipwreck Relief Society of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	Expenses in connection with the Consolidation and Amendment of Statutes of New South Wales	3,000	0	0	2,336	17	6	.....	663	2	6
124	Rent of Moorcliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital	350	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	0	0
125	Expenses connected with the Third Triennial Actuarial Investigation into the condition of the Superannuation Account	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Abatement which should be deducted from pensions payable to officers upon retirement through abolition of office	498	0	0	496	2	11	.....	1	17	1
127	Repairs to road in front of gate, Centennial Park, Oxford-street and Park Road	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
128	Repairs to Roadway in front of Callan Park Asylum	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0
129	To meet rent of Government premises occupied by various sub-departments	1,365	0	0	1,347	10	0	.....	17	10	0
130	Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	300	0	0	276	10	11	.....	23	9	1
131	Purchase of Land for an approach from River to Newington Asylum ...	605	0	0	605	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	New South Wales Zoological Society—Special grant	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	Expenses, Royal Commission on Fisheries	600	0	0	509	18	5	.....	90	1	7
134	Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades	2,500	0	0	2,400	0	0	.....	100	0	0
135	Construction of approaches from Waverley to the Centennial Park	500	0	0	184	0	11	.....	315	19	1
136	Improvements to Roads, Centennial Park	1,000	0	0	310	0	0	.....	690	0	0

Item No	Head of Service.	Appropriation.			Expenditure.			Balances surrendered.		
		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
137	Expenses revising List of Australian Fishes	200	0	0	156	16	11	43	3	1
138	Cost of land resumed at rear of Randwick Rifle Range	1,349	0	0	1,349	0	0	.....	.....	.....
139	Gratuity at rate of one month's pay for each year of service, clerk, Department of Audit, retirement through retrenchment	43	0	0	42	14	2	0	5	10
140	Royal Commission, Coal-mining—Expenses in connection with	2,000	0	0	1,993	16	8	0	3	4
141	New South Wales Rifle Association—Grant	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
142	Northern Rifle Association—Grant	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	250	0	0
143	Southern Rifle Association—Grant	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....
144	Western Rifle Association—Grant	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....
145	Wollongong Sand-drift Trust—Special grant	100	0	0	99	13	10	0	6	2
145	Lady Robinson's Beach Sand-drift Trust—Special grant	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....	.....	.....
147	To meet the Abatements from Pensions payable to Retrenched Officers	335	0	0	334	15	5	0	4	7
148	Gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to retrenched officers	396	0	0	325	9	0	0	11	0
149	Pension to Constable J. F. Alford through being injured in the execution of his duty	87	0	0	75	5	0	11	15	0
150	St. George's Rifle Club—Special grant towards formation of a Rifle Range	25	0	0	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
151	Expenses in connection with and relief to Sufferers by Floods	364	0	0	164	13	8	199	6	4
152	Expenses in connection with Inquiry respecting the death of Edward Power at Molong	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0
153	Expenses, Inquiry into the conduct of the Matron of the Cottage Homes Parramatta	180	0	0	130	1	3	49	18	9
154	Lismore Flood Brigade—Special grant	25	0	0	25	0	0	.....	.....	.....
155	Compensation to Messrs J. C. L. Fitzpatrick and W. C. Wall, for expenses incurred by them when seeking re election, caused through the Election for the District of Rivstone being declared void owing to errors of judgment on the part of the officials who conducted the said election	300	0	0	300	0	0	.....	.....	.....
156	Disbursements in London in connection with the "Costa Rica Packet" case	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....
157	Expenses of Drafting Constitution Act Amendment Bill	53	0	0	52	10	0	0	10	0
158	Treasury (Less £400 transferred to item 208)	25,521	0	0	24,786	8	7	734	11	5
159	Stamp Duties	4,311	0	0	4,253	6	11	57	13	1
160	Customs (Less £300 transferred to item 208)	71,984	0	0	69,331	5	4	2,652	14	8
161	Gold Receivers	80	0	0	27	10	0	52	10	0
162	Gold and Escort	600	0	0	200	9	5	399	10	7
163	Government Printer's Department	81,546	0	0	81,544	9	5	1	10	7
164	Stores and Stationery	120,520	0	0	95,262	8	0	25,257	12	0
165	Mercantile Explosives Department	9,437	0	0	9,143	1	2	293	18	10
166	Board of Health	12,768	0	0	12,597	13	3	170	6	9
167	Glebe Island Abattoirs	11,516	0	0	8,450	16	6	3,055	3	6
168	Board of Pharmacy	140	0	0	105	0	0	35	0	0
169	Shipping Masters	2,595	0	0	2,542	16	1	52	3	11
170	Marine Board, Sydney	5,577	0	0	5,147	15	6	429	4	6
171	Local Marine Board, Newcastle	1,703	0	0	1,702	18	0	0	2	0
172	Harbour-masters	933	0	0	933	0	0	.....	.....	.....
173	Colonial Light-houses	6,944	0	0	6,855	10	0	88	10	0
174	Sea and River Pilots	12,112	0	0	11,649	8	0	462	12	0
175	Boatmen	11,632	0	0	11,605	13	4	26	6	8
176	Telegraph Stations	1,343	0	0	1,226	10	8	116	9	4
177	Australian Coast Light-houses	1,400	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,400	0	0
178	Miscellaneous	7,543	0	0	5,932	13	8	1,610	6	4
179	Lifeboats	1,200	0	0	674	16	0	525	4	0
180	Public Wharves	5,397	0	0	5,196	8	7	200	11	5
181	Board of Exports	5,162	0	0	339	2	10	4,822	17	2
182	Postage of Public Departments	31,000	0	0	30,379	18	7	620	1	5
183	Advertising for the Public Service	7,000	0	0	6,898	8	11	101	11	1
184	For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages	20,000	0	0	19,982	15	4	17	4	8
185	Commission on payments in England by the Government Financial Agents	1,350	0	0	464	8	0	885	12	0
186	Insurance, &c., on English Shipments	200	0	0	193	14	10	6	5	2
187	Management of, &c., Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England	8,428	0	0	8,428	0	0	.....	.....	.....
188	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony	16,000	0	0	15,895	14	3	104	5	9
189	Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	225	0	0	225	0	0	.....	.....	.....
190	For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen	200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	200	0	0
191	In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle	350	0	0	350	0	0	.....	.....	.....
192	In aid of the Sailors' Home, Sydney	350	0	0	350	0	0	.....	.....	.....
193	To subsidise Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours	6,400	0	0	5,825	1	4	574	18	8
194	To subsidise Tug-boat for Clarence River	900	0	0	748	0	0	152	0	0
195	For interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government, belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patents	1,500	0	0	1,371	8	4	128	11	8
196	Amount payable to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
197	Interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	4,000	0	0	3,705	2	1	294	17	11
198	Interest on the balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	620	0	0	301	5	7	318	14	5
199	Interest on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	90	0	0	44	2	10	45	17	2
200	To pay interest on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account	300	0	0	147	9	0	152	11	0
201	Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings	4,000	0	0	3,578	2	0	421	18	0
202	Water Rates, &c., Public Buildings, &c., Sydney and Country Towns ..	5,000	0	0	4,084	9	6	915	10	6
203	Interest on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	36,562	0	0	36,562	0	0	.....	.....	.....

Item No	Head of Service.	Appropriation.			Expenditure			Balances surrendered		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
204	Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	300	0	0	294	8	6	5	11	6
205	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	3,400	0	0	2,661	18	4	738	1	8
206	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	60	0	0	24	9	7	35	10	5
207	Interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	60	0	0	60	0	0			
208	Unforeseen expenses (including transfer of £400 from item 158, and £300 from item 160)	2,700	0	0	2,174	1	0	525	19	0
209	Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London, and Interest on Advances by Banks	1,000	0	0	417	16	1	582	3	11
210	Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Extinction of Railway Million Loan, Act 31 Vic No 11, and Expenses in connection with Annual Drawing of Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic No 11	1,000	0	0	125	9	6	874	10	6
211	Claims for the refund of Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates in certain cases	500	0	0	285	13	4	214	6	8
212	Insurance on Government properties	300	0	0	167	1	6	132	18	6
213	Refund of duty levied on salt imported for chlorination purposes at Broken Hill	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0			
214	Board of Advice - To assist the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade in promoting the export of New South Wales Products	500	0	0	78	9	7	421	10	5
215	To meet the cost of Private Letter boxes for Public Departments	450	0	0	413	16	3	36	3	9
216	Expenses compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	800	0	0	482	8	0	317	12	0
217	Legal Expenses <i>re colliis</i> on between steamers "Alathea" and "Sol," Parramatta River Steamer and Tramway Co. v. Marine Board	317	0	0	316	10	0	0	10	0
218	Gratuity to Arthur G Kenway, late Superintendent Glebe Island Abattoirs, upon retirement	173	0	0	172	3	0	0	17	0
219	Abatements which should be deducted from the pensions payable to officers who have retired owing to ill-health	313	0	0	312	11	8	0	8	4
220	Erection of Pile Beacon to replace Light-ship "Pearl" at Newcastle	300	0	0				300	0	0
221	Preparation of a Work on the Resources, &c., of the Colony	600	0	0	600	0	0			
222	Expenses payment of Imperial Pensioners in the Colony	413	0	0	362	5	6	50	14	6
223	New System of Direct Taxation—Expenses Land and Income Tax Assessment, &c.	20,000	0	0	13,289	9	5	6,710	10	7
225	Railways and Tramways Working Expenses	1,760,703	0	0	1,758,983	6	10	1,719	13	2
227	Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, services dispensed with	5,500	0	0	388	14	8	5,111	5	4
228	The abatement which should be deducted from the pensions payable to officers services dispensed with, also gratuities to Weekly Wage-Staff dispensed with.	6,000	0	0	1,540	4	7	4,459	15	5
229	Gratuities payable to relatives of Employés fatally injured while in execution of their duty	4,000	0	0	2,262	0	0	1,738	0	0
230	The Attorney-General	5,245	0	0	5,243	3	1	1	16	11
231	Parliamentary Draftsmen	2,102	0	0	2,020	7	0	81	13	0
232	Crown Solicitor	7,757	0	0	7,632	2	8	124	17	4
233	Quarter Sessions	23,256	0	0	21,150	19	4	2,105	0	8
234	Department of Lands Minor Roads—	72,226	0	0	69,196	12	8	3,029	7	4
235	To meet expenses of fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land, and Alignment Posts for Towns	2,050	0	0	1,422	3	7	627	16	5
236	Compensation for Land taken for Proclaimed Roads and Extension of Streets	2,500	0	0	1,347	5	7	1,152	11	5
237	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	51,972	0	0	47,043	11	11	4,928	8	1
238	Land Appeal Court	3,119	0	0	2,394	3	8	724	16	4
239	Public Cemeteries—Purchase of sites, fencing, clearing, &c.	2,250	0	0	2,078	5	0	171	15	0
240	Erection of Lodge, Woronora Cemetery	250	0	0	250	0	0			
241	Purchase and resumption of sites for, and improvement and general maintenance of Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	12,000	0	0	7,335	0	0	4,665	0	0
242	Wentworth Park	250	0	0	250	0	0			
243	Victoria Park	250	0	0	250	0	0			
244	Parks, North Sydney	250	0	0	250	0	0			
245	Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0			
246	Rushcutter Bay Park	250	0	0	250	0	0			
247	Islands in Port Jackson	250	0	0	250	0	0			
248	Rodd Island	100	0	0	100	0	0			
249	Fees to Commissioners of Courts of Claims, Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21	50	0	0				50	0	0
250	Legal Expenses	1,500	0	0	812	19	7	687	0	5
251	Improvement and maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria	500	0	0	450	0	0	50	0	0
252	Purchase money and deed fee for an unnecessary road purchased by Messrs. F. A. and J. McEvoy in lieu of which land for a new road was resumed for their property	41	0	0	40	18	6	0	1	6
253	Rebate of Duty on imported wire-netting for rabbit-proof fences	500	0	0				500	0	0
254	Abatement which should be deducted from the pension payable to Mr J R Edwards Chairman of the Forbes Local Land Board, on his retirement from the Public Service	297	0	0	297	0	0			
255	Survey of Lands	164,273	0	0	142,725	4	11	21,547	15	1
256	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	4,260	0	0	3,794	4	1	465	15	11
	Special Services—									
257	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	9,047	0	0	8,026	14	11	1,020	5	1
258	Labour Settlements	3,000	0	0	1,753	10	3	1,246	9	9
259	Department of Public Works—Establishment	56,920	0	0	56,002	19	7	917	0	5
260	Dock Establishment	4,938	0	0	4,886	11	2	51	8	10
261	Dredge Service	97,000	0	0	96,033	17	0	966	3	0
262	Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply	36,800	0	0	30,885	0	3	5,914	19	9
263	Architect	56,228	0	0	47,629	15	6	8,598	4	6
264	Roads and Bridges	450,000	0	0	387,207	0	8	62,792	19	4

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriation.		Expenditure.		Balances surrendered.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
265	Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage	3,000	0 0	2,084	10 1	915	9 11
266	Sewerage	1,000	0 0	3	3 0	996	17 0
267	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	1,495	0 0	1,049	8 6	445	11 6
268	Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	68,932	0 0	65,087	9 1	3,844	10 11
269	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	9,370	0 0	8,811	13 8	558	6 4
270	Department of Justice	10,392	0 0	10,167	10 8	224	9 4
271	Master in Equity	3,391	0 0	3,273	7 4	117	12 8
272	Prothonotary	13,311	0 0	12,274	12 4	1,036	7 8
273	Divorce Court	216	0 0	216	0 0		
274	Curator	1,591	0 0	1,571	6 8	19	13 4
275	Sheriff	21,915	0 0	21,615	3 7	299	16 5
276	Bankruptcy Court	2,780	0 0	2,728	6 8	51	13 4
277	Probate Office	1,850	0 0	1,850	0 0		
278	District Courts	8,802	0 0	7,922	17 10	879	2 2
279	Coroners	6,523	0 0	6,421	16 4	101	3 8
280	Petty Sessions	82,990	0 0	76,212	5 7	6,777	14 5
281	Prisons	117,707	0 0	111,707	10 11	5,999	9 1
282	Patents and Copyright	2,701	0 0	2,699	8 0	1	12 0
	Miscellaneous Services:—						
283	Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14	430	0 0	410	0 5	19	19 7
284	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.	100	0 0	98	14 3	1	5 9
285	Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library	50	0 0	50	0 0		
286	Purchase of 50 bound copies of the New South Wales Weekly Notes	105	0 0	105	0 0		
287	Purchase of 100 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports	420	0 0	315	0 0	105	0 0
288	Expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sec. 383	150	0 0	87	9 1	62	10 11
289	Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts	150	0 0	150	0 0		
290	Rent of temporary Office, Ministerial Department	900	0 0	717	15 6	182	4 6
291	Neeropolis—for improving, draining, trenching, planting, and other contingencies at the Cemetery	500	0 0	500	0 0		
292	Long Bay Cemetery—General improvements	50	0 0	50	0 0		
293	To purchase of 200 copies "Australian Magistrate"	540	0 0	540	0 0		
294	Compilation of Redgrave's Guide to the Police Acts	50	0 0	50	0 0		
295	To meet the abatement which should be deducted from the pensions of officers whose services dispensed with	860	0 0	544	13 9	315	6 3
296	Gratuity to Caretaker, Head Office, on her retirement	175	0 0	175	0 0		
297	Gratuity to Widow of late Sheriff's Officer, Wagga	83	0 0	82	10 0	0	10 0
298	For printing of Work, Supreme Court Cases, 1824 to 1862	700	0 0	700	0 0		
299	For purchase of 30 copies of Addison's Criminal Cases, 1840 to 1894	63	0 0	62	8 8	0	11 4
300	For purchase of 30 copies of Pilcher's Supreme Court Practices, 2nd edition	80	0 0	79	1 0	0	19 0
301	Expenses in connection with an Appeal to the Privy Council in the case <i>Stuart v. Gould</i>	239	0 0	234	12 10	4	7 2
302	Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23	689,418	0 0	687,152	19 5	2,265	0 7
303	Nautical School-ship "Sobraon"	9,060	0 0	7,843	18 6	1,216	1 6
304	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	2,793	0 0	2,294	18 0	498	2 0
305	Observatory	4,088	0 0	3,835	15 10	252	4 2
306	Museum	5,109	0 0	5,108	5 0	0	15 0
307	Free Public Library	7,640	0 0	7,563	19 3	76	0 9
	Labour and Industry—						
309	Government Labour Bureau and Country Branches	2,100	0 0	1,538	0 4	561	19 8
310	Relief and Sheltering of Unemployed	5,000	0 0	2,648	10 6	2,351	9 6
311	Cost of Conveyance by Rail, &c., of Unemployed	18,000	0 0	14,058	17 4	3,941	2 8
312	Incidental expenses in connection with the establishment of Labour Industrial Agencies and Contingencies	1,800	0 0	422	7 0	1,377	13 0
	Sydney University—						
314	For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
315	For additional Endowment	1,000	0 0	509	8 0	490	12 0
316	To provide for the establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures, and Lectures in Law)	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0		
317	Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department who are attending University Lectures	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0		
318	Purchase of Works of Art, National Art Gallery	800	0 0	375	9 9	424	10 3
319	Towards the maintenance of the National Art Gallery	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0		
320	Towards the maintenance of the National Art Gallery	2,000	0 0	1,332	18 11	667	1 1
321	Towards the maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales	500	0 0	500	0 0		
322	Linnean Society	100	0 0	100	0 0		
323	Royal Society—£1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500	0 0	500	0 0		
324	The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia—£1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	100	0 0			100	0 0
325	Instruction to the Blind—£2 to £1 raised by private contributions	500	0 0	500	0 0		
326	In aid of Educational Institutions—£1 to every £2 raised by private contributions	5,000	0 0	2,476	5 2	2,523	14 10
327	In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions)—£1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings	2,000	0 0	351	13 4	1,648	6 8
328	In aid of the "Women's Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools	50	0 0	50	0 0		
329	Abatement which should be deducted from the pension payable to Mr. Doctor Richard Hawley	157	0 0	156	1 0	0	19 0
330	Abatement which should be deducted from the pension payable to Mr. J. W. Allpass, Inspector of Schools	600	0 0			600	0 0
331	Department of Mines (less £700 transferred to Item 335)	69,327	0 0	59,049	17 3	10,277	2 9
332	Imported Stock	2,584	0 0	1,492	13 7	1,091	6 5
333	Registration of Brands	1,871	0 0	1,727	4 8	143	15 4
334	Management of Pounds and Commons	180	0 0	43	0 0	87	0 0

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Balances surrendered.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
335	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring (including transfer of £700 from Item 330 and £1,500 from Item 336)	14,863 0 0	14,134 3 8	728 16 4
336	Agriculture and Forestry (less £1,500 transferred to Item 335)	35,826 0 0	34,674 19 3	1,151 0 9
337	School of Mines and Assay Works	2,500 0 0	2,380 7 11	119 12 1
338	For the purposes of the Pastures and Stock Protection Act	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0
339	Control and marking and fencing of Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, purchase of Land for Crossing-places, improvement of access to Water Reserves, removal of obstructions, and suppression of trespass	1,000 0 0	514 8 7	485 11 5
340	Reclamation of Sand-drift, Newcastle	250 0 0	173 1 6	76 18 6
341	Expenses of subsidising the Agricultural Societies which receive during the year annual subscriptions of members amounting to not less than £100, in proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by private contributions	10,000 0 0	7,123 15 11	2,876 4 1
342	Special grant to Wallsend and Plattsburg Poultry, Pigeon, Horticultural and Canary Society for Fencing, &c., Show Ground	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....
343	Distribution of Seed to distressed farmers, to be repaid by the farmers	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....
344	Gratuities to Foresters' services dispensed with	150 0 0	147 10 11	2 9 1
345	Amount equivalent to salary of the late Mr. James Baker, Warden, at £470 per annum, from 6th November, 1894, to 30th April, 1895, completing amount for period of leave of absence granted to him pending his retirement from the Public Service	229 0 0	228 9 5	0 10 7
346	Gratuity to F. Turner, late Botanist, Department of Agriculture, whose services have been dispensed with	95 0 0	94 15 10	0 4 2
347	Gratuity to F. Turner, late Botanist, Department of Agriculture, in lieu of salary from 17th July to 16th August, 1893	30 0 0	29 3 4	0 16 8
348	Expenses, eradication of Phylloxera and administration of the Vine Diseases Act	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....
349	Water Conservation and Irrigation	2,640 0 0	2,640 0 0	.....
350	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	710,280 0 0	702,370 3 11	7,909 16 1
FOR SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.				
Services of 1893 and Previous Years.				
	Registrar-General	29 0 0	29 0 0	.....
	Permanent Artillery	214 2 7	214 2 7	.....
	Torpedo Defence	223 0 0	136 7 8	86 12 4
	Ordnance Department	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....
	Compensation to R. Smith, late Navigating Lieutenant "Wolverene"	46 12 8	46 12 8	.....
	Interest from 1st January, 1891, to 28th February, 1892, on £3,000 gratuity to the widow of Hon. J. Sutherland	139 13 5	139 13 5	.....
	Roads and Bridges—Wood-paving, Circular Quay	832 13 11	832 13 11	.....
Services of 1894.				
	His Excellency the Governor	26 11 8	26 11 8	.....
	Registrar-General	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces and Naval Forces	1,376 14 11	476 14 11	900 0 0
	Police	711 19 7	711 19 7	.....
	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	1,300 0 0	1,298 19 6	1 0 6
	Agent-General	337 4 10	337 4 10	.....
	Hospital for Sick Children	514 14 1	515 14 1	.....
	Sydney Rescue Work Society	301 17 5	301 17 5	.....
	Relief to and Conveyance by rail of the Unemployed	1,271 10 1	1,271 10 1	.....
	World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago	27 2 3	27 2 3	.....
	Expenses—Compilation of Historical Records of N.S.W.	379 13 5	379 13 5	.....
	Amount expended by Agent-General for copies of correspondence, "Costa Rica Packet" case	32 12 0	32 12 0	.....
	Expenses in London—Report on Grading Butter, &c.	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....
	Legal expenses in London—McIntosh v. Wilson, &c.	60 9 7	60 9 7	.....
	Expenses—Appeals to Privy Council	309 5 7	309 5 7	.....
	Expenses, Exhibits at Imperial Institute, London	495 6 8	495 6 8	.....
	Newspapers, Almanacs, &c.	31 2 11	16 10 5	14 12 6
	Rent—"Moorcliff" and "Victoria Lodge," in connection with Sydney Hospital	600 0 0	546 12 11	53 7 1
	Proportion payable for maintenance of Garrison at Albany	130 0 0	.....	130 0 0
	Government Printer	3 6 8	3 6 8	.....
	Gratuity to P. Kelly, late Boatman, Mercantile Explosive Department	219 0 0	219 0 0	.....
	Interest on Daily Credit Balance, Registrar of Probates account	5 15 8	5 15 8	.....
	Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London	345 3 11	345 3 11	.....
	Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Loan 31 Vic. 11	15 13 6	15 13 6	.....
	Advertising	176 8 8	74 6 8	102 2 0
	Telegraphic Messages	64 7 0	32 9 2	31 17 10
	Expenses—Annual Drawing of Debentures, 31 Vic. 11	18 18 0	18 18 0	.....
	Refund of Duty on Salt for chlorination purposes, Broken Hill	1,996 2 7	.....	1,996 2 7
	Abatement due pension late Deputy Shipping Master, Newcastle	86 8 0	86 8 0	.....
	Interest on Daily Credit Balance, Curator of Intestate Estates account	1,698 10 2	1,644 15 10	53 14 4
	Francis Ivey—Compensation for surrender of title to lots 41-2, Stonyhurst Estate, parish of Gordon	2 8 6	2 8 6	.....
	Railway Construction Branch	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
	Architect	2,586 12 6	2,586 12 6	.....
	Compensation for land resumed—Campbelltown and Camden Tramway extension	223 1 3	223 1 3	.....

Item No.	Head of Service.	Appropriation.			Expenditure.			Balances surrendered.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Gratuity to widow of A. T. Telfer	300	0	0	300	0	0	.....	
	Gratuities to officers of Water Conservation Branch, whose services have been dispensed with	235	10	0	235	10	0	.....	
	Abatement <i>in re</i> Thomas Collins' pension	190	14	1	190	14	1	.....	
	Sheriff	690	0	0	.....			690	0	0
	District Courts	210	0	0	83	1	6	126	18	6
	Nautical School-ship "Sobraon"	450	0	0	408	8	5	41	11	7
	Gratuity to Mrs. Ethel B. Cavaye	21	5	0	21	5	0	.....	
Services of Period from 1st January to 30th June, 1895.										
	His Excellency the Governor	250	8	4	239	1	1	11	7	3
	Legislative Council	70	0	0	.....			70	0	0
	Legislative Council and Assembly	214	6	9	210	12	10	3	13	11
	Chief Secretary	180	0	0	179	6	6	0	13	6
	Registrar-General	7	10	0	7	10	0	.....	
	Ordnance Branch—Rent	450	0	0	450	0	0	.....	
	Commanding Engineer	49	0	0	49	0	0	.....	
	Torpedo Defence	111	10	0	111	10	0	.....	
	Police	1,355	17	0	963	7	4	392	9	8
	Master-in-Lunacy	4	3	4	4	3	4	.....	
	Agent-General	163	8	4	90	18	9	72	9	7
	Statistician	150	0	0	150	0	0	.....	
	City of Sydney Improvement Board	148	8	4	144	13	5	3	14	11
	Asylums Infirm and Destitute	67	12	0	67	12	0	.....	
	Fisheries Commission	300	0	0	300	0	0	.....	
	Newcastle Benevolent Society	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....	
	Leichhardt Ladies' Benevolent Society	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....	
	Brewarrina Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....	
	Collarendabri Hospital	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....	
	Walgett Hospital	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....	
	Sydney Rescue Work Society	750	0	0	515	0	8	234	19	4
	Expenses in connection with Floods	400	0	0	350	9	4	49	10	8
	Compilation of Historical Records of New South Wales	400	0	0	391	1	0	8	19	0
	Revision of List of Fishes of Australia	77	11	4	77	11	4	.....	
	New South Wales Zoological Society	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....	
	Proportion due maintenance Garrison at Albany	65	0	0	65	0	0	.....	
	Gratuity John Sanderson, late Gardener, Rookwood Asylum	126	6	6	126	6	6	.....	
	Rent of Premises, Bent-street, to 31st May	270	16	8	270	16	8	.....	
	Rewards, destruction of Sharks	25	0	0	8	10	0	16	10	0
	Rent "Moorecliff," in connection Sydney Hospital	25	0	0	25	0	0	.....	
	Rent and maintenance of Telephones	25	0	0	.....			25	0	0
	Improvements, Centennial Park	805	0	0	.....			805	0	0
	Law Costs, <i>M'Leod v. Attorney-General</i>	126	4	4	126	4	4	.....	
	Royal Commission Inquiry Dean Case	3,400	0	0	3,015	0	4	384	19	8
	Compensation Widow of late P. Hall, shot whilst assisting to capture a burglar	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....	
	Expenses, Court-martial Captain Close	120	0	0	96	0	3	23	19	9
	Expenses in London, Report on exporting Butter, and production, &c., Colonial Dairy Produce	56	13	11	56	13	11	.....	
	Relief and Sheltering Unemployed	200	0	0	39	15	8	160	4	4
	Expenses, Local Government	128	1	2	128	1	2	.....	
	Legal Expenses in London, J. B. Rundle, &c.	29	8	4	29	8	4	.....	
	Expenses, Appeals to Privy Council	337	3	0	337	3	0	.....	
	Treasury	75	0	0	63	0	5	11	19	7
	Customs	33	6	8	33	6	8	.....	
	Government Printer	1,974	10	3	1,973	15	3	0	15	0
	Mercantile Explosives Department	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....	
	Marine Board—Colonial Lighthouses	8	10	0	8	10	0	.....	
	Gratuity Widow R. M. Martin, killed on duty, Abattoirs	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....	
	Interest on Special Deposit, Sydney University, Challis Bequest	90	8	2	90	8	2	.....	
	Insurance, Wharf and Buildings resumed from A.S.N. Company	47	10	3	47	10	3	.....	
	Insurance on Admiralty House	8	4	0	8	4	0	.....	
	Gratuity Widow of Assistant Light-keeper, Montague Island, killed on duty	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....	
	Discount on Bills of Exchange	207	3	9	207	3	9	.....	
	Premium on Debentures purchased, Act 31 Vic. No. 11	100	0	0	100	0	0	.....	
	Boat for Wharfinger, Byron Bay	18	0	0	18	0	0	.....	
	Abatement, Pension W. Tipping, Government Printing Office	229	0	4	229	0	4	.....	
	Compilation Volume 2, History of New South Wales	400	0	0	400	0	0	.....	
	Verdict and Costs, <i>Normoyle v. Reid</i>	453	1	8	453	1	8	.....	
	Legal Expenses, Treasury	42	8	8	42	8	8	.....	
	Commission on payment of Debentures, and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	7	5	0	7	5	0	.....	
	Amount of defalcations, late Clerk, Liverpool Asylum	15	3	5	.....			15	3	5
	Gratuity to J. Graham, late Clerk, Treasury	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....	
	Railways—Working expenses	60	0	0	60	0	0	.....	
	Attorney-General	300	0	0	221	3	10	78	16	2
	Crown Solicitor	125	0	0	124	19	3	0	0	9
	Expenses, commission of inquiry into G. D. Hay's connection with conditional purchase at Lithgow	54	18	3	50	0	0	4	18	3
	James Stevenson, compensation for improvements on additional condi- tional purchase at Boorowa	9	0	0	9	0	0	.....	
	Liabilities incurred in connection with Woronora cemetery at Sutherland	250	0	0	146	11	0	103	9	0
	Cleaning out Wallis Creek	500	0	0	485	7	2	14	12	10
	Furniture, Public offices	77	10	0	77	10	0	.....	

Item No.	Head of Service	Appropriation.		Expenditure.		Balances surrendered.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	Gratuity to widow of David White	50	0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0
	Abatement on account of pensions to officers whose services have been dispensed with.....	324	1 0	324	1 0	.....	.....
	Prothonotary	443	10 0	335	2 5	108	7 7
	District Courts	495	12 7	495	12 7	.....	.....
	Petty Sessions	113	3 4	91	9 3	21	14 1
	Necropolis, Improving, &c.	375	0 0	375	0 0	.....	.....
	Law Costs—Lenthall v. Gazzard.....	38	5 10	38	5 10	.....	.....
	" Walsh v. Davies	92	16 8	92	16 8	.....	.....
	" Von Hagen v. Pentecost and Giles	29	4 8	29	4 8	.....	.....
	Cost of liquor for analysis	31	8 6	31	8 6	.....	.....
	Gratuity to T. H. Bower	64	8 10	64	8 10	.....	.....
	Relief Works, Centennial Park	9,500	0 0	8,885	8 7	614	11 5
	Conveyance by rail of unemployed.....	14,000	0 0	11,620	13 4	2,379	6 8
	Incidental expenses, Department of Labour.....	88	18 4	88	18 4	.....	.....
	Special grants, Agricultural Societies, &c.....	855	0 0	755	0 0	100	0 0
	Tasmanian Cable	150	0 0	150	0 0	.....	.....
	Abatement on account of Pensions, Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	876	9 5	876	9 5	.....	.....
	Gratuity to Peter Plesner	70	0 0	70	0 0	.....	.....
	Total	£ 6,498,919	2 0	6,158,951	12 6	339,967	9 6

(No. 4.)

STATEMENT showing Transactions in connection with Special Appropriations and Charges for the Services of the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Account.	Amount Appropriated.	Expenditure.	Balances Surrendered.	Balances, 1st July, 1896.
INTEREST AND EXTINCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Interest and Extinction of the Million Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11.....	70,000	0 0	15,670	0 0
Towards reduction of Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic. No. 24 ...	75,000	0 0	75,000	0 0
Towards redemption of 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	6,602	3 4	6,602	3 4
Do redemption of 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	7,403	10 0	7,408	10 0
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	2,082,358	11 1	1,635,315	15 8
Interest on Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	54,221	10 4	28,235	15 2
Do 55 Vic. No. 7	91,875	0 0	91,453	0 0
Towards redemption of Treasury Bills	150,000	0 0	150,000	0 0
OTHER STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS AND CHARGES.				
Schedule A (Imperial Acts)	18,050	0 0	17,723	12 7
Do A (Supplement—Colonial Acts)	14,350	0 0	14,112	13 2
Do B (Imperial Act)	5,450	0 0	5,137	10 0
Do B (Supplement—Colonial Acts)	2,590	0 0	1,115	6 9
Do C (Imperial Act)	7,242	17 6	6,489	19 0
Judges' Salaries (District Courts Act)	10,500	0 0	10,500	0 0
Pensions to Judges	2,250	0 0	2,062	10 0
President and Members, Land Appeal Court	4,000	0 0	4,000	0 0
Pensions (Superannuation Repeal Act of 1873)	2,957	7 8	2,589	2 9
Pension under Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35	937	10 0	859	7 6
Fees to Civil Service Board	250	0 0	242	9 5
Endowment of the University of Sydney.....	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
Do Australian Museum.....	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0
Do Sydney Grammar School	1,500	0 0	1,500	0 0
Do Affiliated Colleges	1,500	0 0	1,416	13 4
Do Womens' College.....	500	0 0	458	6 8
Endowment under Municipalities Act	23,758	8 4	23,758	8 4
Preliminary Expenses of Municipalities	136	5 9	136	5 9
Endowment under Fire Brigades Act	7,184	6 8	7,184	6 8
Mint Annuity	15,000	0 0	15,000	0 0
Parliamentary Representatives Allowances	30,685	3 1	30,124	2 1
Do Public Works Committee.....	4,005	0 0	4,005	0 0
Do Witnesses Expenses	5	18 0	5	18 0
Expenses Electorates and Elections Act	24,307	17 5	24,307	17 5
Fees to Commissioners of Customs	600	0 0	550	0 0
Salaries of the Railway Commissioners	6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0
Australasian Naval Force Act.....	37,889	0 0	24,860	0 0
Drawbacks and Refunds of Duties.....	68,666	6 1	68,666	6 1
Other Refunds	108,768	3 9	108,768	3 9
Charges on Collections	440	4 4	440	4 4
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board.....	12	9 0	12	9 0
Interest on Uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings Bank.....	41,384	17 9	41,384	17 9
Public Service Act—Salaries of Board	1,365	11 10	1,365	11 10
Total	£ 2,985,753	1 11	2,440,462	6 4
			2,144	2 1
				543,146 13 6

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APPENDIX B.

ABSTRACTS of Transactions in London, as shown in the Accounts of the Bank of England and the London and Westminster Bank in connection with the "Public Account" of New South Wales.

The Bank of England in account with the Government of New South Wales, 1st May, 1895, to 30th April, 1896.

Dr.		Cr.	
Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st May, 1895	10,386 6 4	By Interest on Inscribed Stock ...	1,473,869 0 0
„ Proceeds of Sale of Inscribed Stock	3,844,624 6 9	„ Expenses of Management of In-	16,991 8 8
„ Interest on Loans to the Money		„ Loans to Money Market... ..	2,350,000 0 0
Market	1,460 12 1	„ Stamp Duty on Loan of £4,000,000	25,000 0 0
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	41 1 5	„ Transfers to London and West-	
„ Repayments of Loans to the		minster Bank	1,395,000 0 0
Money Market	2,150,000 0 0	„ Balance 30th April, 1896... ..	1,452,401 17 11
„ Transfers from London and West-			
minster Bank	706,750 0 0		
	£ 6,713,262 6 7		£ 6,713,262 6 7

The London and Westminster Bank in account with the Government of New South Wales, 1st May 1895, to 30th April, 1896.

Dr.		Cr.	
Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st May, 1895	51,903 14 11	By Payments, as per detailed State-	1,951,445 15 1
„ Receipts, as per detailed Account	3,468 1 10	ment	706,750 0 0
„ Remittances from the Colony ...	1,397,072 10 3	„ Transfers to Bank of England ...	
„ Transfers from Bank of England...	1,395,000 0 0	Balance, 30th April, 1896	194,248 11 11
	£ 2,852,444 7 0		£ 2,852,444 7 0

The Bank of England in account with the Government of New South Wales, 1st May to 30th June, 1896.

Dr.		Cr.	
Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st May, 1896	1,452,401 17 11	By Interest on Inscribed Stock ...	193,726 0 0
„ Repayment of Loans to the Money		„ Transfers to London and West-	550,000 0 0
Market	600,000 0 0	minster Bank	1,300,000 0 0
„ Interest on Loans to the Money		„ Loans to Money Market... ..	
Market	676 3 2	„ Balance, 30th June, 1896	9,374 4 8
„ Miscellaneous Receipts	22 3 7		
	£ 2,053,100 4 8		£ 2,053,100 4 8

The London and Westminster Bank in account with the Government of New South Wales, 1st May to 30th June, 1896.

Dr.		Cr.	
Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st May, 1896	194,248 11 11	By Payments, as per detailed State-	29,947 0 10
„ Receipts, as per detailed Account	1,032 9 6	ment	1,029,018 3 5
„ Transfers to Bank of England ...	550,000 0 0	„ Balance, 30th June, 1896	
„ Remittances from the Colony ...	313,684 2 10		
	£ 1,058,965 4 3		£ 1,058,965 4 3

STATEMENT of Receipts in London which have been transferred to the Sydney Account, and are included under their respective heads in the Treasurer's Statement for 1895-6.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Repayment of Accrued Interest on Loan of £4,000,000 (from 1st October, 1895)	...	14,989	13	0
Interest on Loans to Money Market	... ..	1,460	12	1
Advances repaid	... ..	2,256	13	5
Repayments to Credit of Votes	... ..	25	7	8
Interest on Bank Deposits	... ..	801	15	8
Land, Miscellaneous Receipt	... ..	0	10	0
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	... ..	51	7	3
		<hr/>		
		19,585	19	1
<hr/>				
TRUST FUND RECEIPTS.				
Railway Store Account	... ..	4,303	11	7
Sundry Deposits	... ..	1,078	5	7
		<hr/>		
		5,381	17	2
<hr/>				
GENERAL LOAN FUND RECEIPTS.				
Proceeds of Loan of £4,000,000	... ..	3,804,573	4	4
		<hr/>		
Total	... ..	£3,829,541	0	7

Reconciliation:—

Receipts, as per Accounts Current—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank of England	{ 3,844,624	6	9			
	{ 1,460	12	1			
	{ 41	1	5			
London and Westminster Bank	8,468	1	10			
				<hr/>		
		3,854,594	2	1		
Deduct Expenses of raising Loan	...	25,053	1	6		
		<hr/>				
As above	...	£3,829,541	0	7		

STATEMENT of Payments made in London which have been transferred to Sydney account, and are included under their respective heads in the Treasurer's Statement for the period 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.

Head of Service.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1895-6.	Total.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.					
Australasian Naval Defence Force	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agriculture and Forestry Department			13,101 0 0	24,860 0 0	
Agent-General		337 4 10	1,581 17 1	4,026 16 8	
Artillery			130 5 5	75 18 8	
Advertising		176 8 8		28 14 10	
Board of Health				3 3 0	
Commission on Payments in England			1,002 13 9	464 8 0	
Colossal Statue of Governor Phillip		1,993 0 0			
Cable Subsidies			5,479 9 10	7,671 5 10	
Customs				123 5 2	
"Costa Rica Packet" Case				282 12 0	
Dock Establishment		0 12 4			
Discount on Bills of Exchange		345 3 11	207 3 9	417 16 1	
Exhibit, Imperial Institute		600 17 2	154 12 7	391 10 6	
Exchange on Remittances				537 10 1	
Exporting Butter—Report on			56 13 11		
Grading Butter—Expenses		30 0 0			
Freight Insurance, &c.				1 0 0	
Historical Records of New South Wales		379 13 5	316 1 0	482 8 0	
Interest on Debentures				1,930,123 15 0	
Interest on Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7				80,224 0 0	
Interest and Extinction, Million Railway Loan		17 10 0	7,485 0 0	27,670 0 0	
Million Railway Loan—Expenses of Annual Drawing		18 18 0			
Immigration			65 13 8	102 17 10	
Insurance on English Shipments		20 14 2	78 1 7	2 15 0	
Landing Silt			44 7 5	0 1 10	
Legal Expenses—McIntosh v. Wilson		60 9 7			
Do McLeod v. Attorney-General			126 4 4		
Do In re J. B. Rundle			29 8 4		
Military Expenditure, Warlike Stores	282 1 8	3,571 2 10			
Military Secretary, Ordnance and Barrack Department			87 6 8		
Ordnance Branch—Warlike Stores			405 5 0	3,984 15 7	
Newspapers and Almanacs		31 2 11	5 4 0	278 8 11	
Privy Council Appeals		369 5 7	337 3 0		
Police		711 19 7	50 8 11	85 12 6	
Printing and Bookbinding				453 0 0	
Premium on Debentures purchased on account Million Loan		56 2 6		125 9 6	
Parliamentary Library			10 10 2	6 0 11	
Public Works Department		50 0 0	140 0 0	182 5 5	
Postage			31 14 3	113 13 7	

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1895-6.	Total
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued.					
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Permanent Medical Staff Corps			52 2 8	160 5 0	
Permanent Volunteer Military Forces			43 3 6	829 19 10	
Railway Working Expenses			95 17 6	141 1 8	
Schedule B—Pensions to Widows.....			12 10 0	37 10 0	
Do Pensions, Political Officers			225 0 0	675 0 0	
Do Supplement—Military Pensions			20 0 0	69 0 0	
Survey of Lands		12 10 6	431 12 6	22 13 0	
Sydney Hospital—Furnishing		18 3 6			
Pensions, Superannuation Act Repeal Act			90 0 0	90 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Department		189 15 4	1,912 4 5	223 10 0	
Stores and Stationery		172 1 1	749 15 9	3,232 17 9	
Telegraphic Messages		64 7 0	231 8 4	459 4 8	
Technical Education		46 19 9	26 9 4	17 8 7	
School of Mines and Assay Works	274 16 8				
Unforeseen Expenses				102 7 1	
World's Columbian Exhibition		7 9 5			
Mines Department				5 0 6	
Management, &c., Half-yearly Dividends.....			16,923 6 7		
Treasurer's Advance Account— Management of Half-yearly Dividends			68 2 1		
“Costa Rica Packet” case.....				250 0 0	
TOTAL, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND..	556 18 4	9,221 12 1	51,963 2 6	2,089,076 8 10	2,150,818 1 9
TRUST FUND.					
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, Pensions.....				2,296 9 0	
Police Superannuation Fund, Pensions				485 1 0	
Railway Store Account				61,012 2 9	
Railway Construction Store Account				9,862 16 11	
Sundry Deposits—					
Permanent Artillery				62 18 5	
University of Sydney				5 6 9	
Money Orders due in London				10,939 7 4	
Newcastle Borough Council—Loan Interest Account				800 0 0	
do do do				1,200 0 0	
Unexpended Balances of Votes, 1890 and previous years—Colossal Statue to Governor Phillip				1,373 18 5	
Over Issues—C.R.F. Vote—Advertising, 1895-6				54 1 2	
TOTAL, TRUST FUND.....				88,098 1 9	88,098 1 9
GENERAL LOANS ACCOUNT.					
Defence Works, Armament, &c., 58 Vic. No. 14				12,723 1 8	
Newcastle Harbour Improvements, 59 Vic. No. 6 and 59 Vic. No. 8				1,612 0 0	
Double Bay Low-level Sewerage Scheme, 57 Vic. No. 17				936 14 1	
Macdonaldtown Drainage, 53 Vic. No. 23				3,028 1 2	
Richmond River Improvements, 54 Vic. Nos. 33 and 9				175 16 4	
do do 59 Vic. No. 6				3 10 3	
Trial Bay Harbour Works, 58 Vic. No. 14				111 7 2	
do do 59 Vic. No. 6				0 1 2	
Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour, 58 Vic. No. 14				102 17 9	
Repayment of Loans, 57 Vic. No. 17 (26 Vic. No. 14 and 27 Vic. No. 14)				8,700 0 0	
Repayment of Debentures, 59 Vic. No. 5 (29 Vic. Nos. 9 and 23)				152,300 0 0	
Repayment of Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7				997,490 0 0	
TOTAL, GENERAL LOANS ACCOUNT				1,207,093 9 7	1,207,093 9 7
GRAND TOTAL					3,446,009 13 1

RECONCILIATION :—

Charges as per Accounts Current, Bank of England	£	s.	d.
Do do London and Westminster Bank	1,473,869	0	0
	16,991	8	8
	25,000	0	0
	1,951,445	15	1
	3,467,306	3	9
<i>Deduct—</i>	£	s.	d.
Amount of Stamp Duty deducted from proceeds of Loan	25,000	0	0
Do Bill of Costs do do	53	1	6
Do not adjusted till after the 30th June, 1896	305	3	1
Do do do do	26	8	10
	25,384	13	5
<i>Add—</i> Charges prior to 1st May, 1895, since adjusted			
	4,088	2	9
As above	£3,446,009	13	1

STATEMENT of Receipts in London not adjusted until after 30th June, 1896.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS.										£	s.	d.
Interest on Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	8	9
Advances repaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	15	11
Other Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	7
TRUST FUND RECEIPTS.										1,612	13	3
Civil Service Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	3	0
										£1,730 16 3		
Receipts as per Accounts Current:—										£	s.	d.
Bank of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	3	2
Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	7
London and Westminster Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	9	6
										£1,730 16 3		

STATEMENT of payments not adjusted until after 30th June, 1896.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.										£	s.	d.
Agent-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	8	1
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	0	6
Cable Subsidies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,287	13	11
Colossal Statue of Governor Phillip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	8	5
Commission on payments in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	6	3
Cost Privy Council Appeal, Attorney-General v. Rennie...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	6	11
Exhibit, Imperial Institute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	2	6
Exchange on Remittances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	10	0
Freight, Insurance, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	16	3
Historical Records of the Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	9	0
Interest on Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,022	0	0
Interest and Extinction, Million Railway Loan, 31 Vic. No. 11...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	0	0
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	0
Maintenance of Telephones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Newspapers, Books, and Almanacs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	16	0
Observatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	11	6
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	16	7
Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	10
Public Instruction, Technical Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	2
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	11
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	3
Railway Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	0
Schedule B (Pensions to Political Officers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Do (Supplement—Military Pensions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	8
Stores and Stationery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	5	0
Survey of Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	5	0
Telegraphic Messages...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	18	8
Unforeseen Expenses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Total, Consolidated Revenue Fund ...										£202,682 3 5		
TRUST FUND.												
Civil Service Superannuation Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	8	4
Police Superannuation Fund...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	10
Railway Store Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,506	9	8
Railway Construction Store Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,267	5	0
Sundry Deposits:—												
Money Orders due in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,060	13	9
Newcastle Borough Council Loan Interest Account...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
Total, Trust Fund ...										£16,596 13 7		
GENERAL LOANS ACCOUNT.												
Macdonald Town Drainage, 53 Vic. No. 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	15	7
Defence Works and Armaments, 58 Vic. No. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	3	6
Newcastle Harbour Improvements, 59 Vic. No. 6 and 59 Vic. No. 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,032	4	9
Repayment of Loans, 59 Vic. No. 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
Treasury Bills paid off, 55 Vic. No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
Total, General Loans Account										£4,394 3 10		
GRAND TOTAL										£223,673 0 10		
RECONCILIATION.												
Charges as per Accounts Current:—										£	s.	d.
Bank of England, June, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,726	0	0
London and Westminster Bank, May and June, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,947	0	10
As above										£223,673 0 10		

APPENDIX C.

ABSTRACT Statement of Payments out of the Treasurer's Advance Votes of 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1895-6, which remained outstanding for adjustment on the 30th June, 1896.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE VOTE OF 1893.

		<i>Advances to be recovered from various sources.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
Cheques drawn on late New Oriental Bank	... ..	324	4	3
Penrith Municipal Council-Loan	... ..	13,000	0	0
Total, Advances to be recovered from various sources	... ..	£13,324	4	3

TREASURER'S ADVANCE VOTE OF 1894.

		<i>Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.</i>		
Dishonoured Cheques of Mr. W. N. Willis	... ..	3	3	9
		<i>Advance on account of Loans.</i>		
Tocumwal Bridge	... ..	7,208	2	0
Total, outstanding on Treasurer's Advance Vote, 1894	... ..	£7,211	5	9

TREASURER'S ADVANCE VOTE OF 1895.

		<i>Advance on account of Government of Victoria.</i>		
Tocumwal Bridge	... ..	2,121	16	2
		<i>Advance to be recovered.</i>		
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—Summons Fees Account	... ..	35	0	6
Total, outstanding on Treasurer's Advance Vote, 1895	... ..	£2,156	16	8

TREASURER'S ADVANCE VOTE OF 1895-6.

		<i>Executive and Legislative.</i>		
Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies, 1895-6	... ..	139	0	7
		<i>Chief Secretary.</i>		
Coast Hospital—Salaries, 1895-6	... ..	16	13	4
City Sydney Improvement Board—Salaries, 1895-6	... ..	62	10	0
Maintenance of Sick Paupers, 1895-6	... ..	1,229	14	6
Asylums—Infirm and Destitute, 1895-6	... ..	592	15	4
Civil Service Board Salaries, 1895-6	... ..	290	16	8
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—Head Quarters Staff, 1895-6	... ..	92	19	4
Do do do Cost Printing Manual and Drill	... ..	100	5	0
Do do do Expenses, Major-General French	... ..	161	12	0
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, 1895-6	... ..	466	0	3
Sydney Hospital—Aid, 1895-6	... ..	3,000	0	0
Benevolent Society, New South Wales—Special Grant, 1895-6	... ..	2,000	0	0
West Maitland Hospital, 1895-6	... ..	150	0	0
Wyalong District Hospital—Special Grant	... ..	100	0	0
Tumut Ladies' Benevolent Society—Special Grant	... ..	100	0	0
Parkes Hospital—Special Grant	... ..	100	0	0
Paddington Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special Grant	... ..	30	0	0
Granville Volunteer Fire Brigade—Special Grant	... ..	50	0	0
Expenses "Costa Rica Packet" case, 1895-6	... ..	325	0	0
Expenses Royal Commission Coal-mining Regulation Bill	... ..	813	10	6
Relief to Distressed Persons, Sydney and Suburbs	... ..	23	7	0
Gratuities to Officers dispensed with under Public Service Act, 1895	... ..	78	19	8
Total, Chief Secretary	... ..	£9,784	3	7

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Government Printer—Contingencies, 1895-6	... ..	6,157	6	2
Do Salaries, 1896-7	... ..	52	5	0
Treasury Paymaster—Advance, 1895-6	... ..	61	10	1
Advertising for the Public Service, 1895-6	... ..	227	14	9
Commission on Payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney	... ..	58	15	4
Management of, and expenses in connection with, payment of half-yearly dividends in				
Inscribed Stock by Bank in England	... ..	68	2	1
Insurance on English Shipments, 1895-6	... ..	387	6	8
Interest on Special Deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	... ..	25	15	7
Tug-boats, Wollongong—To Subsidise, 1895-6	... ..	125	0	0
To meet Claims against Wollongong Harbour Trust	... ..	141	4	6
Varney v. Reid—Costs	... ..	52	4	4
Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	... ..	195	9	0
Allowance to Lady Parkes and Children of late Sir Henry Parkes	... ..	41	13	4
Insurance, Port Jackson S. Wharf	... ..	7	5	0
Kenway, A. G.—Extra Gratuity as late Superintendent Glebe Island Abattoir	... ..	153	3	7
Total, Treasurer and Secretary Finance and Trade	... ..	£7,754	15	5

Attorney-

							£	s.	d.	
<i>Attorney-General.</i>										
Crown Solicitor—Advance, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	3	6
Attorney-General—Contingencies, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	18	10
Total, Attorney-General							...	1,844	2	4
<i>Secretary for Public Works.</i>										
Clearing Wallis Creek, West Maitland, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	19	1
Furniture and Fittings, Public Offices, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	12	11
Additions, &c., Custom House, Sydney, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	16	0
Governor Phillip's Statue, Foundations, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	6	3
Furniture, New Rooms, Parliament House, for <i>Hunsard</i> and Newspaper Staffs, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	19	6
Furniture, Crown Law Offices, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	18	6
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Deferred Payments Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
A. E. Telfer—Further Compensation, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Public Works Inquiry Commission—Expenses, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Single, A. J. C.—Further Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Total, Secretary for Public Works							...	2,429	12	3
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>										
Prothonotary—Contingencies, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,439	15	8
Petty Sessions—Contingencies, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3	4
Prisons—Salaries, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
A. Cummings—Writ of Prohibition	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	8
Total, Administration of Justice							...	1,522	0	8
<i>Public Instruction, Labour and Industry.</i>										
Centennial Park Relief Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	847	4	4
<i>Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.</i>										
Gratuity to late Under-Secretary, H. Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	6	8
Public Watering Places—Salaries, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	10	0
Seeds to Distressed Farmers, 1895-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,263	10	4
Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales—Special Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
Macpherson and Others <i>v.</i> Maunsell—Costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	1	1
Gratuities to Widows, Helensburg Colliery Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10	0
Total, Secretary for Mines and Agriculture							...	3,276	18	1
<i>Postmaster-General.</i>										
Gratuity to Widow of late J. McFarlane	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	3	1
TOTAL TO BE COVERED BY VOTES							...	27,725	0	4
<i>Advances on account of other Governments.</i>										
Trinity House Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	19	0
Hong Kong Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	0	5
Sierra Leone Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	4
Cape Good Hope Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6
Norfolk Island Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Mauritius Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	8	6
Total, Advances on account of other Governments							...	728	11	9
<i>Advances to be recovered from various sources.</i>										
Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Summons Fees Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Norfolk Island Commission—Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	5	4
Total, Advances to be recovered from various sources							...	249	5	4
TOTAL TO BE RECOVERED IN CASH							...	977	17	1
Total, Treasurer's Advance Account Vote, 1895-6							...	28,702	17	5
Total of balances outstanding on Treasurer's Advance Vote of 1893							...	13,324	4	3
Total of balances outstanding on Treasurer's Advance Vote of 1894							...	7,211	5	9
Total of balances outstanding on Treasurer's Advance Vote of 1895							...	2,156	16	8
Total balances of Treasurer's Advance Votes, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1895-6, unadjusted on 30th June, 1896							...	51,395	4	1

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT of New Pensions under Civil Service Act, which came on for actual payment during 1895-6.

Name.	Position, &c.	Pension.		
		£	s.	d.
Alway, W.	Public School Teacher	26	11	0
Atherton, T.	Boatman, Marine Board	50	16	0
Adams, J. H. M.	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges	118	4	3
Alphen, T.	Pay Clerk, &c., Lands Department	99	18	0
Abrams, L. G.	Sheriff's Department	44	0	0
Airey, G. B.	Clerk, Public Works Department	139	4	5
Bell, J.	Station-master, Railways	192	5	0
Browne, T. A.	Police Magistrate, Albury	204	2	0
Byrnes, W.	Clerk to Private Secretary to Governor	171	1	0
Boot, H. E.	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges	105	3	0
Clement, L. J.	Housekeeper, Railways	35	15	0
Chapman, T. D.	Public School Teacher	64	12	0
Cathels, M.	Assistant, Public School Teacher	47	12	0
Carpenter, J.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	46	6	0
Campion, H.	Station-master, Railways	99	9	0
Dennis, J. T.	Clerk, Department of Audit	128	11	0
Dunlop, T.	Public School Teacher	116	10	0
Eldridge, J. T.	Clerk, Department of Audit	64	1	0
Edwards, J. R.	Chairman, Land Board	365	15	0
Everett, G.	Gaoler, Hay Gaol	101	18	7
Fairweather, E. J.	Reviser, Government Printing Office	177	12	0
Flynn, R.	Senior Warder, Parramatta Gaol	63	3	0
Flynn, P. H.	Chief Clerk, Roads and Bridges	367	16	0
Fletcher, J.	Public School Teacher	79	6	0
Fuller, F. J.	Harbors and Rivers Branch, Public Works	64	1	5
Guille, R. W.	Public School Teacher	178	18	0
Gribbin, J. S.	Assistant Public School Teacher	85	10	0
Gordon, C. E.	Inspector, Customs Department	326	17	0
Gale, A.	Lecturer, Technical College	118	9	0
Hawley, D. R.	Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library	176	6	0
Hartley, H. C.	Fitter, Railways	45	1	0
Hairsine, A.	Railway Department	67	6	0
Halbert, W. A.	Public Instruction	52	11	0
Hipsley, R. H.	Assistant Manager, Telegraph Department	282	16	0
Hayes, W. J. H.	Telegraph Operator, Cowra	56	19	0
Josephson, F. J.	Clerk-in-charge, Immigration	110	17	0
Jaques, A. T.	Draftsman, Mines Department	168	9	0
Kennedy, J.	Landing Waiter, Customs	121	2	0
Kirwin, J.	Post and Telegraph Master, Cooma	173	15	0
Keane, P.	Warder, Deniliquin Gaol	60	14	0
Kingsmill, A. J.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parkes	165	7	0
Lewis, D. T.	Public School Teacher	108	11	0
Levey, B. F.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	89	10	0
Laing, J. G.	Chief Draftsman, Public Works Department	164	8	11
Ledsam, W. G.	Post and Telegraph Master, Junee	92	15	0
Lee, J. J.	Clerk-in-charge, Criminal Branch, Crown Solicitor	3	14	0
Mackel, F.	Post and Telegraph Master	226	13	0
Mackel, P.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	240	1	0
Maley, D.	Light-keeper, Marine Board	103	13	0
Mayne, E.	Public School Teacher	47	13	0
Munday, J. F.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	107	18	0
Matthews, J. G.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	55	2	0
McDougall, J.	Master of Tug "Athena"	65	12	0
Manning, H.	Clerk, Roads and Bridges Branch, Public Works	143	16	0
Marks, L. J.	Architect's Branch, Public Works	108	8	2
McDonald, J.	Warder, Tamworth Gaol	36	6	0
Noon, A.	Guard, Railways	101	7	0
Ord, C. R.	Clerk, Roads and Bridges Branch, Public Works	59	7	4
Paul, C.	Teacher, Public School	45	1	0
Power, M. B.	Clerk, Roads and Bridges Branch, Public Works	75	16	9
Rankin, M.	Matron, Wagga Gaol	21	10	0
Rankin, T.	Gaoler, " " " " " " " " " " " "	131	7	0
Ryan, M.	Warder, Prisons Department	48	12	0
Smith, S. S.	Public Instruction Department	221	13	0
Scott, E. L.	Clerk-in-charge, Friendly Societies	145	3	0
Stack, G. B.	Public Works Department	202	19	7
Thomson, R. A.	Post and Telegraph Master, Taralga	68	6	0
Taylor, J. J.	Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Department	288	9	0
Thomson, M.	Clerk, Government Stores Department	74	3	0
	Total... ..	£	8,242	5 5

Name.	Position, &c.	Pension.
INCREASED PENSIONS.		
Holdsworth, P. J.	Forests Department	5 17 0
Piper, W. F.... ..	Chief Clerk, Forests Department	6 11 0
Price, A.	„ Agricultural Department	6 18 0
Total		£ 19 6 0

PENSIONS under Civil Service Act which lapsed during 1895-6.

Name.	Position, &c.	Pension.	Date of Death, &c.
		£ s. d.	
Bayly, W. H. ...	School Attendance Officer	86 6 0	6 Jan., 1896
Brown, J. H. K. ...	Shipping Office	150 14 0	24 Oct., 1895
Blackman, S. E. ...	Public School Teacher	36 12 0	4 Aug., 1895
Cournane, J. ...	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	45 10 0	7 June, 1896
Collins, T....	Messenger, Public Works Department... ..	177 7 0	14 Oct., 1895
Darby, A. ...	Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol	41 13 0	30 Mar., 1896
Delprado, E. ...	Messenger, Audit Department	89 18 0	1 Aug., 1895
Evans, T. ...	Carriage Examiner, Railways	108 14 0	11 Mar., 1896
Farquhar, J. ...	Clerk, Railway Department	49 15 0	12 Oct., 1895
Henderson, R. ...	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	38 11 0	24 Oct., 1895
Hare, R. ...	Police Magistrate, Wellington	102 12 0	14 Nov., 1895
Hollis, T. ...	Railway Department	63 5 0	18 Jan., 1896
Hunter, W. ...	Government Printing Office	79 4 0	20 Feb., 1896
Hampton, A. ...	Inspector, Railways	153 4 0	6 April, 1896
Jager, J. ...	Inspector, Abattoirs	122 11 0	13 Feb., 1896
King, F. ...	Manager, Government Asylums	214 0 0	18 July, 1895
Molony, P. O'D. ...	School Attendance Officer	125 7 0	5 May, 1896
Mackinlay, J. ...	Chief Bailiff, District Court	64 10 0	17 Nov., 1895
Mather, J. ...	Harbours and Rivers Department	100 10 0	23 Dec., 1895
McCann, E. ...	Public School Teacher	51 1 0	2 July, 1895
Packer, G. R. ...	Clerk, Lands Department	150 10 0	12 Aug., 1895
Piggott, P. ...	Legislative Assembly	169 10 0	12 Aug., 1895
Paul, C. ...	Public School Teacher	45 1 0	20 Nov., 1895
Roper, J. ...	Inspector of Stock	120 4 0	15 Sept., 1895
Turner, A. A. ...	Police Magistrate, Wollongong... ..	318 17 0	3 Aug., 1895
Vyner, F. W. ...	„ Tumut	181 18 5	23 Mar., 1896
Willans, O. ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan	128 5 0	14 Jan., 1896
Wallace, M. ...	Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst	110 5 0	28 Jan., 1896
Warren, J. ...	Public School Teacher	46 18 0	20 Sept., 1895
Wrightson, O. ...	„ „	71 1 0	16 July, 1895
Walker, E. ...	„ „	37 0 0	6 July, 1895
Total		£ 3,280 13 5	

Total amount of New and Increased Pensions	£ 8,261 11 5
„ Lapsed Pensions	3,280 13 5
	£4,980 18 0

PENSIONS UNDER SCHEDULE B.

New Pensions that came on for payment, 1895-6—

J. J. Lee, Crown Solicitor's Department	£277 1 0
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Lapsed Pensions.—Nil.

APPENDIX E.

OPINION of the Attorney-General as to the issue of certificates by the Auditor-General of legal availability and applicability of Loan Service Appropriations in the absence of moneys actually raised for the purpose.

Instrument 63.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MEMORANDUM.

INFORMATION is requested as to whether the money, for the issue of which my certificate is asked, has been borrowed and placed to the credit of the General Loan Account, in terms of clause 5 of Loan Act 59 Victoria No. 6.

E. A. RENNIE.

Department of Audit, 18th October, 1895.

No money has yet been borrowed under the Act 59 Victoria No. 6, but an advance of £500,000 has been made from Consolidated Revenue Fund for General Loan purposes, pending negotiation of loans authorised.—J.J.H., 21/10/95.

The money has not yet been borrowed, but an advance has been made from the Public Account. The Auditor-General.—F.K., 21/10/95.

The Auditor-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

IN the absence of any credit by the sale of debentures or the issue of stock—and in the absence of any authority in the Act 59 Vic. No. 6, to apply to the services named in it, any other fund pending sales of securities—there is no appropriation by which a certificate of legal availability or applicability can issue. The transfer alluded to was made prior to the passing of the Act 59 Vic. No. 6, and is of itself of doubtful legality, the Public Account, or rather the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account, from which it professes to transfer £500,000, having been and being still largely overdrawn. Perhaps these objections had better be referred to the law officers of the Crown.—E.A.R.

B.C., 22/10/95.

MEMORANDUM.

THE action of the Auditor-General is seriously embarrassing this Department. There is no occasion to raise money under the Act whilst the Treasury has a large sum in hand at the credit of the General Loan Account. The Loans Fund Amalgamation Act of 1879 authorises the application of any loan moneys to loan services. The papers might be referred as suggested.—F.K., 23/10/95.

Submitted. Approved.—G.H.R., 23. The Crown Solicitor.—F.K., 23/10/95.

I am of opinion that under the 59 Vic. No. 6 these moneys are available, but as the matter is important I will send a carefully written opinion; in the meantime the Treasury may act upon my opinion as a definite one.—J. H. WANT, 14/11/95. The Auditor-General.—F.K., 14/11/95.

The Auditor-General to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Department of Audit, 20 November, 1895.

I have the honor to enclose a statement of a case which you will perhaps have the goodness to submit for the opinion of the Attorney-General, referring to the conditions on which in view of the 12th clause of the Audit Act I should be justified in certifying to the Governor that Loan Moneys authorised to be raised for carrying out Public Works are legally available and applicable to those services.

You will perceive that this is practically the same question which has already been discussed, but in its last phase as presented by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, viz., that there was "a large sum in hand at the credit of the General Loan Account"—the facts under which that statement was made are omitted.

In the case I have submitted the omissions are supplied, from which it must I think be clear that the so called balance in hand does not contain one penny of Loan Money at all, and has been created by mere book transfers from an account which had no funds at credit to transfer, but was in fact overdrawn to a considerable amount.

The fact that three such transfers were made of £500,000 each, or £1,500,000, is proof conclusive that the real Loan Fund was exhausted.

It may be said that I have nevertheless recognised those transfers as legitimately creating a Loan Fund balance on which to certify warrants for issue for Loan Services, but I did so on my own responsibility, expecting that the conditions on which the Governor and Executive Council authorised the transfers would be at once attended to, viz., "pending the realization of further securities."

Until those transfers are made good under the conditions on which they were made, I do not see that I should be justified in issuing any fresh certificates beyond their amount, except upon the actual credit of Loan Moneys to the Account of 59 Victoria No. 6, or any other Act against which such certificates may in future be required.

The difficulty might perhaps be overcome or minimised, were the Treasurer to obtain from Parliament an authority to raise temporary Loans in some form or other until the Permanent Loans specified in the several Loan Acts could be conveniently realized.

May I request the favour of an early reply as warrants will certainly be asked for immediately beyond funds available under my view of the state of the Loan Fund and of the authorities for their application.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

CASE

CASE for the opinion of the Attorney-General.

THE Loan Act of 1895 (59 Victoria No. 6) was assented to on the 10th October, 1895. It authorises, in the usual form, "The Governor to raise by the sale of Debentures or the issue of stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum, such sums of money not exceeding on the whole the sum of one million five hundred and fifty-five thousand and two hundred pounds, as are respectively set against the following public works and services."

The fifth clause directs the sums borrowed to be accounted for and appropriated in the following terms, viz. :—"All moneys borrowed under this Act shall be paid to the Treasurer, and shall be by him carried to and form part of the General Loan Account, and be appropriated and applied, as required, to the works and services hereinbefore specified, or to any other duly authorised loan service, in terms of the 'Loans Fund Amalgamation Act of 1879.'"

On the 17th October the Auditor-General was asked to certify an instrument for the Governor's signature to authorise the issue from the Public Account of £49,920, for sundry services specified therein as payable from and chargeable to the Loan authorised to be raised for those services by the Loan Act 59 Victoria No. 6 (and on subsequent dates like certificates for further sums were asked for to the amount of £35,225, or in all £85,145).

Upon inquiry as to whether the money asked to be certified to had been borrowed and placed to the credit of the General Loan Account in terms of clause 5 of the Loan Act 59 Victoria No. 6, the Treasury replied, under date 21st October, "that the money has not yet been borrowed, but an advance has been made from the Public Account."

The Bank Sheets for 28th September (copies of the Bank Account furnished under the Audit Act by the Bank of New South Wales) show a "transfer" of £500,000 from the "Public Account" to the "General Loan Account."

The "Public Account," as constituted, consists of entries of transactions under the "Consolidated Revenue Fund" and the "Trust Fund" combined as one drawing account.

The General Loan Account, by the Audit Act, should form part of the "Public Account," but is dealt with for convenience sake as a separate bank account.

On the 28th September, the date of the transfer, the "Public Account" was overdrawn by £147,699 1s. 1d.; the "transfer" caused that overdraft to be increased to £647,699 1s. 1d.

On the same date the "General Loan Account" had at its credit £379,379 6s. 2d.; by the "transfer" that credit was increased to £879,379 6s. 2d.

The credit of £379,379 6s. 2d. was, however, merely the result of two previous similar transfers of £500,000 each, one on the 9th January, and the other on the 10th April, 1895, thus showing that instead of a credit balance, the "General Loan Account" was really overdrawn £620,620 13s. 10d., plus unrepresented cheques to the amount of £2,444 16s.

Moreover, assuming the credit balance of £379,379 6s. 2d. to have been correct at 28th September, warrants had been certified, and were waiting to be acted upon by issues against Loan Votes, to the amount of £483,361 13s. 3d., or £103,932 7s. 1d. in excess of apparent balance. That excess was the ground for making the third "transfer" of £500,000.

On putting the balances of 28th September together the result is :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance apparently at credit of the General Loan Account ...	379,379	6	2
Dr. Balance on the Public Account	147,699	1	1
	<u>231,680</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
Outstanding warrants for Loan Services (exclusive of warrants for Public Account services at same date)	483,361	13	3
Balance short to meet loan warrants <i>alone</i> ...	<u>£251,681</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>

In another form the balances on the General Loan Account appear thus :—

	£	s.	d.
Overdraft at 30th June, 1895	346,800	8	6
Payments 1st July and 28th September	276,265	1	4
	<u>623,065</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Warrants outstanding	483,361	13	3
Gross overdraft after the discharge of warrants in full ...	<u>£1,106,427</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

In these circumstances, there being really no loan money amalgamated, or otherwise available for drafts to meet new services under Loan Act 59 Vic. No. 6, the Auditor-General considers that he is justified in declining to certify as available or applicable any sum asked for under that Act until *Loan Money* raised in terms of it has been placed to credit, and thus made available to be "appropriated and applied."

The opinion of the Attorney-General is respectfully solicited as to whether the Auditor-General is right in the views above expressed as to the condition of the Loan Funds, and of the authorities for their application.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Department of Audit, 20th November, 1895.

The

The Crown Solicitor to The Auditor-General.

Subject :—Whether, in view of the 12th clause of the Audit Act, the Auditor-General would be justified in certifying to the Governor that loan moneys authorised to be raised for carrying on public works are legally available and applicable to those services.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 17 July, 1896.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the above matter, forwarded to me from your Department on the 20th day of November, 1895, and to state that I have submitted them to Mr. Attorney-General Want, a copy of whose opinion thereon will be found herewith.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COLQUHOUN,

Crown Solicitor.

OPINION of the Attorney-General.

Subject :—Whether, in view of the 12th clause of the Audit Act, the Auditor-General would be justified in certifying to the Governor that loan moneys authorised to be raised for carrying out public works are legally available and applicable to those services.

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 16 July, 1896.

I UNDERSTAND my opinion is asked as a dry matter of law upon these facts, viz., there is at present to the credit of the General Loan Account a certain sum of money. I care not how it got there. A Loan Bill was passed for 1895, in which it was enacted that money borrowed under that Act was to be paid into the General Loan Account to be appropriated and applied as required to the work and services therein specified. It is contended by the Auditor-General that, before these moneys can be available, they must be borrowed under that Loan Act. This would be perfectly correct if it were not for the existence of the Loans Fund Amalgamation Act. This Act was passed for the express purpose of enabling the Government to use any loan funds to the credit of that account for all works authorised by previous Act or Acts to be passed subsequently, and this was done, to prevent the absurdity of the Government being in possession of (say) a million of money, on which they were paying interest, and yet being compelled to borrow more money, and also pay interest on that further sum. This being the reason and the intention of the Act, it is clear that once money appears to the credit of the General Loan Account, that money is available for any loan works approved by Parliament without the necessity of actually borrowing the money or ear-marking it when borrowed as belonging specially to the works mentioned therein.

J. H. WANT,

Attorney-General.

APPENDIX F.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 15 August, 1896.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of 11th instant, I have the honor to hand you, enclosed for notation and return, Executive Minutes Nos. 88 and 102, in connection with the distribution of the late £4,000,000 loan.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Auditor-General.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Subject :—The late Loan, £4,000,000, floated in London.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 3 June, 1896.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits the enclosed statement, marked "A," showing the proposed distribution of the proceeds of the late loan of £4,000,000, floated in London, under the Acts (4) under which it was raised, and also the proposed application of such proceeds, and recommends that such proposals be approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

A statement, marked "B," showing the distribution for warrant purposes of the sum of £452,173 4s. 4d., which will be available for general loan services under the arrangements proposed, is also submitted for approval.

G. H. REID.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Executive Council approve of the application of the Loan of £4,000,000 referred to as set forth in statements "A" and "B," herewith submitted.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 96/30, 9/6/96. Confirmed, 16/6/96. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 9/6/96. Accountant, for amended distribution.—F.K., 18/6/96. Amended distribution, as approved, attached. The Under Secretary.—G.B., 18/6/96. Mr. Galloway.—F.K., 19/6/96. Executive Minute.—F.G., 23/6/96.

"A."

PROPOSED distribution of the proceeds of the late Loan of £4,000,000 floated in London under the Acts (4) under which it was raised :—

Act.	Stock sold.	Net amount raised.
	£	£ s. d.
50 Vic. No. 28	1,122,600	1,067,753 9 4
52 " 17	1,100,000	1,046,257 12 8
53 " 23	1,144,000	1,088,107 18 11
59 " 5	633,400	602,454 3 5
Totals	£ 4,000,000	3,804,573 4 4

Proposed application of the proceeds of the above-mentioned Loan.

	£	s.	d.
Treasury Bills, Act 55 Vic. No. 7, matured 1st January, 1896 ...	1,000,000	0	0
" " to mature 1st October, 1896 ...	1,000,000	0	0
" " " July to December, 1896	750,000	0	0
Debentures matured 1st January 1896	219,400	0	0
" to mature 1st July, 1896	£758,000		
Less charged to Railway Loan Redemption Fund ...	375,000		
	383,000	0	0
	£3,352,400	0	0
Leaving available for General Loan Services	452,173	4	4
Net proceeds	£3,804,573	4	4

The Treasury, Sydney,
3rd June, 1896.

G. L. C. BOYCE,
(Pro Accountant).

"B."

DISTRIBUTION for Warrant Purposes of the sum of £452,173 4s. 4d., which will be available for General Loan Services under the proposed distribution of the proceeds of the late Loan of £4,000,000, under the Acts (4) under which it was raised, and the proposed application of such proceeds:—

	£	s.	d.
Act 48 Vic. No. 26	70,000	0	0
" 52 " 17	50,000	0	0
" 53 " 23	60,000	0	0
" 54 " 33	70,000	0	0
" 55 " 35	40,000	0	0
" 56 " 24	10,000	0	0
" 57 " 17	40,000	0	0
" 58 " 14	112,173	4	4
Total	£452,173	4	4

The Treasury, Sydney,
3rd June, 1896.

G. L. C. BOYCE,
(Pro Accountant).

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Subject.—Further. *Re* the late Loan of £4,000,000 floated in London.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 23 June, 1896.

WITH reference to his minute of date, 3rd instant, the Colonial Treasurer begs to report that it has been found advisable to modify the distribution for Warrant purposes of the sum of £452,173 4s. 4d. shown on statement marked "B" accompanying such minute, and to redistribute such amount as per statement herewith marked "C."

Authority to cancel the distribution shown on statement "B" is therefore requested, and also for the redistribution of the amount as per statement "C."

G. H. REID.

The Executive Council approve of the distribution of the said Loans, as proposed in statement "C," and advise that the distribution proposed in statement "B" be cancelled.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 96-33, 23/6/96. Confirmed, 30/6/96. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 23/6/96. His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council. Accountant.—F.K., 1/7/96.

"C."

Act.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
48 Victoria, No. 26	70,000	0	0
52 " 17	40,000	0	0
53 " 23	30,000	0	0
54 " 33	40,000	0	0
55 " 35	20,000	0	0
56 " 24	10,000	0	0
57 " 17	20,000	0	0
58 " 14	112,173	4	4
59 " 6	110,000	0	0
Total	£452,173	4	4

The Treasury, Sydney,
23rd June, 1896.

G. L. C. BOYCE,
(Pro Accountant.)

APPENDIX G.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject :—Distribution of the proceeds of sale of "New South Wales Funded Stock," under the Act 56 Victoria No. 1.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 30 October, 1896.

THE Colonial Treasurer recommends confirmation by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of the following proposed distribution of the proceeds of sales of "New South Wales Funded Stock," under the Act 56 Victoria No 1, during the period 8th November, 1892, to 2nd September, 1896, amounting to £2,549,350, namely :—

					£	s.	d.
Act 52	Vic. No. 17	...	...	...	323,691	10	0
" 53	" " 23	...	...	...	15,000	0	0
" 55	" " 35	...	...	...	699,778	10	0
" 56	" " 24	...	...	...	879,800	0	0
" 57	" " 17	...	...	...	631,080	0	0
Total ...					£2,549,350	0	0

G. H. REID.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Executive Council approves of the distribution herein proposed of the proceeds of the sale of the Funded Stock referred to.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council; 3/11/96. Min. 96/59 confirmed.—10/11/96. Approved.—HAMPTDEN, 3/11/96. The Auditor-Genl. B.C., Treasury.—F.K., 14/11/96.

The Treasury, Account Branch, Sydney, 23 October, 1896.

Subject :—Distribution of proceeds of stock sold under the Funded Stock Act of 1892, Act 56 Victoria No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

ADVERTING to my memorandum of 27th March last proposing a plan for the distribution of the proceeds of stock sold under the Funded Stock Act, 56 Victoria No. 1, which at that date amounted to £2,494,580, then to be distributed as follows, viz. :—

					£	s.	d.
To Act 52	Vic. No. 17	...	...	...	323,691	10	0
" 55	" " 35	...	...	...	300,000	0	0
" 56	" " 24	...	...	...	879,800	0	0
" 57	" " 17	...	...	...	631,080	0	0
" 58	" " 14	...	...	...	20,000	0	0
" 59	" " 6	...	...	...	340,008	10	0
Total ...					£2,494,580	0	0

which plan has never been acted upon.

I would suggest the following amended plan of distribution of the proceeds of the stock sold from 8th November, 1892, to 2nd September, 1896 (last issue), to the extent of £2,549,350, the gross proceeds of which amounted to ... £2,559,246 14 0

From which was deducted—

Brokerage, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent....	£2,363	9	6
Premium credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund	7,533	4	6
		9,896	14 0

Leaving a net credit to the General Loan of... £2,549,350 0 0

which might now be distributed to works and services authorised under the following Acts, viz. :—

					£	s.	d.
To Act 52	Vic. No. 17	...	...	...	323,691	10	0
" 53	" " 23	...	...	...	15,000	0	0
" 55	" " 35	...	...	...	699,778	10	0
" 56	" " 24	...	...	...	879,800	0	0
" 57	" " 17	...	...	...	631,080	0	0
Total ...					£2,549,350	0	0

The amount proposed for Act 52 Vic. No. 17 is identical with that in previous proposition.

The small sum of £15,000 to Act 53 Vic. No. 23 is to cover warrants granted by the Auditor-General on the faith of this credit.

The sums allocated to Act 56 Vic. No. 24 and Act 57 Vic. No. 17 will meet the whole amount required to be raised under these Acts, their appropriations being almost expended.

I have excluded Acts 58 Vic. No. 14 and 59 Vic. No. 6 from participation in the proposed amended plan of distribution, as authority has recently been obtained, and the registers opened, for the sale of the whole of the available stock under these Acts, to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, *i.e.*, 1 per cent. less than we are paying for the funds now under distribution.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

Mr. Galloway.—Was Executive authority obtained for the distribution referred to?—F.K., 23/10/96.
No.—F.G., 23/10/96. The Under Secretary. Submitted.—F.K., 23/10/96. Approved.—G.H.R., 27/10/96. Mr. Galloway.—F.K., 28/10/96 Ex. Min.—F.G., 30/10/96.

ABSTRACT Statement of the PUBLIC DEBT of the Colony of New South Wales as it stood at the 30th June, 1896, debt fell due for redemption, and the annual rates and amounts of Interest

Due dates.	Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs.	Immigration.	Harbours and Rivers Navigation.	Roads and Bridges.	Sewerage Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	639,000	2,500	.....	49,000	52,500	.....
1897	33,000	3,900	.....	10,000	18,900	.....
1898	7,122	61,101	.....	27,069	57,935	.....
1898 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
1899	69,965	21,289	.....	83,958	15,492	.....
1900	279,000	5,100	.....	71,900	2,500	.....
Tailings, 1900	318,729	12,104	22,819	29,771	12,416	8,033
1900 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
1901	300,060	1,000	.....	13,353	18,496	.....
1901 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
1902	182,150	50,094	.....	52,798	34,976	14,079
1902 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,700
1903	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
1904 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,000
1905	901,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300
1906	71,567	93,027	.....	34,352	10,687	.....
1908	1,264,780	10,709	.....	94,722	52,993	15,003
1909	1,454,853	12,491	.....	110,514	62,611	17,497
1910	2,351,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,861
1912	1,168,791	68,664 10/-	.....	346,584	94,815 10/-	178,195 10/-
1912	68,509	2,701	.....	40,998	475	5,469
1918	9,528,538	152,582	234,304	513,696	175,211	771,025
1924	14,830,579	100,000	.....	839,820	60,121	109,332
1924 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
1925 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5,399	21,722	.....
1933	6,846,703	133,057	.....	318,930	62,860	864,938
1935	1,937,827	56,282	53,970	418,578	141,938	383,548
Annual to 1897	235,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interminable	48,188	57,431	52,002	171,186 9/2	61,158	33,801
Permanent	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Bills, 1896	{ 463,544	15,936	3,538	104,688	21,421	113,927
	{ 347,658	11,952	2,654	78,516	16,066	85,445
Totals ... £	44,351,490	871,920 10/-	369,287	3,435,832 9/2	995,293 10/-	2,805,844 10/-
Bearing interest—						
at 6 per cent. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,500
„ 5½ „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
„ 5 „ ...	2,067,326	157,088	22,819	337,849	213,215	60,103
„ 4½ „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
„ 4¼ „ ...	347,658	11,952	2,654	78,516	16,066	85,445
„ 4 „ ...	15,571,053	391,315 10/-	55,540	1,180,976 9/2	366,545 10/-	1,318,222 10/-
„ 3½ „ ...	24,359,117	252,582	234,304	1,353,516	235,332	880,357
„ 3 „ ...	2,006,336	58,983	53,970	484,975	164,135	389,017
Annual interest...£	1,653,743 1/4	34,624 16/10	13,295 1/7	129,390 15/-	39,166 0/11	106,132 9/5

NOTE.—There were unrepresented due debentures and Treasury Bills to the amount of £7,250 at 30th June,

DIX H.

showing the Services on account of which it has been incurred, the dates at which the Securities representing the as payable from the 1st July, 1896, under the respective heads of service.

Water Supply.	Works and Buildings.	Fortifications— Military and Naval Works.	Buildings for Public Instruction.	Miscellaneous.	Queensland prior to 11th December, 1859.	Rate of Interest.	Grand Totals.
£	£	£	£	£	£		£
.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	5	758,000
.....	23,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	65,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	177,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,500
.....	6,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	197,700
.....	48,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	407,100
6,316	19,982	5,651	11,641	.....	2,538	5	450,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	4,500
16,000	11,997	29,994	.....	.....	.....	5	390,900
5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	30,000
7,317	27,195	10,119	.....	.....	20,581	5	399,300
25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	59,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,000,000
20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	3,700
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	58,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	901,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2,300
.....	10,496	4,771	.....	.....	.....	4	224,900
399	61,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,500,000
16,501	74,153	880	.....	.....	.....	4	1,749,500
257,712	.....	160,000	.....	.....	.....	4	2,863,700
432,136 10/-	167,117 10/-	115,799	24,646 10/-	5,000	.....	4	2,601,750
22,281	10,128	.....	2,431	27,008	.....	3	180,000
693,817	367,067	162,430	201,734	11,922	13,874	3½	12,826,200
374,664	73,505	83,985	27,994	.....	.....	3½	16,500,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	20,000
.....	9,381	.....	.....	13,498	.....	3	50,000
1,162,110	167,441	53,855	68,227	8,179	.....	4	9,686,300
490,249	237,342	187,184	91,570	.....	1,512	3	4,000,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	235,600
17,577	51,530	37,316	.....	.....	.....	4	530,189 9/2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,700
145,622	54,634	50,915	25,326	.....	449	4	1,000,000
109,217	40,974	38,187	18,994	.....	337	4½	750,000
3,801,918 10/-	1,463,905 10/-	956,086	472,563 10/-	65,607	39,291	...	59,629,039 9/2
30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	94,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4,500
49,633	138,743	60,764	11,641	.....	23,119	...	3,142,300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	3,700
109,217	40,974	38,187	18,994	.....	337	...	750,000
2,032,057 10/-	586,765 10/-	423,536	118,199 10/-	13,179	449	...	22,057,839 9/2
1,068,481	440,572	246,415	229,728	11,922	13,874	...	29,326,200
512,530	256,851	187,184	94,001	40,506	1,512	...	4,250,000
142,978 8/2	55,274 14/4	35,842 12/7	16,977 15/8	2,159 12/2	1,719 3/6	...	*2,231,304 11/6

1896, but they bear no interest, and are not included in the above statement.

* See paragraph 48, page 163.

STATEMENT showing the Progressive Condition of the PUBLIC DEBT of the Colony, as incurred on the security of and showing its distribution to the several classes of services on account of which Loans were raised,

Year.	Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs.	Immigration.	Harbours and Rivers Navigation.	Roads and Bridges.	Sewerage Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1853	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
1855	484,400	.....	423,000	152	3,385	54,900
1856	1,136,865	.....	434,700	35,340	19,790	178,300
1857	1,154,751	.....	415,800	35,340	19,790	184,850
1858	1,454,310	38,806	259,000	59,136	20,189	208,990
1859	2,164,073	61,571	384,000	59,248	29,576	209,030
1860	2,252,420	140,121	437,000	141,740	29,576	209,030
1861	2,279,016	163,162	440,104	182,563	35,733	209,078
1862	2,541,766	176,276	448,932	202,172	48,255	209,078
1863	2,916,668	184,264	461,632	210,197	63,495	209,078
1864	3,192,254	190,136	470,967	216,097	74,698	209,078
1865	3,965,689	234,607	477,451	380,701	111,307	209,078
1866	4,339,219	242,566	490,104	388,920	126,491	209,078
1867	4,467,019	246,466	530,104	412,820	159,291	209,078
1868	5,112,305	310,136	530,104	469,460	269,791	209,078
1869	5,134,560	331,436	530,104	514,613	274,531	209,078
1870	6,501,878	343,540	552,923	602,691	297,707	217,111
1871	6,980,938	349,640	552,923	687,944	318,703	217,111
1872	7,165,321	400,101	552,923	741,536	353,991	233,361
1873	7,071,350	377,624	564,498	773,767	363,853	232,481
1874	6,902,020	396,094	580,848	828,991	385,729	265,542
1875	7,809,433	419,578	602,298	899,168	410,258	167,482
1876	8,342,073	475,229	533,623	898,442	403,544	167,482
1877	8,315,823	475,580	531,225	899,473/9/2	404,727	141,382
1878	8,983,955	475,621	530,725	899,493/9/2	404,732	141,382
1879	10,983,550	500,995	530,633	1,105,457/9/2	510,007	173,882
1880	10,962,014	510,179	530,633	1,108,816/9/2	520,062	173,882
1881	12,658,472	511,833	530,633	1,109,458/9/2	520,252	218,067
1882	14,148,031	511,833	402,033	1,102,161/9/2	520,087	336,094
1883	16,420,370	513,901	402,033	1,101,698/9/2	520,297	522,929
1884	18,800,425	615,969	402,033	1,358,909/9/2	562,295	611,529
1885	28,620,930	715,969	402,033	2,048,413/9/2	573,593	713,216
1886	33,561,486	720,105	402,033	2,099,582/9/2	583,158	720,861
1887	33,522,986	737,850	402,033	2,106,135/9/2	582,997	720,861
1888	36,362,753	734,322	402,033	2,119,499/9/2	590,971	701,726
1889	38,227,502	734,369	402,033	2,138,538/9/2	594,649	830,658
1890	38,110,966	659,482	349,125	2,074,262/9/2	591,663	844,758
1891	40,784,416	681,715	399,125	2,290,372/9/2	715,346	1,495,689
1892	39,735,171	697,651	352,663	2,363,460/9/2	676,767	1,609,616
1893	42,515,308/10	790,813	358,855	2,899,748/9/2	791,233	2,434,524
1894	43,281,953/10	869,266/10	358,855	3,219,593/9/2	876,906	2,518,577
1895	44,286,255	828,873/10	358,855	3,060,348/9/2	855,893	2,520,039/10
1896	44,351,490	871,920/10	369,287	3,435,832/9/2	995,293/10	2,805,844/10

DIX I.

the General Revenue, or the Consolidated Revenue Fund, at the close of each year from 1853 to 30th June, 1896, and on the basis of their appropriation to those services as set forth in the several Loan Acts.

Water Supply.	Works and Buildings.	Military and Naval Works.	Buildings for Public Instruction.	Miscellaneous.	Queensland Works (prior to 10 Dec., 1859.)	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220,000
28,000	10,736	.....	.....	.....	6,727	1,011,300
115,400	76,950	47,105	97,130	.....	27,237	2,168,817
147,400	76,950	47,105	97,130	.....	27,237	2,206,353
208,400	112,040	74,834	146,895	.....	63,892	2,646,492
208,400	117,216	75,059	146,895	.....	64,366	3,519,434
208,400	168,743	81,984	146,895	.....	64,366	3,880,275
208,448	173,194	82,736	156,757	.....	64,881	3,995,672
250,709	185,091	82,736	164,661	.....	64,881	4,374,557
250,709	200,331	82,736	172,281	.....	64,881	4,816,272
250,709	211,534	82,736	177,882	.....	64,881	5,140,972
250,709	236,238	95,129	181,772	.....	64,681	6,207,562
250,709	255,481	95,129	200,364	.....	64,881	6,662,942
250,709	314,270	110,129	206,364	.....	64,881	6,971,131
250,709	338,270	110,129	206,364	.....	64,881	7,871,227
250,709	340,111	110,129	206,364	.....	64,881	7,966,816
257,025	365,252	115,780	218,005	.....	67,419	9,539,331
257,025	425,849	145,774	218,005	.....	67,419	10,221,331
265,475	453,262	153,311	218,005	.....	88,000	10,625,286
214,325	432,150	150,143	218,005	.....	64,230	10,462,426
231,522	450,759	162,836	218,005	.....	64,230	10,486,576
231,219	470,787	177,821	218,005	.....	64,230	11,470,279
194,519	424,099	144,803	161,692	.....	48,790	11,794,296
194,519	424,380	145,029	144,885	.....	48,790	11,725,818/9/2
194,519	424,385	145,031	144,885	.....	48,790	12,393,518/9/2
211,419	560,131	146,020	144,885	.....	48,790	14,924,769/9/2
211,119	561,168	146,491	144,885	.....	48,790	14,918,069/9/2
331,149	561,354	306,576	144,885	.....	48,790	16,941,469/9/2
688,560	557,827	300,232	124,331	.....	44,450	18,685,639/9/2
1,146,177	557,467	299,271	124,331	.....	43,720	21,652,194/9/2
1,386,877	557,700	299,377	124,331	.....	43,720	24,763,165/9/2
1,454,590	570,984	314,556	129,390	.....	43,720	35,587,394/9/2
1,761,541	631,671	333,574	152,325	.....	43,720	41,060,056/9/2
1,761,541	633,674	334,482	152,325	.....	43,720	41,048,604/9/2
1,981,174	661,042	427,144	113,699	.....	30,835	44,125,198/9/2
2,093,897	684,136	438,173	122,496	.....	30,835	46,297,286/9/2
2,136,597	640,535	448,496	172,261	.....	36,993	40,065,138/9/2
2,428,558	898,135	512,489	272,286	11,115	36,993	50,526,239/9/2
2,546,919	892,768	563,404	267,612	11,115	37,440	49,754,586/9/2
3,268,061	1,295,371	784,988	396,913	20,101	38,228	55,594,143/19/2
3,423,786	1,316,083	820,354	414,653	25,101	38,228	57,163,356/9/2
3,426,627/10	1,305,167/10	815,003	405,231/10	25,101	38,228	57,925,622/19/2
3,801,918/10	1,463,905/10	956,086	472,563/10	65,607	39,291	59,629,039/9/2

STATEMENT Showing the annual charge for INTEREST on the PUBLIC DEBT of the Colony, as it stood at the classes of Services on account of which that debt was incurred, and according to the

Year.	Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs.	Immigration.	Harbours and Rivers Navigation.	Roads and Bridges.	Sewerage Works.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1853	1,119 17 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1854	8,704 11 3	.....	1842 to 1855 from Territorial Revenue.	.....	.....	400 0 0
1855	17,038 0 10	.....	97,967 6 7	5 0 0	120 0 0	1,309 18 11
1856	42,129 8 6	.....	17,208 4 5	1,433 4 6	921 17 6	6,275 9 9
1857	57,356 4 8	.....	18,295 14 4	1,766 8 0	988 5 0	8,930 13 0
1858	64,845 4 2	88 4 0	19,531 6 0	2,500 11 0	998 4 6	9,717 18 9
1859	100,402 12 8	861 6 6	19,169 12 8	2,959 0 0	1,374 14 6	10,423 8 6
1860	110,225 5 2	3,066 15 0	20,501 16 3	5,024 14 0	1,478 16 0	10,451 10 0
1861	112,870 4 10	7,590 15 6	20,197 14 0	8,087 15 6	1,638 5 0	10,453 18 0
1862	119,887 16 10	8,663 11 0	22,209 3 0	9,956 13 0	2,128 6 0	10,453 18 0
1863	142,119 14 4	9,133 7 6	22,962 12 6	10,434 13 6	3,032 0 0	10,453 18 0
1864	157,063 3 3	9,456 4 0	23,467 18 6	10,754 0 6	3,638 7 6	10,453 18 0
1865	196,817 15 10	11,703 8 0	23,829 14 0	19,005 0 6	5,203 15 0	10,453 18 0
1866	209,877 15 4	11,981 13 6	24,272 2 6	19,292 19 6	5,918 15 6	10,453 18 0
1867	220,778 18 4	12,323 6 0	25,505 4 0	20,293 10 0	7,593 1 0	10,453 18 0
1868	255,225 18 3	13,311 6 6	26,505 4 0	23,473 4 0	11,407 4 0	10,453 18 0
1869	305,953 9 4	15,708 11 6	26,505 4 0	24,916 3 0	13,581 1 0	10,453 18 0
1870	316,877 12 10	16,860 9 0	27,075 13 6	29,334 5 6	14,563 18 0	10,654 14 6
1871	338,343 8 9	17,447 1 0	27,646 3 0	33,929 11 0	15,286 6 0	10,855 11 0
1872	351,077 5 7	18,096 17 6	27,646 3 0	35,027 14 3	16,331 0 6	11,058 13 6
1873	354,782 2 2	18,753 4 0	28,109 3 0	38,323 18 4	18,093 0 6	10,811 13 6
1874	346,196 14 3	19,490 12 0	28,770 13 0	40,527 11 6	18,996 16 10	10,826 6 10
1875	382,097 18 8	20,429 19 0	29,616 3 0	43,333 18 2	19,980 1 3	8,036 1 10
1876	401,603 1 1	21,420 6 3	27,919 3 0	42,716 11 9	19,411 1 0	7,388 11 10
1877	395,548 10 0	22,667 0 2	26,041 4 7	43,063 9 5	19,563 1 11	6,736 1 10
1878	401,190 17 8	22,668 13 0	26,016 4 7	43,064 1 5	19,563 5 11	6,731 1 10
1879	491,851 14 3	23,399 16 2	26,011 12 7	49,963 13 6	23,867 2 3	7,381 1 10
1880	500,662 6 10	24,049 2 7	26,011 12 7	51,436 15 6	24,160 9 11	8,031 1 10
1881	523,101 14 6	24,115 5 9	26,011 12 7	51,461 5 1	24,168 1 11	8,646 15 10
1882	581,865 12 7	24,115 5 9	23,011 12 7	51,096 8 1	24,159 16 11	10,941 4 10
1883	646,711 12 8	24,198 0 2	19,581 12 7	51,065 12 3	24,167 19 4	16,173 5 5
1884	801,834 15 0	28,280 14 7	19,581 12 7	57,396 19 5	24,296 0 1	24,871 13 5
1885	1,016,821 4 0	28,692 14 7	19,581 12 7	63,692 15 5	25,696 5 1	25,890 13 5
1886	1,209,625 6 6	31,863 9 0	19,581 12 7	85,569 11 10	26,159 7 1	29,116 12
1887	1,325,885 2 0	31,946 3 5	19,581 12 7	86,781 17 7	26,391 6 5	29,298 8 2
1888	1,374,759 18 5	32,567 15 5	19,557 12 7	87,164 7 0	26,570 16 5	28,787 8 2
1889	1,426,933 7 9	32,041 9 8	15,695 12 7	87,474 3 8	26,570 0 11	31,587 5 5
1890	1,465,964 6 4	30,303 11 8	16,335 18 7	86,474 11 8	26,517 4 3	35,469 1 3
1891	1,474,501 17 11	28,028 10 8	14,063 9 11	84,624 0 2	27,056 17 9	38,772 19 4
1892	1,490,070 16 2	28,509 6 0	13,492 8 6	91,670 12 11	28,153 4 9	59,781 11 9
1893	1,543,631 14 7	30,393 15 8	13,766 15 1	104,058 1 8	30,971 14 9	72,368 12 1
1894	1,612,625 15 1	33,523 16 0	13,817 10 8	119,264 0 9	35,013 15 0	97,283 19 3
1895	1,613,041 7 8	33,217 19 3	13,817 10 8	118,560 2 7	35,612 7 6	98,569 17 2
1896	1,595,815 4 9	33,372 4 7	12,414 15 4	118,471 4 9	35,072 10 9	98,045 12 10

DIX J.

close of each year, from 1853 to 30th June, 1896, according to the estimated proportions due by the several amounts appropriated to those Services respectively, as set forth in the several Loan Acts.

Water Supply.	Works and Buildings.	Military and Naval Works.	Buildings for Public Instruction.	Miscellaneous.	Queensland Works prior to 10th December, 1859.	Totals.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,119 17 11
400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,504 11 3
904 0 5	379 0 0	.....	.....	.....	237 0 0	{ 97,967 6 7 19,993 0 2
3,220 9 3	3,495 12 0	2,003 11 6	3,927 6 6	.....	1,161 15 6	81,776 19 5
6,280 15 8	3,841 14 0	2,355 5 0	4,856 10 0	.....	1,357 10 0	106,028 19 8
8,784 13 9	5,322 7 0	3,329 12 6	6,100 12 6	.....	2,868 2 6	124,086 16 8
10,409 13 9	5,791 10 6	3,747 6 6	7,344 15 0	.....	3,202 2 0	165,686 2 7
10,420 0 0	6,957 19 0	3,926 1 6	7,344 15 0	.....	3,218 6 0	182,615 17 11
10,422 8 0	8,163 13 0	4,118 0 0	7,575 6 8	.....	3,231 3 6	194,354 4 0
11,299 18 6	8,588 3 0	4,136 16 0	8,090 11 0	.....	3,244 1 0	208,658 17 4
12,535 9 0	9,491 15 0	4,136 16 0	8,542 13 6	.....	3,244 1 0	236,092 0 4
12,535 9 0	10,098 2 6	4,136 16 0	8,845 17 0	.....	3,244 1 0	253,693 17 3
12,535 9 0	11,379 1 6	4,476 19 6	9,062 18 0	.....	3,244 1 0	307,712 0 4
12,535 9 0	12,494 0 6	4,642 18 6	9,878 7 0	.....	3,244 1 0	324,592 0 4
12,535 9 0	14,443 10 0	4,756 9 0	10,168 4 0	.....	3,244 1 0	342,095 10 4
12,535 9 0	16,052 10 6	5,506 9 0	10,318 4 0	.....	3,244 1 0	388,033 8 3
12,535 9 0	16,955 13 6	5,506 9 0	10,318 4 0	.....	3,244 1 0	445,708 6 4
12,693 7 0	17,784 19 6	5,647 14 6	10,609 4 6	.....	3,307 10 0	465,409 8 10
12,851 5 0	20,872 12 0	6,239 0 0	10,900 5 0	.....	3,370 19 0	497,742 1 9
12,956 17 6	21,630 11 9	7,302 14 6	10,900 5 0	.....	3,628 4 3	515,656 7 4
12,828 8 9	21,510 7 3	7,426 1 3	10,900 5 0	.....	3,211 10 0	524,749 13 9
12,836 1 8	22,245 12 10	7,933 13 0	10,900 5 0	.....	3,211 10 0	521,935 16 11
11,385 3 7	23,046 3 8	8,532 18 0	10,900 5 0	.....	3,211 10 0	560,570 2 2
10,467 13 7	20,564 10 11	6,908 1 8	7,664 8 6	.....	2,528 4 6	568,591 14 1
9,550 3 7	20,643 0 6	6,850 12 3	7,244 5 0	.....	2,439 10 0	560,346 19 3
9,550 3 7	20,643 4 6	6,850 13 10	7,244 5 0	.....	2,439 10 0	565,962 1 4
9,888 3 7	23,381 19 11	6,881 17 5	7,244 5 0	.....	2,439 10 0	672,310 16 6
10,218 13 7	26,113 17 6	6,908 19 5	7,244 5 0	.....	2,439 10 0	687,276 14 9
11,882 15 7	26,121 6 4	9,141 7 5	7,244 5 0	.....	2,439 10 0	714,334 0 0
17,786 7 7	25,944 19 4	12,995 3 5	6,216 11 0	.....	2,222 10 0	780,355 12 1
31,667 16 4	25,924 12 9	12,946 1 2	6,043 15 0	.....	2,186 0 0	860,666 7 8
55,303 4 3	25,933 19 2	12,950 6 0	6,043 15 0	.....	2,186 0 0	1,058,678 19 6
57,210 9 11	25,988 19 2	13,013 6 0	6,064 15 0	.....	2,186 0 0	1,284,838 15 2
62,736 9 0	27,082 4 5	14,255 16 0	6,477 16 3	.....	2,186 0 0	1,514,654 5 2
70,044 14 8	28,525 5 6	15,898 5 0	7,023 10 9	.....	2,186 0 0	1,643,562 6 1
75,289 4 8	29,030 10 9	16,320 11 8	6,045 8 3	.....	1,863 17 6	1,697,957 10 10
79,145 7 9	29,587 13 6	16,968 19 9	5,155 2 3	.....	1,539 11 5	1,752,698 14 8
83,041 3 10	28,880 14 6	17,967 6 9	7,095 15 8	.....	1,649 5 3	1,799,698 19 9
85,793 17 4	29,199 1 1	18,178 6 4	7,430 11 6	CS 0 0	1,642 7 9	1,809,359 19 9
94,076 3 2	34,807 11 6	21,067 12 1	9,416 2 9	389 0 6	1,650 10 4	1,873,085 0 5
111,284 9 10	41,405 18 10	26,951 3 11	12,011 14 6	425 10 6	1,684 15 11	1,988,954 7 4
128,990 18 3	49,920 3 11	31,524 4 0	15,456 4 9	908 8 6	1,691 15 6	2,140,016 11 8
133,027 18 5	52,001 13 5	32,181 4 0	15,248 18 1	944 8 6	1,691 15 6	2,147,968 2 9
132,487 17 8	50,425 9 0	31,678 3 6	15,073 3 7	1,751 15 5	1,687 10 4	*2,126,295 12 6

* See paragraph 48, page 163.

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the progressive Expenditure and Income on account of the Railways and Tramways of the Colony of New South Wales, from the commencement in 1850 to the 30th June, 1896, based as closely as possible on the Annual Statements of the Public Accounts for those years respectively.

Head of Information.	Totals, 1850 to 30th June, 1895.			Results, 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.			Totals, 1850 to 30th June, 1896.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Income	47,060,303	5	4	3,121,732	16	10	50,182,036	2	2
Expenditure out of the Public Revenue ...	30,881,214	11	7	1,967,029	1	10	32,848,243	13	5
Net Balance, Cr.	16,179,088	13	9	1,154,703	15	0	17,333,792	8	9
Interest paid on Moneys Borrowed and Expended	23,592,611	9	3	1,476,393	19	5	25,069,005	8	8
Net Balance, Dr.	7,413,522	15	6	321,690	4	5	7,735,212	19	11
Expenditure out of Moneys Borrowed ...	39,413,837	19	10	386,124	14	10	39,799,962	14	8

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX K.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Annual Payments made from the Public Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, from the commencement in 1850 to 30th June, 1896, on account of Railways and Tramways, exclusive of Payments made out of borrowed money for Construction and other purposes.

Head of Information.	Total Payments, 1850 to 30th June, 1895.			Payments, from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.			Total Payments, 1850 to 30th June, 1896.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Establishment	230,836	6	9	6,000	0	0	236,836	6	9
Working Expenses (including Compensation for Accidents)	29,108,994	15	6	1,862,325	17	4	30,971,320	12	10
Railway Tickets and Material for Tramway Tickets	8,031	2	5	400	10	9	8,481	13	2
Printing Railway Tickets	20,644	12	11	1,194	17	7	21,839	10	6
General Printing	141,092	1	5	10,098	6	9	151,190	8	2
Stationery and Stores	35,614	5	5	1,105	7	10	36,719	13	3
Retiring Expenses	72,532	19	3	1,591	6	4	74,124	5	7
Works in Progress (including Valuation of Land)	353,987	12	9	7,153	15	9	361,141	8	6
Alterations, Additions, and other Works paid from Revenue	588,091	19	9	.....			588,091	19	9
Special Review Audit of Traffic Receipts ...	21,338	15	5	2,158	19	6	23,497	14	11
Instalments of £75,000 towards the redemption of £1,000,000 voted and expended under the Loan Act, 53 Vic. No. 23 ...	300,000	0	0	75,000	0	0	375,000	0	0
	£ 30,881,214	11	7	1,967,029	1	10	32,848,243	13	5

APPENDIX L.

RAILWAY TOLLS credited at the Treasury during the year 1895-6, from the undermentioned accounts.

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
	CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNTS.	£ s. d.
	1894.	
217	Harbours and Rivers Navigation &c.	0 2 11
	1895.	
20	New South Wales Artillery	59 18 3
37	General Contingencies (Military Department)	473 2 2
115	Maintenance and transmission of Paupers, &c.	8 2 1
205	New System of Taxation	1 0 0
240	Dredge Service	3 12 11
246	Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	13 2 10
247	Richmond Water Works	0 8 6
S.E.	Conveyance of Unemployed	11,620 13 4
	1895-6.	
3	His Excellency the Governor	311 3 4
10	Chief Secretary	0 14 9
14	Aborigines' Protection Board	881 2 11
15	Police	4,538 11 9
24	General Contingencies (Lunacy Department)	140 7 10
29	Medical Adviser	23 4 8
32	Maintenance of Sick Paupers	55 2 1
36	Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	1,529 9 5
37	State Children's Relief Board	188 18 2
38	Fisheries' Commission	107 7 3
39	Fire Brigades	112 0 0
41	Reorganisation of the Public Service	7 8 3
42	Botanic Gardens	9 0 8
48	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	4,630 7 6
49	Naval Forces	22 17 6
97	Expenses in <i>re</i> Electoral System	53 13 5
100	Maintenance and Transmission of Paupers, &c.	1,908 17 2
110	Expenses in <i>re</i> Local Government	63 8 11
113	East Maitland Gaol Reserve	0 3 7
119	Incidental Expenses, Chief Secretary's Department	4 11 7
151	Expenses, Sufferers by Floods	18 17 0
158	Treasury	95 15 2
160	Customs	269 0 2
162	Gold and Escort	121 13 5
164	Stores and Stationery	3 18 6
166	Board of Health	81 1 8
178	Marine Board, Miscellaneous	0 15 0
180	Public Wharves	2 2 3
181	Board of Exports	57 18 5
196	Conveyance by rail of Members of Parliament, &c.	15,000 0 0
208	Unforeseen Expenses	6 13 0
223	New System of Direct Taxation	2 8 0
230	Attorney-General	154 7 11
232	Crown Solicitor	139 1 2
233	Quarter Sessions	336 17 4
234	Lands' Department	99 15 1
237	Land Agents, &c.	1,666 12 1
238	Land Appeal Court	241 5 0
255	Survey of Lands	664 12 3
256	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony	3 16 7
257	Detail Surveys	13 3 5
258	Labour Settlements	523 2 3
224	Treasurer's Advance Account	559 12 1
259	Department of Public Works	699 1 1
261	Dredge Service	54 17 1
262	Harbours and Rivers Navigation	216 5 8
263	Architect	199 4 9
264	Roads and Bridges	6,093 16 4
265	Country Towns' Water Supply and Sewerage	107 3 5
268	Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	94 9 5
269	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Road	1 3 10
270	Department of Justice	8 4 3
272	Prothonotary	100 12 6
275	Sheriff	94 13 7
276	Bankruptcy Court	3 1 6

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNTS— <i>continued.</i>		£ s. d.
1895-6.		
278	District Courts	234 12 3
280	Petty Sessions	711 0 6
281	Prisons	2,204 11 8
303	Nautical School-ship "Sobraon"	39 4 3
304	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	8 9 1
305	Observatory... ..	6 3 0
307	Free Public Library	1 0 1
311	Conveyance of Unemployed	13,905 13 9
330	Department of Mines	741 17 10
332	Imported Stock	32 10 4
335	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	233 19 5
336	Agriculture and Forestry	1,917 19 7
337	School of Mines and Assay Works	16 6 11
341	Subsidies to Agricultural Societies	21 13 0
343	Distribution of Seed to Distressed Farmers	3 13 3
348	Expenses in <i>re</i> Vine Diseases' Act	19 0 4
350	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	69,649 14 7
354	Reticulation, &c., Sydney Water Supply	79 15 11
355	Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally	18 16 8
	Total	£ 144,350 2 4
LOAN SERVICES ACCOUNTS.		
Act.		
44 Vic. No. 23	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	15 8 7
48 " " 26	Railway—Narrabri to Moree	909 15 5
48 " " 26	Do Inverell to Glen Innes	168 17 3
48 " " 26	Do Lismore to The Tweed	28 1 8
48 " " 26	Do South Grafton to Glen Innes	3 13 0
48 " " 26	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	1 2 0
50 " " 28	Cootamundra to Gundagai	40 16 0
52 " " 17	Improving Navigation, Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers	2 17 0
52 " " 17	Circular Quay Improvements	0 9 9
52 " " 17	Narrandera Bridge... ..	0 18 2
52 " " 17	Construction Storage Reservoir, Potts' Hill	0 13 3
53 " " 23	Sydney Water Supply	0 15 2
54 " " 33	Bridge—McIntyre River at Inverell	26 19 9
54 " " 33	Do George's River at Liverpool	1 2 0
54 " " 33	Do Stone Quarry Creek at Picton	1 19 3
54 " " 33	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works	0 2 0
54 " " 33	Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg, Storm-water Sewer	2 12 5
54 " " 33	Richmond River Improvements	3 14 6
54 " " 33	Johnston's Creek Storm-water Channel	0 5 8
54 " " 33	Clarence River Improvements	18 13 9
55 " " 35	Water Conservation and Irrigation	278 5 3
55 " " 35	Railway—Culcairn to Corowa	9 9 0
56 " " 24	Public Watering Places	384 19 8
56 " " 24	Bridge—Wagga Wagga	17 5 3
56 " " 24	Do Wilcannia	12 16 3
57 " " 17	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	149 0 0
57 " " 17	Clay Cliff Creek Storm-water Sewer	0 2 2
57 " " 17	Erection Telephone Lines... ..	25 11 3
57 " " 17	Water Supplies, Towns not Incorporated	13 5 7
57 " " 17	Construction, Public Watering Places	426 8 9
57 " " 17	Victoria Bridge	17 15 0
57 " " 17	Snagging Tributaries, Richmond River	0 2 9
57 " " 17	Bridge—Edward River at Deniliquin	23 15 3
57 " " 17	Do McIntyre River at Inverell	5 4 0
58 " " 14	Railway Trial Surveys	149 7 6
58 " " 14	Newcastle Harbour Improvements	4 0 0
58 " " 14	Railway, Marrickville to Burwood	0 1 0
58 " " 14	Country Towns' Water Supplies	1,614 16 2
58 " " 14	Reticulation, Supply of Meters, &c.	86 8 8
58 " " 14	Wagga Wagga Bridge	6 13 4
58 " " 14	Manning River Improvements	1 14 0
58 " " 14	Gordon Water Supply	32 6 2
58 " " 14	Supplementary Tank, Hurstville	0 4 3
58 " " 14	Water Conservation and Irrigation, &c.	860 1 2
58 " " 14	Kenmore Hospital... ..	2 0 0
58 " " 14	Smithfield Water Supply	4 15 3
58 " " 14	Forest Thinning, &c.	93 7 9
58 " " 14	Flood Relief Works, Richmond River, &c.	11 3 3

Item No.	Head of Service.	Amount.
LOAN SERVICES ACCOUNTS—continued.		£ s. d.
58 Vic. No. 14	Richmond Water Supply	1 9 9
58 " " 14	Kangaroo Bridge	2 4 3
58 " " 14	Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Drainage, &c.	23 8 6
58 " " 14	Railway—Cootamundra to Temora	0 11 6
58 " " 14	Liverpool Water Supply	0 10 11
58 " " 14	Storm-water Sewer, Brickfield Creek	1 8 5
59 " " 6	Railway—Parkes to Condobolin	2,645 12 6
59 " " 6	Do Rookwood Cemetery	1 0 6
59 " " 6	Do Berrigan to Jerilderie	2,029 16 0
59 " " 6	Do Trial Surveys	236 4 4
59 " " 6	Water Supplies, Mining Townships	59 8 1
59 " " 6	Tweed River Improvements	3 2 6
59 " " 6	Newcastle Harbour Improvements	2 13 7
59 " " 6	Duplicate Rising Main, Walka to Buttai	0 7 0
59 " " 6	Bridge, Bathurst (Denison)	8 7 3
59 " " 6	Conversion Grab Dredges into Sand Pump Dredges	0 4 2
59 " " 6	Bridge, Bogan River at Monkey	16 4 3
59 " " 6	Thinning-out Reserves, &c.	60 19 6
59 " " 6	Road, Grand Arch, Jenolan Caves	4 13 6
59 " " 6	Country Towns' Sewerage	7 17 9
59 " " 6	Bridge, Nepean River, Blaxland's Crossing	0 6 9
59 " " 6	New Lighter, Newcastle	1 0 0
59 " " 6	Bridge, Cooradigbee	14 5 10
59 " " 6	Windsor Bridge	1 15 0
59 " " 6	Additions, Public Works and Chief Secretary's Office	9 15 8
59 " " 6	Metallurgical Works, &c.	2 1 1
59 " " 6	Construction of Telegraphs and Telephones	77 0 5
	Total	£ 10,672 4 3
TRUST FUND ACCOUNT.		
.....	Hunter District Water and Sewerage—Store Advance Account	4 8 4
.....	Over Issues—Consolidated Revenue Votes	87 13 4
.....	Do Loans Votes	198 10 8
.....	Railway Construction—Store Account	42 5 4
.....	Sheep Account	176 6 10
.....	Sundry Accounts	17 2 11
	Total	£ 526 7 5
	Total Credited on Account of Tolls	£ 155,548 14 0
<p>NOTE.—A further sum of £125 1s. 5d. was credited by transfer to Railway Revenue, for services not coming under the ordinary head of Traffic Receipts, viz.—from Funds at the credit of the following heads of Service:—</p>		
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND ACCOUNTS.		
46	Centennial Park	7 9 2
48	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	2 4 1
180	Public Wharves	50 0 0
350	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	8 4 0
	£	68 17 3
LOAN SERVICES ACCOUNTS.		
52 Vic. No. 17	Circular Quay Improvements	5 0 0
54 " " 33	Richmond River Improvements	0 8 6
57 " " 17	Reclamation, North Harbour, Newcastle	25 0 0
58 " " 14	Newcastle Harbour Improvements	25 0 0
59 " " 6	Metallurgical Works	1 15 8
	£	57 4 2
	Amount Credited to Miscellaneous Receipts	125 1 5
	Amount Credited on Account of Tolls	155,548 14 0
	Grand Total	£ 155,673 15 5

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT of Rates levied without the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council as required by provisions of the Railway Act, but subsequently authorised by Special Minutes, &c.

Particulars of Rates.	Number and Date of Audit Query.	Number and Date of Executive Council Minute.			
The Maximum Rate for Gunpowder and Explosives not otherwise classified, from Sydney and any Station on the Southern Line to Southern and Southern Branch Line Stations, also from Sydney and any Station on the Western Line to Western and Western Branch Line Stations, distant upwards of 240 miles from Sydney, will be £10 per ton for quantities in excess of 10 cwt., and for smaller quantities £15 per ton. Minimum charge for each consignment, 10s.	9,304, 17 July, 1895	Min. 95-45, 3 Sept., 1895.			
Rosehill Race Club. Members' Carriage 10s. per annum for each Member using it.	9,317, 20 July, 1895	Min. 95-57, 22 Oct., 1895.			
Season Tickets, School Pupils, 1st Class at Quarter Rates	9,323, 20 July, 1895	To be provided for in next issue of tariff.			
Monthly Season Tickets. <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> Southern System £9 0 0 Western System 7 10 0 Northern System 6 15 0 Northern and Newcastle ... 5 5 0 Southern and Western Systems 10 10 0 Southern and Northern Systems 10 10 0 Western and Northern Systems 10 10 0 All Lines 15 0 0 </td> <td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> </tr> </table>	{	Southern System £9 0 0 Western System 7 10 0 Northern System 6 15 0 Northern and Newcastle ... 5 5 0 Southern and Western Systems 10 10 0 Southern and Northern Systems 10 10 0 Western and Northern Systems 10 10 0 All Lines 15 0 0	}	9,329, &c., 22 July, 1895	Min. 95-63, 19 Nov., 1895.
{	Southern System £9 0 0 Western System 7 10 0 Northern System 6 15 0 Northern and Newcastle ... 5 5 0 Southern and Western Systems 10 10 0 Southern and Northern Systems 10 10 0 Western and Northern Systems 10 10 0 All Lines 15 0 0	}			
Oddfellows' Demonstration at Rosehill, 26th December, 1894. Return Fare, reduced from 1s. 6d. to 1s.	9,338 <i>a</i> , 26 July, 1895	Min. 95-49, 24 Sept., 1895.			
Reduction of Rate for Dogs from 12s. to 10s. each (Return) between Sydney and Melbourne, when not less than 20 are conveyed at one time for Exhibition.	9,365 <i>a</i> , 21 Aug., 1895	Min. 96-45, 11 Aug., 1896.			
Biscuits for Dog and Pig Food, A Rates	9,466 <i>a</i> , 3 Sept., 1895	Rate Book, 13 April, 1896.			
Pumice, Miscellaneous Rates	9,510 <i>a</i> , 18 Sept., 1895	By-law 120, 2 Oct., 1896.			
Sheepskins, in 4-ton Truck-loads, between Darling Harbour and Minto and Darling Harbour and Emu Plains, A Rates.	9,514 <i>a</i> , 18 Sept., 1895	Min. 95-69, 31 Dec., 1895.			
Salt, Austinmer to Bourke, and Darling Harbour to approved Country Stations, in 50-ton lots, at convenience of Department, A Rate, plus 50 per cent.	9,515 <i>a</i> , 18 Sept., 1895	Min. 95-55, 15 Oct., 1895.			
Limestone for Excelsior Siding to Goodlet and Smith's Siding, £2 11s. per Truck of 6 tons, provided 350 tons per month are carried.	9,604 <i>a</i> , 25 Oct., 1895	Min. 96-2, 9 Jan., 1896.			
Pottery and Demijohns, Lithgow to Sydney, to be wickered and returned, A Rates and Conditions.	9,646 <i>a</i> , 29 Oct., 1895	By-law 119, 16 Mar., 1896.			
Shunting Charge between Woollen Mills Siding and Brunton's Siding, Clyde—£1 for each shunt not exceeding fourteen trucks.	9,646 <i>a</i> , 29 Oct., 1895	By-law 129, 2 Oct., 1896.			
A charge of 5s. per day (subsequently reduced to 2s.) for each four-wheeled truck used to convey small coal from the screens to coke ovens at South Clifton Colliery.	9,646 <i>a</i> , 29 Oct., 1895	By-law 119, 16 Mar., 1896.			

Particulars of Rates.	Number and Date of Audit Query.	Number and Date of Executive Council Minute.
Goods for Southern Coal Company, Wollongong, or Mount Kembla to Corrimal, in Railway Commissioners' trucks by owners' engine, "B" Class Rates. Trucks to be returned loaded with coal; if used by Coal Company before return, 7s. 6d. per truck per day.	9,646a, 29 Oct., 1895	By-law 119, 16 Mar., 1896.
Half-yearly Season Tickets between Sydney and Melbourne, 1st class (without sleeping berth), £36.	9,673a, 6 Nov., 1895	Awaits issue of new tariff.
By-law 113. Single Package Rates—limited by Executive Council Minute 95-58 to Up Journey, but made applicable by the By-law to Up or Down Journey.	9,693a, 11 Nov., 1895	Min. 96-63, 19 Nov., 1895.
Crane Charges for Berthing Vessels, &c., Newcastle... { Shunting Rate for Coal Basement, Meat Market, Darling Harbour, 1s. 6d. per truck.	9,754a, 24 Dec., 1895 } 9,792a, 6 Jan., 1896 } 9,803a, 7 Jan., 1896 }	Min. 96-6, 29 Jan., 1896. } By-law 119, 16 Mar., 1896. }
Damp-course, "A" Rates	9,816a, 9 Jan., 1896	By-law 119, 16 Mar., 1896.
Cocoanut Oil Cake—Miscellaneous Class Rates when forwarded in lots of not less than 6 tons; smaller quantities, "A" Class Rates and Conditions.	9,817a, 9 Jan., 1896	By-law 119, 16 Mar., 1896.
Members of Theatrical Companies travelling between Sydney and Melbourne to be charged 2nd class single fare for 1st return journey.	9,834a, 10 Jan., 1896	Min. 96-18, 7 April, 1896.
Eight-hour Demonstration at Rosehill, October, 1895—Rates by Special Trains—Adults, 6d.; Children, 3d.	9,845a, 15 Jan., 1896	Min. 96-12, 25 Feb., 1896.
Pottery in Crates from Lithgow on Up Journey—actual weight at "A" Class Rates, with a minimum of 10 cwt.	9,994a, 12 Mar., 1896	By-law 129, 2 Oct., 1896.
Butter between Sydney and Melbourne charged at aggregate weight instead of at per package.	9,999a, 13 Mar., 1896	Min. 96-25, 12 May, 1896.
Ti-tree, in bundles, "A" Rate; subsequently reduced to Miscellaneous.	75b, 14 April, 1896	By-law 129, 2 Oct., 1896.
Rails for Lake Illawarra Railway, Darling Harbour to Dapto, "B" Rate } Do other plant, "B" Rate, plus 50 per cent. ... }	99b, 24 April, 1896	Min. 96-25, 12 May, 1896.
Minimum Fare for Special Excursion Tickets—1st class, 1s.; 2nd class, 9d. Formerly 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively.	197b, 14 May, 1896	Min. 96-31, 16 June, 1896.
Sheep from Trangie or Narromine to Bourke, £3 per truck.	204b, 26 May, 1896	Min. 96-40, 21 July, 1896.
Ordinary through rate for Parcels to be charged for Parcels from or to Branch Lines on which local rates apply when the through rate is greater than the sum of the local rates.	255b, 8 June, 1896	Min. 96-46, 18 Aug., 1896.
Waxworks, reduced from 3rd to 2nd Class Rates ...	267b, 8 June, 1896	Min. 96-40, 21 July, 1896.

APPENDIX N.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments withheld from Certificates of Discharge to Colonial Treasurer:—

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.—RECEIPT.

	Improper Credit.	£	s.	d.
<i>Re</i> Transfer of Balances of Votes from Sundry Deposits (1893)		15,750	11	7

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Payments in anticipation of Warrant.

Schedule A.	51	10	0
Treasurer's Advance Account, 1895-6... ..	2,446	15	2
Maintenance of Sick Paupers	463	0	9
Parliamentary Representatives' Allowances	1,061	2	8

Payments contrary to the provisions of the Customs Act.

Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	12	5	9
Revenue refunded	1,085	7	0

TRUST FUND.

Payments from improper Credits.

Over Issues, Consolidated Revenue Votes	1,359	7	9
Do Loan Votes	167	15	2
Sundry Deposits (1893)	15,750	11	7

Payments in anticipation of Receipt and Warrant.

Over Issues, Consolidated Revenue Votes	1	1	0
Do Loan Votes	0	10	3
Sundry Deposits... ..	0	12	6

Payments in anticipation of Warrant.

British Australian Cable Account	1	0	0
Revenue Suspense Account	348	6	8
Over Issues, Consolidated Revenue Votes	19,573	13	9
Do Loan Votes	22,369	2	7
Government Savings Bank	44,009	8	9
Sheep Account	299	19	2

Payment from Account not applicable.

Railway Store Account	15	4	9
------------------------------	----	---	---

GENERAL LOANS ACCOUNT.

Payment in Excess of Appropriation.

Surveys, Gauging Rivers, &c., 53 Vic. No. 23	93	11	1
---	----	----	---

Payments in anticipation of Warrants under Special Acts.

Circular Quay Improvements	14,417	0	11
Storage Reservoir, Potts' Hill	1,585	8	1
Laying Second Pipe to Crown-street	2,804	4	7

Payments in anticipation of Warrants.

Reclamation and Dredging, 58 Vic. No. 14	273	13	9
Railway, Parkes to Condobolin, 59 Vic. No. 4	226	10	2
Duplicate Rising Main, Walka to Buttai, 59 Vic. Nos. 6 and 9	2,385	2	8
New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, 56 Vic. No. 24	238	14	3

Payment from Vote not applicable.

Storm-water Channel, Orphan School Creek, 54 Vic. No. 33	25	0	0
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APPENDIX O.

(No. 1.)

SCHEDULE of Advances to Roads and other Trustees up to 30th June, 1895, which remained wholly or in part unadjusted on the 28th February, 1897.

1893—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.		£	s.	d.
A. W. Taylor, T. Lynch, and J. J. Martin	... ..	2	4	4
1893—AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.				
W. Miller, J. Miller, and J. J. Scully	... ..	457	10	6
1894—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
E. W. Farleigh, E. J. Gibbons, and T. Milsop	... ..	20	0	0
Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott, Hon. H. Copeland, and T. A. Dibbs	... ..	200	0	0
Cowra Borough Council...	... ..	30	0	0
Armidale Municipal Council (West End Park)	... ..	24	11	11
Do do (Central Park, section 12)	... ..	124	3	9
A. Little, G. Byrnes, and J. Layton	... ..	5	10	0
G. J. Rodda, J. Taylor, and J. Inglis	... ..	50	0	0
H. S. Fry, T. Farrell, and A. S. Artis	... ..	4	10	0
1895—AUTHORISED BY DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.				
W. J. Garland, A. W. Molineaux, and C. L. Kendall	... ..	20	0	0
Hon. J. H. Want, M. M'Rae, and H. Patrick	... ..	0	1	0
Hons. Sir J. P. Abbott, R. H. D. White, and W. J. Lyne	... ..	0	7	6
W. Grady, J. Graham, and E. Robinson	... ..	41	2	4
1895—AUTHORISED BY PUBLIC WORK DEPARTMENT.				
Hon. J. H. Carruthers, A. G. Carruthers, and H. M'Pherson	... ..	0	10	9
Paterson District Council	... ..	0	0	9

APPENDIX O.

(No. 2.)

SCHEDULE of Amounts advanced from the Treasury to 30th June, 1896 (exclusive of sums issued to Trustees for Roads and other Services) for which no accounts have been received in adjustment up to the 28th February, 1897.

Year.	Accounting Officer or Department.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
1895 ...	Moore, C.	41 4 0
1896 ...	Solomon, C.	3 13 0
1896 ...	Steel, T. R.	3,935 0 0
1894 ...	Brown, A. (Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board)	200 0 0
1895 ...	Do do do do	30 14 6
1896 ...	Maynard, J. C.	581 2 8
1895 ...	Art Gallery	377 12 4
1896 ...	Do	3,000 0 0
1896 ...	Lambton, S. H.	500 0 0
1896 ...	Trollope, F.	727 13 6
1896 ...	Powell, T.	250 0 0
1896 ...	Smail, J. M.	1,000 0 0
1896 ...	Bega Labour Settlement Board	13 8 4
1896 ...	Wilberforce Labour Settlement Board...	212 11 7
1895 ...	Royal Commission on Fisheries	338 12 10
1895 ...	Light, G. M.	250 0 0
1896 ...	Do	250 0 0
1896 ...	Bank of England—War Office Account	8,000 0 0

APPENDIX P.

(No. 1.)

STATEMENT of Surcharges raised during 1895-6, on account of Disbursements, and recovered in 1895-6.

Accounting Officer.	Raised.	Recovered.	Explained.	Outstanding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chief Electoral Officer	0 4 0	.....	0 4 0	.....
Clerk of Parliaments	0 19 10	.....	.....	0 19 10
Clerk of the Peace	1 7 0	1 7 0	.....	.....
Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maitland	0 8 0	.....	0 8 0	.....
Collector of Customs	3 3 0	1 0 0	2 3 0	.....
Commander N.S.S. "Sobraon"	1 0 6	0 16 6	0 4 0	.....
Commissioners of Taxation	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	.....
Comptroller-General of Prisons	13 13 3	12 4 2	1 9 1	.....
Controller-General of Stores	4 18 9	0 8 6	4 10 3	.....
Curator Australian Museum	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	.....
Deputy Postmaster-General	7 8 0	0 10 0	6 18 0	.....
Director Botanic Gardens	5 5 5	4 7 8	0 17 9	.....
Director Government Asylums	75 12 8	13 10 2	62 2 6	.....
Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	119 8 4	66 2 11	50 14 5	2 11 0
Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Construction	0 2 6	0 2 6	.....	.....
Government Architect	20 2 11	12 11 4	7 11 7	.....
Government Printer	6 19 11	2 16 5	4 3 6	.....
Government Statistician	2 18 6	.....	2 18 6	.....
Inspector-General of Insane	18 4 5	13 6 3	4 18 2	.....
Inspector-General of Police	1 14 10	.....	1 14 10	.....
Manager Commercial Bank	4 1 10	4 1 10	.....	.....
Manager Bank New South Wales	0 10 5	0 5 5	0 5 0	.....
Master in Lunacy	0 7 6	.....	0 7 6	.....
Medical Adviser	18 18 2	13 1 2	4 16 0	1 1 0
Medical Supt., Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	7 2 5	7 2 5	.....	.....
Do do Gladesville	7 13 3	7 2 0	0 11 3	.....
Do do Kenmore	11 7 0	10 2 0	1 5 0	.....
Do do Parramatta	2 16 0	2 16 0	.....	.....
Do do Rydalmere	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	.....
Military Secretary	0 4 10	0 1 5	0 3 5	.....
Municipal Council, Penrith	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....	.....
Police Magistrate, Goulburn	0 2 0	0 2 0	.....	.....
President, Bay View House Royal Commission	0 7 0	.....	0 7 0	.....
Do Board of Health	0 17 8	0 17 8	.....	.....
Do Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....
Do Marine Board	4 12 10	4 4 0	0 8 10	.....
Do Royal Commission on Fisheries	11 6 2	.....	.....	11 6 2
Do State Children's Relief Board	17 12 5	11 1 3	6 11 2	.....
Do Water Supply and Sewerage	2,050 6 3	0 2 0	2,050 4 3	.....
Principal Under Secretary	11 5 10	10 0 10	1 5 0	.....
Railway Commissioners	26 9 4	18 6 0	8 3 4	.....
Registrar in Bankruptcy	0 18 6	0 18 6	.....	.....
Returning Officer, Armidale	0 7 0	0 7 0	.....	.....
Do Balmain North	0 14 0	.....	0 14 0	.....
Do Burwood	0 2 0	.....	0 2 0	.....
Do Boorowa	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....	.....
Do Hawkesbury	42 15 0	.....	42 15 0	.....
Do Hay	0 5 0	0 5 0	.....	.....
Do Newtown-Camperdown	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
Do Newtown-Erskine	0 3 0	0 3 0	.....	.....
Do Macquarie	57 4 0	.....	57 4 0	.....
Do Molong	1 11 6	.....	1 11 6	.....
Do Paddington	0 6 0	0 6 0	.....	.....
Do Parramatta	0 11 6	.....	0 11 6	.....
Do Petersham	0 3 0	.....	.....	0 3 0
Do Quirindi	29 12 0	.....	29 12 0	.....
Do Randwick	2 10 0	.....	2 10 0	.....
Do Sydney-Belmore	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....
Do Tamworth	0 3 0	0 3 0	.....	.....
Do Wellington	0 8 6	0 8 6	.....	.....
Secretary Fisheries Commission	2 5 1	0 3 1	2 2 0	.....
Do Statute Law Commission	0 3 0	0 3 0	.....	.....
Staff-Paymaster	23 7 4	2 15 6	19 10 6	1 1 4

Accounting Officer.	Raised.	Recovered.	Explained.	Outstanding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	1 3 8	1 0 2	0 3 6	.....
Superintendent Labour Bureau	0 2 2	0 1 1	0 1 1	.....
Do Mercantile Explosives	0 8 2	.....	0 8 2	.....
Do Reception House, Darlinghurst	0 5 11	.....	0 5 11	.....
Trustees Australian Museum	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	.....
Do National Park	0 17 4	0 17 4	.....	.....
Do Gunning Park, per N. T. Collins, Esq.	0 6 0	0 6 0	.....	.....
Do Road Rylstone to Narrango, per G. B. Dunn, Esq.	0 6 6	.....	0 6 6	.....
Do Road Wollarabba to Brookfield, per J. Gelving, Esq.	0 1 0	0 1 0	.....	.....
Do Wallsend Park, per T. Abel, Esq.	2 2 0	2 2 0	.....	.....
Do Wollongong Sand Drift	0 6 2	0 6 2	.....	.....
Under Secretary Finance and Trade	206 8 11	91 1 10	115 7 1	.....
Do for Justice	3 17 0	3 17 0	.....	.....
Do for Lands	2 13 2	2 3 2	0 10 0	.....
Do for Mines	19 7 0	7 1 9	10 17 0	1 8 3
Do Public Instruction	4 2 4	0 8 10	3 13 6	.....
Do Public Works	17 2 3	1 1 6	16 0 9	.....
Total	£ 2,887 7 9	335 12 10	2,533 4 4	18 10 7

Recapitulation.

	£ s. d.
Recovered	335 12 10
Explained	2,533 4 4
Outstanding	18 10 7
	<hr/>
	£2,887 7 9

SURCHARGES raised in 1895 still outstanding.

Accounting Officer.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Staff-Paymaster	48 10 2

SURCHARGES raised in 1895-6 and recovered in 1896-7.

Accounting Officer.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Clerk of the Peace	0 2 0
Director, Government Asylums	0 12 8
Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	0 9 10
Government Architect	0 1 0
Inspector-General of Insane	3 0 0
Medical Adviser	3 3 0
President, Board of Health	0 2 6
Railway Commissioners	0 0 3
Returning Officer, Darlington	0 6 0
Staff Paymaster	0 11 2
Under Secretary for Lands	0 15 0
Under-Secretary for Mines	5 18 0
Under Secretary for Public Works	5 9 8
Total	£20 11 1

SURCHARGES raised in 1895 and recovered in 1895-6 :—

Accounting Officer.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Captain Commanding Naval Forces	0	6	6
Controller-General of Stores	3	12	6
Director, Government Asylums	0	2	7
Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works	0	9	2
Government Architect	1	4	0
Government Printer	0	15	0
Medical Adviser	1	1	0
President, State Children's Relief Department	4	19	0
Railway Commissioners	1	11	4
Staff Paymaster	0	7	0
Under Secretary Finance and Trade	0	11	8
Under Secretary for Lands	0	9	11
Under Secretary for Mines	2	7	0
Total	£17	16	8

APPENDIX P.

(No. 2.)

STATEMENT of moneys recovered by Surcharges and otherwise under queries upon Revenue and Receipts Accounts credited from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.

Public Accountants.	Amount.	Public Accountants.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Under Secretary for—		Warden's Clerk, Carcoar	0 10 0
Mines	6 0 0	Collector of Customs, Sydney	162 1 10
Lands	50 5 6	Sub-collector of Customs—	
Total	£ 56 5 6	Albury	0 5 5
Crown Lands Agents—		Brewarrina	0 6 7
Braidwood	0 11 0	Bourke	1 7 9
Burrowa	1 17 6	Cobram	0 12 11
Paterson	2 5 8	Corowa	0 1 3
Scone	0 5 0	Deniliquin	1 4 11
Tumbarumba	0 10 0	Moama	0 4 6
Warialda	4 5 0	Mulwala	3 9 6
Windsor	0 3 6	Swan Hill	0 13 3
Yass	0 5 0	Tocumwal	1 11 2
Total	£ 10 2 8	Tweed Heads	0 1 0
Clerks of Petty Sessions—		Wallangarra	0 2 8
Ballina	1 2 6	Wentworth	0 3 0
Berry	0 0 8	Wilcannia	1 3 2
Glen Innes	1 10 6	Willyama	0 3 2
Jerilderie	0 5 0	Total	£ 173 12 1
Merriwa	2 0 0	Railway Recoveries—	
Moulamein	0 1 0	Live Stock Traffic	7 16 2
Nowra	0 5 7	Parcels Traffic	7 10 1
Quambone	0 3 0	Goods Traffic	6 14 8
Sydney	56 0 0	H. C. and D. Traffic	4 14 1
Wagga Wagga	0 2 0	Passenger Traffic	3 11 7
Total	£ 61 10 3	Special Credits	0 3 10
		Public Receipt Book	0 2 6
		Total	£ 30 12 11

APPENDIX Q.

STATEMENT of Authorities granted by the Governor-in-Council under 30th and 31st sections of the Audit Act of 1870 for the relief of Public Accountants from Surcharge and for the Allowance of Expenditure without written Vouchers.

Accounting Officers.	Amounts.	Year of Service.	No. of Executive Minute.	Service.	Reason why Vouchers are deficient or Relief from Surcharge granted.
Chief Inspector of Fisheries	£ 1,136 18 4	1882-92	95-69	Rent Oyster Culture Leases	Amounts irrecoverable.
Trustees of Cemetery at Burrawang	50 0 0	1886	} 95-63	Fencing and Clearing	Vouchers not obtainable.
Trustees of Oberon Park	150 0 0	1887			
Do Lomatia Park, Springwood	2 5 9	1886	} 96-6	Improvement of Parks	do do
Do Mount Piddington Recreation Reserve	13 0 0	1887			
Do Cowra Park	30 0 0	1888			
Do Victoria Park, Yass	0 4 11	1889			
Do Victoria Park, Yass	50 0 0	1889			
Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance... ..	98 4 4	1888	96-7	Proceeds of Sale of Unserviceable Stores	Amount not obtainable from auctioneer, who has since died in destitute circumstances.
Trustees of Cemetery at Lewis Ponds	40 0 0	1891	96-15	Fencing... ..	Vouchers not obtainable.
Do Bowna Park	25 0 0	1892	96-27	Improvement of Park	do do
Do Road Wyong and Wollombi Road to Bunning Creek	39 19 0	1893	} 96-12	Improvement of Roads	Acquittances not obtainable.
Do Road, Wamberal Road to Rev. G. Johnstone's	50 0 0	1893			
Do Road, Ourimbah to Chittaway	70 0 0	1894			
Railway Commissioners	51 1 9	1893	96-16	Railway Freight	Amounts irrecoverable.
Trustees of Park at Carrathool	12 0 0	1893	96-33	Improvement of Park	Vouchers miscarried.
Do Road from Punt Bridge to Tuggerah Lakes	21 7 11	1893	96-40	do Road	Acquittances not procurable.
Do General Cemetery at Charlestown	96 0 0	1893-94	96-39	do Cemetery	Vouchers not obtainable.
Maitland District Council	242 5 8	1893-94	96-38	do Various Roads	Acquittances not procurable.
Trustees, North and South Lawson Parks	10 0 0	1894	95-62	do Parks	Vouchers not obtainable.
Railway Commissioners	73 8 2	1894-96	96-31	Freight, &c.	Amounts irrecoverable.
Deputy Postmaster-General	13 11 11	1895	95-42	Stamps and Cash	Stolen from Post Office, Bomen.
Do do	3 0 0	1895	95-42	do	do do Cardiff.

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Accounting Officers.	Amounts.	Year of Service.	No. of Executive Minute.	Service.	Reason why Vouchers are deficient or Relief from Surcharge granted.
Deputy Postmaster-General	£ 1 9 5	1895	95-42	Stamps	Destroyed by fire, Darlington Post Office.
Do do	8 4 6	1895	95-51	Postal Notes and Cash	Stolen from Post Office, Black Mountain.
Do do	4 0 0	1895	95-51	Postage Stamps and Cash	Destroyed by fire at Post Office, Darlington Point Railway Station.
Do do	3 0 0	1895-96	95-48	Stamps and Cash	Stolen from Beccroft Receiving Office.
Do do	1 8 0	1895-96	96-10	do	Stolen from Jeir Post Office.
Under Secretary for Public Works	2 4 7	1895-96	96-14	Labourers' work removing furniture	Receipts mislaid.
Deputy Postmaster-General	3 0 0	1895-96	96-15	Stamps	Destroyed by fire with Termeil Post Office.
Do do	1 12 0	1895-96	96-27	do	Accidentally destroyed by fire.
Do do	0 7 3	1895-96	96-33	Postal Revenue	Uncertainty as to officer responsible.
Do do	37 10 0	1895-96	95-59	Stamps	O.S. Stamps, marked "Specimen," for which there is now no demand.
Do do	3 0 0	1895-96	95-53	do	Destroyed by fire with Steinbrook Post Office.
Do do	1 15 0	1895-96	96-18	do	Destroyed by fire with Stockinbingal Post Office.
Do do	1 6 0	1895-96	96-40	do	Stolen from Post Office at Grabben Gullen.
Do do	114 9 9	1895-96	96-42	Stamps and Cash	Stolen from Post Office, Katoomba.
Do do	1 5 0	1895-96	96-49	Salary, Receiving Office-keeper, Inveralochy...	Sent in stamps, but not received.
Do do	0 5 0	1895-96	96-40	Books of Transmitted Telegram Forms	Not accounted for by late Postmaster, Greenwell Point, through a misunderstanding as to the object for which supplied.
Under Secretary for Justice	10 0 0	1895-96	96-43	Jurors' Fees	Cheque lost.
Do Public Works	12 10 0	1895-96	96-46	Salary of Bridge Overseer	Receipt not procurable.
Do do	3 12 0	1895-96	96-45	Wages for Work on Roads	Receipt mislaid.
Do Justice	3 0 0	1895-96	96-31	Jurors' Fees	Inadvertently paid; cannot now be recovered from jurors.
Do do	1 6 4	1895-96	96-46	Over-payment on Contract for Supply of Meat, Darlinghurst Gaol.	Amount irrecoverable.
Principal Under Secretary	0 10 0	1892	96-30	Travelling Expenses in connection with Sericulture.	Vouchers not obtainable.
Do do	0 7 6	1893	96-30	Relief to Sufferers by Floods... ..	do do

APPENDIX R.

MEMORANDUM of Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governor-in-Council relative to the application of Surplus Balances of Grants authorised by the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870."

No. of Minute.	Transfers authorised.		Amount.
	From Grants for—	To supplement Grants for—	
			£ s. d.
96-26 ...	Treasury	Unforeseen expenses	300 0 0
96-29 ...	do	do	100 0 0
96-33 ...	Customs	do	300 0 0
96-25 ...	Agriculture and Forestry	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.	1,500 0 0
96-35 ...	Department of Mines	do	700 0 0

APPENDIX S.

REGISTRATION of Brands, 30 Vic. No. 12.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amounts.	Particulars of Disbursements.	Amounts.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Amount of Collections during the year 1895-6	830 2 4	By Balance, 30th June, 1895	16,463 5 4
„ Balance, 30th June, 1896	17,330 7 8	„ Salaries and Contingencies paid under section 22 of the Act, 30 Vic. No. 12	1,727 4 8
	£ 18,190 10 0		£ 18,190 10 0

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

(RETURN RESPECTING THE FINANCES OF THE COLONY.)

Printed under No. 20 Report from Printing Committee, 21 October, 1897.

FINANCES OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Lyne's Questions.

- (a) The Funded Debt of the Colony of New South Wales on 1st July, 1897 ?
- (b) The total amount of Treasury Bills current on same date that have been issued for Public Works ?
- (c) The total amount of Treasury Bills current on same date, issued in aid of Revenue, or for any other purpose ?
- (d) The total amount owing by Government to the Post Office Savings Bank on same date ?
- (e) The total amount owing by Government to the Savings Bank of New South Wales on same date ?
- (f) The floating deficiency in the shape of bank overdrafts or otherwise on the same date ?
- (g) The total amount of advances made from Revenue on same date, which have to be repaid out of Loans ?
- (h) The Centennial Park and Martin Place Suspense Accounts on same date ?
- (i) And any other liabilities of any kind not enumerated above ?

Answers.

(a) The Public Debt of the Colony was, on 30th June, 1897—		£	s.	d.
Debentures, Funded, and Inscribed Stock	...	58,355,214	3	6
Municipal Loans taken over with Water and Sewerage Works	...	236,700	0	0
Treasury Bills shown in answers (b and c) below	...	2,482,584	0	0
Total	...	£61,074,498	3	6
(b) Matured, not bearing interest	...	£5,000	0	0
(c) On account of deficiency of 1886 and previous years	...	1,452,884	0	0
On account of deficiency to 30th June, 1895, and previous years...	...	1,024,700	0	0
Total	...	£2,477,584	0	0
(d) Invested in Government securities, included in amount of Public Debt	...	3,793,366	13	11
shown under a.	...	643,370	11	7
Uninvested Cash Balance—Working Account of the Bank	...			
Total	...	£4,436,737	5	6
(e) Represented by special deposits bearing interest	...	£2,165,000	0	0
(f) The several Bank accounts of the Government are comprised (for interest purposes) in what is known as the General Banking Account, upon which there is a net credit balance.				

(g)

	£	s.	d.
(g) Advances from Public Account pending realization of Loans authorised...	£1,500,000	0	0
Against which amount there was a balance at the credit of the General Loan Account to the extent of	£682,802	17	9
Payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund in anticipation of Loan Votes	£12,053	2	2
 (h) Suspense Accounts:—			
Balances at Debit of the General Post Office New Street Resumption Account	£469,262	19	8
Centennial Park Account	£224,371	19	9
 (i) Summary of Balances at the Credit or Debit of all Government Accounts, and disposal of the same on 30th June, 1897, viz.:—			
Credit Balances:—			
Consolidated Revenue Fund	114,444	16	6
General Loan Account	682,802	17	9
Trust Fund Accounts	8,066,798	0	10
Special Trust Accounts	606,044	1	8
Total Credit Balances...	£9,470,089	16	9
 Deduct Debit Balances on:—			
General Post Office New Street Resumption Account—Suspense Account	469,262	19	8
Centennial Park Account—Suspense Account	224,371	19	9
Advances to General Loan Account	1,500,000	0	0
Total	£2,193,634	19	5
Net Credit Balance	£7,276,454	17	4
 Which was distributed as follows:—			
Cash in hand of Receiver	15,000	0	0
Net Credit of Government Accounts in Bank of New South Wales ...	499,622	15	6
At Credit of the Government in—			
City Bank of Sydney	5,200	6	9
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	233,923	16	9
Fixed deposit with—			
Bank of New South Wales	300,000	0	0
City Bank of Sydney	150,000	0	0
At credit of the Government in London... ..	1,211,649	5	2
Total Cash	£2,415,396	4	2
 Securities held on account of Trust Funds:—			
Account.—Public Instruction Endowment Account	193,871	19	3
Do Assurance Fund Real Property Act... ..	140,900	0	0
Do Government Savings Bank	3,793,366	13	11
Do Other Trust Accounts	732,920	0	0
Total Securities	£4,861,058	13	2
Total Cash and Securities	£7,276,454	17	4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
19th October, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883.

(FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 7 October, 1897.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 23 September, 1897.

To the Right Honorable George Houstoun Reid, P.C., M.P., Colonial Treasurer,—

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Fourteenth Annual Report under the provisions of the “Inscribed Stock Act of 1883.”

My last Report was dated 23rd September, 1896. There has been no further issue of Stock in the interval.

A statement of the Stock created and inscribed under the provisions of the Act is given in Appendices A and B.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

FIRST INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the conversion of outstanding Debentures, on which a Loan had been raised on the 8th June, 1882, under authority of the Acts 41 Vic. No. 7 and 43 Vic. No. 11, with an obligation on the part of the Government to convert same into Inscribed Stock :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	*£1,186,300.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

SECOND INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under authority of the Acts 41 Vic. No. 7 and 43 Vic. No. 11 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

THIRD INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 43 Vic. No. 11, 44 Vic. No. 12, and 44 Vic. No. 28 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Fifty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

FOURTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 44 Vic. No. 28 and 46 Vic. No. 12 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

FIFTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 44 Vic. No. 28, 45 Vic. No. 22, 46 Vic. No. 23, and 48 Vic. No. 26 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

SIXTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 48 Vic. No. 26 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£5,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Thirty-eight years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

SEVENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 48 Vic. No. 26 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Thirty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

EIGHTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 48 Vic. No. 26 and 52 Vic. No. 16 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£3,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Twenty-nine years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

NINTH

* The balance of this Loan (£813,700) is outstanding in Debentures.

3

NINTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 54 Vic. No. 33 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£4,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Twenty-seven years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

TENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 54 Vic. No. 33 and 55 Vic. No. 35 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£2,500,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Thirty-nine years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

ELEVENTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Act 57 Vic. No. 17 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£832,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Twenty-four years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

TWELFTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

Created for the purpose of raising a Loan under the authority of the Acts 50 Vic. No. 28, 52 Vic. No. 17, 53 Vic. No. 23, 55 Vic. No. 7, and 59 Vic. No. 5.

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	£4,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Forty years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

APPENDIX B.

CONVERSION LOAN.

Created under the provisions of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," for the conversion and redemption of New South Wales Government Debentures outstanding in respect of Loans raised under the provisions of the Acts 19 Vic. Nos. 38 and 40, 22 Vic. Nos. 5, 22, and 26, and 24 Vic. Nos. 24 and 26, which matured on 1st July, 1891, and also in respect of Loans raised under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. No. 19, which matured on 1st January, 1892 :—

Capital amount of such Stock	...	...	...	...	*£2,000,000.
Rate of interest thereon	...	...	...	...	3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Currency	...	...	...	...	Twenty-seven years.
Condition of redemption	...	...	...	...	Payment on maturity, at par.

* Of the capital amount of £2,000,000 created, a sum of £494,200 only has been inscribed; the balance has lapsed. The amount of £494,200 is made up as follows, namely :—

Debentures due 1st July, 1891, exchanged for 3½ per cent. Stock	15,000
Debentures due 1st January, 1892, exchanged for 3½ per cent. Stock	279,200
Stock handed to the London Chartered Bank as security for an advance, under which Debentures due 1st July, 1891, to the extent of £185,500 were redeemed. This Stock was, upon the repayment of the advance, transferred back to the Government, and is now available for sale as opportunity offers	200,000†
	£494,200

† NOTE.—14th November, 1894. This has since been sold.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1897-8.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
14th October, 1897.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

[4s.]

Message No. 49.

HAMPDEN,

Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1898, together with a Statement of payments from the Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1896-7," on account of the services of the year 1896-7, submitted for Parliamentary appropriation in adjustment of the Advance Vote.

Government House,

Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

—◆—

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1898.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the EXPENDITURE of the GOVERNMENT of
NEW SOUTH WALES, for the Year ending 30th June, 1898.

Page.	GENERAL HEADS OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	2,616,971	13	4	2,625,081	2	0
7	I.—SCHEDULES TO THE CONSTITUTION ACT	46,749	0	0	46,076	0	0
11	II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE... ..	31,958	0	0	31,494	0	0
15	III.—CHIEF SECRETARY	959,637	0	0	958,618	0	0
	IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE—						
61	DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY	676,214	0	0	589,751	0	0
85	RAILWAYS	1,837,697	0	0	1,840,258	0	0
91	V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL	43,350	0	0	47,623	0	0
95	VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS	307,102	0	0	298,542	0	0
107	VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	849,858	0	0	850,108	0	0
115	VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE... ..	255,139	0	0	260,012	0	0
135	IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY	750,353	0	0	731,423	0	0
151	X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE ...	152,639	0	0	136,141	0	0
161	XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL	721,905	0	0	709,197	0	0
		9,248,672	13	4	9,124,324	2	0
105	SECRETARY FOR LANDS—SPECIAL SERVICE ...	6,634	0	0	500	0	0
		9,255,306	13	4	9,124,824	2	0
	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS IN REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT	259,000	0	0	*267,258	0	0
	TOTAL CHARGEABLE TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	£ 9,514,306	13	4	9,392,082	2	0

* See Account with Ways and Means—separate charge.

The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	2,120,500	0	0	2,160,905	0	0
Interest on Railway Loan of 1867, 31 Vic. No. 11 ...	11,500	0	0	10,315	0	0
Interest at 3 per cent. on uninvested Funds at credit of Government Savings Bank in the Treasury, 34 Vic. No. 15	13,000	0	0	13,452	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9	51,972	0	0	47,472	0	0
Interest on Treasury Bills under Act 55 Vic. No. 7 ...	35,938	0	0	.....	
Interest on Treasury Bills (deficiency debt to 30 June, 1895), Act 59 Vic. No. 22	32,297	0	0	30,741	0	0
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1924 Stock," issued under Act 58 Victoria No. 14 ...	6,602	3	4	6,602	3	4
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1925 Stock," issued under Act 59 Vic. No. 6	7,408	10	0	7,408	10	0
Towards the redemption of "New South Wales 1927 Stock," issued under the Act 60 Vic. No. 32 ...	.....			6,937	8	8
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	40,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Revenue and Receipts returned	120,000	0	0	150,000	0	0
Charges on Collections... ..	1,000	0	0	750	0	0
Endowment of the University of Sydney, 14 Vic. No. 31	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Endowment of the Australian Museum, 17 Vic. No. 2	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School, Private Act, 2nd December, 1854	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges, 18 Vic. No. 37	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Endowment of the Women's College, Sydney Univer- sity, Act 53 Vic. No. 10	500	0	0	500	0	0
Endowment under the Fire Brigades Act, 47 Vic. No. 3	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Endowment under the Municipalities Act, 31 Vic. No. 12	35,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions, 31 Vic. No. 12	400	0	0	240	0	0
Carried forward	£ 2,493,117	13	4	2,497,323	2	0

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—*continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	£	2,493,117	13	4	2,497,323	2	0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 28 Vic. No. 3 ...	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	
Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873, 36 Vic. No. 29	2,877	0	0	2,763	0	0	
Pension under the Railway Act, 51 Vic. No. 35 ...	938	0	0	*			
Pensions under the District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic. No. 16	2,250	0	0	2,250	0	0	
Judges under the District Courts Act (Salaries), 46 Vic. No. 16	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0	
Commissioners of Customs, 42 Vic. No. 19	600	0	0	600	0	0	
Proportion payable by Colony of New South Wales, in terms of "The Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887," 51 Vic. No. 22	37,889	0	0	37,820	0	0	
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 43 Vic. No. 32 and 51 Vic. No. 28	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic. No. 27	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic. No. 35 and 52 Vic. No. 5... ..	6,000	0	0	5,525	0	0	
Expenses of Parliamentary Witnesses, 45 Vic. No. 5...	100	0	0	100	0	0	
Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Com- mittee, 53 Vic. No. 11	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	
Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives, 53 Vic. No. 12	34,500	0	0	34,500	0	0	
President and Members, Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic. No. 26	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	
Australasian Federation Convention Expenses, 59 Vic. No. 24 ... ..	.....			5,000	0	0
Public Service Board, 59 Vic. No. 25... ..	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	
Late Sir H. Parkes Family Grant, 60 Vic. No. 3 ....	.....			500	0	0
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	£	2,616,971	13	4	2,625,081	2	0

* Lapsed on death of C. A. Goodchap.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

I.

Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule 1,

OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION ACT.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.	ESTIMATED.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Authorized Expenditure.				
	SCHEDULE A:—				
8	Salaries, as per annexed Statement...	17,870 0 0	14,220 0 0	.....	32,090 0 0
	SCHEDULE B:—				
8	Pensions, as per annexed Statement...	5,669 0 0	931 0 0	.....	6,600 0 0
	SCHEDULE C:—				
9	Public Worship, as per annexed State- ment	5,908 0 0	.....	.....	5,908 0 0
		29,447 0 0	15,151 0 0	.....	44,598 0 0
	Expenditure to be Authorized.				
	SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B:—				
9	Pensions, as per Statement attached	.....	.....	325 0 0	} 1,478 0 0
9	Military Pensions do.	.....	.....	1,153 0 0	
	TOTAL	£ 29,447 0 0	15,151 0 0	1,478 0 0	46,076 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.												
	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.			PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.			Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.					
							Schedule.		Colonial Act.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SCHEDULE A.												
His Excellency the Governor	7,000	0	0	.....	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	.....
The Chief Justice	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Six Puisne Judges, at £2,600	3,000	0	0	12,600	0	0	3,000	0	0	12,600	0	0
The Colonial Secretary	1,820	0	0	.....	1,820	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Colonial Treasurer	1,250	0	0	120	0	0	1,250	0	0	120	0	0
The Auditor-General	900	0	0	.....	900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Attorney-General	1,500	0	0	.....	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Governor's Private Secretary	400	0	0	.....	400	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE A	£ 17,870	0	0	14,220	0	0	17,870	0	0	14,220	0	0
SCHEDULE B.												
Pensions.												
To JUDGES, who have retired from office:—												
W. J. Foster, late Puisne Judge	1,050	0	0	770	0	0	1,050	0	0	770	0	0
Sir W. C. Windeyer, late Puisne Judge*	219	0	0	161	0	0	219	0	0	161	0	0
	1,269	0	0	931	0	0	1,269	0	0	931	0	0
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released from office:—												
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor-General	900	0	0	.....	900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	900	0	0	.....	900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 and 5 Gul. IV., cap. 24, viz.:—												
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor-General's Orderlies	32	13	4	.....	32	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office	22	17	6	.....	22	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Department	228	11	5	.....	228	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hy. Broderick, late Engineer, &c., Marine Board	196	0	0	.....	196	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
James H. Palmer, late Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly	321	8	6	.....	321	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
John B. Martin, late Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden	157	17	0	.....	157	17	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robert Dawson, late Police Magistrate, Cooma	262	10	0	.....	262	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robert Blake, late Inspector of Distilleries	263	12	4	.....	263	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. C. Walker, Principal Librarian and Secretary, Free Public Library	470	7	6	.....	431	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
James D. Cronin, late Paymaster, Treasury	407	8	1	.....	407	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Newcombe, late Receiver, Treasury	453	14	0	.....	453	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Brennan, late Chief Messenger, Chief Secretary's Office	128	11	0	.....	128	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
John James Lee, Clerk in Charge, Criminal Branch, Crown Solicitor's Office	277	1	0	.....	277	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charles Moore, late Director of the Botanic Gardens	277	8	4	.....	277	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Wilberforce Stephen, late Secretary to the Attorney-General	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	3	0	.....
Balance to be appropriated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	12	4	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE B	£ 5,669	0	0	931	0	0	5,669	0	0	931	0	0

* Deceased, September, 1897.
(?) £50 provided under Chief Secretary's Department.

† Deceased since 25th July, 1897.
(b) £320 provided under Attorney-General's Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

9

No. I.—SCHEDULES.

	PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
			Schedule C.		Colonial Act.	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
SCHEDULE C.						
Public Worship—						
Church of England	2,856	0 0	2,856	0 0	.....
Presbyterian Church	552	0 0	552	0 0	.....
Wesleyan Methodist Church	750	0 0	750	0 0	.....
Roman Catholic Church	1,750	0 0	1,750	0 0	.....
TOTAL SCHEDULE C	£ 5,908	0 0	5,908	0 0	.....
SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE E.						
Pensions.						
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards	50	0 0				
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson	150	0 0				
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader	75	0 0				
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks	50	0 0				
			325	0 0	325 0 0	
Military Pensions.						
J. S. Richardson, late Major-General* ...	96	0 0			*.....	
R. A. Nathan, Captain Partially-paid Artillery	150	0 0			150 0 0	
Colonel Warner Wright Spalding, C.M.G. ...	275	0 0			275 0 0	
Colonel George John Airey	250	0 0			250 0 0	
J. W. Hofflick, 1st Garrison Division Artillery (1s. 6d. per diem) ... ..	.....				28 0 0
Mrs. E. Hammond, Widow of Lieutenant T. Hammond	200	0 0			200 0 0	
Mrs. E. M'Kee, Widow of Corporal J. A. M'Kee	80	0 0			80 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Bennett, Mother of Bugler Charles Bennett	50	0 0			50 0 0	
Trustees of the Children of the late R. J. E. Bedford	120	0 0			120 0 0	
			1,221	0 0	1,153 0 0	
TOTAL	£		1,546	0 0	1,478 0 0	

II.

Executive and Legislative.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
12	His Excellency the Governor	1,047	370	1,047	300
12	Executive Council	963	10	963	10
12	Legislative Council	5,657	175	5,657	175
13	Legislative Assembly	9,900	625	9,888	617
13	Legislative Council and Assembly	2,729	797	2,667	735
14	Parliamentary Library	1,253	760	1,253	760
14	Parliamentary Reporting Staff	5,567	605	5,567	605
14	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	700	500	900	350
	TOTAL	£ 27,816	3,842	27,942	3,552

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.						No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.			
1896-7	1897-8					Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
								£	£
His Excellency the Governor.									
PRIVATE SECRETARY.									
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)				Clerical ...	B1	275	275
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary				Clerical ...	B1	275	275
1	1	Messenger and Hall Porter				General ...	...	160	160
								435	435
MOUNTED ORDERLIES.									
1	1	Sergeant, at 10s. 6d. per diem ... ..				.....	..	192	192
1	1	Orderly, at 8s. do ... ..				.....	...	146	146
2	2	Orderlies, at 7s. 6d. do ... ..				.....	...	274	274
								612	612
Contingencies.									
		Forage for four Horses for Orderlies ... ..				.....	...	120	120
		To meet cost of Railway Conveyance, Incidental, and Unforeseen Expenses ... ..				.....	...	250	180
								1,047	1,047
								370	300
7	7	TOTAL... ... .. £				.....	...	1,417	1,347
Executive Council.									
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council				Clerical ...	A1	600	600
1	1	Clerk				" ...	B1	238	238
1	1	Messenger				General ...	...	125	125
								963	963
Contingencies.									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..				.....	...	10	10
3	3	TOTAL... ... .. £				.....	...	973	973
Legislative Council.									
1	1	President ... ..				.....	...	1,100	1,100
1	1	Chairman of Committees ... ..				.....	...	470	470
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments ... ..				.....	...	740	740
1	1	Clerk Assistant ... ..				.....	...	560	560
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod ... ..				.....	...	428	* 428
1	1	First Clerk ... ..				.....	...	438	438
1	1	Second Clerk ... ..				.....	...	390	390
1	1	Third Clerk ... ..				.....	...	343	343
1	1	Fourth Clerk ... ..				.....	...	248	248
1	1	Principal Messenger ... ..				.....	...	200	200
1	1	Door-keeper... ..				.....	...	160	160
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £145 ... ..				.....	...	580	580
								5,657	5,657
Contingencies.									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..				.....	...	75	75
		Expenses in connection with Select Committees ... ..				.....	...	100	100
								175	175
15	15	TOTAL... ... .. £				.....	...	5,832	5,832

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

13

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
Legislative Assembly.							
				£		£	
1	1	Speaker	...	1,370		1,370	
1	1	Chairman of Committees	...	740		740	
1	1	Clerk of Assembly	...	960		960	
1	1	Clerk Assistant	...	723		723	
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant	...	604		604	
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms	...	533		533	
1	1	Clerk of Records	...	476		476	
1	1	Do Select Committees	...	428		428	
1	1	Do Printing Branch	...	381		381	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers	...	333		333	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £333, 1 at £262, 1 at £200	...	795		795	
1	1	Clerk	...	125		125	
1	1	Principal Messenger	...	220		220	
1	1	Do Doorkeeper	...	190		190	
9	13	Messengers, 1 at £170, 6 at £160, 5 at £140, and 1 at £120	}	1,430	}	1,950	
4				532			
1	1	Lavatory Attendant	...	60		60	
					9,900		9,888
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees				75		75	
Incidental Expenses				150		150	
Erection and Maintenance of Telephones				100		100	
Gratuity equal to one month's salary for each year of service to Messenger upon retirement through ill health				300		292	
					625		617
30	30	TOTAL...	£	.....	10,525	.....	10,505
Legislative Council and Assembly.							
1	1	Steward	...	319		*256†	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	90		*90	
1	1	Cellarman	...	175		166†	
1	1	Watchman	...	160		*160	
1	1	House Servant	...	145		*145	
1	1	Stableman	...	145		*145	
1	1	Assistant Stableman and Assistant Night Watchman	...	145		145	
1	1	Out-door Servant	...	145		145	
3	3	Female Servants, at £80	...	240		*240	
1	1	Cook	...	210		210	
2	2	Waiters—1 at £175 and 1 at £160, to 31st July; 1 at £200 and 1 at £145, from 1st August	...	335		345	
4	4	Waiters, at £135	...	540		540	
1	1	Scullery-maid	...	80		*80	
					2,729		2,667
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
For occasional assistance during the Session				460		460	
Incidental Expenses				150		150	
Service in connection with Fire-extinguishing appliances				25		25	
Remuneration to Engineer of Electric Lights and Assistant for extra services				62		.....
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones				100		100	
					797		735
19	19	TOTAL...	£	.....	3,526	.....	3,402

* For allowances see Schedule.

† Broken salaries owing to retrenchment—actual per annum, £250 and £165.

No. of Persons.				No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
						£		£			
Parliamentary Library.											
1	1	Librarian ...	...	...	...	476		*476	
1	1	First Assistant ...	...	...	...	367		367	
1	1	Second Do ...	...	...	...	295		295	
1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	115		115	
							1,253		1,253		
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Books and Periodicals ...	...	...	...	450		450	
		Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room ...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Do do for Assembly Reading-room ...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Insurance of Books ...	...	...	...	60		60	
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	50		50	
							760		760		
4	4	TOTAL...	...	...	...	£ .....	2,013	.....	2,013
Parliamentary Reporting Staff.											
1	1	Principal Shorthand-writer ...	...	...	...	865		865	
1	1	Second Shorthand-writer...	...	...	...	675		675	
3	3	Shorthand-writers, at £533 ...	...	...	...	1,599		1,599	
1	1	Shorthand-writer ...	...	...	...	457		457	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	438		438	
3	3	Shorthand-writers, 1 at £457, 2 at £438 ...	...	...	...	1,333		1,333	
1	1	Type-writer ...	...	...	...	200		200	
							5,567		5,567		
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Sessional Shorthand-writing ...	...	...	...	600		600	
		Incidental expenses ...	...	...	...	5		5	
							605		605		
11	11	TOTAL...	...	...	...	£ .....	6,172	.....	6,172
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.											
1	1	Secretary ...	...	...	...	400		†600	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do ...	...	...	...	100		100	
							700		900		
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
		Extra Clerical Assistance as required, including travelling allowance to shorthand-writers accompanying Sectional Committees ...	...	...	...	200		200	
		Incidental Expenses, including expenses of Witnesses ...	...	...	...	300		150	
							500		350		
3	3	TOTAL...	...	...	...	£ .....	1,200	.....	1,250

III.

Chief Secretary.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
16	Chief Secretary	£ 7,481	£	£ 7,446	£
17	Auditor-General	9,614	1,564	13,085	2,230
18	Registrar-General	16,143	6,255	*	*
19	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council ...	250	.....	250	.....
19	Aborigines Protection Board ... ..	.....	9,400	75	9,400
19	Police	273,646	58,791	275,384	57,825
21	Lunacy	47,310	47,677	50,071	46,990
23	Master in Lunacy	2,600	250	3,017	200
23	Medical Board	120	15	191	15
24	The Medical Adviser to the Government	9,506	23,950	11,206	23,665
26	Government Statistician	4,246	1,155	3,401	855
26	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions ...	1,112	50	1,112	45
26	Agent-General for the Colony	3,889	1,775	3,889	1,775
27	Charitable Institutions	13,759	82,759	14,342	90,211
30	Fisheries Commission	1,776	940	1,926	830
30	Fire Brigades	800	156	800	316
31	Civil Service Board	247	.....	.....	.....
31	Reorganization of the Public Service ... ..	.....	5,000	.....	4,000
31	Botanic Gardens	935	5,205	1,255	5,264
32	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	225	780	225	760
32	Government Domains	295	2,400	295	2,320
33	Garden Palace Grounds	275	825	275	830
33	Centennial Park	175	4,105	175	3,991
33	Electoral Office	2,595	.....	2,347	.....
34	Military Secretary	2,013	75	2,005	75
	Naval Forces—				
56	Naval Brigade	4,284	450	4,284	450
56	Volunteer Naval Artillery	2,186	280	2,186	280
56	Torpedo Defence	975	770	975	770
56	Warlike Stores for Naval Forces... ..	.....	.....	.....	450
57	Charitable Allowances ... ..	.....	65,775	.....	57,550
58	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	67,891	.....	69,588
		406,457	388,293	400,217	380,685
	Total	£	794,750	.....	780,902
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—				
34	Head-quarter Staff... ..	7,062	.....	5,886	1,192
36	Pay Branch... ..	1,383	.....	1,292	116
36	Ordnance Store Corps	14,685	.....	4,013	11,639
37	New South Wales Artillery	55,017	.....	31,274	25,563
40	Staff Office for Engineer Services	5,259	.....	4,279	965
40	Military and Defence Works	6,535	.....	.....	6,535
40	Permanent Submarine Miners	3,828	.....	2,641	1,022
41	Permanent Medical Staff Corps	2,317	.....	1,442	875
41	Veterinary Department	289	.....	200	100
42	Partially-paid Forces	88,512	.....	43,889	33,704
		.....	.....	94,916	81,651
		184,887	.....	.....	176,567
	Less Estimated Saving	20,000	.....	.....	20,000
		164,887	.....	.....	156,567
53	Volunteer Forces ... ..	.....	.....	.....	21,149
	Total, Military	£	164,887	.....	177,716
	TOTAL... ..	£	959,637	.....	958,618

* Now appears as Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents under Department of Justice.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Chief Secretary.	Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
1	1	Chief Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)							
1	1	Principal Under Secretary	Special.....	...	1,010			1,010	
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical ...	A1	600			600	
1	1	Senior Clerk—Correspondence Branch ...	" ...	A2	400			400	
1	1	Examiner	" ...	A3	350			350	
1	1	Clerk of Records	" ...	A3	300			300	
1	1	Senior Clerk—Miscellaneous Branch... ..	" ...	A3	300			300	
1	1	Clerk	" ..	B1	275			275	
1	1	Clerk in Charge of Parliamentary and Printing Work	" ...	B1	250			250	
1	1	Shorthand and Type Writer	" ...	B1	225			250	
2	2	Clerks at £250	" ...	B1	500			500	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B2	225			225	
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £200, 1 at £175	" ...	B2	375			375	
4	4	Do 2 at £150, 2 at £120	" ...	B3	540			540	
1	1*	Clerk and Translator of Foreign Correspondence	" ...	B3	150			150	
3	2	Clerks, 1 £90, 1 at £75	" ...	B4	225			165	
23	22								
1	1	Messenger	General ...	...	180			180	
6	6	Messengers, 3 at £125, 1 at £120, 1 at £90, 1 at £75 ... ..	" ...	...	660			660	
4	4	Corridor-cleaners, at £104 ... ..	" ...	...	416			416	
2	2	Doorkeepers, at £125 ... ..	" ...	...	250			250	
1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	" ...	...	70			70	
3	3	Office-cleaners, at £60 ... ..	" ...	...	180			180	
							7,481		7,446
40	39	TOTAL... ..	£ .....	...	.....		7,481	.....	7,446

* Transferred to Department of Justice from 1st September.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

17

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Auditor-General.				
1	1	Auditor-General. (£900 Provided for in Schedule.)	.....	...	£ 20	..... 20
1	...	Inspector of Accounts ... ..	.....	...	650	
1	...	Senior Assistant Inspector of Railway Accounts ... ..	.....	...	470	
3	...	Junior Assistant Inspectors of Railway Accounts, at £357 10s. ... ..	.....	...	1,073	
2	...	Senior Examiners, at £380 ... ..	.....	...	760	
3	...	Junior Examiners, at £357 10s. ... ..	.....	...	1,073	
1	...	Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records... ..	.....	...	326	
3	...	Clerks, 1 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £272... ..	.....	...	843	
2	...	Do at £258 10s. ... ..	.....	...	517	
2	...	Do at £236 ... ..	.....	...	472	
2	...	Do at £222 10s. ... ..	.....	...	445	
3	...	Do at £200 ... ..	.....	...	600	
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	...	190	
2	...	Clerks, at £165 ... ..	.....	...	330	
4	...	Do at £150 ... ..	.....	...	600	
2	...	Do at £125 ... ..	.....	...	250	
3	...	Do at £100 ... ..	.....	...	300	
					8,919	
		PROBATIONARY CLERKS.				
2	...	Clerks, at £100 ... ..	.....	...	200	
4	...	Do at £75 ... ..	.....	...	300	
					500	
1	...	Messenger ... ..	.....	...	120	
1	...	Housekeeper ... ..	.....	...	75	
					195	
					9,614	
		<i>Staff as re-arranged by the Public Service Board.</i>				
...	1	Assistant Auditor-General and Chief Inspector of Public Accounts	Clerical	... A1	.....	700†
...	2	Inspectors of Public Accounts, 1 at £600 and 1 at £550	"	... A1	.....	1,150†
...	3	Inspectors of Public Accounts, 1 at £470, 1 at £450, 1 at £400	"	... A2	.....	1,320†
...	1	Inspector of Public Accounts	"	... A2	.....	425
...	3	Inspectors of Public Accounts, 1 at £385, 1 at £350,‡ and 1 at £300	"	... A3	.....	1,035‡
...	1	Chief Clerk	"	... A1	.....	500§
...	2	Senior Examiners, at £400	"	... A2	.....	800
...	3	Junior Examiners, 1 at £360 and 2 at £325	"	... A3	.....	1,010
...	1	Correspondence Clerk and Clerk of Records	"	... A3	.....	325
...	3	Clerks, at £275	"	... B1	.....	825
...	3	Do 1 at £260, 1 at £250, and 1 at £240	"	... B1	.....	750
...	12	Do 3 at £225, 4 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £180, and 3 at £175	"	... B2	.....	2,370
...	8	Clerks, 5 at £150, 1 at £125, and 2 at £120	"	... B3	.....	1,115
...	4	Do 2 at £100 and 2 at £90	"	... B4	.....	380
						12,705
...	1	Messenger	General	...	.....	120
...	1	Housekeeper and Cleaner ... ..	"	...	.....	90
						210
...	...	Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	...	.....	150
						13,085
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
...	...	Rent of Offices and Storage of Records ... ..	.....	...	834	650
...	...	Travelling Expenses of Inspectors ... ..	.....	...	550	1,550||
...	...	Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	30	30
...	...	Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	...	150	.....
					1,564	2,230
44	50	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	11,178	15,315

† Transferred from Treasury, 5 January, 1897.

‡ One Inspector at £350 transferred from Post and Telegraph Department, Statistician's Department.

§ Transferred from Government

|| £1,000 previously voted under Treasury Contingencies.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
				£			
		Registrar-General.					
1	...	Registrar-General	Professional ...	900			
1	...	Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk	Clerical ..	500			
						1,400	
		LAND TITLES BRANCH.					
1	...	Examiner of Titles	Professional A1	800			
1	...	Do	" .. A1	800			
1	...	Chief Draftsman	" .. A2	500			
1	...	Deputy Registrar-General	Clerical .. A2	400			
1	...	Search Clerk	" .. A2	400			
1	...	Assistant Search Clerk	" .. B1	272			
						3,172	
		DEEDS REGISTRATION BRANCH.					
1	...	Deputy Registrar-General...	" .. A2	.....		400	
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.					
1	...	Accountant	" .. A3	.....		326	
		DRAFTSMEN.					
1	...	Draftsman	Professional A3	335			
5	...	Do 1 at £281, 2 at £263, 2 at £227	" .. B1	1,261			
6	...	Do 4 at £218, 1 at £170, 1 at £150	" .. B2	1,192			
2	...	Do 1 at £125, 1 at £75	" .. B3	200			
						2,988	
		OFFICERS.					
3	...	Clerks—at £300	Clerical ... A3	900			
3	...	Do 2 at £275, 1 at £236	" .. B1	786			
16	...	Do 1 at £231, 1 at £227, 1 at £225, 1 at £218, 2 at £209, 3 at £200, 7 at £175	" .. B2	3,144			
10	...	Do 2 at £160, 1 at £156, 3 at £150, 2 at £130, 1 at £125, 1 at £120... ..	" .. B3	1,431			
10	...	Do 1 at £110, 6 at £100, 3 at £75...	" .. B4	935			
						7,196	
		MESSENGERS.					
1	...	Printer and Caretaker	General ...	175			
1	...	Stamper	" ..	140			
2	...	Messengers—at £52	" ..	104			
2	...	Junior Messengers—1 at £52, 1 at £40...	" ..	92			
1	...	Officekeeper... ..	" ..	100			
1	...	Do Branch Office	" ..	50			
						661	
		Contingencies.					
		Allowance to District Registrars, &c. ... ..	.....	2,835			
		Incidental expenses, Fees to Engrossers, &c. ... ..	.....	900			
		Fees to Contract Draftsmen, duplication of Plans, &c. ... ..	.....	380			
		Cost of Binding and Repairing Books ... ..	.....	700			
		Preparation of General Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... ..	.....	400			
		Copying Index, Registration of Deeds ... ..	.....	400			
		Inspecting and Checking Descriptions and Measurements of Land comprised in Subdivision Plans deposited under the Provisions of the Real Property Act... ..	.....	90			
		Purchase of Law Books, &c. ... ..	.....	50			
		Rent of additional Premises, at £500 per annum ... ..	.....	500			
						6,255	
						16,143	
74		TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	.....		22,398	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.					
1	1	Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	.....	250	250	250	250
1	1	TOTAL... .. £	.....	250	250	250	250
Aborigines Protection Board.							
	†	Secretary	Clerical ...	B1	.....	.....	†75
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Aid for the maintenance of old and infirm Aborigines, and for other assistance to Aborigines—to be expended under the authority of the Board ... ..	.....	...	6,000	6,000	
		Expenses of maintaining the Aboriginal Stations at Warangesda, Cumerogunga, and Brewarrina ... ..	.....	...	2,750	2,750	
		Medical attendance on Aborigines ... ..	.....	...	.....^a	.....^a	
		Expenses of maintaining the Home for Aborigines, Clarence River District... ..	.....	...	650	650	
		TOTAL... .. £	.....	.....	9,400	9,400	9,400
		TOTAL... .. £	.....	.....	9,400	.....	9,475
Police.							
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.							
1	1	Inspector-General ... ..	.....	...	.....	920	920*
1	1	Secretary	Clerical ...	A1	550	550	
1	1	First Clerk	" ...	A3	312	312	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B1	290	290	
1	1	Do	" ...	B1	281	281	
1	1	Do and Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board	" ...	B1	280	225	
1	1	Do	" ...	B2	213	213	
1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	.....	...	40	40	
						1,966	1,911
8	8	Carried forward... .. £	.....	.....	.....	2,886	2,831

* For allowance see Schedule.

† Also clerk, Police Department.

^a See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
8	8				£		£		
		Police—continued.							
		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	2,886	.....	2,831
		CONSTABULARY.							
3	3	Superintendents, at £470 ...	£	.....	.....	1,410	.....	1,410*
3	3	Do at £425 ...	£	.....	.....	1,275	.....	1,275*
4	4	Do at £380 ...	£	.....	.....	1,520	.....	1,520*
11	11	Inspectors, at £312 10s. ...	£	.....	.....	3,438	.....	3,438*
8	8	Sub-Inspectors, 1st Class, at £267 10s. ...	£	.....	.....	2,140	.....	2,140*
19	19	Do 2nd Class, at £245 ...	£	.....	.....	4,655	.....	4,655*
1	1	Sub-Inspector and Police Storekeeper	£	.....	.....	245	.....	268*
1	1	Do and Drill Instructor	£	.....	.....	245	.....	245*
62	62	Sergeants, 1st Class, at 10s. 6d. per diem	£	.....	.....		.....
115	115	Do 2nd Class, at 9s. 3d. do	£	.....	.....		.....
290	291	Senior-constables, at 8s. do	£	.....	.....		.....
535	535	Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. 6d. do	£	.....	.....	251,526	.....	253,077
690	701	Ordinary Constables, at 7s. do	£	.....	.....		.....
110	110	Probationary Constables, at 6s. do	£	.....	.....		.....
70	70	Trackers, 35 at 4s. and 35 at 3s. do	£	.....	.....		.....
1922	1934		£	.....	.....	266,454	.....	268,028
		DETECTIVES.							
1	1	Superintendent ...	£	.....	.....	380	.....	380*
1	1	Sub-Inspector, 1st Class ...	£	.....	.....	268	.....	268*
1	1	Do 2nd Class ...	£	.....	.....	245	.....	245*
4	5	Detectives, 1st Class, at 12s. per diem	£	.....	.....		.....
4	4	Do do at 11s. do	£	.....	.....	3,413	.....	3,632
5	5	Do 2nd Class, at 10s. do	£	.....	.....		.....
5	5	Do 3rd Class, at 9s. do	£	.....	.....		.....
...	...	Police Surgeon ...	£	.....	.....	.....^a	.....^a	4,525
21	22	TOTAL, SALARIES...	£	.....	.....	273,646	.....	275,384
		Contingencies.							
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force when absent from their Quarters on duty ...	£	.....	.....	8,500	.....	8,500
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups ...	£	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups and Police Stations ...	£	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
		Rental of Premises for Police purposes ...	£	.....	.....	4,500	.....	4,500
		Forage ...	£	.....	.....	15,500	.....	15,500
		Remount Horses ...	£	.....	.....	2,000	.....	1,500
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine ...	£	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000
		Conveyance of Police and Prisoners ...	£	.....	.....	6,000	.....	6,250
		Fencing Paddocks ...	£	.....	.....	500	.....	500
		Incidental Expenses—Boats, Vehicles, Repairs to Saddlery and Carts, Repairs to Steam Launches, Destroying Dogs, and for Miscellaneous Items ...	£	.....	.....	3,275	.....	3,275
		Allowances to Members of the Force unprovided with Quarters, at 1s. per diem ...	£	.....	.....	10,300	.....	10,700
		Cleaning Cesspits ...	£	.....	.....	500	.....	500
		Maintenance, &c., of Telephones ...	£	.....	.....	600	.....	600
		Construction of new Telephone lines between Gaols and Police Buildings ...	£	.....	.....	156	.....	.....
		Revolvers for the Forces ...	£	.....	.....	900	.....	.....
		Erection of Lethal Chambers, Belmore Barracks ...	£	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
			£	.....	.....	58,791	.....	57,825
1951	1964	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	332,437	.....	333,209

(a) See Medical Vote.

* All these officers receive allowance as per Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

21

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Lunacy.					
1	1	Inspector-General of Insane	Professional ...	974		974	
1	1	Medical Superintendent, Callan Park ...	" ... A1	700		750*	
1	1	Do do Gladesville	" ... A1	700		750*	
1	1	Do do Parramatta	" ... A1	700		750*	
1	1	Do do Kenmore	" ... A1	700		750*	
1	1	Do do Rydalmere	" ... A1	660		710*	
1	1	Do do Newcastle	" ... A1	384		434*	
1	1	Senior Medical Officer, Gladesville ...	" ... A1	420		420*	
1	1	Do do Callan Park	" ... A1	420		420*	
1	1	Do do Parramatta	" ... A1	420		420*	
1	1	Junior Medical Officer, Callan Park ...	" ... A3	240		300*	
1	1	Do do Parramatta	" ... A3	240		300*	
1	1	Do do Gladesville	" ... A3	300		300*	
1	1	Dispenser and Chief Attendant, Rydalmere	" ... B1	240		240*	
1	1	Dispenser, Callan Park	" ... B2	200		200*	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent, Gladesville ...	Clerical ... A2	450		450*	
1	1	Do do Callan Park	" ... A2	400		400*	
1	1	Do do Parramatta	" ... A2	375		400*	
1	1	Superintendent, Reception House	" ... B1	275		275*	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant, Inspector General's Office	" ... B1	250		250	
1	1	Clerk	" ... B3	150		150	
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Kenmore... ..	" ... B1	240		240*	
1	1	Clerk, Parramatta	" ... B1	240		240	
1	1	Do Callan Park	" ... B1	240		240	
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Rydalmere	" ... B1	240		240*	
1	1	Clerk, Gladesville	" ... B1	232		240*	
1	1	Do Newcastle	" ... B2	175		200	
1	1	Assistant Clerk, Gladesville	" ... B4	75		75	
1	1	Chief Attendant and Storekeeper, Newcastle	General ...	200		200*	
3	3	Chief Attendants, at £190, Gladesville, Parramatta, and Callan Park	" ...	570		570*	
...	1	Chief Attendant, Kenmore ... ..	" ...	.....		160*	
2	3	Matrons, at £190, Gladesville, Callan Park, and Parramatta	" ...	380		570*	
3	3	Matrons, at £160, Rydalmere, Newcastle, and Kenmore	" ...	460		480*	
1	1	Matron, Reception House... ..	" ...	60		80	
1	1	Messenger and Boatman, Inspector-General's Office	" ...	136		136	
5	5	Official Visitors—1 at £200, 1 at £150, 2 at £100, 1 at £50	Unclassified ...	600		600	
1	...	Church of England Chaplain, Newcastle... ..	" ...	30		.....
1	...	Do do do Callan Park	" ...	50		.....
1	...	Roman Catholic do Newcastle.. ..	" ...	30		.....
1	...	Church of England do Gladesville	" ...	50		.....
1	...	Roman Catholic do Callan Park	" ...	50		.....
1	...	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Gladesville ...	" ...	50		.....
1	...	Church of England do Parramatta and Rydalmere	" ...	76		.....
1	...	Roman Catholic Chaplain, Parramatta ...	" ...	50		.....
1	...	Do do do Rydalmere	" ...	26		.....
...	4	Church of England Chaplains, at £50, Gladesville, Callan Park, Parramatta, and Rydalmere... ..	" ...	.....		200	
...	4	Roman Catholic Chaplains, at £50, Gladesville, Callan Park, Parramatta, and Rydalmere ... ..	" ...	.....		200	
					13,458		14,314
53	54	Carried forward... ..	£ .....	.....	13,458	.....	14,314

* For deductions see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					
1896-7	1897-8	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
53	54	Brought forward... ..	£	13,458		14,314	
...	2	Church of England Chaplains, at £30, Newcastle and Kenmore	Unclassified	.....		60	
...	2	Roman Catholic Chaplains, at £30, Newcastle and Kenmore ... ..	"	.....		60	
195	204	Attendants	General	20,765		22,005	
122	136	Nurses	"	8,293		9,891	
84	94	Servants	"	7,897		8,889	
14	17	Artisan Attendants	"	2,027		2,382	
6	6	Needlewomen	"	425		480	
6	8	Engineers and Engine Drivers	"	952		1,206	
1	1	Coxswain, Launch "Mabel"	"	124		144	
1	1	Engine-driver do	"	120		130	
...	1	Senior Medical Officer, } 6 months, {	Professional	A1	.....	210	
...	1	Kenmore } 1st January {					
...	1	Assistant Superinten- } to 30th June, {	Clerical	A2	.....	200	
...	1	dent, Kenmore } 1898. {					
9	5	Attendants	General	483		262	
15	...	Nurses	"	523		.....
9	2	Servants	"	377		90	
2	1	Artisan Attendants	"	120		60	
		Matron, Kenmore, at £160 per annum, for six months	"	80		.....
		Chief Attendant, at £160 per annum, for six months	"	80		.....
		Engineer, at £150 per annum, for six months... ..	"	75		.....
		To meet adjustment of Salaries in the Lunacy Department on revision by the Public Service Board ... ..	.....	2,050		.....
		Less amount charged for rations, &c. ....	.....	57,849		60,388	
				10,539	47,310	10,312	50,071
		<i>Hospital for Insane, generally—Contingencies.</i>					
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Water, Forage, Medicines, and urgent minor repairs, &c. ....	.....	40,000		40,000	
		Incidental Expenses, Burials, Timber, Paint, and Materials for employment of Patients and Artisan Attendants, Books, Periodicals, and to provide Amusement for Patients, &c. ....	.....	4,000		4,000	
		Maintenance of Steam Launch "Mabel"... ..	.....	250		250	
		<i>Inspector-General's Office (Contingencies).</i>					
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	160		160	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	80		80	
					44,490		44,490
		<i>Contingencies (Reception House).</i>					
		Allowance to Gaol Dispenser, £25; and to Gaol Messenger, £12... ..	.....	37		.....
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, urgent Minor Repairs, &c. ....	.....	450		450	
		Incidental Expenses, Occasional Additional Attendants, transferring Patients to Hospitals, Burials, &c. ....	.....	200		200	
					687		650
517	535	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	92,487	.....	95,211

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

23

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
				£		£			
Lunacy—continued.									
517	535	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	92,487	.....	95,211	
LUNATIC PATIENTS.									
For Maintenance of Patients in Temporary or Branch Establishments, to meet unforeseen expenses, and to supplement the Votes for the existing Asylums in the event of the increase of Patients, pending erection of new establishments, for Maintenance of Patients in Public Hospitals and under the care of friends, under sections 48 and 89 of the Lunacy Act, and in other Colonies under agreements made with the Governments thereof...									
			£	.....	.....	2,500	.....	1,850	
517	535	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	94,987	.....	97,061	
Master in Lunacy.									
1	1	Master in Lunacy ...	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	335*	
1	1	Chief Clerk ...	Clerical	A2	450		500		
1	1	First Clerk and Accountant ...	"	A3	350		350		
1	1	Second Clerk ...	"	B1	275		275		
3	3	Clerks—1 at £190, 2 at £175 ...	"	B2	540		540		
2	2	Do 1 at £150, 1 at £125 ...	"	B3	275		275		
...	1	Clerk ...	"	.....	.....		113		
3	3	Clerks—1 at £100, 1 at £90, 1 at £75 ...	"	B4	250		265		
1	1	Clerk ...	"	B5	50		50		
...	1	Probationer ...	"	.....	.....		50		
1	1	Messenger ...	General	.....	75		75		
...	1	Acting Master in Lunacy, from 8th June to 31st December, at £335 per annum	.....	.....	.....	2,265	.....	2,493	189
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
			.....	.....	.....	2,600	.....	3,017	
		Contingencies ...	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	200	
14	17	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	2,850	.....	3,217	
Medical Board.									
1	1	Secretary ...	Unclassified	.....	100		150		
1	1	Office-cleaner ...	General	.....	20		20		
		To meet payment of salary due to Secretary for period 1st July to 30th November, 1895 (re-vote)...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	170	
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses ...	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	191	15
2	2	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	135	.....	206	

* Also receives £1,010 per annum as Master in Equity.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
		The Medical Adviser to the Government.					
				£		£	
1	1	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney	Professional A1	800		800‡	
1	1	Pathologist, Assistant Government Medical Officer, and Vaccinator, Sydney	" ... A1	560		560	
1	1	Government Medical Officer, Parramatta District	" ... A1	650		650	
1	1	Medical Officer, Public Institutions, Parramatta	" ... A1	550		600	
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison... ..	" ... A1	400		400‡	
1	1	Dispenser, Sydney Gaol	" ... B1	225		225	
1	1	Dispenser, Parramatta District	" ... B2	190		190	
1	1	Do Biloea Gaol	" ... B2	160		160‡	
1	1	Clerk to Medical Adviser to the Government Surgeon, Biloea Gaol, N.S.S. "Sobraon," and Magazines	Clerical ... B‡	50		75	
1	1	Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol	Professional +	335		335	
1	1	Do do Maitland Gaol ... ..	..... +	200		200	
1	1	Do Goulburn Gaol ... ..	..... +	200		200	
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol ... ..	..... +	120		120	
1	1	Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol	Professional B3	100		100	
1	1	Do Bathurst Gaol	" ... B3	100		100	
1	...	Surgeon and Dispenser, Mudgee Gaol ... ..	..... +	50		.....
1	...	Do do Broken Hill Gaol ... ..	..... +	50		.....
...	5	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £50 per annum each, including Mudgee, Broken Hill, Bourke, Coonamble, and Orange ... ..	.....	.....		250	
13	15	Surgeons and Dispensers to various Country Gaols, at £40 per annum, including Albury, Armidale, Casino, Cootamundra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Forbes, Grafton, Hay, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, Wilcannia, Wollongong, Yass, and Young ... ..	..... +	520		600	
...	7	Medical Attendants on Aborigines at Grafton, £60; Cummeroogunga, £50; Macleay River, £50; Kiama, £40; Singleton, £40; Taree, £40; Wingham, £25 ... ..	.....	.....		305	
...	1	Cleaner, Hospital Admission Depôt ... ..	.....	.....		30	
		To payment of 1 Dispenser, Goulburn Gaol, 4 months, 1896-7, and 1 Visiting Surgeon, Hay Gaol, 6 months, 1896-7 ... ..	.....	.....		54	
		Less amount charged for quarters, &c. ... ..	.....	5,380		6,024	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		223		198	
		To payment of fees for Medical Attendance upon Aborigines ... ..	.....	460	5,157	155	5,876
		For payment of fees for Medical Attendance in minor Country Gaols ... ..	.....	730		500	
		Fees to Medical Practitioners, Vaccination, Coroners' Inquests, Lunacy Cases and Medical Attendance, and Expenses contingent on Outbreak of Disease... ..	.....	5,610		5,610	
		Rent of office for the Medical Adviser to the Government and his Staff ... ..	.....	200		.....
		Rent of office and quarters for the Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator for Sydney ... ..	.....	200		200	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	100		100	
				7,300		6,565	
31	44	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	12,457	.....	12,441

† Services only partly at disposal of Department; Officers therefore unclassified.

‡ For deductions, see Schedule.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
		The Medical Adviser to the Government—						
		continued.						
31	44	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	12,457	.....	12,441
		COAST HOSPITAL.						
1	1	Medical Superintendent	Professional	A1	550		550*	
2	2	House Surgeons and Dispensers, at £200..	"	B2	400		400*	
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper	Clerical	B2	225		225*	
...	1	Dispenser ... ..	.....	.....	.....		165*	
1	1	Office Assistant	Clerical	B4	90		90*	
1	1	Matron	General	..	225		245*	
30	38	Nurses	"	...	2,475		3,215*	
1	1	Needlewoman	"	...	100		100*	
6	5	Wardsmen and Attendants	"	...	682		622*	
6	6	Cooks and Kitchenman	"	...	678		690*	
7	7	Laundresses and General Servants ...	"	...	655		635*	
4	5	Ambulance Men	"	...	458		600*	
2	2	Artisan Attendants	"	...	276		282*	
1	1	Church of England Chaplain ... ..	.....	†	50		50	
...	1	Roman Catholic Chaplain ... ..	.....	...	.....		50	
		Allowance to Medical Superintendent in lieu of provisions for 1896-7...	.....	...	.....		45	
		To meet payments due to Officials regraded by the Public Service Board during 1896-7 ... ..	.....	...	.....		88	
63	73				6,864		8,052	
		Less amount charged for quarters, &c.	.....	...	3,400	3,464	3,545	4,507
		Contingencies.						
		Maintenance of Patients and Ambulance Services and other contingencies, including material for minor repairs ...	.....	...	5,500	5,500	6,000	6,000
		ANALYTICAL BRANCH.						
1	1	Government Analyst	Professional	A1	560		560	
1	1	Assistant	"	B2	200		225	
1	...	Clerk to Government Analyst	Clerical	B4	100		.....
1	...	Laboratory Boy	General	...	25		.....
...	1	Cleaner ... ..	"	..	.....		38	
4	3					885		823
		Contingencies.						
		Allowance for Apparatus, Chemicals, and other materials, &c. ... ..	.....	...	.....	150	.....	100
		MAINTENANCE OF SICK PAUPERS.						
		For support of Destitute Persons in the Sydney, Prince Alfred, Carrington Centennial Convalescent, and other Hospitals, and contingent expenses connected therewith ... ..	.....	...	.....	11,000	.....	11,000
98	120	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	33,456	.....	34,871

† Services only partly at disposal of Department, therefore unclassified.

* For deductions, see Schedule

No. of Persons.				Division of Service.		GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8						Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
		Government Statistician.						
1	1	Statistician*	...					
1	1	Assistant Statistician	...	Clerical	A2	500	425	
1	1	Sub-Editor of Statistical Year Books	...	"	A	300	300	
1	1	Chief Compiler	...	"	A3	425	300	
1	...	Compiler	...	"	A3	300	.....
1	2	Assistant Compilers—1 at £275, 1 at £250	...	"	B1	275	525	
1	1	Assistant Computer	...	.....	B1	240	260	
6	4	Assistant Compilers—2 at £225, 1 at £180, 1 at £175	...	"	B2	1,150	805	
4	3	Assistant Compilers—1 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £130	...	"	B3	610	440	
1	...	Assistant Compiler...	...	"	B4	100	.....
1	1	Clerk	...	"	B3	156	156	
1	1	Messenger	...	General	...	120	120	
1	1	Housekeeper	...	"	...	70	70	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Incidental Expenses	...	.....	...	275	175	
		Extra clerical assistance, as required	...	.....	...	120	100	
		Compiling Stock and Crop Returns	...	.....	...	590	580	
		For Cost of one Hollerith Census Enumerator	...	.....	...	200	.....
						1,155	855	
21	17	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	5,401	.....	3,401
		Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions.						
1	1	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions, and Actuary to Public Service Board	...	Professional	A2	500	500	
1	1	Clerk	...	Clerical	B1	250	250	
1	1	Do	...	"	B2	180	180	
1	1	Do	...	"	B3	156	156	
1	1	Office Cleaner	...	General	...	26	26	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Incidental expenses	...	.....	...	50	45	
						1,112	1,112	
						50	45	
5	5	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	1,162	.....	1,157
		Agent-General for the Colony.						
1	1	Agent-General, to represent the Colony, resident in London	...	.....	...	1,820	1,820	
1	1	Secretary	...	.....	...	830	830	
1	1	Accountant and Chief Clerk	...	.....	...	380	380	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Indents	...	.....	...	223	223	
1	1	Clerk and Shorthand-writer	...	.....	...	200	200	
1	1	Clerk	...	.....	...	200	200	
1	1	Do	...	.....	...	120	120	
2	2	Messengers, at £58	...	.....	...	116	116	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Rent	...	.....	...	625	625	
		Fuel and light	...	.....	...	50	50	
		Cleaning	...	.....	...	50	50	
		Stationery and Printing	...	.....	...	400	400	
		Unforeseen Office Expenses, Travelling, &c.	...	.....	...	150	150	
		Extra Official Expenses incidental to the Office	...	.....	...	500	500	
						1,775	1,775	
9	9	TOTAL...	£	.....	.....	5,664	.....	5,664

* Held in conjunction with Commissionership of Public Service.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

27

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
				£		£
Charitable Institutions.						
1	1	Director of Government Asylums and Boarding-out Officer, Chief Officer under Children's Protection Act ...	Professional ...	750	750	
1	1	Chief Superintendent of Asylums ...	Clerical ... A1	600	600	
1	1	Surgeon Superintendent, at Liverpool Asylum ...	Professional A1	600	600	
1	1	Chief Clerk, Head Office ...	Clerical ... A3	325	325	
1	1	Senior Inspector, Head Office ...	" ... A3	300	300	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent at George-street Asylum ...	General ...	260	260	
1	1	Accountant, Head Office ...	Clerical ... B1	250	250	
1	1	Clerk, Head Office ...	" ... B1	240	240	
1	1	Matron Superintendent, at Liverpool Asylum ...	General ...	220	220	
1	1	Matron Superintendent, at Rookwood Asylum ...	" ...	220	220	
1	...	Superintendent, Carpenterian Reformatory	" ...	210	.....
1	1	Inspector, Head Office ...	Clerical ... B2	208	208	
1	1	Inspector and Clerk to Board, Head Office	" ... B2	200	200	
1	1	Clerk, Head Office ...	" ... B2	200	200	
1	1	Matron Superintendent, Macquarie-street	General ...	200	200	
...	1	Matron, Newington ...	" ...	200	200	
1	1	" Ormond House ...	" ...	180	180	
1	1	Inspector, Head Office ...	Clerical ... B2	175	175	
1	1	Officer, C.P. Act, Head Office ...	General ...	175	175	
1	1	Clerk, Liverpool Asylum ...	Clerical ... B3	162	162	
1	1	Do Head Office ...	" ... B3	160	160	
1	1	Dispenser, Parramatta Asylum ...	Professional B2	160	160	
1	1	Matron, George-street Asylum ...	General ...	160	160	
1	1	Sub-matron, Liverpool Asylum ...	" ...	160	160	
2	2	Clerks, Head Office, at £156 ...	Clerical ... B3	312	312	
1	1	Clerk, George-street Asylum ...	" ... B3	156	156	
1	1	Clerk and Foreman, Newington Asylum .	" ... B3	156	156	
...	1	Farm Overseer, Mittagong ...	General ...	.....	156
1	1	Officer, Children's Protection Act, Head Office ...	" ...	155	155	
2	2	Clerks at Head Office, at £150 ...	Clerical ... B3	300	300	
1	1	Clerk, Rookwood Asylum ...	" ... B3	150	150	
1	1	Baker, Macquarie-street ...	General ...	145	145	
1	1	Clerk and Storekeeper, Newington Asylum	Clerical ... B3	144	144	
1	1	Gardener and Attendant, Ormond House	General ...	140	140	
1	1	Clerk, Head Office ...	Clerical ... B3	140	140	
1	...	Matron and Dispenser at Newington ...	General ...	135	.....
2	2	Officers, Children's Protection Act, Head Office, 1 Senior at £156, 1 at £132 ...	" ...	264	288	
...	2	Inspectors under State Children's Act, at £132 ...	" ...	.....	264
1	1	Dispenser, Liverpool Asylum ...	Professional B3	130	130	
1	1	Baker, Liverpool Asylum ...	General ...	130	130	
1	1	Builder, Newington ...	" ...	132	132	
1	1	Matron, Boy's Home ...	" ...	125	125	
1	1	Attendant, Rookwood ...	" ...	125	125	
1	1	Matron, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples	" ...	125	125	
...	1	Driver, Macquarie-street Asylum...	" ...	.....	125
1	1	Driver, Ormond House ...	" ...	120	120	
1	1	Attendant, Macquarie-street, Asylum ...	" ...	120	120	
1	1	Housekeeper, Newington Asylum ...	" ...	120	105	
47	50	Carried forward...	£	9,439	9,848	

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£	£	
Charitable Institutions—continued.							
47	50	Brought forward...	£	.....	9,439	9,848
1	1	Hospital Attendant, Liverpool Asylum ..	General	...	120	120	
1	1	Carpenter, Rookwood Asylum ...	"	...	120	120	
2	2	Gardeners, at £120, Rookwood Asylum ...	"	...	240	240	
1	1	Carpenter, George-street Asylum...	"	...	113	120	
1	...	Clerk and Storekeeper, Carpenterian Reformatory ...	Clerical	B4	110	.....
1	1	Chief Attendant, George-street Asylum ...	General	...	108	115	
1	1	Yard Attendant, Liverpool Asylum ...	"	...	108	108	
1	...	Senior Attendant, George-st. Asylum ..	"	...	105	.....
1	...	Farm Attendant, do ...	"	...	105	.....
1	...	Orchardist, Carpenterian Reformatory ...	"	...	104	.....
1	1	Baker (Assistant), Macquarie-st. Asylum	"	...	104	104	
2	2	Clerks, at £100, Head Office ...	Clerical	B4	200	200	
1	...	Matron, Carpenterian Reformatory ...	General	...	100	.....
1	...	Teacher, Ormond House ..	"	...	100	.....
2	2	Attendants, at £100, George-st. Asylum...	"	...	200	200	
...	1	Nurse and Dispenser, Newington ...	"	...	.....	102
3	2	Attendants at £100, Macquarie-st. Asylum	"	...	300	200	
1	1	Night Attendant, Liverpool ...	"	...	100	100	
...	1	Attendant, Rookwood ...	"	...	...	100
...	1	Herdsmen, Newington ...	"	...	.....	120
...	1	Nurse in Charge, Ophthalmic Home, Mittagong ...	"	...	.....	127
...	1	Senior Nurse, Rookwood ...	"	...	.....	97
2	...	Attendants, at £100, Carpenterian Reformatory ...	"	...	200	.....
1	...	Farm Overseer, Carpenterian Reformatory	"	...	100	.....
1	1	Night Watchman, Rookwood Asylum ...	"	...	97	97	
1	...	Nurse, Ormond House ...	"	...	97	.....
1	1	Dispenser, Rookwood Asylum ...	Professional	B3	90	90	
8	8	Attendants, at £90, George-street Asylum	General	...	720	720	
8	6	Nurses, at £90, Newington Asylum ...	"	...	720	540	
1	1	Attendant, Macquarie-street ...	"	...	90	90	
...	1	Attendant, Newington Asylum ...	"	...	.....	85
2	2	Attendants, at £90, Liverpool Asylum	"	...	180	180	
4	4	Nurses, at £90, Rookwood Asylum ...	"	...	360	360	
1	1	Attendant, Rookwood Asylum ...	"	...	90	90	
1	1	Attendant, Ormond House ...	"	...	85	95	
1	1	Laundress, Ormond House ...	"	...	79	79	
1	1	Driver, Ormond House ...	"	...	78	90	
1	1	Head Wardswoman, Newington ...	"	...	77	77	
9	8	Mothers, at £77 each, of Cottage Homes, Parramatta and Mittagong ...	"	...	693	616	
1	1	Clerk, Ormond House ...	Clerical	B4	75	75	
1	...	Attendant, Boys' Home ...	General	...	75	.....
...	1	Probationary Nurse, Newington ...	"	...	.....	75
1	1	Housekeeper, Richmond Terrace ...	"	...	72	72	
1	1	Baker (improver), Macquarie-street ...	"	...	65	65	
1	...	Attendant, Ormond House ...	"	...	59	.....
1	1	Do No. 5 Cottage Home, Mittagong	"	...	57	57	
1	1	Relieving Mother and Needlewoman, Cottage Homes, Mittagong ...	"	...	57	57	
2	2	Clerks, Head Office, at £52 ...	Clerical	B5	104	104	
2	2	Do do £40 ...	"	B5	80	80	
...	1	Assistant Cleaner, Head Office ...	General	...	.....	30
...	1	Farm Assistant, Mittagong ...	"	...	.....	26
123	119	Carried forward...	£	.....	16,176	15,871

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

29

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Charitable Institutions—continued.					
123	119	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	16,176	15,871
...	1	Probationary Nurse, Rookwood	General ...	...	.....		65
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Parramatta Asylum	Unclassified	...	50		50
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Parramatta Asylum	"	...	50		50
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Newington Asylum... ..	"	...	50		50
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Newington Asylum... ..	"	...	50		50
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Liverpool Asylum	"	...	50		50
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Liverpool Asylum	"	...	50		50
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England, Rookwood Asylum	"	...	50		50
1	1	Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Rookwood Asylum	"	...	50		50
		Less amounts chargeable for fuel, light, rations, &c. ... ..	.....	...	16,576 2,817		16,336 1,994*
						13,759	14,342
		GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.					
		<i>Government Asylums and State Children.</i>					
		Rations, Medical Comforts, minor repairs, and other contingencies at George-street, Macquarie-street, Liverpool, Newington, and Rookwood Asylums, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples, and Boys' Home ... ..	.....	...	42,050		40,000
		Maintenance of State Children ... ..	.....	...	34,000		37,500
		Outfits ... ..	.....	...	1,250		1,250
		Conveyance ... ..	.....	...	350		350
		Medical Attendance ... ..	.....	...	400		400
		Travelling ... ..	.....	...	600		600
		Maintenance of 150 Ophthalmic, Delicate, and Crippled Children, removed from Metropolitan and other Hospitals and Public Asylums to 9 Cottage Homes at Parramatta and Mittagong ... ..	.....	...	3,200		3,200
		Expenses in connection with the Administration of the Children's Protection Act ... ..	.....	...	150		150
		Maintenance and Clothing of Children at Ormond House ... ..	.....	...	500		500
		Medical Attendance, Glenfield Farm, 1892-3-4 ... ..	.....	...	259		.....
		Refunds of amounts charged for Quarters, &c., Matron, Sub-matron, and Attendant ... ..	.....	...	.....		101
		To recoup amount paid out of Consolidated Revenue during year 1896-7 in connection with section 10 of State Children's Relief Act of 1881 ... ..	.....	...	.....		6,160
						82,759	90,211
131	128	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	96,518	104,558

* For deductions see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. of Persons.						Division of Service.		GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8									Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
										£		£	
Fisheries Commission.													
1	1	Secretary and Chief Inspector	...	...	Clerical	...	A3	300			300		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	"	...	B2	200			200		
...	1	Assistant Inspector	...	...	General	...	...	.....			150		
7	7	Assistant Inspectors—4 at £140, 3 at £130	...	...	"	...	...	950			950		
2	2	Do at £108	...	...	"	...	...	216			216		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	"	...	...	110			110		
									1,776			1,926	
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
		Travelling Expenses	...	...	.....	...	...	400			400		
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	.....	...	...	100			100		
		Reward for destruction of Sharks	...	...	.....	...	...	50			30		
		Purchase of Trout Ova and distribution of Fry	...	...	.....	...	...	200			200		
		Erection of Trout Hatchery and Ponds at Prospect	...	...	.....	...	...	100			.....	
		Allowance to Travelling Inspector whilst acting as Secretary	...	...	.....	...	...	50			.....	
		Towards Cost of Resuming Land at Tuggerah for Inspector's residence	...	...	.....	...	...	40			.....	
		Preparation of Oyster Leases	...	...	.....	...	...	.....			100		
									940			830	
12	13	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	...	.....	2,716	.....	.....	2,756	.....
Fire Brigades.													
1	1	Chairman	...	...	Clerical	...	*...	200			200		
1	1	Superintendent	...	...	Professional	...	A1	600			600		
									800			800	
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
		Allowance to Fire Brigades Board for care of fire-extinguishing appliances in Public Buildings	...	...	.....	...	...	...			160		
		Uniform Allowance to Superintendent	...	...	.....	...	...	30			30		
		Incidental and Travelling Expenses	...	...	.....	...	...	126			126		
									156			316	
2	2	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	...	.....	956	.....	.....	1,116	.....

* Unclassified services only partly at disposal of Chief Secretary.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

31

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
						£
		Civil Service Board.				
		Secretary (for 3 months) 1st April to 30th June, 1896 ... ..	.....	...	140	.
		Accountant (for 3 months) 1st April to 30th June, 1896 ... ..	.....	...	107	.
		TOTAL... ..	£	.....	247	247
					247	
		Reorganization of the Public Service £	.....	...	5,000	4,000
		Botanic Gardens.				
1	1	Director	Professional	A1	620	620*
1	1	Secretary and Accountant... ..	Clerical	B1	235	235*
1	1	Superintendent	General	...	295	295*
...	1	Botanical Assistant... ..	Professional	B2	.....	200†
...	1	Bailiff	General	...	.....	120†
		Less amounts chargeable for house-rent, &c. ... ..	.....	...	1,150	1,470
					215	215
					935	1,255
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
33	30	Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ... ..	.....	...	3,490	3,354
		Travelling and other Expenses of Collecting ... ..	.....	...	80	100
		Forage for Horses ... ..	.....	...	45	75
		Cases for Plants, and Expenses of Transmission ... ..	.....	...	20	20
		Towards the Formation of a Public Botanical Library... ..	.....	...	30	40
		Coals and Manure ... ..	.....	...	80	80
		Cost of Aviary ... ..	.....	...	100	100
		Painting and additional Seats ... ..	.....	...	70	120
		Labelling and Lettering the names of the Plants and Shrubs ... ..	.....	...	40	40
		Pots for Plants ... ..	.....	...	70	70
		Timber for Repairs ... ..	.....	...	60	60
3	3	Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Hill View (the Governor's Residence) ... ..	.....	...	305	331
2	2	Expenses in connection with the Grounds of Wotonga (the Admiral's Residence)... ..	.....	...	250	264
		Distribution of plants for public places within the Colony ... ..	.....	...	80	100
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	130	100
		Gravel for Walks and Asphaltting ... ..	.....	...	80	150
		Watching ... ..	.....	...	150	150
		New fence ... ..	.....	...	25	60
		Removal of Silt from Watercourse and Clearing Ornamental Pond ... ..	.....	...	100	.....
		Horse, Cart, and Harness ... ..	.....	...	.....	50
					5,205	5,264
41	40	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	6,140	6,519

* For deductions see Schedule.

† Previously paid from Contingencies.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
Nursery Garden, Campbelltown.									
1	1	Superintendent	General ... ..	.....	275	275*			
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	.....	50	50			
					225		225		
4	4	Wages to Workmen and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	660	700			
		Laying Water-pipes inside the Nursery ... ..	.....	.....	120	60			
					780		760		
5	5	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	1,005	.....	985		
Government Domains.									
1	1	Overseer	General ... ..	.....	225	225*			
1	1	Bailiff ... ..	„ ... ..	.....	160	160*			
					385		385		
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	.....	90	90			
					295		295		
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
14	14	Wages to Labourers and Attendants ... ..	.....	.....	1,560	1,560			
		Forage for one Horse ... ..	.....	.....	30	30			
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	.....	.....	350	300			
		Repair of Gates and Fences, and additional Seats ... ..	.....	.....	50	100			
		Soil and Manure ... ..	.....	.....	25	50			
		Painting Gates and Fences ... ..	.....	.....	25	50			
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	50	50			
		Erection of Refreshment Room, Outer Domain ... ..	.....	.....	260	.....		
		Fencing and trenching new Plantations and Trees ... ..	.....	.....	50	50			
		New Water-mains, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100			
		Spraying Machine, &c. ..	.....	.....	.....	30			
					2,400		2,320		
16	16	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	2,695	.....	2,615		

* For deductions see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
Garden Palace Grounds.							
1	1	Overseer	General ...	155		155	
1	1	Bailiff	" ...	120		120	
					275		275
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
6	6	Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ... ..	.....	640		655	
		Asphalting Paths ... ..	.....	50		50	
		Forage for one Horse ... ..	.....	30		30	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	50		50	
		Additional Water-pipes ... ..	.....	10		.....
		Watching ... ..	.....	45		45	
					825		830
8	8	TOTAL... ..	£ .....	.....	1,100	.....	1,105
Centennial Park.							
1	1	Overseer	General ...	225		225*	
		Less amount chargeable for House Rent	.....	50		50	
					175		175
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
23	24	Wages to Gardeners and Labourers ... ..	.....	2,716		2,747	
5	3	Wages to Special Constables ... ..	.....	579		439	
		Forage for two Horses ... ..	.....	60		60	
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	.....	250		250	
		Soil and Manure ... ..	.....	100		100	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	100		100	
		Repairs to Ride by Turfing ... ..	.....	250		.....
		New Mowing Machine ... ..	.....	50		.....
		New Roller ... ..	.....	.....		50	
		Metal and Tar for Roads ... ..	.....	.....		200	
		Watching ... ..	.....	.....		45	
					4,105		3,991
29	28	TOTAL... ..	£ .....	.....	4,280	.....	4,166
Electoral Office.							
1	1	Chief Electoral Officer	Clerical ...	A2	400	400	
1	1	Draftsman	Professional	B1	250	250	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical ...	B2	200	200	
7	5	Clerks, at £150	" ...	B3	1,050	750	
1	1	Record Clerk	" ...	B3	150	150	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B3	130	130	
1	1	Shorthand and Type-writer	" ...	B3	125	125	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B4	90	90	
1	1	Registrar of City Electorates	" ...	B2	200	200	
...	1	Messenger	General ...	...	.....	52	
					2,595		2,347
15	14	TOTAL... ..	£ .....	.....	2,595	.....	2,347

* For deductions see Schedu

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
						£		£	
Military Secretary.									
1	1	Military Secretary	Professional	...	...	800		800	
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A3	...	300		300	
1	1	Examiner of Accounts	"	A3	...	290		300	
1	1	Record Clerk and Correspondence Clerk...	"	B1	...	218		250	
1	1	Clerk	"	B3	...	200		150	
1	1	Do	"	B4	...	75		75	
1	1	Messenger and Cleaner	General	...	...	130		130	
							2,013		2,005
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Incidental Expenses, &c., &c.						75		75	
7	7	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	2,088		2,080	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.									
HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.									
1	...	General Officer Commanding Forces ... ..	.....			1,250*			
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General's Department.</i>									
1	...	Assistant Adjutant-General				457			
1	...	Chief Clerk				280			
1	...	Clerk				150			
1	...	Superintending and Record Clerk				200			
1	...	Clerk, Short-hand and Type Writer				200			
1	...	Clerk				110			
1	...	Do				75			
							1,472		
<i>Assistant Quartermaster-General's Department.</i>									
1	...	Assistant Quartermaster-General				457			
1	...	Superintending Clerk				250			
2	...	Clerks, at £180 per annum				360			
							1,067		
<i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General's Department.</i>									
1	...	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector of Musketry				384			
1	...	Superintending Clerk				235			
1	...	Musketry Clerk				180			
1	...	Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range				195			
1	...	Sergeant-Major, Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range				153			
1	...	Sergeant, Rifle Range, at 7s. 4d. per diem				135			
3	...	Markers, Rifle Range, at 6s. 10d. per diem				375			
							1,657		
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Allowance in lieu of quarters						250			
Forage Allowance... ..						102			
Stable do						28			
Rations						165			
Fuel and Light						110			
Uniform Allowance						35			
Remounts for Permanent Artillery						150			
Do Army Service Corps						50			
School of Field Cookery						100			
21	...						990		
WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.									
1	...	Garrison Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem				178			
1	...	Warrant Officer, Provost Sergeant, at 9s. 9d. per diem				178			
1	...	Staff Messenger				130			
1	...	Messenger, Volunteer and Pay Offices				140			
							626		
25	...	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	7,062			

* For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

35

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
						£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.									
25		Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	7,062				
HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.									
<i>As re-arranged.</i>									
...	1	General Officer Commanding Forces ... ..		.....				1,250*	
...	1	Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer ... ..		.....				457*	
...	1	Assistant Quartermaster-General ... ..		.....				457*	
...	1	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Inspector of Musketry ... ..		.....				384*	
...	1	Chief Clerk ... ..		.....				280	
...	1	Superintending Clerk, A.A.-G.'s Department ... ..		.....				235	
...	1	Do A.Q.M.-G.'s Department ... ..		.....				250	
...	1	Do D.A.A.-G.'s Department ... ..		.....				235	
...	1	Short-hand and Type Writer ... ..		.....				200	
...	2	First Assistant Clerks, at £200 ... ..		.....				400	
...	1	Second Assistant Clerk ... ..		.....				110	
...	1	Do do ... ..		.....				110	
...	1	Third do ... ..		.....				40	
...	1	Messenger ... ..		.....				130	
									4,538
WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.									
...	1	Garrison Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem ... ..		.....				178*	
...	1	Provost Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem ... ..		.....				178*	
...	1	Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, at 6s. 10d. per diem ... ..		.....				125*	
									481
RIFLE RANGE STAFF.									
...	1	Superintendent, Randwick Range ... ..		.....				195	
...	1	Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Range ... ..		.....				153*	
...	1	Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem ... ..		.....				135*	
...	1	Marker, at 7s. 4d. do ... ..		.....				134*	
...	2	Markers, at 6s. 10d. per diem ... ..		.....				250*	
									867
									5,886
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ... ..		.....				282	
		Forage Allowance, A.A.-G. and A.Q.M.-G. (2 horses each), and D.A.A.-G., at £34 ... ..		.....				170	
		Stable Allowance ... ..		.....				28	
		Rations ... ..		.....				165	
		Fuel and Light ... ..		.....				110	
		Uniform Allowance ... ..		.....				40	
		Remounts for Field Artillery and Army Service Corps ... ..		.....				200	
		Furniture Allowance, G.O.C. ... ..		.....				137	
									1,132
25	24	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	7,062		.....		7,018

* For allowances see Schedule.

		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.							SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.									Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
1896-7	1897-8								£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.										
		Brought forward... .. £							.....	7,062	.....	7,018
		PAY BRANCH.										
1	1	Staff Paymaster						457		457*		
1	1	Superintending Clerk						250		275		
1	1	Assistant Clerk						210		210		
1	1	Do						190		190		
1	1	Do						160		160		
										1,267		1,292
		<i>Contingencies.</i>										
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters							83		83	
		Rations							19		19	
		Fuel and Light							14		14	
										116		116
5	5	TOTAL... .. £							.....	1,383	.....	1,403
		ORDNANCE BRANCH.										
		<i>Staff Office, &c.</i>										
1	1	Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance						438		438*		
1	1	Lieutenant and Quartermaster (Receiver and Issuer of Stores)						250		250*		
3	3	Clerks—1 Chief, at £250, 1 at £150, and 1 at £125						498		525		
1	1	Clerk						104		104		
										1,290		1,317
		<i>Armoury.</i>										
1	1	Lieutenant and Quartermaster (Superintending Clerk)						270		275		
1	1	Chief Armourer (Warrant Officer Sergeant-major)						230		230		
1	1	Armourer Staff Sergeant						225		225		
1	1	Armourer Sergeant						145		145		
3	4	Labourers, at £94... ..						405		376		
										1,275		1,251
		<i>Ordnance Stores.</i>										
1	1	Saddler						155		155		
...	1	Overseer (Warrant Officer, Conductor of Stores) ... ..						.....		128		
4	4	Labourers, at £94						540		376		
										695		659
		<i>Magazine, Goat Island.</i>										
1	1	Laboratory Overseer (Warrant Officer, Conductor of Stores)						175		175		
1	1	Labourer						155		155		
1	1	Watchman						155		155		
										485		485
		<i>Magazine, Middle Harbour.</i>										
1	1	Labourer						155		155		
1	1	Watchman						146		146		
										301		301
		<i>Contingencies.</i>										
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses... ..							100		100	4,013
		Rations							19		19	
		Fuel and Light							14		14	
		Charge Pay							37		37	
		Lodging Allowance							129		129	
		Uniform Allowance							40		40	
										339		339
		General Stores, including Warlike Stores and Ammunition for Field Battery Guns							10,000		11,000	
		Proportion of Salary and Allowances for Inspector of Warlike Stores in England							300		300	
										10,300		11,300
23	25									14,685		15,652
		Carried forward... .. £							.....	23,130	.....	24,078

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

37

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
			£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				
		Brought forward... ..	£	23,130	£	24,078
		NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.				
		<i>Artillery Staff.</i>				
1	1	Officer Commanding Artillery Forces	730		730*	
1	...	Brigade Major	384		.....
1	1	Firemaster and Chief Instructor School of Gunnery	384		356*	
1	1	Inspector of Ordnance Machinery	380		400	
...	1	Quartermaster ... ..	.....		180	
1	1	Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major Artificer, at 9s. 9d. per diem.	178		178	
1	1	Do Armament Clerk, at 9s. 9d. per diem... ..	178		178	
1	1	Do Assistant Firemaster, at 9s. 9d. per diem	178		178	
1	...	Do Do Instructor, at 9s. 9d. per diem	178		.....
1	...	Do Master Gunner, 2nd Class, at 7s. 10d. per diem.	143		.....
...	1	Do Master Gunner, 3rd Class, at 6s. 10d. per diem.	.....		125	
1	1	Do Superintending Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	143		143	
1	1	Sergeant Instructor in Gunnery, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Record Clerk, at 4s. 2d. per diem	77		77	
12	11			3,045		2,637
		BRIGADE DIVISION FIELD ARTILLERY.				
		<i>Brigade Division Staff.</i>				
1	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding	420		420*	
1	1	Captain and Adjutant	321		321*	
2	2			741		741
		<i>A. Battery, N.S. Wales Artillery.</i>				
1	2	Lieutenants, at 11s. 10d. per diem	216		432*	
1	...	Do at 9s. 10d. do	180		.....
1	1	Sergeant-Major, at 6s. 4d. per diem	116		116	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 6s. 1d. per diem	116		111	
1	1	FARRIER Sergeant, at 5s. per diem	92		92	
1	1	Wheeler Sergeant, at 5s. do	92		92	
1	1	Collar-maker Sergeant, at 5s. do	92		92	
2	4	Sergeants, at 4s. do	146		292	
1	...	Riding Instructor, at 3s. 6d. do	64		.....
2	4	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. do	122		244	
4	4	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. do	232		232	
2	2	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. do	107		107	
2	2	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. do	83		83	
1	1	Collar-maker, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
1	1	Shoeing-smith, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
1	1	Wheeler, at 3s. 3d. do	60		60	
48	48	Drivers and Gunners, at 2s. 3d. do	1,977		1,977	
				3,815		4,050
71	74	Carried forward... ..	£	7,601	£	7,428
85	87	Carried forward... ..	£	23,130	£	24,078

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
85	87	£		£	
		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward... .. £		23,130	24,078
		NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY—continued.			
		Brought forward... .. £		7,601	7,428
1	1	<i>1st Garrison Division—Regimental Staff.</i>			
...	2	Captain and Adjutant		321	321*
...	1	Warrant Officer 2nd Class Master Gunners, at 7s. 10d. per diem		...	286
...	8	Master Gunner, 3rd Class, at 6s. 10d. per diem		...	125
...	2	Sergeant Artificers, at 6s. 10d. per diem		...	1,000
...	1	Park Sergeants, at 5s. per diem ... ..		...	183
...	7	Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 6s. 1d. per diem ... ..		...	111
...	11	Artificers at 5s. per diem ... ..		...	640
...	11	Musicians, at 3s. 3d. per diem ... ..		...	653
...	2	Musicians, at 2s. 3d. do ... ..		...	452
1	1	Supernumerary Musicians, at 1s. 6d. per diem		...	55
1	...	Orderly-room Sergeant, at 5s. per diem		92	92
1	1	Warrant Officer Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 9s. 9d. per diem		178	...
1	1	Warrant Officer Bandmaster, at 8s. 4d. per diem		153	153
1	1	Band Sergeant, at 4s. 4d. per diem		80	80
1	1	Corporal Trumpeter, at 3s. 4d. per diem		61	61
6	50			885	4,212
		<i>Garrison Companies' Officers.</i>			
2	3	Majors, at 19s. 6d. per diem.		712	1,068*
3	3	Captains, at 17s. 7d. do		963	963*
5	6	Lieutenants, at 11s. 10d. do		1,080	1,296*
2	3	Do at 9s. 10d. do		360	540*
12	15			3,115	3,867
		WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.			
3	...	Master Gunners, 2nd Class, at 7s. 10d. per diem		429	...
2	...	Do 3rd Class, at 6s. 10d. per diem		250	...
3	3	Company Sergeants-Major, at 5s. 5d. per diem		297	297
3	3	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 5s. 2d. per diem		297	283
14	18	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem		1,022	1,314
14	18	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem		854	1,098
11	12	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem		636	694
8	12	Acting Bombardiers, at 2s. 11d. per diem		427	643
11	...	Bandsmen, at 3s. 3d. per diem		653	...
11	...	Do at 2s. 3d. per diem		452	...
2	...	Supernumerary Bandsmen, at 1s. 6d. per diem...		55	...
8	...	Sergeant Artificers, at 6s. 10d. per diem		1,000	...
7	...	Artificers, at 5s. per diem		640	...
9	9	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem		370	370
224	224	Gunnery, at 2s. 3d. per diem		9,220	9,220
...	90	Gunnery, at 2s. 3d. per diem for six months		...	1,848
330	389			16,602	15,767
		ADDITIONAL SERVICE PAY, AS PER ROYAL WARRANT.			
		<i>Good Conduct Pay.</i>			
		Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Gunnery, and Drivers—Good Conduct Pay, at 3d. per badge		1,500	1,500
		<i>Re-engaging Pay.</i>			
		Increase Pay on re-engagement to Trumpeters, Gunnery, and Drivers, at 3d. per diem		1,000	1,000
				2,500	2,500
		Carried forward... .. £		30,703	33,774
433	541	Carried forward... .. £		23,130	24,078

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

39

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
433	541	Brought forward... ..	£	23,130	..... 24,078
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY—continued.					
		Brought forward .. ..	.....	30,703	..... 33,774
<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>					
		Command Pay—4 Officers Commanding	200		200
		Allowance to 2 Adjutants	110		70
		7 Orderly Room Clerks	55		65
		28 Assistant District Gunners, at 1s. per diem	513		513
		Telephone Operator, at 1s. per diem, and 9 at 3d. per diem ..	19		61
		2 Storemen at Forts, at 1s. per diem and 6d. per diem ..	37		46
		Pioneer, Dawes' Battery, at 1s. per diem	19		19
					97½
<i>Printing Office.</i>					
		1 Printer, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32		32
		1 Assistant Printer, at 9d. per diem	14		14
					46
<i>Fire Service.</i>					
		1 Non-commissioned Officer as Fireman, at 6d. per diem ..	10		10
		22 Gunlayers, at 3d. per diem .. ..	.....		101
		22 Range-finders, at 3d. per diem .. ..	.....		101
		16 Signallers, at 3d. per diem .. ..	.....		73
		4 Company Pay Sergeants, at 1s. .. ..	.....		73
		Acting Staff Captain .. ..	.....		46
		Do Firemaster .. ..	.....		46
				1,009	450
CONTINGENCIES.					
		Forage allowance—12 Officers' Horses, at £34	272		408
		Forage allowance—60 Field Battery Horses, at £25	1,620		1,500
		Uniforms, as per Clothing Regulations	3,500		3,500
		486 free Rations of bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, at 11½d. per ration per diem	8,400		7,000
		Fuel and Light under Allowance Regulations	850		850
		Incidental Expenses	1,500		1,500
		Band Allowance	100		100
		Mess Allowance	100		100
		Artillery Association (Prizes)	100		140
		Steamer Hire—Troops to Batteries	200		200
		Free kits for Recruits	300		500
		Free kits for 50 men re-engaged at £2 each	100		.....
		Travelling Expenses for Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men on duty	600		600
		Books for Garrison Library	50		50
		Guard Boat Service	920		920
		Removing and Mounting, Examination and Cleaning, &c., of Ordnance and Munitions of War	1,500		1,250
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	2,338		2,000
		Towards maintaining Apparatus in Gymnasium	50		50
		Purchase of Tools, &c., Artillery Workshops	100		100
		Helmets and Great Coats	200		350
		Medical Attendance at Out Stations	125		125
		Stipend Allowance to Ministers of various Denominations ..	180		200
		Uniform Allowance—Officers on 1st appointment	200		150
				23,305	21,593
433	541			55,017	56,837
		Carried forward... ..	£	78,147	..... 80,915

		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
		Brought forward...	£ 78,147	£ ...	80,915
		ENGINEERS.			
		STAFF OFFICE FOR ENGINEER SERVICES.			
1	1	Staff Officer	496	496	
1	1	Chief Surveyor	350	350*	
1	1	Surveyor	292	292	
2	2	Division Officers, at £285 (North and South)	570	570	
1	1	Chief Draftsman	238	238	
1	1	Submarine Mining, Storekeeper	183	183*	
1	1	Staff Instructor to Field Companies	183	220	
1	1	Do Electricians	183	183*	
1	1	Sergeant-Artificer, Electricians	143	143*	
3	3	Clerks of Works, at £228	684	684	
1	1	Superintending and Record Clerk	200	200	
2	2	Division Clerks, 1 at £190, 1 at £170	380	360	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk	178	178	
1	1	Messenger	120	120	
2	2	Coxswains for Submarine Mining Steamers, at 8d. per diem	25	25	
2	2	Engine-drivers Submarine Mining Steamers, at 1s. per diem	37	37	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Stores for instructional purposes for Nos. 1 and 2 Field Companies...	100	100	
		Stores for instructional purposes for No. 3 Submarine Mining Company	150	100	
		Stores for instructional purposes for No. 4 Electric Company...	150	100	
		Stores and Incidental Expenses for Submarine Mining Steamers and Boats	350	350	
		Uniforms for Non-commissioned Officers	100	70	
		Rations for 3 Warrant Officers and 1 Non-commissioned Officer	115	100	
		Fuel and Light	32	25	
		Passage money for 1 Non-commissioned Officer, wife and family, from England	.....	120	
			997		965
22	22		5,259		5,244
		MILITARY AND DEFENCE WORKS.			
		Fortifications, Survey Expenses, Military Roads, Lands, Buildings, Randwick Rifle Range, Repairs, Painting, Alterations, and Incidental Expenses connected with ...		£ 6,535	6,535
		ENGINEER, No. 3, COMPANY, SUBMARINE MINERS, PERMANENT.			
1	1	Officer Commanding	384	384*	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153	153	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Pay Sergeant, at 7s. 4d. per diem	134	134	
2	2	Sergeants, at 7s. 4d. per diem	268	268	
2	2	1st Corporals, at 6s. 4d. per diem	232	232	
2	2	2nd Corporals, at 5s. per diem	183	183	
1	1	Bugler, at 2s. 3d. per diem	42	42	
17	17	Sappers, at 4s. per diem	1,245	1,245	
		<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>			
		Good Conduct Pay	70	70	
		Re-engagement Pay to Sappers and Bugler	55	55	
		<i>Extra Duty Pay.</i>			
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 1s. per diem	19	19	
		Pay Corporal, at 1s. per diem	19	19	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Allowance for Uniform, &c.	350	250	
		Free rations, fuel, and light	600	550	
		Forage allowance, 1 Officer Commanding	34	34	
		Incidental expenses	40	25	
			1,024		859
27	27		3,828		3,663
		Carried forward...	£ 93,769	£	96,357

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
		£		£		
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.						
		Brought forward... ..	£	93,769	.....	96,357
PERMANENT MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.						
1	1	Surgeon-Colonel and Principal Medical Officer	609		609*	
1	1	Warrant Officer, Garrison Compounder, in charge of Hospital, at 9s. 9d. per diem	178		178	
1	1	Sergeant, Assistant Ward-master, Compounder, and Store-keeper, at 6s. 4d. per diem	116		116	
1	1	Corporal, at 5s. 5d. per diem	99		99	
2	2	2nd Corporal, at 4s. 6d. per diem	166		166	
5	5	Privates, at 3s. per diem	274		274	
				1,442		1,442
<i>Additional Service Pay, as per Royal Warrant.</i>						
		Pay Sergeant, at 6d. per diem	10		10	
		Re-engaging Pay	40		40	
		Good Conduct Pay at 3d. per Badge	55		55	
		Orderly Room Clerk, at 6d. per diem	10		10	
		Storeman, at 1s. per diem	19		19	
		Cook, at 6d. per diem	10		10	
				144		144
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Incidental expenses	50		50	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	208		208	
		Forage Allowance	34		34	
		Stable do	14		14	
		Maintenance and Renewal of Ambulance Equipment... ..	50		50	
		Uniform for the Corps and Kits... ..	100		100	
		Rations, Fuel, and Light	275		275	
				731		731
11	11			2,317		2,317
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.						
1	1	Captain and Principal Veterinary Surgeon ... ..	.....	200		200*
<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Forage for 1 Captain	34		34	
		Uniform Allowance for Honorary Veterinary Lieutenants (serving without pay)	25		25	
		Drugs for Horses	30		41	
				89		100
1	1			289		300
		Carried forward... ..	£	96,375	.....	98,974

* For allowances, see Schedule

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
		£		£			
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.							
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.							
		Brought forward...	£	.....	96,375	.....	98,974
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES.							
MOUNTED BRIGADE.							
1		Colonel Commandant, at 11s. 4d. per diem	...	207			
1		Lieutenant-Colonel, at £56 per annum	...	38			
2		Majors, at £40	...	54			
16		Captains, at £32	...	320			
16		1st Lieutenants, at £24	...	240			
16		2nd do at £20	...	200			
2		Quartermasters, at £24	...	30			
8		Squadron or Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.	...	68			
8		Do do Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £13 12s.	...	68			
32		Sergeants, at £12	...	240			
16		Farrier Sergeants, at £12	...	120			
64		Corporals, at £11 4s.	...	448			
16		Trumpeters, at £8	...	87			
16		Shoeing Smiths, at £9 12s.	...	96			
8		Saddlers, at £9 12s.	...	48			
536		Troopers and Privates, at £9 12s.	...	3,216			
1		Band Sergeant, at £12	...	8			
1		Band Corporal, £11 4s.	...	7			
15		Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	...	90			
		(Calculated less Camp.)			5,585		
775							
Permanent Staff.							
1		Imperial Officer, 2nd in Command	...	700			
2		Adjutants and Paymasters, at 18s. per diem	...	658			
2		Regimental Sergeants-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	...	320			
2		Quartermaster-Sergeants, at 8s. 9d. per diem	...	320			
2		Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	...	286			
3		Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	...	429			
7		Do do at 7s. 4d. per diem	...	938			
					3,651		
Contingencies.							
		Forage allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, 2 Staff Officers (2 horses each) and 16 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34...	...	782			
		Stable allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 2 Majors, 2 Staff Officers (2 horses each)	...	320			
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, 2 Staff Officers and 16 N.C. Officers	...	651			
		Rations	...	110			
		Fuel and light	...	35			
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.	...	1,820			
		Band allowance	...	50			
		Allowance towards keep of Regimental Band Horses...	...	119			
		Head-quarters allowance—2 Warrant Officers, at 2s. 6d. per diem; 6 Non-commissioned Officers, at 1s. 3d. per diem...	...	229			
					4,116		
		Carried forward	£	.....	13,352		
794		Carried forward...	£	.....	96,375	.....	98,974

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

43

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
794		Brought forward...	£	96,375	98,974
		PARTIALLY PAID FORCES.			
		Brought forward	£	13,352	
		LANCERS REGIMENT.			
		<i>(As re-arranged.)</i>			
1		Officer Commanding, at £56			35
1		Major, at £40			25
8		Captains, at £32			160
8		1st Lieutenants, at £24			120
8		2nd do at £20			100
1		Quartermaster, at £24			15
4		Squadron or Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.			34
4		Do do Quarter-master Sergeants, at £13 12s.			34
16		Sergeants, at £12			120
8		Farrier Sergeants, at £12			60
32		Corporals, at £11 4s.			224
8		Trumpeters, at £8			44
8		Shoeing Smiths, at £9 12s.			48
4		Saddlers, at £9 12s.			24
268		Troopers and Privates, at £9 12s.			1,608
1		Band Sergeant, at £12			8
1		Band Corporal, at £11 4s.			7
15		Bandsmen, at £9 12s.			90
		Command Pay			30
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			2,786
396					
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1		Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. per diem			329*
1		Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem			160*
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem			160*
1		Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d.			143*
4		Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d...			572*
					1,364
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Forage allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major, at £17			34
		Do 1 Staff Officer and 7 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34			272
		Stable allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Staff Officer, and 7 N.C. Officers...			140
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, Staff Officer and 7 N.C. Officers			294
		Rations			43
		Fuel and light			17
		Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.			1,025
		Band allowance			50
		Allowance towards keep of Regimental Band Horses...			119
					1,994
794	404	Carried forward...	£	13,352	6,144
		Carried forward	£	96,375	98,974

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
794	404	£	£
		.....	96,375
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES.			
		£	£
		.....	13,352
MOUNTED RIFLES REGIMENT. (As re-arranged.)			
		£	£
		.....	6,144
		.....	35
		.....	25
		.....	160
		.....	120
		.....	100
		.....	15
		.....	34
		.....	34
		.....	120
		.....	60
		.....	224
		.....	44
		.....	48
		.....	24
		.....	1,608
		.....	30
		.....	2,681
		.....	329*
		.....	160*
		.....	160*
		.....	143*
		.....	572*
		.....	1,364
		.....	34
		.....	272
		.....	140
		.....	294
		.....	48
		.....	17
		.....	910
		.....	67
		.....	1,782
		.....	1,376
		.....	1,019
		£	£
		.....	14,728
		£	£
		.....	96,375
		.....	98,974

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

45

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
995	933	Brought forward...	£	96,375	..... 98,974
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.					
Brought forward... .. £					
14,728					
..... 12,990					
2ND GARRISON DIVISION.					
4	4	Majors Commanding Companies, at £40	100	100	
4	4	Captains, at £32	80	80	
8	8	1st Lieutenants, at £24	120	120	
14	14	2nd do at £20	175	175	
1	...	Quartermaster	13	.....
1	1	Trumpet-Major, at £13 12s.	9	9	
4	4	Company Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.	34	34	
4	4	Do Quartermaster-Sergeants, £12 16s.	32	32	
21	21	Sergeants, at £12	158	158	
28	28	Corporals, at £11 4s.	196	196	
28	28	Bombardiers, at £10 8s.	182	182	
14	14	Trumpeters, at £8	70	70	
338	338	Gunners, at £9 12s.	2,028	2,028	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12	8	8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.	7	7	
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.	138	138	
1	2	Surgeon-Captains (attached)	32	64	
(Calculated less Camp Pay.)				3,382	3,401
495	495				
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 17s. 7d. per diem	320	321*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-major, at 9s. 9d. per diem.	178	178*	
1	...	Do Quartermaster, at 9s. 9d. per diem.	178	.....
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	134	143*	
1	...	Labourer, at 6s. 10d. per diem	125	.....
5	3			935	642
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Allowance in lieu of quarters—1 Adjutant and 4 N.C. Officers			203	125	
Rations			103	67	
Fuel and light			28	28	
Capitation allowance for Uniform, &c.			1,500	1,284	
Band allowance			50	50	
Hire of Horses for Field Guns			250	250	
Artillery Association (Prize-firing)			150	100	
Hire of Steamers for conveyance to and from the Heads			150	150	
Forage allowance—1 Adjutant			34	34	
Stable do do			14	14	
Horse allowance, 10 Field Battery Officers, at £25 each			250	170	
Extra Duty Pay to Artillery Instructors			200	100	
Horse allowance—2 Surgeon-Captains			20	34	
Do 1 Surgeon-Lieutenant			20	17	
Adjutant's allowance			.....	46	
Extra Labour and Incidentals			.....	50	
				2,972	2,519
Carried forward... .. £					
22,017					
..... 19,552					
1495	1431	Carried forward	£	96,375	..... 98,974

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. of Persons.				No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
1896-7		1897-8		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
				Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
1495	1431			Brought forward...	£ 96,375	£ 98,974	
				PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.			
				Brought forward	£ 22,017	£ 19,552	
				CORPS OF ENGINEERS.			
				<i>Regimental Staff.</i>			
1	1			Officer Commanding	120	120	
1	1			Director of Military Telegraphs	90	90	
					210	210	
				<i>Contingencies.</i>			
				Forage Allowance...	68	34	
				Stable do	28	28	
					96	62	
2	2			PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—NOS. 1 AND 2 FIELD COMPANIES.			
1	1			Major Commanding	32	32	
1	1			Captain, at £40	27	27	
2	2			First Lieutenants, at £28	37	37	
2	2			Second Lieutenants, at £24	32	32	
2	2			Company Sergeants-Major, at £16	21	21	
2	2			Quartermaster-Sergeants, at £16	21	21	
4	4			Sergeants, at £13 12s.	36	36	
4	4			First Corporals, at £12	31	32	
4	4			Second Corporals, at £11 4s.	30	30	
4	4			Buglers, at £9 12s.	26	26	
91	91			Sappers, at £10 8s.	619	619	
2	2			Storemen, at 6s. 10d. per diem	250	250*	
				Command Pay	30	30	
				(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
					1,192	1,193	
				<i>Contingencies.</i>			
				Forage Allowance...	34	17	
				Stable do	14	14	
				Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	240	240	
					288	271	
119	119			PARTIALLY-PAID SUBMARINE MINERS—NO. 3 COMPANY.			
1	1			Captain (and Brevet Major)	42	42	
1	1			1st Lieutenant	31	31	
2	2			2nd do	42	42	
1	1			Company Sergeant-Major	19	19	
1	1			Quartermaster-Sergeant	17	17	
2	2			Sergeants	30	30	
2	2			1st Corporals	25	25	
1	1			2nd do	10	10	
1	1			Bugler	8	8	
67	67			Sappers	563	563	
				Command Pay	15	15	
				Allowance for Extra Proficiency as Submarine Miners	263	263	
					1,065	1,065	
				<i>Contingencies.</i>			
				Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	160	160	
79	79			Carried forward...			
					£ 25,028	£ 22,513	
1695	1631			Carried forward			
					£ 96,375	£ 98,974	

* For allowances see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
1695	1631	Brought forward...	£ 96,375	£ 98,974	
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.					
Brought forward ... £ 25,028					
PARTIALLY-PAID ENGINEERS—No. 4 COMPANY ELECTRICIANS.					
1	1	Captain, at £40 ...	30	30	
1	1	1st Lieutenant, at £28 ...	21	21	
2	2	2nd do at £24 ...	35	35	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at £16 ...	12	12	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £16 ...	12	12	
2	2	Sergeants, at £13 12s. ...	20	20	
2	2	1st Corporals, at £12 ...	18	18	
2	2	2nd do at £11 4s. ...	17	17	
2	2	7 Buglers, at £9 12s. ...	14	14	
62	62	Sappers, at £10 8s. ...	471	471	
2	2	Storemen, at 6s. 10d. per diem ...	250	250*	
		Command Pay ...	15	15	
		Extra Proficiency ...	120	120	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
			1,035	1,035	
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	158	158	
			158	158	
78	78				
INFANTRY.—1ST REGIMENT.					
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum ...	38	35	
2	1	Major, at £40 ...	54	25	
10	10	Captains, at £32 ...	200	200	
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24 ...	150	150	
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20 ...	125	125	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £20 ...	13	13	
1	1	Bugle-major, at £13 12s. ...	10	10	
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s. ...	85	85	
30	30	Sergeants, at £12 ...	225	225	
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s. ...	280	280	
20	20	Buglers, at £3 ...	109	109	
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s. ...	2,820	2,820	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12 ...	8	8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s. ...	7	7	
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s. ...	138	138	
		Command Pay ...	30	30	
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached) ...	32	32	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)			
			4,324	4,292	
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster ...	370	370*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem ...	160	160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem ...	160	160*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem ...	143	143*	
4	4	Sergeants, at 7s. 10d. per diem ...	572	572*	
3	2	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem ...	402	268*	
			1,807	1,673	
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, and 1 Major, at £17, and 1 Adjutant, at £34 ...	136	68	
		Stable Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, and 1 Major and 1 Adjutant ...	56	42	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 1 Adjutant, and 9 Non-commissioned Officers ...	417	385	
		Rations ...	60	60	
		Fuel and light ...	27	27	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c....	1,312	1,307	
		Band Allowance ...	50	50	
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon-Captain ...	20	17	
642	640		2,078	1,956	
Carried forward... £ 34,480					
Carried forward ... £ 96,375					
2415	2349				

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.				No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
1896-7	1897-8			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
				£		£		
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.						
2415	2349	Brought forward...		£	.....	96,375	.....	98,974
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.						
		Brought forward		£	.....	34,430	.....	31,627
		INFANTRY.—2ND REGIMENT.						
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum		...	38		35	
2	1	Major, at £40		...	54		25	
10	10	Captains, at £32		...	200		200	
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24		...	150		150	
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20		...	125		125	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £24		...	15		15	
1	1	Bugle-Major, at £13 12s.		...	10		10	
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.		...	85		85	
30	30	Sergeants, at £12...		...	225		225	
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.		...	280		280	
20	20	Buglers, at £8		...	109		109	
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s.		...	2,820		2,820	
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £12		...	8		8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.		...	7		7	
23	23	Bandmen, at £9 12s.		...	138		138	
		Command Pay		...	30		30	
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached), at £32		...	32		32	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay).				4,326		4,294
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>						
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem...		...	334		334*	
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		...	160		160*	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem		...	143		160*	
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		...	143		143*	
5	5	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		...	715		715*	
2	1	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem		...	268		134*	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Forage Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34		...	136		68	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant		...	56		42	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters—1 Adjutant and 9 Non-commissioned Officers		...	390		358	
		Rations		...	46		46	
		Fuel and Light		...	20		20	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.		...	1,312		1,307	
		Band Allowance		...	50		50	
		Horse Allowance—1 Surgeon-Captain		...	20		17	
642	640					2,030		1,908
		INFANTRY.—3RD REGIMENT.						
1	1	Officer commanding, at £56		...	38		35	
2	1	Major, at £40		...	54		25	
10	10	Captains, at £32		...	200		200	
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24		...	150		150	
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20		...	125		125	
1	1	Quartermaster, at £20		...	13		13	
1	1	Bugle-Major, at £13 12s.		...	10		10	
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.		...	85		85	
30	30	Sergeants, at £12		...	225		225	
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.		...	280		280	
20	20	Buglers, at £8		...	109		109	
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s.		...	2,820		2,820	
1	1	Band-Sergeant, at £12		...	8		8	
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.		...	7		7	
23	23	Bandmen, at £9 12s.		...	138		138	
		Command Pay		...	30		30	
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached), at £32		...	32		32	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)				4,324		4,292
631	630					46,873		43,767
		Carried forward...		£	.....	96,375	.....	98,974
3688	3619	Carried forward		£			

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
3688	3619	Brought forward	£	96,375	98,974
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.					
		Brought forward	£	46,873	43,767
INFANTRY.—3RD REGIMENT—continued.					
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 20s. 3d. per diem		370	370*
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160	160*
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160	160*
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 8s. 2d. per diem		143	150*
3	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		429	429*
4	4	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem		536	536*
1	...	Do at 6s. 10d. per diem		125	.....
				1,923	1,805
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34		136	68
		Stable Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major and 1 Adjutant		56	42
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 1 Adjutant and 10 Non-commissioned Officers		417	424
		Rations		48	48
		Fuel and Light		27	27
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.		1,317	1,312
		Band Allowance		50	50
		Rent Regimental Stores		62	62
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon-Captain		20	17
12	11			2,133	2,050
INFANTRY.—4TH REGIMENT.					
1	1	Officer Commanding, at £56 per annum		38	35
2	1	Major, at £40		54	25
10	10	Captains, at £32		200	200
10	10	1st Lieutenants, at £24		150	150
10	10	2nd Lieutenants, at £20		125	125
1	1	Quartermaster, at £20		13	13
1	1	Bugle-major, at £13 12s.		10	10
10	10	Colour-Sergeants, at £13 12s.		85	85
30	30	Sergeants, at £12		225	225
40	40	Corporals, at £11 4s.		280	280
20	20	Buglers, at £8		109	109
470	470	Privates, at £9 12s.		2,820	2,820
1	1	Band-Sergeant, at £12		8	8
1	1	Band Corporal, at £11 4s.		7	7
23	23	Bandsmen, at £9 12s.		138	138
		Command Pay		30	30
1	1	Surgeon-Captain (attached), at £32		32	32
		(Calculated less Camp pay).		4,324	4,292
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Adjutant and Paymaster, at 18s. 3d. per diem		334	334*
1	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem		160	160*
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 9d. per diem		153	160*
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem		143	143*
3	4	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem		429	572*
4	3	Do at 7s. 4d. per diem		536	402*
1	...	Do at 6s. 10d. per diem		125	.....
				1,880	1,771
643	641	Carried forward	£	57,133	53,685
4343	4271	Carried forward	£	96,375	98,974

* For allowances, see Schedule.

		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
4343	4271	Brought forward	£	96,375	..... 98,974
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.					
		Brought forward	£	57,133	..... 53,685
INFANTRY.—4TH REGIMENT—continued.					
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding and 1 Major at £17, and 1 Adjutant at £34	136	68	
		Stable Allowance, 1 Officer Commanding, 1 Major, and 1 Adjutant	56	42	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters, 1 Adjutant and 10 Non-commissioned Officers	422	390	
		Rations	46	46	
		Fuel and light	20	20	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniform, &c.	1,317	1,312	
		Band Allowance	50	50	
		Rent, &c., Regimental Stores and Offices	114	114	
		Horse Allowance, 1 Surgeon-Captain	20	17	
				2,181	2,059
PARTIALLY-PAID MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.					
1	1	Surgeon-Major Commanding, at £48	48	48	
2	2	Surgeon-Captains, at £32	64	64	
...	2	Surgeon-Lieutenants, at £24	.....	48	
...	1	Quartermaster, at £24	.....	15	
2	2	Sergeant-Majors, at £13 12s.	17	17	
1	1	Sergeant, as Compounder, at £13 12s.	9	9	
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at £13 12s.	9	9	
4	4	Sergeants, at £12	30	30	
8	8	Corporals, at £11 4s.	56	56	
2	2	Buglers, at £8	10	10	
94	94	Privates, at £9 12s.	564	564	
		Command Pay	10	10	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)		817	880
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Warrant Officer and Staff Instructor, at 9s. 9d. per diem	.....	178	178*
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Horse allowance—1 Surgeon-Major and 2 Surgeon-Captains, at £17	60	51	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	42	42	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms, &c.	235	241	
		Medical Examination of Recruits in Country Districts by local Practitioners	100	.....
		Rations, Fuel, and Light	50	50	
		Hire of Horses for Ambulance Waggon	.....	50	
				487	434
116	119				
		Carried forward	£	60,796	..... 57,236
4459	4390	Carried forward	£	96,375 98,974

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ended 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.					
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
4459	4390	Brought forward	£ 96,375	£	98,974
PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.					
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.					
		Brought forward	£ 60,796	£	57,236
1	1	Major, at £40	25	25	
1	1	Captain, at £32	20	20	
1	1	1st Lieutenant, at £24	15	15	
1	1	2nd Do. at £20	13	13	
1	1	Warrant Officer, at £13 12s.	9	9	
1	1	Company Sergeant-Major, at £13 12s.	9	9	
1	1	Company Quartermaster Sergeant at £13 12s.	9	9	
12	12	Sergeants, at £12... ..	90	90	
4	4	Corporals, at £11 4s.	28	28	
1	1	Bugler, at £8	5	5	
37	37	Privates and Drivers, at £9 12s... ..	222	222	
		Command Pay	5	5	
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)	450	450	
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
1	1	Adjutant and Quartermaster	180	277*	
1	1	Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	160	160*	
1	1	Supply Clerk	190	190	
1	1	Labourer, at 6s. 10d. per diem	125	125*	
2	3	Carters, at 7s. 10d. do	286	429*	
2	1	Do at 6s. 10d. do	250	125*	
			1,191		1,306
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	275	247	
		Rations	45	45	
		Fuel and Light	18	18	
		Capitation Allowance for Uniforms	157	209	
		Forage Allowance—1 Adjutant... ..	102	34	
		Stable Allowance—1 Officer Commanding and 1 Adjutant	42	28	
		Forage for Garrison Horses, 5 at £30	150	150	
		Horse Allowance, 5 Officers, at £17	50	85	
		Hire of Horses for Instructional purposes	100	100	
		Repairs to Harness and Vehicles and Renewals	100	100	
			1,039		1,016
69	69				
BARRACK SECTION.					
1	1	Barrack Sergeant, at 6s. 10d. per diem	160	125*	
1	1	Barrack Labourer, at 6s. 10d. per diem... ..	125	125*	
			285		250
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of Uniform	5	5	
		Rations	23	23	
		Fuel and Light	5	5	
		Bed-making by Contract	30	30	
		Lamp-lighter	19	.....
		Sanitation, Water Supply, Sewerage, and Sweeping Chimneys	1,000	1,050	
		Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding and Clothing... ..	150	100	
		Working Pay, Airing, Shaking, and Repairing Blankets	60	50	
1	1	Office-cleaner, H.Q.S. Offices	40	40	
1	1	Do Regimental Office, Volunteer Force, and Pay Office	50	50	
			1,382		1,353
4	4	Carried forward	£ 65,143	£	61,611
4532	4463	Carried forward... ..	£ 96,375	£	98,974

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
1896-7	1897-8	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.			
4532	4463	Brought forward	£ 96,375	.....	98,974
		PARTIALLY-PAID FORCES—continued.			
		Brought forward			
		5TH (UNION) REGIMENT.			
200		Scottish Rifles, at £4 per annum	800		
200		Irish Rifles, at £3 per annum	600		
200		St. George's Rifles, at £3 per annum	600		
		<i>Permanent Staff.</i>			
1		Adjutant and Quartermaster	259		
		Adjutant and Quartermaster—Salary and Allowances from			
		14 May to 30 June, 1896			
1		Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	153		
2		Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d.	286		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		Forage Allowance, 1 Adjutant			
		Stable do do			
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to 1 Adjutant and 3 Non-com-			
		missioned Officers			
		Rations			
		Fuel and Light			
		Uniform Allowance to 1 Officer on first appointment and 3			
		Non-commissioned Officers			
			2,000		
			752		
			314		
604		GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.			
		School of Instruction—Cavalry, Infantry, &c.			
		Freight and Incidental expenses... ..			
		Constructing new Butts and keeping in repair the several			
		Ranges of Corps			
		Travelling expenses, Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on			
		duty			
		Rent of Small Armouries for Country Corps and cleaning spare			
		arms			
		Maintenance of Telephones			
		Railway Passes for Shooting purposes, Military Instruction, &c.			
		Grant to United Service Institute			
		Postage and Office allowance to Companies of Regiments			
		Allowance to extra Markers for Musketry			
		Capitation allowance to Senior Cadets to assist in providing			
		Uniforms, at £1 each			
		Instructor of Massed Bands, at 2s. 6d. per diem			
		Deferred Pay to Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers,			
		and others, after 10 and 15 years' satisfactory service ..			
		Instruction of Officers and Warrant Officers with Imperial Troops			
		Allowance due to Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers,			
		according to classification by examination and maturity..			
		Expense of converting Breech-loading Guns into Quick-firers...			
		To meet expenses in connection with Medical Examination,			
		&c., of Recruits			
		Expenses in connection with Local Camps for short course of			
		continuous training			
		Allowance to efficient Medical Staff Corps Reservists, at 20s.			
		per annum			
		Towards formation expenses of Railway Volunteer Corps, 200			
		men at £3			
		Alterations to Randwick Rifle and Flemington Ranges			
		Defence Guards—Cost of Instruction, &c.			
		Australian Rifles—Cost of Instruction, &c.			
		To provide Free Ammunition for Rifle Association Meetings...			
		Payment to Lands Department for Preparation of Maps			
			20,273		15,982
			88,512		77,593
			184,887		176,567
5136	4463	Less estimated savings	20,000		20,000
		Carried forward			
			164,887		156,567

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

53

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
1896-7	1897-8	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£ 164,887	£	156,567
VOLUNTEERS.					
...	1	Officer Commanding Volunteer Forces, at 23s. per diem	.....	.....	420*
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	.....	102	
		Forage Allowance...	.....	34	
		Stable do	.....	14	
		Rations	.....	19	
		Fuel and Light	.....	17	
					186
1ST AUSTRALIAN HORSE.					
...	400	Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, at £5 per annum	.....	2,000	2,000
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
...	1	Adjutant and Quartermaster, at 12s. 8d. per diem	.....	232*	
...	1	Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	.....	160*	
...	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	.....	153*	
...	3	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	.....	429*	974
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters	.....	221	
		Forage Allowance—1 Adjutant and 5 Non-commissioned Officers, at £34 per annum...	.....	204	
		Stable Allowance—1 Adjutant and 5 Non-commissioned Officers	.....	84	
		Rations	.....	43	
		Fuel and Light	.....	17	
		Uniform Allowance to 1 Officer on first appointment and 5 Non-commissioned Officers	.....	75	
	407				644
5TH REGIMENT (UNION).					
<i>Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men.</i>					
...	424	Scottish Rifles, at £3 per annum	.....	1,272	
...	302	Irish Rifles, at £3 per annum	.....	906	2,178
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
...	1	Adjutant and Quartermaster	.....	259*	
...	1	Regimental Sergeant-major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	.....	160*	
...	2	Quartermaster Sergeants, at 8s. 4d. per diem	.....	306*	
...	2	Sergeant Instructors, at 7s. 10d. per diem	.....	286*	1,011
	732				
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Forage Allowance, 1 Adjutant	.....	34	
		Stable do	.....	14	
		Allowance in lieu of quarters to 1 Adjutant and 5 Non-commissioned Officers.	.....	227	
		Rations	.....	43	
		Fuel and Light	.....	18	
		Uniform Allowance, 5 Non-commissioned Officers	.....	20	
		Band Allowance—Scottish £50, Irish £50	.....	100	
					456
	1139	Carried forward	.....	.....	7,869
		Carried forward	£ 164,887	.....	156,567

* For allowances, see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
1896-7	1897-8	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
	1139	Brought forward	£ 164,887	£	156,567
		Brought forward	£	£	7,869
VOLUNTEERS—continued.					
6TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (AUSTRALIAN RIFLES).					
...	629	Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men at £3 per annum	.....	1,887	1,887
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
...	1	Lieutenant and Adjutant at 14s. 2d. per diem...	.....	259*	
...	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	.....	160*	
...	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	.....	153*	
...	1	Orderly-room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	.....	143*	
...	1	Sergeant Instructor, at 7s. 10d. per diem	.....	143*	858
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowances in lieu of quarters	.....	189	
		Forage Allowance...	.....	34	
		Stable do	.....	14	
		Rations	.....	43	
		Fuel and light	.....	18	
		Uniform Allowance—1 Officer on first appointment, and 4 Non-Commissioned Officers...	.....	70	
		Band Allowance	.....	50	418
634					
7TH REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES).					
...	629	Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men, at £3 per annum...	.....	1,887	1,887
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
...	1	Lieutenant and Adjutant, at 14s. 2d. per diem...	.....	259*	
...	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major, at 8s. 9d. per diem	.....	160*	
...	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant, at 8s. 4d. per diem	.....	153*	
...	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 7s. 10d. per diem	.....	143*	
...	1	Sergeant Instructor, at 7s. 10d. per diem	.....	143*	858
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	.....	189	
		Forage Allowance	.....	34	
		Stable do	.....	14	
		Rations	.....	43	
		Fuel and light	.....	18	
		Uniform Allowance—1 Officer on first appointment and 4 Non-commissioned Officers	.....	70	
		Band Allowance	.....	50	418
634					
RAILWAY CORPS.					
...	301	Officers, Non-Commissioned, and men, at £3 per annum	.....	903	903
<i>Permanent Staff.</i>					
...	1	Sergeant-Instructor, at 7s. 4d. per diem	.....	134	
...	1	Do at 6s. 10d. per diem	.....	125	259
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Allowance in lieu of quarters	.....	64	
		Uniform Allowance to Non-commissioned Officers	.....	10	74
303					
2710		Carried forward	£	£	15,431
		Carried forward	£ 164,887	£	156,567

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

55

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	189-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.					
2710		Brought forward £	164,887	.....	156,567
		Brought forward ... .. £	.....	.....	15,431
VOLUNTEERS—continued.					
NATIONAL GUARD.					
...	201	Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men, at £1 10s. per annum ... ..	.....	302	302
...	1	<i>Permanent Staff.</i> Sergeant Instructor, at 7s. 4d. per day ... ..	.....	134	134
202		<i>Contingencies.</i> Allowance in lieu of quarters ... ..	.....	32	
		Uniform allowance to Non-commissioned Officers ... ..	.....	5	37
VOLUNTEER CONTINGENCIES.					
		Ammunition for Volunteers, including 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments, Railway Corps, National Guard, and Reserves ... ..	.....	4,000	
		Freight and Incidental expenses... ..	.....	200	
		Travelling expenses, Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on duty ... ..	.....	200	
		Railway passes for shooting purposes, Military Instruction, &c. ... ..	.....	400	
		Cleaning Regimental Offices ... ..	.....	70	
		Stationery and Office allowance to Companies of Regiments ... ..	.....	50	
		Allowance to extra Markers for Musketry ... ..	.....	50	
		Medical examination, &c., Volunteers ... ..	.....	75	
		Hire of Drill Halls ... ..	.....	200	
					5,245
					21,149
2912		TOTAL £	164,887	.....	177,716

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.				
Naval Forces.				
NAVAL BRIGADE.				
1	1	Captain Commanding Naval Forces, at 5s. per diem ...	78	78
1	1	Paymaster, at 3s. 6d. ...	54	54
7	7	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem... ..	428	428
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem	154	154
7	7	Midshipmen, at 1s. per diem	108	108
1	1	Bugler and Bandmaster, at £75 per annum	64	64
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 per annum	150	150
10	10	Petty Officers, at £15 per annum	126	126
230	230	A.B's., at £12 per annum	2,300	2,300
53	53	Newcastle Company	622	622
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)	4,084	4,084
PERMANENT STAFF.				
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney	200	200
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		4,284
		Uniforms for Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, and A.B's. ...	300	300
		Incidental Expenses	150	150
			450	450
326	326	TOTAL... .. £	4,734	4,734
VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.				
1	1	Commander, at £100 per annum	72	72
1	1	Senior Lieutenant, at £50 per annum	38	38
1	1	Surgeon, at £30 per annum	24	24
1	1	Secretary, at £25 per annum	20	20
4	4	Lieutenants, at £40 per annum	120	120
8	8	Sub-Lieutenants, 4 at £30 and 4 at £25 per annum	166	166
7	7	Chief Petty Officers, at £16 per annum	84	84
8	8	First Class Petty Officers, at £14 per annum	84	84
8	8	Second Class Petty Officers, at £11 per annum	66	66
1	1	Bugler and Signalman, at £12 per annum	10	10
1	1	Bugler, at £6 per annum	6	6
16	16	Leading Seamen, at £9 per annum	108	108
164	164	A.B's., at £8 per annum	984	984
1	1	Bandmaster, at £18 per annum	14	14
1	1	Band Sergeant, at £13 per annum	10	10
18	18	Bandsmen, at £11 per annum	150	150
		(Calculated less Camp Pay.)	1,956	1,956
PERMANENT STAFF.				
1	1	Instructor	230	230
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		2,186
		Expenses of Instruction and Clothing	230	230
		Incidental Expenses	50	50
			280	280
242	242	TOTAL £	2,466	2,466
TORPEDO DEFENCE.				
1	1	Officer-in-Charge of Torpedoes and Plant	280	280*
1	1	Engineer for Torpedoes	223	223*
1	1	Artificer	208	208
2	2	Stokers, at £132 per annum	264	264
5	5		975	975
<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Incidental Expenses and maintenance of Boats	150	150
		Rent of Torpedo Boat-shed	100	100
		Quarters allowance—2 Officers	240	240
		Rations, Fuel, and Light—2 Officers	80	80
		General repairs to Torpedo Boat	200	200
			770	770
578	578	TOTAL... .. £	1,745	1,745
		WARLIKE STORES AND AMMUNITION FOR NAVAL FORCES £		450

* For allowances, see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
	£		£	
Charitable Allowances.				
Charitable Institutions—aid, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients	28,000		28,000	
Country and Suburban Hospitals, Building Fund—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions	800		800	
Sydney Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	4,000		4,000	
Sydney Hospital—grant in aid of the annual cost of the Regent-street Dispensary	700		700	
Prince Alfred Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	4,000		4,000	
Hospital for Sick Children, Sydney—aid, on the usual conditions ...	1,200		1,200	
Infants' Home, Ashfield—aid, on the usual conditions	500		500	
Carrington Centennial Hospital—aid, on the usual conditions	1,000		1,000	
Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	2,000		3,000	
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	450		450	
Home for Industrial Blind Women, Strathfield—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	500		500	
Sydney Rescue Work Society—aid, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions	1,000		500	
Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred Institutions—for support of Women and Children	5,500		3,000	
Benevolent Society of New South Wales, Sydney—special grant towards Outdoor Relief Department	4,250		1,000	
Newcastle Benevolent Society—special grant towards outdoor relief ...	1,500		1,000	
Salvation Army—grant in aid of ... ..	.....		300	
Central Mission—subsidy, £1 for £1 on private subscription ... ..	.....		100	
Special grants to Country and Suburban Hospitals ... ..	.....		7,500	
		55,400		57,550
Other votes, 1896-7 ... ..	.....	10,375		
TOTAL... ..	£	65,775	.....	57,550

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount authorised to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Expenses in connection with Electoral System	2,000		2,000	
Newspapers, Almanacs, Books, &c.	700		700	
Burial of destitute persons, in cases where inquests are not held ...	650		700	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, charitable, relief, &c.	7,500		5,000	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders	225		225	
Royal Naval House, Special grant in aid of	200		200	
Animals Protection Society, aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions... ..	250		250	
New South Wales Zoological Society, aid on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions... ..	200		200	
Lord Howe Island—Expenses in connection with	300		300	
To pay Municipal Rates on Government Buildings	12,000		12,000	
Protectorate of New Guinea—Proportion of the Colony's share of expense of—as agreed at the Convention, £5,000 per annum	7,500		5,000	
Wages for Gardener, and Tools and Incidental Expenses, for East Maitland Gaol Reserve	138		138	
Expenses in connection with the Exhibit of this Colony at the Imperial Institute, London	700		700	
Hospital for Sick Children—Rent of Premises	250		250	
To complete contracts and outstanding liabilities in connection with Immigration	600		400	
Preparation of Statistics containing information respecting the resources and industrial capabilities of the Colony, for publication in the United Kingdom... ..	400		400	
Freight, Insurance, carriage of goods, incidental, unforeseen, and petty expenses, &c., of Department	500		500	
Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Western Australia for expenditure incurred in connection with the main- tenance of the Garrison at Albany	1,100		1,400	
Proportion payable by this Colony to the Government of Queensland for expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the Garrison at Thursday Island	2,625		2,500	
National Shipwreck Relief Society of N.S.W.—Special grant in aid of... ..	250		250	
General improvements, National Park	4,000		4,000	
Rent of Mooreliff and Victoria Lodge, Miller's Point, in connection with Sydney Hospital... ..	350		350	
To meet rent of Government premises occupied by various sub-depart- ments	2,000		2,000	
Maintenance, &c., of Telephones	250		250	
New South Wales Zoological Society—Special grant in aid of	1,000		1,000	
Special grants in aid of Suburban and Country Fire Brigades	4,000		4,000	
Expenses in connection with revising list of Australian Fishes	100		200	
Carried forward	£ 49,788		44,913	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

59

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services—continued.				
Brought forward	£	49,788		44,913
National Rifle Association of N.S.W.—Grant in aid of		1,000		1,000
Northern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of		250		250
Southern Rifle Association—Grant in aid of		250		250
Western Rifle Association—Grant in aid of		250		250
Wollongong Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements		100		100
Lady Robinson's Beach Sand-drift Trust—Special grant for improvements		100		100
Pension to Constable J. F. Alford, in addition to the Pension payable to him from the "Police Superannuation Fund," upon his retirement, through being injured in the execution of his duty		46		46
Expenses in connection with and relief to Sufferers by Floods		300		300
National Rifle Association—Grant to reimburse cost of unreturned cartridge cases		50
Compensation to Messrs. Turner and Richardson for loss of "Opals," stolen whilst in charge of the Police at Wilcannia		500
Reimbursements to Gundagai Municipal Council of costs in action Norton <i>versus</i> Council		710
Grant for maintenance of road in front of Callan Park Hospital for Insane		100
Intercolonial Band Contest—Special grant in aid of		250		250
Boundary-road, Centennial Park—Cost of construction		1,200		1,000
Women's Co-operative Silk Growing and Industrial Association of New South Wales—Special grant in aid of		200		200
To meet payments to Commissioners for Railways for outstanding Railway claims, for transmission of destitute persons, &c.		2,250		2,250
Expenses of conveying Chinese lepers to China		2,157		215
Royal Commission, Coal Cargoes—further inquiry—Expenses in connection with		500		500
Board of International Exchange—Expenses in connection with		100		100
Erection of Statue, Governor Phillip—Re-vote		5,885		1,464
Expenses in connection with Federal Conference		4,000
Expenses in connection with Record Reign celebrations...		6,000
Alexandria Rifle Reserve Club—Grant for improving range		20
Newrybar Rifle Club—Special grant for improving range		50
Lismore Water Brigade—Special grant in aid of...		25
Shellharbor Progress Committee—Special grant towards erection of Baths		50
Friendly Societies' Demonstration Committee—Special grant in aid of...		250
Anthropological Society of Australia—Special grant in aid of		100
East Maitland—Special grant for Erection of Boat and Ambulance Shed		100
Expenses in connection with the late Federal Election		150
Statue of the late Sir Henry Parkes for Centennial Park		170
Bingara Reserve Rifle Club—Special grant in aid of		25
Expenses in connection with the "Costa Rica Packet" case		595
Salary of J. A. Brodie, from 1st July, 1896, to 8th August, 1897		150
Royal Commission <i>re</i> Management of Mudgee Hospital		50
For steam service with and among the Pacific Islands		1,200
Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, 1896-7, portion of claims not paid within that financial year		1,755
Towards expense of conveyance of Fire Brigades to Albury Demonstration		350
Other Votes, 1896-7		3,265		.....
			67,891	69,588
TOTAL... ..	£	67,891	69,588

IV.

Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
62	Treasury	£ 21,621	£ 1,450	£ 19,202	£ 300
63	Stamp Duties	4,371	100	4,371	100
63	Land and Income Tax	800	45,000	800	40,000
64	Customs	45,679	10,124	45,233	8,124
67	Gold Receivers	80	.....	80	.....
67	Gold and Escort ... ..	.....	600	.....	300
69	Government Printer's Department	75,418	3,238	69,787	2,591
72	Stores and Stationery	5,263	89,500	5,153	77,000
73	Mercantile Explosives Department	5,923	3,018	6,675	1,650
74	Board of Health	14,674	10,876	15,216	12,376
75	Board of Pharmacy	140	20	b.....	b.....
76	Shipping Masters	2,172	30	2,172	30
76	Marine Board of New South Wales	38,555	{ 800* } { 21,275† }	41,455	{ 800* } { 15,309† }
82	Life-boats ... ..	.....	1,625	.....	800
83	Public Wharfs	3,666	1,395	3,854	1,945
83	Board of Exports	250	5,000	a.....	a.....
83	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	265,684	.....	216,090
84	Advance to Treasurer ... ..	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
	Deduct Advances to the Treasurer which do not form permanent charges	218,612	559,735	213,998	477,415
	Less Amount chargeable to Officers on account of quarters	2,133	.....	1,662	.....
	TOTAL... ..	£ 216,479	459,735	212,336	377,415

* Australian Coast Light-houses.

† Miscellaneous services.

a Transferred to Department of Mines.

b Abolished by new Pharmacy Act.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
Treasury.							
1	1	Under Secretary	Special.....	.....	920	.....	920
INSPECTORIAL BRANCH.*							
1	...	Chief Inspector of Public Accounts	Clerical ...	A1	650	.....
1	...	Inspector of Public Accounts	"	A1	525	.....
3	...	Inspectors of Public Accounts—1 at £470, 1 at £450, and 1 at £400	"	A2	1,320	.....
1	...	Inspector of Public Accounts	"	A3	350	.....
ACCOUNT BRANCH.							
1	1	Accountant	"	A1	750		750
1	1	Sub-Accountant	"	A1	500		500
2	2	Clerks—1 at £325, 1 at £300	"	A3	625		625
6	7	Clerks—1 at £275, 6 at £250	"	B1	1,525		1,775
5	5	Clerks—3 at £225, 2 at £175	"	B2	1,025		1,025
1	1	Clerk	"	B3	150		150
5	4	Clerks— 1 at £110, 1 at £100 1 at £75, 1 at £50	"	B4 B5	470		335
REVENUE BRANCH.							
1	1	Receiver	"	A1	700		700
1	1	Cashier and Senior Clerk	"	A2	375		400
1	1	Registrar of Conditional Purchases	"	A3	350		380
1	1	Registrar of Leases	"	A3	300		335
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	300		300
4	4	Clerks—1 at £275, 1 at £250, 1 at £264, 1 at £245	"	B1	995		1,034
6	7	Clerks—2 at £225, 2 at £200, 1 at £185, 2 at £175	"	B2	1,150		1,385
3	2	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £140	"	B3	420		290
6	6	Clerks— 3 at £100, 2 at £75 1 at £50	"	B4 B5	475		500
1	1	Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys	"	B1	250		275
PAY BRANCH.							
1	1	Paymaster	"	A1	600		600
1	1	Chief Clerk	"	A3	350		375
2	...	Clerks—1 at £275, 1 at £250	"	B1	525		.....
...	1	Clerk	"	A3	.....		300
...	1	Do	"	B1	.....		250
2	2	Clerks at £200	"	B2	400		400
4	4	Clerks—1 at £110, 3 at £100	"	B4	360		410
1	1	Clerk in charge of Imperial Pensions	"	A3	300		300
EXAMINING BRANCH.							
1	1	Examiner of Accounts	"	A2	425		425
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	325		350
2	2	Clerks at £120	"	B3	240		240
1	1	Clerk	"	B4	100		100
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.							
1	1	Officer-in-Charge and Registrar of Stock ..	"	A2	400		400
1	1	Contract and Conveyancing Clerk	"	B1	250		275
1	1	Clerk	"	B1	250		250
2	...	Clerks—1 at £228, 1 at £180	"	B1	408		.....
...	1	Deputy Registrar of Stock	"	B1	.....		240
3	3	Clerks— 1 at £200... .. 1 at £160, 1 at £125	"	B2 B3	410		485
1	3	Clerks— 1 at £110, 1 at £100 1 at £50	"	B4 B5	100		260
1	1	Chief Messenger	General ...	...	180		180
4	4	Messengers—1 at £125, 1 at £110, 1 at £100, 1 at £52	"	...	387		387
83	78	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	567	19,568	567
							17,339

* Transferred to Department of Audit.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
				£		£			
Treasury—continued.									
83	78	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	567	19,568	567	17,339
5	4	Housekeepers—1 at £140,* 1 at £45,* and 2 cleaners at £50	General	...	...	330		285	
3	3	Constables—as Day and Night Watchmen, at 7s. 6d. per diem each ... ..	.....	.....	.....		897		852
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	.....	.....		411	.....	411
		Salaries of Retrenched Officers for the month of July, 1896 ... ..	.....	.....	.....		600	.....	600
		Less amount chargeable for value of quarters ... ..	.....	.....	.....		145	.....	.....
							21,621		19,202
							60	.....	40
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					21,561		19,162
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	300		300	
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors, including Equipment allowances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,000		.....
		Rent of offices for Inspectors ... ..	.....	.....	.....	150		.....
							1,450		300
91	85	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	23,011	.....	19,462
Stamp Duties.									
1	1	Commissioner of Taxation and Stamp Duties	Professional	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	800
1	1	Deputy Commissioner of Stamp Duties	Clerical	A2	450		450		
1	1	Accountant	"	A3	300		300		
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stampers	"	B1	290		290		
1	1	Entry and Issue Clerk	"	B1	240		240		
1	1	Clerk	"	B2	175		175		
4	4	Clerks—1 at £156, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £120	"	B3	566		566		
1	1	Clerk	"	B4	75		75		
							2,096		2,096
1	1	Foreman of Stampers	General	.....	190		190		
7	7	Stampers—1 at £175, 6 at £150 ... ..	"	.....	1,075		1,075		
1	1	Messenger ... ..	"	.....	120		120		
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	"	.....	90†		90†		
							1,475		1,475
		<i>Contingencies.</i>							4,371
		Assistance in cleaning offices ... ..	.....	.....	50		.....	.....
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	50		100		100
							100		100
21	21	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	4,471	.....	4,471
Land and Income Tax.									
1	1	Commissioner of Taxation ... ..	.....	.....	800		800		800
		To meet expenses in connection with the administration of the Land and Income Tax, Assessment, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	25,000	}	40,000		40,000
		Assessment of Land Values throughout the Colony ... ..	.....	.....	20,000				
							45,800		40,000
1	1	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	45,800	.....	40,800

* For deductions see Schedule.

† Also allowed Quarters.

No. of Persons.		1896-7		1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
						£		£			
Customs.											
<i>Sydney.</i>											
1	1					Professional	...	920	920		
Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping, Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Refineries, and First Commissioner of Taxation											
<i>Indoor Branch.</i>											
1	1					Clerical	A2	500	425		
1	1					"	A2	450	450		
1	1					"	B1	275	275		
1	1					"	B2	175	175		
1	1					"	B3	160	160		
4	4					"	B4	315	315		
2	2					"	B5	100	100		
1	1					"	B4	100	100		
Clerks—1 at £90, 3 at £75											
Do 2 at £50											
Typewriter											
<i>Statistical Branch.</i>								2,075	2,000		
1	1					"	A3	325	325		
1	1					"	A3	325	325		
5	5					"	B3	710	710		
1	1					"	B4	90	90		
...	1					"	B4	.....*	100	
Clerk								1,450	1,550		
1	1					"	A3	300	300		
1	1					"	B1	275	275		
<i>Jerquer's Room.</i>								575	575		
1	1					"	B1	250	250		
1	1					"	B3	160	160		
1	1					"	B4	90	90		
<i>Laboratory.</i>								500	500		
1	1					"	B2	225	225		
1	1					"	B3	160	160		
<i>Drawback Room.</i>								385	385		
1	1					"	B3	160	160		
1	1					"	B4	75	75		
<i>Registry of Shipping.</i>								235	235		
1	1					"	B2	200	200		
1	1					"	B4	90	90		
<i>Landing Branch.</i>								290	290		
1	1					"	A1	550	550		
1	1					"	A3	350	350		
3	3					"	A3	1,000	1,000		
1	1					"	B2	200	200		
1	1					"	B3	160	160		
1	1					"	A3	350	350		
1	1					"	B2	200	200		
6	6					"	A3	1,975	1,975		
2	2					"	A3	575	575		
4	4					"	B1	1,100	1,100		
3	3					"	B1	750	750		
4	4					"	B2	900	900		
7	7					"	B2	1,225	1,225		
<i>Warehouse Branch.</i>								9,335	9,335		
1	1					"	A1	475	500		
1	1					"	B1	275	275		
2	2					"	B2	400	400		
1	1					"	B3	130	130		
1	1					"	B4	100	100		
1	1					"	B1	250	250		
3	4					"	B1	750	1,000		
6	5					"	B2	1,350	1,125		
9	9					"	B2	1,800	1,800		
7	7					"	B2	1,225	1,225		
7	7					"	B2	1,050	1,050		
Inspector and Warehouse Keeper											
Clerk											
Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £175											
Clerk											
Do											
Inspecting Locker											
First-class Lockers, at £250											
Do at £225											
Second-class Lockers, at £200											
Third-class Lockers, at £175											
Fourth-class Lockers, at £150											
								7,805	7,855		
106	107				£	.....	.....	23,570	.....	23,645

* Paid from Contingencies, from 10th May to 30th June, 1897.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Customs—continued.					
106	107	Brought forward...	£	.....	23,570	.....	23,645
		<i>Tide Surveyor's Branch.</i>					
1	1	Tide Surveyor	Clerical	A3	350	350	
1	1	Clerk	"	B3	160	160	
1	1	Chinese Inspector and Assistant Health Officer	"	B2	200	200	
1	1	Baggage Inspector	"	B3	160	160	
2	2	Tide Surveyors Assistants, at £160	"	B3	320	320	
					1,190		1,190
		<i>Excise Branch.</i>					
1	1	Senior Inspector	"	A1	500	500	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	325	325	
1	1	Inspector of Tobacco Factories	"	A3	325	325	
1	1	Inspector of Distilleries	"	A3	325	325	
5	5	Inspectors of Distilleries, at £240	"	B1	1,200	1,200	
3	3	Second-class Lockers, at £200	"	B2	600	600	
1	1	Third-class Locker	"	B2	175	175	
6	6	Fourth-class Lockers, at £160	"	B3	960	960	
					4,410		4,410
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
...	1	Relieving Officer ... ..	"	...	.....	280	
1	1	House Messenger	General	...	150	150	
5	5	Junior Messengers—1st grade, at £50 each	"	...	250	250	
8	8	Do 2nd do at £40 do	"	...	320	320	
8	8	Do 3rd do at £26 do	"	...	208	208	
2	2	Watchmen, at £120	"	...	240	240	
2	2	Porters, 1 at £120, and 1 at £84	"	...	204	204	
5	5	Office-cleaners, at £50	"	...	280	250	
1	3	Acting Officers of Customs at Parcels Office, General Post Office, at £25	"	...	25	75	
1	1	Attendant at Lift	"	...	104	104	
					1,781		2,081
		<i>Steam-launch and Boatmen.</i>					
1	1	Engine-driver	"	...	150	150	
6	6	Boatmen, at £133	"	...	798	798	
					948		948
		<i>Outport Branch.</i>					
		<i>Newcastle.</i>					
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical	A1	500	500	
1	1	Tide Surveyor	"	A3	350	350*	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £275, 1 at £240	"	B1	515	515	
1	1	Clerk	"	B4	100	100	
2	2	Third-class Lockers, at £175	"	B2	350	350	
2	2	Assistant Landing Waiters, at £160	"	B3	320	320	
1	1	Engine-driver, Steam-launch	General	...	150	150	
3	3	Boatmen, at £133	"	...	399	399	
1	1	Messenger	"	...	120	120*	
1	1	Housekeeper	"	...	30	30	
...	1	Switch Attendant ... ..	"	...	.....	26	
		<i>Morpeth and Maitland.</i>					
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical	A3	300	300	
		<i>Grafton.</i>					
1	...	Sub-collector	"	B1	275	.....
		<i>Broken Bay.</i>					
1	1	Coast Waiter	"	B2	215	215*	
2	2	Boatmen, at £120	General	...	240	240*	
		<i>Eden.</i>					
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical	B1	250	250*	
192	196	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	4,114	31,899	3,865 32,274

* For deductions see Schedule

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series E.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£			
		Customs—continued.					
192	196	Brought forward...	£	4,114	31,899	3,865	32,274
		<i>Outport Branch—continued.</i>					
		Tweed River.					
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical ...	B1	250		250*
1	1	Boatman	General ...		120		120*
		Botany.					
1	1	Preventive Officer	" ...		166		166*
		Bateman's Bay.					
1	1	Preventive Officer	" ...		20		20
		Byron Bay.					
1	1	Preventive Officer	General ...		20		20
		Bellambi.					
1	1	Preventive Officer	" ..		20		20
		Port Kembla.					
1	1	Preventive Officer	" ...		20		20
		Wollongong.					
1	1	Preventive Officer	" ...		175		175*
		Port Stephens.					
1	1	Preventive Officer	" ...		150		30
						5,055	4,686
		<i>Border Branch.</i>					
		Delegate.					
1	1	Preventive Officer	" ...		20		20
		Albury.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ...	A3	350		350
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B3	150		150
1	1	Do	" ...	B4	75		75
1	1	Bridge Watchman	General ...		120		120
2	2	Preventive Officers, Upper Murray, at £10	" ...		20		20
		Moama.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ...	A3	325		325*
1	1	Clerk... ..	" ...	B2	200		200
1	1	Second-class Locker	" ...	B2	200		200
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B4	75		75
2	2	Bridge Watchmen—1 at £120, 1 at £108	General ...		228		228
		Wentworth.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ...	A3	350		350*
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B2	200		200
1	1	Acting Officer (Murthoo)	" ...	B5	25		25
1	1	Messenger	General ...		52		52
		Swan Hill.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ...	A3	300		300
...	1	Night Watchman	General ...		.....		120
		Euston.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ...	B1	250		250*
		Howlong.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	" ...	A3	300		300
1	1	Bridge Watchman... ..	General ...		120		120
		Corowa.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ...	A3	350		350
1	1	Bridge Watchman	General ...		120		120
		Tocumwal.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ..	B1	250		250*
1	1	Bridge Watchman	General ...		75		75
		Cobram.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ...	B2	200		200*
		Mulwala.					
1	1	Sub-Collector	" ...	A3	300		300
1	1	Bridge Watchman	General ...		120		120
		Tooleybuc.					
1	1	Preventive Officer	" ...		25		25
230	235	Carried forward	£	4,800	36,954	4,920	36,960

* For deductions see Schedule.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.*	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
		Customs—continued.						
230	235	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	4,800	36,954	4,920	36,960
		<i>Border Branch—continued.</i>						
		Willyama, Broken Hill.						
1	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ...	A3	350		350	
2	2	Clerks at £240	" ...	B1	480		*480	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B2	225		225	
1	1	Acting Officer (Silverton)	" ...	B5	25		25	
1	1	Clerk (Burn's)	" ...	B3	125		125	
						6,005		6,125
		<i>Queensland Border.</i>						
		Boggabilla.						
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical ...	B2	200		200	
1	1	Wallangarra.						
1	1	Sub-collector	" ...	B1	240		240	
1	1	Barrington.						
1	1	Preventive Officer	General ...	...	30		30	
1	1	Mungindi.						
1	1	Preventive Officer ... ..	" ...	...	10		10	
						480		480
		<i>Inland Bonded Warehouses.</i>						
		Bourke.						
1	1	Sub-collector	Clerical ...	A3	350		350	
1	1	Assistant Sub-collector	" ...	B3	125		125	
1	1	Deniliquin.						
1	1	Sub-collector	" ...	A3	300		300	
1	1	Wilcannia.						
1	1	Sub-collector	" ...	A3	325		325	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B3	150		*150	
1	1	Brewarrina.						
1	1	Sub-collector	" ...	B1	250		250	
1	1	Hawk's View Bridge.				1,500		1,500
1	1	Preventive Officer	General ...	...	75		75	
						75		75
...	1	Grafton.						
...	1	Sub-Collector	Clerical ...	...	.....		33	
...	1	Richmond River.						
...	1	Officer of Customs ... ..	" ...	...	.....		30	
...	1	Clarence River.						
...	1	Officer of Customs ... ..	" ...	...	.....		30	
								93
		Salaries of Retrenched and Transferred Officers for the month of July, 1896 ... ..	.....	...	.....	665	.....	.....
		Less—Amount chargeable on account of quarters ... ..	.....	...	.....	45,679	.....	45,233
						333	.....	273
		CONTINGENCIES.						
		Allowances to extra Tide Waiters, &c. ... ..	.....	...	5,000	45,346	4,000	44,960
		Contingent and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	5,000		4,000	
		Contribution towards "Publications des Tarifs Douaniers" ... ..	.....	...	124		124	
						10,124		8,124
247	255	TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	.....	55,470	.....	53,084
		Gold Receivers.						
		Receivers at Gundagai, Adelong, Sofala, Braidwood, and Bathurst, at £10 each, and to meet new appointments as required, £30 ... ..	.....	...	.....	80	.....	80
		Gold and Escort.						
		Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts... ..	.....	...	.....	600†	.....	†300

* No allowances.

† This expenditure will be reimbursed in part by Gold Escort Charges.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.								
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£			
		Government Printer's Department.						
1	...	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps ... ..	.....	...	800		
1	...	Superintendent ... ..	.....	...	515	1,315	
		CLERICAL AND ACCOUNT BRANCH.						
1	...	Chief Clerk and Cashier ... ..	.....	...	425		
1	...	Accountant ... ..	.....	...	380		
1	...	Clerk of Records ... ..	.....	...	290		
1	...	Receiving and Sales Clerk ... ..	.....	...	290		
8	...	Clerks—1 at £263, 1 at £220, 1 at £209, 1 at £206, 2 at £200, 1 at £180, 1 at £175 ... ..	.....	...	1,653	3,038	
		ADVERTISING BRANCH.						
1	...	Clerk in charge ... ..	.....	...	.....	250	
		PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.						
1	...	Overseer ... ..	.....	...	380		
1	...	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch ... ..	.....	...	358		
1	...	Foreman of Machine Branch ... ..	.....	...	313		
1	...	Warehouseman ... ..	.....	...	290		
1	...	Clerk in charge of Publishing Branch ... ..	.....	...	290		
350	...	Sub-Overseers, Readers, Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others ... ..	.....	...	31,553		
187	...		Extra Hands and Overtime	10,700		
		Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others ... ..	.....	...	14,653	58,537	
		POSTAGE STAMPS AND TRAMWAY TICKETS.						
1	...	Foreman ... ..	.....	...	335		
12	...	Sub-Overseer, Printers, and Assistants ... ..	.....	...	1,779	2,114	
		RAILWAY TICKETS.						
1	...	Foreman ... ..	.....	...	310		
5	...	Ticket Printer and Assistants ... ..	.....	...	768	1,078	
		PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND PHOTO-TYPE PRINTING.						
1	...	Manager of the Branch ... ..	.....	...	380		
1	...	Sub-Overseer ... ..	.....	...	290		
1	...	First Photographic Operator ... ..	.....	...	281		
3	...	Photo-mechanical and Photographic Operators and Printers ... ..	.....	...	570		
14	...	Assistants and Apprentices ... ..	.....	...	1,863	3,384	
1	...	Chief Lithographic Draftsman ... ..	.....	...	304		
1	...	First do ... ..	.....	...	263	567	
		LITHOGRAPHING Plans and Illustrations connected with Parliamentary and other printed Public Documents					350	
598	...	Carried forward... ..	£	70,633		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
		Government Printer's Department— continued.			
598	...	Brought forward... £	.....	70,633	£
		ENGRAVING, ELECTRO', STEREO', TYPE-FOUND- ING, AND MECHANICAL BRANCH.			
1	...	Foreman ... ..	.....	308	
15	...	Assistants ... ..	.....	2,477	
		2,785			
		PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.			
		Printing Weekly Reports of Debates of Parliament ... ..	.....	7,000	
		Less estimated savings to be effected by the Public Service Board ... ..	.....	80,418 5,000	
		75,418			
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
		Repairs to Machinery and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	350	
		Water Supply ... ..	.....	190	
		Rent of Store for Printed Public Docu- ments, &c. ... ..	.....	839	
		Telephone maintenance ... ..	.....	25	
		Cartage (Dray Hire) ... ..	.....	50	
		Casting Rollers ... ..	.....	300	
		Forage ... ..	.....	34	
		Maintenance of Electric Light ... ..	.....	400	
		Preparation of the Historical Records of New South Wales ... ..	.....	225	
		Temporary compositors—Services 1895-6 .....	.....	825	
		3,238			
614	...	TOTAL... .. £	.....	78,656	
<i>As re-arranged by Public Service Board.</i>					
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION.					
1		Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps	Professional	A1	800
1		Superintendent	"	A2	525
		1,325			
DRAFTING BRANCH.					
1		Draftsman-in-charge	"	B1	290
1		Assistant Draftsman	"	B2	156
		446			
LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.					
2		Lithographic Artists—1 at £290, and 1 at £275	"	B1	565
		565			
6		Carried forward ... ..	.....	.....	2,336

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.								
No. of Persons.		Government Printer's Department— continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
	6	Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	.....	2,336
CLERICAL DIVISION.								
CLERICAL BRANCH.								
1		Chief Clerk and Cashier ...	Clerical	A2	.....	425	
5		Clerks—						
		1 at £250...	"	B1	}	882		
		1 at £220...	"	B2				
		2 at £156...	"	B3				
		1 at £100...	"	B4				
1		Shorthand Typewriter ...	"	B3	.....	120	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.								
1		Accountant ...	"	A3	.....	380	
1		Examiner ...	"	A3	.....	325	
3		Clerks—1 at £225, 2 at £200 ...	"	B2	.....	625	
2,757								
COMPUTING BRANCH.								
1		Computer ...	"	A3	.....	300	
1		Assistant Computer ...	"	B2	.....	225	
5		Clerks—						
		1 at £190, 1 at £180 ...	"	B2	}	652		
		1 at £156...	"	B3				
		2 at £63 ...	"	B5				
1,177								
ADVERTISING BRANCH.								
1		Clerk-in-Charge ...	"	B1	.....	275	
4		Clerks—						
		1 at £200...	"	B2	}	526		
		1 at £156, 1 at £120 ...	"	B3				
		1 at £50 ...	"	B5				
801								
PUBLISHING AND SALES BRANCH.								
1		Sales Clerk ...	"	B2	.....	175	
6		Clerks—						
		1 at £175...	"	B2	}	814		
		1 at £163/16/-, 1 at £150, 1 at £140/8/-	"	B3				
		1 at £109/4/-, 1 at £75 ...	"	B4				
989								
GENERAL DIVISION.								
STORES BRANCH.								
7		Storekeeper, Assistant Storekeeper, Assistant, and Labourers ...	.....	.....	.....	1,147	
1,147								
READING AND REVISING BRANCH.								
20		Readers, Reviser, and Assistants ...	.....	.....	.....	4,194	
4,194								
COMPOSING BRANCHES.								
140		Sub-Overseers, Assistant Sub-Overseers, Clerks, Compositors, and Improvers Overtime as per Regulations ...	.....	.....	.....	22,471 1,000	
23,471								
MACHINE AND PRESS BRANCH.								
34		Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Machinists, Assistant Machinists, and Cutter	4,959		
4,959								
238		Carried forward ...	£	41,831	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Government Printer's Department—					
		continued.					
238		Brought forward ...	£	.....	.....	.....	41,831
		GENERAL DIVISION—continued.					
		BOOKBINDING BRANCH.					
92		Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Finishers, Bookbinders, Rulers, Assistants, Cutters, Forewoman, Assistant Forewoman, Sewers, Improvers, and Labourers ... ..		.....	.....	11,419	11,419
		WAREHOUSE BRANCH.					
60		Foreman, Assistants, Clerk, Cutters, Vanmen, Forewoman, Assistant Forewoman, and Folders ... ..		.....	.....	4,555	4,555
		LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING BRANCH.					
17		Overseer, Printers, Assistants, and Stone Polishers ... ..		.....	.....	2,178	2,178
		REVENUE PRINTING BRANCH.					
15		Foreman, Sub-Overseer, Printers, Cutter, Assistants ... ..		.....	.....	2,279	2,279
		PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.					
12		Overseer, Operators, Assistants, and Improver ... ..		.....	.....	1,967	1,967
		MECHANICAL BRANCH.					
9		Foreman, Fitters, Turner, Joiner, and Labourers ... ..		.....	.....	1,564	1,564
		ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, AND TYPE-FOUNDING BRANCH.					
12		Foreman, Electrotypers, Stereotypers, Casters, Moulders, Engravers, Founders, and Dressers ... ..		.....	.....	1,937	1,937
		RAILWAY TICKET BRANCH.					
8		Foreman, Assistant Foreman and Printer, Compositor and Printer, Printers, Checkers, Counters, and Numberers...		.....	.....	1,289	1,289
		MESSENGERS, &c.					
8		Messengers, Watchmen, and Labourers ... ..		.....	.....	768	768
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		Lithographic Drawing connected with Plans and Illustrations associated with Parliamentary or other printed Public Documents ... ..		.....	.....	350	69,787
		Repairs to Machinery and Incidental Expenses ... ..		.....	.....	320	
		Water Supply ... ..		.....	.....	190	
		Rent of Store for printed Public Documents, &c. ... ..		.....	.....	839	
		Telephone Maintenance ... ..		.....	.....	33	
		Cartage (Dray Hire) ... ..		.....	.....	50	
		Casting Rollers ... ..		.....	.....	300	
		Forage ... ..		.....	.....	34	
		Maintenance of Electric Light ... ..		.....	.....	400	
		Preparation of Historical Records of New South Wales ... ..		.....	.....	75	
							2,591
471		TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	.....	.....	72,378

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.					
1896-7	1897-8			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
						Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
						£	£
		Stores and Stationery.					
1	1	Controller-General of Stores	...	Clerical	A1	600	600
1	1	Inspector	...	"	A3	300	300
1	1	Accountant	...	"	A3	350	350
1	1	Clerk	...	"	B1	250	250
6	6	Clerks—1 at £225, 4 at £200, 1 at £175...	...	"	B2	1,200	1,200
3	3	Do 1 at £95, 2 at £75	...	"	B4	245	245
2	2	Do 1 at £60, 1 at £40	...	"	B5	100	100
						3,045	3,045
		STORE BRANCH.					
1	1	Stationer	...	General	...	245	245
1	1	Stock-keeper	...	"	...	200	200
1	1	Assistant Stock-keeper	...	"	...	150	150
1	1	Supervisor of Fuel and Light	...	"	...	200	200
1	1	Messenger and Labourer	...	"	...	120	120
1	1	Carter	...	"	...	127	127
1	1	Watchman	...	"	...	127	127
1	1	Junior Messenger	...	"	...	50	50
7	7	Labourers, at £127 per annum	...	.....	...	889	889
		Salaries of Retrenched Officers for the month of July, 1896		.....	.....	2,108	2,108
				.....	.....	110	.....
				.....	.....	5,263	5,153
		Contingencies.					
		Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally		.....	.....	75,000	65,000
		Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney		.....	.....	10,000	7,500
		Conveyance of Stores		.....	.....	4,000	4,000
		Packing and other Expenses		500	500
				89,500	77,000
30	30	TOTAL...	94,763	82,153

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Mercantile Explosives Department—				
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical ...	A2	£ 400	£ 400
		OFFICES STAFF, SYDNEY.				
1	1	Inspector of Explosives	" ...	B1	250	250
...	1	Analyst and Inspector of Magazines	" ...	B1	...	250
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B2	225	225
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B3	100	150
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B5	50	50
...	1	Clerk	" ...	B5	.....	50
1	1	Messenger	General ...	...	100	100
2	2	Carters, at £125 ... ..	" ...	...	250	250
		MAGAZINE, GOAT ISLAND.				
1	1	Officer-in-charge	General ...	...	250	275*
1	1	Magazine Cooper ... ..	" ...	...	150	150*
9	9	Warders—2 at £140, 7 at £130 ... ..	" ...	...	1,190	1,190
		MAGAZINE, MIDDLE HARBOUR.				
1	1	Officer-in-charge	General ...	...	275	250
1	2	Warders—2 at £140, 3 at £130	"	...	670	670
2	1					
1	1					
1	1					
		MAGAZINE, NEWCASTLE.				
1	1	Overseer and Clerk	Clerical ...	B2	200	200
4	4	Warders—1 at £140, 3 at £130	General ..	...	530	530
1	1	Coxswain, steam launch "Pearl" ... ..	" ...	...	130	130
1	1	Engineer do do ... ..	" ...	...	140	140
		*MAGAZINE, BROKEN BAY.				
...	1	Overseer ... ..	" ...	...	.....	175*
2	2	Warders, at £130 ... ..	" ...	...	260	260*
		LIGHTERAGE AND STEAM SERVICE.				
1	1	Master, steam-launch "Kate"	General ...	...	160	160
1	1	Engineer, steam-launch "Kate" ... ..	" ...	...	140	140
1	1	Stoker and Deckhand, steam-launch "Kate" ... ..	" ...	...	108	120
1	1	Boatman ... ..	" ...	...	125	130*
1	1	Do ... ..	" ...	...	125	130
		VARIOUS.				
...	1	Inspector Magazines for Broken Hill ... ..	.....	...	.....	200
...	1	Supervising Officer, Newcastle ... ..	.....	...	.....	50
...	1	Supervising Shipwright, Surveyor for Hulks, &c. ... ..	.....	...	.....	50
		OFFICE STAFF, &c., SYDNEY.				
		First Clerk (Arrears from 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, at £25 per annum)				
		Second Clerk (Arrears from 1st August, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, at £25 per annum)				
		Salaries and Allowances of Retrenched Officers, 1st to 31st July, 1896				
		5,923				
		Less amount chargeable for quarters				
		275				
		6,675				
		Contingencies.				
		Rations, Fuel, Light, Medicines for Island Residents, &c.				
		Allowances in lieu of Quarters to Officers and Warders				
		Travelling Expenses, Inspector of Magazines				
		Fuel, Oil, Repairs, &c., two Steamers				
		Rent of Offices				
		General Incidental Expenses attending Maintenance of Public Magazines, and the analysis, safe custody, and transport of Explosives				
		1,340				
		3,018				
		6,600				
39	45	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	8,666	8,250

* For deductions for value of quarters, &c., see Schedule.

No. of Persons.		1896-7		1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
								£	£		
Board of Health.											
1	1	President of Board of Health and Chief Medical Officer				Professional	A1	.....	920	.....	920
INSPECTORIAL STAFF.											
1	1	Assistant Health Officer				Professional	A1	575		575*	
1	1	Chief Veterinary Inspector				"	A1	635		635*	
3	3	Veterinary Inspectors—1 at £325; 2 at £300				"	A3	925		925	
...	1	Sanitary Inspector... ..				Clerical	B1	a		240	
1	...	Medical Inspector				"	A3	350		.....
1	1	Health Officer, Newcastle... ..				Professional	B1	226		226	
5	6	Members of Board of Health, at £100				"	...	500		600	
								3,211		3,201	
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.											
1	1	Secretary				Clerical	A3	350		350	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £223, 1 at £200				"	B2	423		423	
2	3	{ 1 at £175				"	B3	200		375	
		{ 2 at £100				"	B4				
1	...	Sanitary Inspector				"	B1	240		.....
...	1	Shorthand Writer and Typist				"	B3	.....		120	
1	1	Housekeeper (for three months only)				General	...	100		25*	
...	1	Messenger ... ..				"	...	.....		52	
1	1	Junior Messenger				"	...	39		39	
								1,352		1,384	
LEPER LAZARETTE.											
1	1	Senior Attendant (Males)				General	...	180		180*	
1	...	Attendant (Males)				"	...	144		.....
1	1	Nurse (Females)				"	...	135		135*	
2	3	Attendants, at £144				"	...	264		432*	
1	1	Cook... ..				"	...	144		144*	
1	1	Attendant (Females)				"	...	105		105*	
								972		996	
QUARANTINE STAFF.											
1	1	Superintendent				"	...	365		365*	
1	1	Assistant Storekeeper				"	...	190		190*	
11	11	Quarantine Officers and Boatmen, 5 at £160, 6 at £148				"	...	1,688		1,688*	
1	1	Forewoman				"	...	100		100*	
1	...	Health Officer's Messenger				"	...	160		.....
...	1	Caretaker, Woolloomooloo Depôt (minor duties) ... ..				"	...	.....		12	
								2,503		2,355	
Less amounts chargeable for value of quarters											
								8,958		8,856	
								1,230		1,064	
								7,728		7,792	
CONTINGENCIES.											
<i>Lazaret.</i>											
Expenses in connection with the administration of the Quarantine Act, Infectious Diseases Supervision Act, Diseased Animals and Meat Act, Dairies Supervision Act, Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act, the maintenance of persons suffering from Leprosy, and other Contingencies											
								5,000		5,000	
43	46	Carried forward ... ..				£	.....	.....	12,728	.....	12,792

* For deductions see Schedule.

a Voted in 1896-7 under Administrative Staff.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 18. 8.			
		Board of Health—continued.						
43	46	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	12,728	.....	12,792
		GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.						
...	1	Consulting Engineer	Professional	B3	.....			100
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	B5	52			75
1	1	Inspector	General	...	340			*350
1	...	Assistant Inspector	"	...	200			.....
...	1	Senior Sub-Inspector ... ..	"	...	.....			*200
1	1	Sub-Inspector	"	...	186			*186
3	3	Sub-Inspectors, at £156	"	...	468			468
1	1	Stock and Gatekeeper	"	...	118			*118
1	1	Carpenter	"	...	108			126
1	1	Night Watchman	"	...	117			117
8	4	Foremen, Stokers, &c., at £126	"	...	1,087			504
24	20	Labourers, at 7s. per diem... ..	.....	...	3,040			2,191
		Less amount chargeable for value of quarters ... ..	.....	...	5,716			4,435
					120			120
		<i>Abattoir.</i>			5,596			4,315
		Expenses of Management and Maintenance of the Abattoir, including improvements, pending re-arrangement by Board of Health ... ..	.....	...	5,876			5,876
						11,472		10,191
		PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.						
...	1	Principal Assistant to Chief Medical Officer and Micro-Biologist—6 months at £800	.....	...	.....			400
...	1	Laboratory Assistant—6 months at £150	.....	...	.....			75
...	1	Medical Officer (Metropolitan)—9 months at £750 ... ..	.....	...	.....			563
...	1	Medical Officer (Hunter River District)—9 months at £700 ... ..	.....	...	.....			525
...	1	Clerk—9 months at £150... ..	.....	...	.....			112
...	1	Do do £100... ..	.....	...	.....			75
...	2	Cleaners—9 months at £50 each... ..	.....	...	.....			75
								1,825
		CONTINGENCIES.						
		Fees to Medical Men for Special Services rendered as required ... ..	.....	...	.....			500
		Payments for Notification of Infectious Diseases ... ..	.....	...	.....			1,000
								1,500
		Fees to E. Fosbery as Member of Board of Health, for period from July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897 ... ..	.....	...	.....			100
85	89	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	.....	24,200	.....	26,408
		Board of Pharmacy. †						
1	...	Secretary ... ..	.....	...	120			†.....
1	...	Housekeeper ... ..	.....	...	20			†.....
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	.....	140		†.....
						20		
2	...					160		

* For deductions see Schedule.

† Abolished by New Pharmacy Act.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Shipping Masters.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
Shipping Masters.									
<i>Sydney.</i>									
1	1	Shipping Master	Clerical ...	A2	470		470		
1	1	Deputy Shipping Master and Accountant	" ...	A3	300		300		
1	1	Cashier	" ...	B1	250		250		
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B2	175		175		
1	1	Do	" ...	B4	100		100		
1	1	Do	" ...	B5	50		50		
						1,345		1,345	
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
1	1	Shipping Master	" ...	A3	375		375		
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B3	150		150		
1	1	Do	" ...	B5	40		40		
						565		565	
<i>Sydney.</i>									
1	1	Messenger	General ...		150		150		
1	1	Office-keeper	" ...		60		60		
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper	" ...		52		52		
						262		262	
						2,172		2,172	
CONTINGENCIES.									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....			30		30	
12	12	TOTAL... ..	.....			2,202		2,202	
Marine Board of New South Wales.									
MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.									
1	1	President ... ..	.....		740		740		
8	8	Fees to the Wardens ... ..	.....		874		874		
1	1	Secretary ... ..	.....		470		470		
1	1	Accountant ... ..	.....		236		236		
1	1	Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner ... ..	.....		560		560		
1	1	Assistant Engineer Surveyor ... ..	.....		371		371		
1	1	Do do ... ..	.....		308		308		
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector	.....		326		326		
1	1	Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship ... ..	.....		380		380		
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..	.....		299		273		
1	1	Water Bailiff and Inspector ... ..	.....		263		210		
1	1	Clerk ... ..	.....		150		150		
1	1	Messenger ... ..	.....		150		150		
...	...	Surveyors at the Out Ports ... ..	.....		450		450		
						5,577		5,498	
20	20	Carried forward			5,577		5,498	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
		Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.							
20	20	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	£	5,577	£	5,498
		LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.							
1	1	Harbour Master ... ..		.....		416		416*
1	1	Fees to Chairman ... ..		.....		110		110
4	4	Fees to Members ... ..		.....		219		219
1	1	Secretary and Inspector ... ..		.....		326		300
1	1	Inspector ... ..		.....		50		50
1	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..		.....		308		318
1	1	Boatman ... ..		.....		144		144
1	1	Messenger and Office-keeper ... ..		.....		130		130
11	11						1,703	1,687	
		HARBOUR MASTERS.							
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney ... ..		.....		371		371
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle ... ..		.....		326		326*
1	1	Clerk, Sydney ... ..		.....		236		236*
3	3						933	933	
		COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.							
		<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>							
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..		.....		177		187
1	1	Engineer—Electric Light ... ..		.....		263		270
1	1	Assistant Engineer—Electric Light ... ..		.....		150		150
1	1	Port Jackson—Hornby Light ... ..		.....		245		250
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master).. ..		.....		236		246
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..		.....		197		207
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..		.....		177		187
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..		.....		245		250
1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..		.....		157		167
1	1	Montague Island ... ..		.....		245		250
1	1	Green Cape ... ..		.....		245		250
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..		.....		177		187
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble," Sydney Harbour... ..		.....		245		250
1	1	Light-ship, "Newcastle" ... ..		.....		127		127
1	1	Fort Denison Light ... ..		.....		140		140
1	1	Ulladulla ... ..		.....		158		158
1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens ... ..		.....		134		141
1	1	Smoky Cape ... ..		.....		187		197
18	18						3,505	3,614	
		<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>							
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Do Hornby Light ... ..		.....		148		155
1	1	Newcastle ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..		.....		127		127
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..		.....		127		134
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Solitary Islands ... ..		.....		120		127
1	1	Montague Island ... ..		.....		120		127
1	1	Green Cape... ..		.....		157		157
1	1	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Mate ... ..		.....		127		134
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..		.....		134		141
1	1	Smoky Cape ... ..		.....		134		141
12	12						1,665	1,714	
64	64	Carried forward... ..	£	13,383	13,446

* For allowances see Schedule.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher Grade, Series A. Lower Grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
				£		£			
Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.									
64	64	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	13,383	.....	13,446	
<i>COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES—continued.</i>									
<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>									
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Do Hornby Light ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Newcastle ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Cape St. George ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	101	
1	1	Port Stephens ...	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	111	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ...	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Solitary Islands ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	101	
1	1	Montague Island ...	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	120	
1	1	Green Cape... ..	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	101	
1	1	Broken Bay... ..	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	1	Smoky Cape... ..	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	111	
3	3	Light-ship "Bramble,"—Crew, 1 at £125, 1 at £123, 1 at £101 ...	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	349	
1	1	Pile Light, Newcastle ...	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	125	
15	15						1,682		1,719
<i>SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.</i>									
<i>Port Jackson.</i>									
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters—1 at £326, 1 at £281 ...	.....	.....	.....	607	.....	607	
4	4	Crew for do., at £144 ...	.....	.....	.....	572	.....	576	
<i>Pilot Service of Port Jackson.</i>									
<i>Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"—</i>									
1	1	Master ...	.....	.....	.....	416	.....	416	
1	1	Mate ...	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	185	
1	1	2nd Mate... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	160	
1	1	1st Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	280	
1	1	2nd Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	
4	4	Firemen, 1 at £144, 1 at £130, 1 at £128, 1 at £125 ...	.....	.....	.....	511	.....	527	
6	6	A.B. Seamen, 1 at £128, 5 at £101 ...	.....	.....	.....	608	.....	633	
4	4	Boatmen, 2 at £144, 1 at £126, 1 at £101 ...	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	515	
2	2	Lookout-men, at £144 ...	.....	.....	.....	286	.....	288	
1	1	Cook and Provodore ...	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	144	
5	5	Sea Pilots—4 at £408, 1 at £260 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,892	.....	1,892	
<i>Newcastle.</i>									
7	7	Pilots—3 at £363, 1 at £228, 1 at £219, 2 at £210 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,956	.....	1,956	
<i>Pilot Steamer "Ajax"—</i>									
1	1	Master ...	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250	
1	1	Mate ...	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	175	
1	1	2nd Mate... ..	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
1	1	1st Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	
1	1	2nd Engineer ...	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	
3	3	Firemen, at £120 ...	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	360	
2	2	A.B. Seamen, at £96 ...	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	192	
1	1	Cook and Provodore ...	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	96	
51	51	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	9,921	.....	9,952	
79	79	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	15,065	.....	15,165

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

79

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series E.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
				£		£		
		Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.						
79	79	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	15,065	.....	15,165
		SEA AND RIVER PILOTS—continued.						
51	51	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	9,921	.....	9,952
1	1	<i>Manning River.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	160	.....	170
1	1	<i>Macleay River.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	241	.....	250
1	1	<i>Clarence River.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	241	.....	250
1	1	<i>Richmond River.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	180	.....	190
1	1	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	150	.....	160
1	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	241	.....	250
1	1	<i>Bellinger River.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	160	.....	170
1	1	<i>Tweed River.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	241	.....	250
1	1	<i>Shoalhaven.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	241	.....	250
1	1	<i>Nambuccra.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	241	.....	250
1	1	<i>Camden Haven.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	241	.....	250
1	1	<i>Lake Macquarie.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	241	.....	250
1	1	<i>Cape Hawke.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	241	.....	250
1	1	<i>Wollongong.</i> Pilot... ..		.....	.....	215	.....	225
1	1	<i>Kiama.</i> Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..		.....	.....	236	.....	246
1	1	<i>Twofold Bay.</i> Pilot in charge of the Light, Port, and Moorings ... ..		.....	.....	160	.....	170
1	1	<i>Gerringong.</i> Person in charge of the Port and Moorings ... ..		.....	.....	25	.....	25
1	1	<i>Shellharbour.</i> Person in charge of Port and Moorings ... ..		.....	.....	50	.....	50
69	69					13,426		13,608
		BOATMEN.						
1	1	<i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i> Boatswain in charge ... ..		.....	.....	199	.....	200
1	1	Coxswain ... ..		.....	.....	144	.....	144
13	13	Boatmen, 8 at £144, 1 at £143, 2 at £138, 1 at £106, 1 at £101 ... ..		.....	.....	1,778	.....	1,778
24	24	<i>Newcastle.</i> Boatmen, 13 at £126, 2 at £154, 5 at £126, 1 at £121, 2 at £116, 1 at £106 ... ..		.....	.....	3,035	.....	3,035
1	1	Carpenter ... ..		.....	.....	167	.....	167
40	40	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	5,323	.....	5,324
148	148	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	28,491	.....	28,773

No. of Persons.		1896-7		1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
								£		£		
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.												
Marine Board of New South Wales—												
continued.												
148	148					£						
						Brought forward...	.....	28,491	.....	28,773		
<i>BOATMEN—continued.</i>												
40	40					Brought forward...	.....	5,323		5,324		
5	5					<i>Manning River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 2 at £121 ... ..	.....	610		620		
4	4					<i>Macleay River.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £111, 2 at £101	.....	454		439		
5	5					<i>Clarence River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £111, 1 at £101	.....	580		590		
6	6					<i>Richmond River.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £121, 2 at £111	.....	706		721		
5	5					<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	630		630		
2	2					<i>Moruya.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	252		252		
4	4					<i>Bellinger River.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £106, 2 at £101	.....	419		434		
5	5					<i>Tweed River.</i> Boatmen, 4 at £126, 1 at £111 ... ..	.....	610		615		
4	4					<i>Shoalhaven.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	504		504		
4	4					<i>Twofold Bay.</i> Boatmen, 3 at £126, 1 at £121 ... ..	.....	494		499		
2	2					<i>Nambuccra River.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	252		252		
2	2					<i>Camden Haven.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	252		252		
2	2					<i>Lake Macquarie.</i> Boatmen, at £126 ... ..	.....	252		252		
2	2					<i>Cape Hawke.</i> Boatmen, 1 at £126, 1 at £121 ... ..	.....	242		247		
2	2					<i>Wollongong.</i> Boatmen, at £144 ... ..	.....	288		288		
94	94					TELEGRAPH STATIONS.			11,868		11,919	
1	1					Signal Master, Fort Philip ... ..	.....	245		250		
1	1					Signal Master's Assistant ... ..	.....	120		120		
1	1					Signal Master, South Head ... ..	.....	182		182		
1	1					Night Look-out-man, Signal Hill, New- castle ... ..	.....	144		144		
1	1					2nd Night Look-out-man, Newcastle ... ..	.....	133		136		
1	1					Signal Master, Newcastle ... ..	.....	189		182		
1	1					Junior Operator and Clerk, South Head...	.....	105		105		
1	1					Operator, Port Stephens ... ..	.....	26		26		
1	1					Do Port Office, Sydney ... ..	.....	52		52		
9	9					Deficiencies in salaries owing to over-esti- mate of saving 1896-7— Marine Board, Sydney ... ..	.....		1,196	361	1,197	
						Sea and River Pilots ... ..	.....			205		
											566	
						<i>Less amount estimated to be saved by operation of Regulations ... ..</i>	.....		41,555		42,455	
									3,000		1,000	
						AUSTRALIAN COAST LIGHT-HOUSES.			38,555		41,455	
						Contribution towards the maintenance of Lights on King's Island, Kent's Group, and other places in Bass Straits ... ..	.....		800		800	
251	251					Carried forward... ..	.....	39,355			42,255	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

81

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
		Marine Board of New South Wales—						
		continued.						
251	251	Brought forward .. .. .	£	.....	.....	39,355	.....	42,255
		MISCELLANEOUS.						
		Travelling Expenses .. .. .		.....	.....	150	.....	150
		New Boats and Repairs, and Repairs to Boat-sheds and Pilot Stations .. .. .		.....	.....	500	.....	500
		Forage and Farriery for Light-house Horses .. .. .		.....	.....	150	.....	150
		Expense of communication .. .. .		.....	.....	100	.....	100
		For the maintenance of the Leading Lights in the Eastern Channel, Port Jackson .. .. .		.....	.....	60	.....	60
		For the maintenance of the four Leading Lights on the Beacons erected in the Port of Newcastle .. .. .		.....	.....	48	.....	48
		For the maintenance of the Breakwater and Tide Lights, Newcastle .. .. .		.....	.....	72	.....	72
		For the maintenance of Position Light, Trial Bay .. .. .		.....	.....	52	.....	52
		For the purchase and maintenance of Buoys, Beacons, and Moorings for the Department generally .. .. .		.....	.....	700	.....	700
		For erecting and maintaining Beacon Lights, Lower Flats, Newcastle, Clarence River, Richmond River, Cook's River, and other places .. .. .		.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
		Coals and other Contingent Expenses connected with the Steam Pilot Service, Port Jackson .. .. .		.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,800
		To erect and repair Boatmen's Quarters at Newcastle and other Out Ports .. .. .		.....	.....	300	.....	300
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Harbour Master and Pilots, Newcastle .. .. .		.....	.....	311	.....	150
		Engineer and other Expenses in connection with the Electric Light, South Head, Port Jackson .. .. .		.....	.....	500	.....	300
		Additional Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle .. .. .		.....	.....	300	.....	300
		Incidental Expenses .. .. .		.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
		Building Hurricane Deck and otherwise fitting steamer "Ajax" for Pilot Service, Newcastle .. .. .		.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
		Coal and other Contingent Expenses connected with the Steam Pilot Service, Newcastle .. .. .		.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200
		For contributions towards cost of Repairs to Light-houses at Kent's Group in the years 1892 and 1893 .. .. .		.....	.....	632	.....	.....
		To subsidise Tug-boats for Northern Rivers and Harbours .. .. .		.....	.....	6,400	.....	5,297
		To subsidise Tug-boat for Clarence River .. .. .		.....	.....	900	.....	750
		To subsidise Tug-boat for Wollongong .. .. .		.....	.....	500	.....	336
		Gratuity to Captain Weatherill, late Secretary Marine Board, Newcastle, retired on the recommendation of the Marine Board, being the sum to which he would have been entitled on retirement under the Public Service Act .. .. .		.....	.....	.....	.....	544
		Gratuity to Widow of Charles Townsend, late First Assistant Light-keeper, Montague Island, who was accidentally killed whilst on duty—further sum .. .. .		.....	.....	100	.....	.....
			£	.....	.....	21,275	.....	15,309
251	251	TOTAL... .. .. .	£	.....	.....	60,630	.....	57,564

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. of Persons.						No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
1896-7	1897-8					Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
								£	£
Life-boats.									
		Gratuities to Coxswains and Crews of Life-boats, and Life-saving Apparatus and other Expenses in connection therewith				.....	...	600	600
		Subsidy for Steamer in connection with Life-boat Service, Newcastle				.....	...	400	200
		For the purchase of one First-class Life-boat (Forrest's)				.....	...	625	.....
								1,625	800
		TOTAL... .. £				.....	...	1,625	800
Public Wharfs.									
1	1	Manager and Collector				Clerical	A1	500	500*
1	1	Assistant Manager...				"	A3	325	325†
...	1	Clerk				"	B2	.....	225
1	1	Bookkeeper...				"	B2	200	200
1	1	Clerk				"	B3	104	125
1	1	Outdoor Officer				General	...	170	170
1	1	Night Watchman				"	...	104	104
2	2	Day Watchmen, 1 at £130, 1 at £104				"	...	234	234
1	...	Collector				"	...	123	.....
...	1	Junior Clerk				Clerical	B5	.....	60
...	1	Office-cleaner				General	...	.....	30
								1,760	1,973
<i>Cowper Wharf.</i>									
1	1	Clerk and Wharfinger				Clerical	B1	275	275
2	2	Night Watchmen, at £104				General	...	208	208
								483	483
<i>Pyrmont Wharf.</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger				Clerical	B2	225	200
1	1	Clerk				"	B3	150	150
2	2	Night Watchmen, at £104				General	...	208	208
								583	558
<i>Blackwattle Bay Wharf.</i>									
1	1	Clerk				Clerical	B3	150	150
1	1	Day Watchman				General	...	125	125
								275	275
<i>Woolgoolga Wharf.</i>									
1	1	Caretaker				"	...	145	145‡
								145	145
<i>Coff's Harbour Jetty.</i>									
1	1	Caretaker				"	...	145	145‡
								145	145
<i>White Bay Wharf.</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger				Clerical	B3	130	130
								130	130
<i>Stockton Wharf.</i>									
1	1	Wharfinger				"	B3	145	145
								145	145
								3,666	3,854
		<i>Less—</i>							
		Amount chargeable for value of Quarters				.....	...	115	90
22	24	Carried forward ... .. £				.....	...	3,551	3,764

* No allowances.

† Subject to reduction for value of quarters, £50.

‡ This salary is subject to deduction for value of quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

83

NO. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
Public Wharfs—continued.							
22	24	Brought forward... .. £	.....	.....	3,551	.....	3,764
CONTINGENCIES.							
		Commissions and Rebates ... ..	.....	250		250	
		Incidental Expenses, including Water Supply and Coal for Northern Wharfs, &c. ....	.....	360		360	
		Cleansing Public Wharfs ... ..	.....	500		500	
		Lighting and Maintenance of Lights on Wharfs, Stockton, Wollongong, and Kiama ... ..	.....	85		85	
		Rent of Punt for use at Jetty at Meat Markets, Darling Harbour ... ..	.....	50		50	
		Amount payable to M. Smith, being compensation for deprivation of use of Wharf at Erskine-street and obstruction of highway ... ..	.....	.....		500	
		For construction of Wharf and Shed for landing powder at Fort Macquarie ... ..	.....	150		200	
					1,395		1,945
22	24	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	.....	4,946	.....	5,709
Board of Exports.*							
1	...	Acting Secretary ... ..	.....	250		250	.....
		<i>Contingencies—</i>					
		To encourage our export trade in products of the Colony and their sale in other markets... ..	.....	5,000		5,000	.....
1	...	TOTAL ... .. £	.....	.....	5,250	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Services.							
		Postage of Public Departments		31,000		31,000	
		Advertising for the Public Service		7,000		6,000	
		For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages		20,000		20,000	
		Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents		2,000		2,800	
		Insurance, &c., on English Shipments		50		50	
		Management of, and expenses in connection with payment of half-yearly dividends on Inscribed Stock by the Bank of England		18,600		18,600	
		Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony		20,000		20,000	
		Commission on payment of Debentures and Interest on Debentures in Sydney		500		400	
		For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports, or from Wrecked Vessels, &c....		200		100	
		In aid of the Sailors' Home, Newcastle		350		350	
		In aid of the Sailors' Home, Sydney		350		350	
		Carried forward £		100,050		99,650	

* Transferred to control of Mines Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services—continued.				
Brought forward	£ 100,050		99,650	
For Interest on Funds in the temporary possession of the Government belonging to Suitors in Equity and Lunacy Patients	1,850		3,200	
Amount payable to Railway Department for conveyance, without charge, of Members of Parliament, Distinguished Visitors, School Children, and others	15,000		15,000	
To pay interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account	7,350		4,800	
To pay interest on the balance uninvested at the credit of the Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund Account	700		860	
To pay interest on balance at the credit of the Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund	100		200	
To pay interest on the uninvested balance at credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account... ..	240		240	
Sewerage and Water Rates, &c., various Public Buildings, &c., Sydney and Country Towns	*9,000		9,000	
To pay interest on special deposits by the Savings Bank of New South Wales	51,717		68,540	
To meet Legal Expenses, Treasury Department	300		500	
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Curator of Intestate Estates Account	3,100		3,650	
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar in Bankruptcy Account	60		65	
To pay interest on daily credit balance of the Colonial Treasurer's Registrar of Probates Account	170		275	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for	2,000		2,000	
Discount on Bills of Exchange remitted to London, and Interest on Advances by Banks	1,000		.....
Premium on Debentures purchased on account of Extinction of Railway Million Loan, Act 31 Vic. No. 11, and Expenses in connection with Annual Drawing of Debentures issued under Act 31 Vic. No. 11	600		.....
To meet claims for the refund of Pilotage and Harbour and Light Rates in certain cases	500		500	
To meet the cost of Private Letter-boxes for Public Departments	450		450	
Expenses in connection with the compilation of the Historical Records of New South Wales	500		500	
To adjust advances made to the late E. M. Stephen, Official Assignee, for the purpose of paying urgent claims in 1893, but detained through the Bank in which the accounts were lodged going into liquidation... ..	.....		287	
Expenses connected with Rocket Apparatus, Newcastle ... ..	.....		300	
Expenses of new System of Local Government:—				
Contribution towards expense of enumerating all land owners and ascertaining the unimproved value of their holdings	10,000		.....
To meet Gratuities to officers upon retirement through abolition of office	50,000		5,000	
To meet adjustments of salaries on revision by Public Service Board	†10,000		1,100	
Other Votes	964		.....
		265,651		216,057
To meet the following expenses connected with payment of Imperial Military and Naval Pensioners in the Colony:—				
Incidental Expenses	33		33	
		33		33
TOTAL... ..	£	265,684	.....	216,690
Advance to Treasurer.				
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 30th June, 1899	£	100,000	.....	100,000

* Voted 1893-7—Sewerage Rates Public Buildings, &c., £4,000; Water Rates, &c., Public Buildings, &c., £5,000.
† The increases of salaries shown on 1897-8 Estimates were paid in 1896-7 from this Vote.

IV.

Railways.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
	Railways and Tramways:—	£	£
86	Existing Lines—Working Expenses	1,827,197	1,840,258
	Miscellaneous Services	10,500	*.....
	TOTAL	£ 1,837,697	1,840,258

* See notes page 89.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
No. IV.—RAILWAYS.			
Railways.			
WORKING EXPENSES.			
Schedule showing the distribution of expenditure on the Vote for the year ending 30th June, 1897, and the amount estimated to be expended during the year ending the 30th of June, 1898, but subject to any alterations which the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.			
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.			
1	1	Secretary	800
3	3	Clerks	965
12	12	Clerks, and wages of Messengers	2,426
			4,191
<i>Account Branch.</i>			
1	1	Chief Accountant	1,000
1	1	Paymaster	600
1	1	Cashier	500
2	2	Bookkeepers	850
4	4	Clerks	1,015
29	30	Clerks, and wages of Messenger... ..	6,200
			10,165
<i>Existing Lines and Maintenance Branch.</i>			
1	1	Engineer for Existing Lines	1,060
1	1	Chief Clerk	470
11	11	Engineers and Surveyors	5,315
11	11	Draftsmen and Cadets	2,460
45	46	Inspectors and Clerical Staff	6,765
6	6	Permanent-way Accountant and Staff	1,090
			17,160
		Salaries and Wages of Employés generally, Renewals, and Maintenance of Way and Works (including Materials)...	373,610
			390,770
<i>Signal and Interlocking Branch.</i>			
1	1	Interlocking Engineer	600
3	3	Draftsmen and Cadet	420
10	10	Inspecting and Clerical Staff	1,700
		Wages and Salaries of Employés, Maintenance, and Repairs of Signals and Interlocking (Materials included)	6,700
			9,420
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>			
1	1	Locomotive Engineer	1,200
8	8	Draftsmen	2,170
1	1	Chief Clerk	500
17	17	Inspecting and Clerical Staff and Office Expenses	5,760
22	22	Locomotive Accountant and Staff	3,600
			13,230
		Salaries of General Staff, Wages of Employés generally, Running Expenses and Repairs of Locomotives, Carriages, and Waggon (Materials included)	645,000
			658,230
192	194	Carried forward... ..	£ 1,072,776
			671,840
			1,075,268

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

87

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
		£		£		
		Railways—continued.				
192	194	Brought forward	£	1,072,776	£	1,075,268
		EXISTING LINES.				
		<i>Traffic Branch.</i>				
1	1	Chief Traffic Manager	1,100		1,100	
11	11	Out-door Superintendents, Goods Superintendent, District Superintendents, and Coal Overseer	6,150		6,250	
1	1	Clerk	450		450	
1	1	Berthing Master	200		200	
157	152	Station-masters	31,900		31,000	
		Allowances for House-rent	1,700		1,700	
		Salaries and Wages of General Staff, Officers-in-Charge, Night Officers, Goods and Station Clerks, Guards, Signalmen, Shunters, Porters, &c., with all Stores and Materials required for Working Traffic and Compensation	416,150		419,400	
				457,650		460,100
		<i>General Charges.</i>				
1	1	Traffic Auditor	600		600	
4	4	Audit Inspectors	1,335		1,395	
49	54	Clerical Staff—Messengers, &c.	6,648		6,760	
				8,583		8,755
1	1	Comptroller of Stores	800		800	
23	24	Clerical Staff—Stores Branch	3,345		3,435	
		Wages, &c., Store Labourers and Sheet Repairers	3,658		3,704	
				7,803		7,939
1	1	Electrical Engineer	800		800	
		Telegraphic and Electrical Staff	14,212		14,012	
				15,012		14,812
1	1	Property and Estate Agent, also Advertising Agent	725		400	
		Do do Branch charges (including Advertising)	1,641		1,650	
				2,366		2,050
1	1	Solicitor and Staff... ..	1,576		1,576	
		Medical Officer	900		900	
		Contingencies	1,750		1,750	
		Stationery, Printing, Rent, Postage, Telegrams, Advertising, &c. Miscellaneous Services, Gratuities to Staff dispensed with, and to Relatives of Employés fatally injured	14,000		14,000	
				18,226	*7,500	25,726
		TOTAL, GENERAL	£	51,990	.....	59,282
444	447	TOTAL, RAILWAYS... ..	£	1,582,416	.....	1,594,650
444	447	Carried forward... ..	£	1,582,416	.....	1,594,650

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	Percentage to estimated Revenue, from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
Locomotive Branch	£ 658,230	22·69	£ 671,840	22·39
Maintenance do	400,190	13·80	388,930	12·96
Traffic do	457,650	15·73	460,100	15·34
General Charges, &c.	66,346	2·29	73,780†	2·46
	1,582,416	54·56	1,594,650	53·15

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1898 £3,000,000
Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1897 2,900,000

Estimated Increase £100,000

* Miscellaneous Services, shown separately in previous years.

† Includes £7,500 shown under Miscellaneous in previous year.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—RAILWAYS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
						£		£		
		Railways—continued.								
444	447	Brought forward				£	1,582,416	1,594,650
		GOVERNMENT TRAMWAYS.								
		<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>								
1	1	Superintendent (Locomotive)					700		700	
13	14	Clerical Staff					2,265		2,310	
		Wages and Salaries of Employés, Running Expenses, and Repairs to Motors and Rolling Stock (including Materials)				140,336		144,989		
							143,301		147,999	
		<i>Maintenance Branch.</i>								
1	1	Engineer					550		550	
2	2	Inspectors					450		450	
3	3	Clerks and Cadet					440		495	
		Wages and Salaries of Employés, Maintenance and Renewals of Way and Works, &c. (including Materials)				41,958		41,478		
							43,398		42,973	
		<i>Traffic Branch.</i>								
1	1	Tramway Manager					700		700	
1	1	Traffic Superintendent					450		450	
5	6	Auditor, Inspecting and Clerical Staff					900		1,035	
		Stationery and Printing, Rent, &c.					1,600		1,600	
		Wages and Salaries of Employés, Conductors, Shunters, Flagmen, &c., &c., including Stores for working the Traffic				54,432		50,851		
							58,082		54,636	
27	29	TOTAL, TRAMWAYS				£	244,781	245,608
471	476	GRAND TOTAL, RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS				£	1,827,197	*1,840,258

Particulars.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Estimated Expenditure from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	Percentage to estimated Revenue from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
	£		£	
Locomotive Branch	143,301	46.98	147,909	48.21
Maintenance do	43,398	14.23	43,973	14.32
Traffic do	58,082	19.04	53,636	17.47
	244,781	80.25	245,608	80.00

Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1898 £307,000
Revenue, as estimated, for the year ending 30th June, 1897 305,000
Estimated Increase £2,000

* Includes £7,500 for miscellaneous services shown separately in previous years.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

89

No. IV.—RAILWAYS.

	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Advances to Contractors. (Vote to be recouped as advances are recovered)	3,000*		.....
Gratuities at rate of one month's pay for each year of service, to Officers of Permanent Staff not entitled to pensions, whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with	1,000†		.....
To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from the pensions payable to Officers whose services have been, or will be, dispensed with; also Gratuities to Weekly Wages Staff dispensed with	2,500†		.....
To provide for Gratuities which may become payable to relatives of Employés fatally injured while in execution of their duty	4,000†		.....
	£	10,500	.....

* Not required in 1897-8.

† Provided for under General Vote in 1897-8.

V.

The Attorney-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
92	The Attorney-General { The Attorney-General Crown Solicitor	7,810	4,500	25,843	21,980
		9,935	21,705		
		17,745	26,205	25,843	21,980
	Less amount payable from Loan Votes (Railway Construction)	600	.....	200	.....
	TOTAL... ..	£ 17,145	26,205	25,643†	21,980‡

† £6,935 previously paid from Salaries, Administration of Justice.
‡ £3,880 previously paid from Contingencies, Administration of Justice.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.						No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
1896	1897			Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
						Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
						£		£	
The Attorney-General.									
1	1	Attorney-General	£1,820	.....	...	.....	320	.....	320
		Less—Provided for in Schedule	1,500						
...	1	Master in Equity ... ..	...	.....	...	.....		£1,010	
		Acting Master in Equity, from 8th June to 31st December, at £990	...	.....	...	.....		559	1,569
<i>Central Criminal Court.</i>									
1	1	Crown Prosecutor ... ..	...	.....	...	800		800	
<i>Sydney Quarter Sessions.</i>									
1	1	Crown Prosecutor ... ..	...	.....	...	740		740	
<i>Suburban and Country Quarter Sessions.</i>									
6	6	Crown Prosecutors, at £515	...	.....	...	3,090	4,630	3,090	4,630
1	1	Secretary to the Attorney-General	...	Special	...	650		750	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	Clerical	A3	350		350	
1	1	Accountant ... ..	...	do	A3	320		350	
...	1	Clerk ... ..	...	do	B1	.....		263*	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	do	B2	200		200	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	do	B4	50		75†	
							1,570		1,988
1	1	Parliamentary Draftsman ... ..	...	Professional	A1	750		830†	
1	1	Professional Assistant ... ..	...	do	B1	290		310	
							1,040		1,140
1	1	Chief Messenger ... ..	...	General	...	150		150	
1	1	Assistant do ... ..	...	do	...	100		100	
							250		250
...	1	Associate to Chief Justice... ..	...	.....	...	.....		290	
...	1	Do to Judge in Divorce ... ..	...	.....	...	.....		290	
...	5	Associates, at £254 ... ..	...	.....	...	.....		1,270	1,850‡
...	1	Tipstaff to Chief Justice ... ..	...	.....	...	.....		175	
...	6	Tipstaves, at £150... ..	...	.....	...	.....		900	1,075§
		Acting Judges of Supreme Court	...	.....	...	.....		1,500‡	
		Do District Court Judges ... ..	...	.....	...	.....		1,500||	3,000
18	34	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	...	.....	7,810	.....	15,822

Transferred from Criminal Branch, Crown Solicitor. † Increase paid in 1896-7 from Vote to meet adjustments of salaries on revision by the Public Service Board. ‡ Previously voted on Prothonotary's Estimates, under Department of Justice. § Previously voted on Sheriff's Estimates, under Department of Justice. || Previously voted on District Courts Estimates, under Department of Justice. ¶ Previously voted under Department of Justice, and also receives £335 as Master-in-Lunacy under Chief Secretary's Department.

No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
Attorney-General—continued.							
18	34	Brought forward...	£	.....	7,810	.....	15,822
1	1	Crown Solicitor	Professional	...	1,640		1,640
CIVIL BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Clerk	Professional	A1	650		650
1	1	Clerk	"	A2	525		525
1	1	Do	"	A2	400		400
...	1	Do	"	A2	.....		400
1	1	Do	"	A2	375		400*
1	1	Do	"	A3	300		350*
1	1	Do	"	A3	250		300*
1	1	Do	Clerical	B1	254		254
1	1	Do	"	B1	250		250
1	1	Do	"	B2	208		208
1	1	Do	"	B2	180		180
1	1	Do	"	B2	180		180
1	1	Do	"	B2	175		200†
1	1	Do	"	B3	100		125*
...	1	Do	"	B3	.....		125‡
1	1	Do	"	B4	100		100
1	1	Do	"	B4	75		100*
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION (LOAN VOTES).							
2	1	Clerk	"	A2	850		425
1	1	Do	"	B2	175		¶200
MESSENGERS							
1	1	Messenger	General	...	125		125
1	1	Assistant Messenger	"	...	100		100
...	2	Probationary Messengers, at £52... ..	.....	.....	.....		104
					6,912		
CRIMINAL LAW BRANCH.							
1	1	Clerk of the Peace	Professional	...	750		750
1	1	Prosecuting Officer... ..	"	A1	600		600
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	A3	340		360
1	1	Do	"	B1	290		290
1	...	Do	"	B1	263		.....
1	1	Do	"	B1	240		240
1	1	Do	"	B2	175		175
1	1	Do	"	B3	140		140
1	...	Do	"	B4	100§		.....
1	1	Messenger	General	...	125		125
					3,023		
¶ Deduct amount to be paid from Loan Votes—Railway Construction						17,745	25,843
						600	200
49	66	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	17,145	.....	25,613

* Increases as authorised by the Public Service Board. † Increase paid in 1896-7 from Vote to meet adjustments of salaries on revision by Public Service Board. ‡ Transferred from Criminal Law Branch. § Transferred to Crown Solicitor.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
1896-7	1897-8	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A; Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
Attorney-General—continued.							
49	66	Brought forward ...	£	.....	17,145	.....	25,643
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
Legal Expenses of Prosecutions, &c., Purchase of Law Books and Law Reports, and Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses generally							
		Defences of Impecunious Prisoners on Capital Charges		3,000			
		For Law Revision and Consolidation of Statutes		500			
				1,000	4,500		
CROWN SOLICITOR.							
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Travelling Expenses		1,250			
		Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors at Quarter Sessions		14,500			
		Allowances to Witnesses at Central Criminal Courts and Circuit Courts		4,800			
		Engrossing, Searches, Purchase of Law Books, and Incidental Expenses		550			
		Rent of two rooms, St. James' Chambers		100			
		To meet the abatement which should, in terms of the Civil Service Act, be deducted from that portion of Mr. J. J. Lee's pension payable from Superannuation Fund		5			
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses		500	21,705		
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
<i>(As rearranged.)</i>							
		Legal Expenses of Prosecutions, &c., Purchase of Books and Law Reports, and Unforeseen Expenses generally ... ..		.....		2,500	
		Defences of Impecunious Prisoners on Capital Charges ... ..		.....		500	
		For Law Revision and Consolidation of Statutes ... ..		.....		2,100	
		Allowances to Witnesses—Central Criminal Court, Circuit Courts, and Quarter Sessions, and Travelling Expenses ... ..		.....		12,050	
		Engrossing Searches, and Incidental Expenses ... ..		.....		1,000	
		Travelling Expenses of the Supreme Court Judges ... ..		.....		1,330*	
		Towards Formation of Library, Supreme Court ... ..		.....		300	
		Travelling Expenses, District Court Judges ... ..		.....		2,000*	
		Supreme Court Judges—Incidental ... ..		.....		200	
49	66	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	43,350	.....	21,980
							47,623

* Previously paid from Contingencies, Administration of Justice.

VI.

Secretary for Lands.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
	DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.	£	£	£	£
96	Department of Lands	151,010	6,900	160,767	5,550
...	Minor Roads ... ..	.....	3,300	.....	*.....
103	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ... ..	.....	36,000	.....	37,238
103	Land Appeal Court ... ..	.....	1,900	.....	1,400
103	Church and School Lands	750	800	600	390
104	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	27,712	.....	24,552
	<i>Deduct School Lands Estimate, as the amount is payable out of the moneys at the credit of the Church and School Lands Account Fund</i>	151,760	76,612	161,367	69,125
		750	800	600	390
	TOTAL DEPARTMENT	£ 151,010	75,812	160,767	68,735
	SURVEY OF LANDS.				
105	Survey of Lands ... ..	.....	77,850	.....	66,180
105	Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony ... ..	.....	2,430	.....	2,860
	TOTAL SURVEY	£	80,280	.....	69,040
	TOTAL	£ 151,010	156,092	160,767	137,775
	SPECIAL SERVICES—				
...	Detail Surveys of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	£	3,634	.....	†.....
105	Labour Settlements ... ..	.....	3,000	.....	500
	TOTAL	£	6,634	.....	500

* Now provided for under Miscellaneous Services.

† Transferred to Department of Public Works.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£	£	£	£
Department of Lands.								
1	1	Secretary for Lands ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary	Special	.....	.....	920	.....	920
1	1	Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Surveys	Professional	A1	.....	800	.....	800
TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.								
1	1	Surveyor-in-Charge of Field Operations ...	Professional	A2	475	.....	475	.....
1	1	Observing Surveyor	"	A3	325	.....	325	.....
1	1	Field Assistant	"	B2	150	.....	150	.....
1	1	Chief Computer	"	A2	475	.....	475	.....
1	1	Computer	"	A3	350	.....	350	.....
1	1	Assistant Computer	"	B3	100	.....	100	.....
1	1	Chief Draftsman	"	A2	.....	475	.....	500
OCCUPATION DRAFTING BRANCH.								
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A3	350	.....	350	.....
4	4	Draftsmen—2 at £260, 2 at £240	"	B1	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
3	...	Do at £200	"	B2	600	.....	.....	.....
...	3	Do 1 at £220, 2 at £2 0	"	B2	.....	.....	620	.....
1	1	Draftsman	"	B2	100	.....	150	.....
...	1	Probationer	Clerical	B5	.....	.....	50	.....
					2,050	.....	2,170	.....
MISCELLANEOUS CONTRACT BRANCH.								
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	Professional	B1	275	.....	275	.....
1	1	Draftsman	"	B1	240	.....	240	.....
4	4	Draftsmen—3 at £200, 1 at £150	"	B2	750	.....	750	.....
					1,265	.....	1,265	.....
CHARTING BRANCH.								
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A3	375	.....	375	.....
1	1	Draftsman	"	A3	300	.....	300	.....
10	10	Draftsmen—2 at £275, 3 at £260, 4 at £240, and 1 at £225	"	B1	2,515	.....	2,515	.....
8	...	Draftsmen—4 at £220, 1 at £200, 2 at £175, and 1 at £150	"	B2	1,580	.....	.....	.....
...	9	Draftsmen—4 at £220, 3 at £200, 1 at £175, and 1 at £150	"	B2	.....	.....	1,805	.....
					4,770	.....	4,995	.....
ROADS BRANCH.								
1	1	Chief Draftsman	"	A2	450	.....	450	.....
2	...	Draftsmen—1 at £325, and 1 at £300	"	A3	625	.....	.....	.....
...	2	Do 1 at £335, and 1 at £300	"	A3	.....	.....	635	.....
4	4	Do 2 at £260, and 2 at £240	"	B1	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
4	...	Do at £220	"	B2	880	.....	.....	.....
...	3	Do at £220	"	B2	.....	.....	660	.....
					2,955	.....	2,745	.....
LITHOGRAPHIC BRANCH.								
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A2	400	.....	400	.....
2	2	Draftsmen at £325... ..	"	A3	650	.....	650	.....
1	1	Draftsman	"	B1	260	.....	260	.....
					1,310	.....	1,310	.....
60	61	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	17,790	.....	17,950

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

97

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Department of Lands—continued.					
60	61	Brought forward...	£	.....	17,790	.....	17,950
		PARISH MAP COMPILING BRANCH.					
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	Professional	A3	375	.....	375
10	...	Draftsmen—1 at £290, 1 at £275, and 8 at £240	"	B1	2,485	.....	.....
...	12	Draftsmen—1 at £290, 1 at £275, 1 at £260, and 9 at £240	"	B1	.....	.....	2,985
17	...	Draftsmen—8 at £220, 7 at £200, and 2 at £175	"	B2	3,510	.....	.....
...	17	Draftsmen—7 at £220, 6 at £200, 3 at £175, and 1 at £150	"	B2	.....	.....	3,415
					6,370		6,775
		MISCELLANEOUS COMPILING BRANCH.					
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge	"	A3	375	.....	375
1	1	Draftsman	"	A3	300	.....	310
14	...	Draftsmen—3 at £290, 4 at £275, 3 at £260, and 4 at £240	"	B1	3,710	.....	.....
...	13	Draftsmen—3 at £290, 4 at £275, 3 at £260, and 3 at £240	"	B1	.....	.....	3,470
4	...	Draftsmen—1 at £220, 1 at £200, and 2 at £175	"	B2	770	.....	.....
...	5	Draftsmen—2 at £220, 1 at £200, and 2 at £175	"	B2	.....	.....	990
					5,155		5,145
		DEEDS BRANCH.					
1	1	Noting Draftsman	"	B1	250	.....	250
1	1	Do do	"	B2	200	.....	200
1	1	Do do	"	B3	150	.....	150
					600		600
		DISTRICT SURVEY OFFICERS.					
12	12	District Surveyors—8 at £600, 2 at £550, and 2 at £500	"	A1	6,900	.....	6,900
32	...	Surveyors—5 at £375, 6 at £350, 11 at £325, and 10 at £300	"	A3	10,550	.....	.....
1	...	Surveyor	"	B1	250	.....	.....
...	32	Surveyors—5 at £375, 7 at £350, 11 at £325, and 9 at £300	"	A3	.....	.....	10,600
...	2	Surveyors, at £250	"	B1	.....	.....	500
9	10	Assistant Surveyors, at £175	"	B2	1,575	.....	1,750
4	4	Field Assistants, at £100	"	B3	400	.....	400
3	3	{ Draftsmen-in-Charge—2 at £400, and 1 at £375	"	{ A2 A3 }	{ 1,175	.....	1,175
10	10	Draftsmen-in-Charge—3 at £375, 5 at £350, 1 at £335, and 1 at £325	"	A3	3,535	.....	3,535
5	...	Draftsmen, at £300	"	A3	1,500	.....	.....
...	6	Draftsmen—3 at £310, 3 at £300	"	A3	.....	.....	1,830
32	...	Draftsmen—7 at £275, 12 at £260, and 13 at £240	"	B1	8,165	.....	.....
...	29	Draftsmen—8 at £275, 9 at £260, 12 at £240	"	B1	.....	.....	7,420
46	...	Draftsmen—19 at £220, 7 at £175, 10 at £200, 10 at £150	"	B2	8,905	.....	.....
...	50	Draftsmen—20 at £220, 10 at £200, 9 at £175, 11 at £150	"	B2	.....	.....	9,625
7	...	Draftsmen, at £100	"	B3	700	.....	.....
...	3	Do at £100	"	B3	.....	.....	300
1	...	Draftsman, at £50	"	B4	50	.....	.....
...	3	Draftsmen—2 at £75, 1 at £50	"	B4	.....	.....	200
					43,705		44,235
273	278	Carried forward...	£	.....	73,620	.....	74,705

No. of Persons.		1896-7		1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
								£	£		
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.											
Department of Lands—continued.											
273	278	Brought forward...		£	.....	.....	.....	73,620	.....	74,705	
CLERICAL DIVISION.											
1	1	Chief Clerk			Clerical ...	A1	550		550		
1	1	Chief Inspector			" ...	A1	605		605		
1	1	Inspector of Land Board and District Survey Offices			" ...	A1	550		550		
1	1	Inspector of Land Board and District Survey Offices			" ...	A2	400		400		
1	1	Inspector of Crown Lands Agents' Offices			" ...	A3	350		350		
								2,455		2,455	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.											
1	1	Accountant			" ...	A1	500		500		
1	1	Sub-Accountant			" ...	A3	325		325		
1	1	Clerk			" ...	A3	300		300		
5	...	Clerks—2 at £275, 2 at £250, 1 at £240...			" ...	B1	1,200		.....	
...	6	Do 2 at £275, 3 at £250, 1 at £240...			" ...	B1	.....		1,540		
6	...	Do 3 at £225, 2 at £200, 1 at £175...			" ...	B2	1,250		.....	
...	5	Do 2 at £225, 2 at £200, 1 at £175...			" ..	B2	.....		1,025		
								3,665		3,690	
STORES—SUB-BRANCH.											
1	1	Clerk			" ...	B1	240		240		
1	...	Do			" ...	B5	50		.....	
...	1	Attendant			General ...	...	.....		50		
								290		290	
SALES DIVISION.											
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge			Clerical ...	A2	.....	475	.....	475	
CONDITIONAL PURCHASE BRANCH.											
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge			Clerical ...	A2	425		400		
1	1	Clerk			" ...	A3	350		325		
1	1	Do ... ..			" ...	...	254		254		
2	2	Clerks, at £250			" ...	B1	500		500		
11	11	Do 8 at £225, 3 at £200			" ...	B2	2,400		2,400		
1	2	Do at £150			" ...	B3	150		300		
1	1	Clerk			" ...	B4	100		100		
								4,179		4,279	
CONDITIONAL PURCHASE RECORD BRANCH.											
1	1	Clerk			" ...	A3	300		300		
4	...	Clerks, at £200			" ...	B2	800		.....	
...	4	Do 1 at £220, 3 at £200			" ...	B2	.....		820		
3	2	Do at £150			" ...	B3	450		300		
1	1	Clerk			" ...	B4	100		125		
								1,650		1,545	
CONDITIONAL LEASE BRANCH.											
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge			" ...	A3	335		335		
1	...	Clerk			" ...	B1	250		.....	
4	...	Clerks—3 at £200, 1 at £225			" ...	B2	825		.....	
...	3	Do 1 at £225, 2 at £200			" ...	B2	.....		625		
...	1	Clerk			" ...	B2	.....		175		
1	1	Do			" ...	B4	100		100		
								1,510		1,235	
ALIENATION BRANCH.											
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge			" ...	A3	350		350		
1	1	Clerk			" ...	B1	275		275		
5	5	Clerks—1 at £225, 2 at £200, 2 at £175...			" ...	B2	975		975		
2	...	Clerks, at £100			" ...	B4	200		.....	
...	2	Clerks—1 at £125, 1 at £100			" ...	B4	.....		225		
1	1	Clerk			" ...	B5	50		75		
								1,850		1,900	
339	343	Carried forward ... ..		£	.....	.....	.....	89,694	.....	90,574	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

99

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.		Department of Lands—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
339	343	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	89,694	.....	90,574
DEEDS BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical	A3	375		375		
2	2	Clerks, at £250	"	B1	500		500		
1	1	Clerk	"	B2	200		200		
1	1	Do	"	B3	150		150		
1	1	Do	"	B4	75		100		
						1,300		1,325	
LEASE DIVISION.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A2	.....	475	.....	475
MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	350		350		
1	1	Clerk and Shorthand Writer	"	B1	275		275		
1	1	Clerk... ..	"	B1	250		250		
5	...	Clerks—1 at £225, 3 at £200, 1 at £175	"	B2	1,000		.....	
...	6	Do 1 at £225, 3 at £200, 2 at £175...	"	B2	.....		1,175	
5	...	Do 1 at £168, 3 at £150, 1 at £125...	"	B3	743		.....	
...	3	Do 1 at £150, 2 at £125	"	B3	.....		400	
2	...	Do at £100	"	B4	200		.....	
...	1	Clerk	"	B4	.....		115	
1	...	Do	"	B1	250		.....	
1	1	Do	"	B5	50		75		
						3,118		2,640	
MISCELLANEOUS LEASE BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	325		325		
2	2	Clerks, at £250	"	B1	500		500		
2	2	Do 1 at £225, 1 at £200	"	B2	425		425		
2	...	Do at £150	"	B3	300		.....	
...	2	Do 1 at £175, 1 at £150	"	B3	.....		325	
1	1	Clerk	"	B4	100		115		
1	1	Do	"	B5	50		50		
						1,700		1,740	
OCCUPATION BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	350		350		
2	2	Clerks, at £250	"	B1	500		500		
7	...	Clerks—1 at £225, 3 at £200, 3 at £175...	"	B2	1,350		.....	
...	6	Do 1 at £225, 4 at £200, 1 at £175...	"	B2	.....		1,200	
...	1	Clerk	"	B3	.....		150	
...	1	Do	"	B4	.....		75	
						2,200		2,275	
MINISTERIAL BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A3	300		325		
6	...	Clerks—1 at £235, 2 at £225, 1 at £200, 2 at £175	"	B2	1,235		.....	
...	1	Clerk	"	B1	.....		250	
...	5	Clerks—2 at £225, 1 at £200, and 2 at £175	"	B2	.....		1,000	
1	1	Clerk... ..	"	B3	150		168		
...	1	Do... ..	"	B4	.....		125	
3	...	Clerks—2 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B4	275		.....	
...	2	Do at £100	"	B5	.....		200	
						1,960		2,068	
INFORMATION BUREAU AND MAP SALES BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	"	A2	350		350		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £268, 1 at £250	"	B1	518		518		
3	3	Do at £175	"	B2	525		525		
1	1	Clerk... ..	"	B3	150		150		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £100, 1 at £75	"	B4	175		175		
...	1	Telephone Operator	"	B5	.....		52	
						1,718		1,770	
102	405	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	102,165	.....	102,867

No. of Persons.				No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
						£			
		Department of Lands—continued.							
402	405	Brought forward... .. £		.....	...	.....	102,165	.....	102,867
		RELIEVING OFFICERS.							
1	1	Relieving Officer		Clerical	A3*	325		300	
2	...	Relieving Officers—1 at £290, 1 at £250...		"	B1	540		.....
...	2	Do at £250		"	B1	.....		500	
						865		800	
		RANGERS.							
3	3	Rangers—1 at £200, 2 at £150		"	{ B2 } { B3 }	.....	500	.....	500
		RABBIT BRANCH.							
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge		"	A3	325		325	
1	1	Clerk		"	B2	225		235	
						550		560	
		PLAN RECORD BRANCH.							
1	1	Custodian of Plans		"	B1	250		250	
1	1	Clerk		"	B2	200		200	
1	...	Do		"	B3	160		.....
2	...	Clerks—1 at £100, 1 at £75		"	B4	175		.....
...	3	Do 2 at £100, 1 at £75		"	B4	.....		275	
						785		725	
		SURVEY BRANCH—CLERICAL.							
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge, Correspondence Branch		"	B1	275		275	
2	2	Clerks, Correspondence Branch, at £200 ..		"	B2	400		400	
19	...	Clerks—3 at £220, 13 at £200, 3 at £175		"	B2	3,785		.....
...	16	Do 2 at £225, 2 at £220, 10 at £200, and 2 at £175		"	B2	.....		3,240	
1	2	Do at £150		"	B3	150		300	
2	2	Do at £100		"	B4	200		200	
						4,810		4,415	
		LAND BOARD OFFICES.							
12	12	Chairmen, at £650... ..		"	A1	7,800		7,800	
1	...	Relieving Chairman		"	A1	650		.....
12	12	Clerks-in-Charge—6 at £350, 1 at £335, 3 at £325, and 2 at £300		"	A3	4,010		4,010	
2	3	Clerks, at £300		"	A3	600		900	
3	3	Do 1 at £275*, 2 at £250		"	B1	750		775	
21	...	Do 3 at £225, 15 at £200, 3 at £175...		"	B2	4,200		.....
...	22	Do 3 at £225, 16 at £200, and 3 at £175		"	B2	.....		4,400	
14	...	Do 9 at £150, 5 at £125		"	B3	1,975		.....
...	13	Do 11 at £150, 2 at £125		"	B3	.....		1,900	
11	...	Do 10 at £100, 1 at £75		"	B4	1,075		.....
...	10	Do at £100		"	B4	.....		1,000	
1	2	Do at £50		"	B5	50		100	
						21,110		20,885	
		CONDITIONAL PURCHASE INSPECTORS AND FORESTERS.							
23	...	Conditional Purchase Inspectors and Foresters—8 at £275, 15 at £250 ...		"	B1	5,950		.....
...	25	Conditional Purchase Inspectors and Foresters—8 at £275, 17 at £250 ...		"	B1	.....		6,450	
17	...	Conditional Purchase Inspectors and Foresters at £225		"	B2	3,825		.....
...	...	Conditional Purchase Inspector, &c. (arrears) ... ..		.....	...	18		7	
...	15	Conditional Purchase Inspectors, and Foresters at £225		Clerical	B2	.....		3,375	
						9,793		9,832	
557	558	Carried forward £		140,578	140,584

* Includes £25 as Crown Lands Agent at Hay.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
						£	£
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.							
Department of Lands—continued.							
557	558		Brought forward...	£	.....	140,578	140,584
FORESTRY.†							
Field Staff.							
1			Inspecting Forester	Clerical ...	B1	.....	250
1			Assistant Forester	"	B2	.....	200
Office Staff.							
1			Senior Clerk	"	A3	.....	350
1			Clerk	"	B1	.....	250
2			Clerks—1 at £200, 1 at £175	"	B2	.....	375
1			Draftsman	Professional	B1	.....	240
1			Carpenter	General	.....	.....	140
1			Overseer, Gosford Nursery ... ..	.....	.....	.....	200
1			Acting Forester and Engineer of Steamer ... ..	.....	.....	.....	120
3			Acting Foresters, Broken Hill ... ..	.....	.....	.....	30
1			Caretaker, Otford Plantation ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10
1			Office-cleaner, Moama ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13
1			Temporary Draftsman, at 10s. per day, to 20th November, 1897... ..	.....	.....	.....	62
							†2,240
LAND APPEAL COURT.							
1	1		Registrar	Clerical ...	A2	470	470
2	2		Clerks—1 at £254, 1 at £175	"	{ B1 B2 }	{ 429	429
							899
CROWN LANDS AGENTS.							
4	...		Crown Lands Agents—3 at £325, 1 at £300	"	A3	1,275	.....
...	21		Do 11 at £350, 3 at £325, 7 at £300	"	A3	.....	6,925
1	...		Crown Lands Agent	"	B1	290	.....
...	9		Crown Lands Agents—1 at £290, 7 at £275, 1 at £250	"	B1	.....	2,465
...	2		Crown Lands Agents—1 at £200, 1 at £175	"	B2	.....	375
...	1		Clerk	"	B5	.....	50
							1,565
LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING BRANCH.							
1	1		Printer	General	.....	250	250
2	2		Printers, at £200 ... ..	"	.....	400	400
1	2		Do at £175 ... ..	"	.....	175	350
2	1		Printer ... ..	"	.....	320	160
2	2		Printers, at £150 ... ..	"	.....	300	300
1	1		General Assistant and Engineer ... ..	"	.....	125	125
4	4		Stone Polishers—1 at £125, 1 at £110, 1 at £80, 1 at £75 ... ..	"	.....	390	390
							1,960
							1,975
TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.							
2	2		Piling Overseers, at £200 ... ..	"	.....	400	400
DETAIL SURVEY.							
			Draftsman (arrears) ... ..	.....	.....	5	.....
580	625		Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	145,407	155,918

† Includes twenty-eight Crown Lands Agents who are also Clerks of Petty Sessions, and who were provided for in Estimates of 1896-7 under the Department of Justice.

† Transferred from Department of Mines and Agriculture.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
						£		£	
580	625	Brought forward ...		£	.....	.....	145,407	.....	155,913
PLAN MOUNTING BRANCH.									
1	1	Plan Moulder		General ...	...	175		175	
1	1	Assistant Plan Moulder ... ..		" ...	...	75		25	
							250		200
Salaries of Retrenched and Transferred Officers for month of July, 1896 ...						.....	1,277		
MESSENGERS, &c.									
1	1	Chief Messenger		General ...	...	180		180	
16	...	Messengers—1 at £140, 7 at £125, 2 at £100, 1 at £75, 2 at £52, 1 at £50, 1 at £36, 1 at £32 ... ..		" ...	...	1,512		...	
...	16	Messengers—1 at £140, 7 at £125, 3 at £100, 1 at £75, 2 at £52, 1 at £36, 1 at £32 ... ..		" ...	...	.....		1,562	
1	1	Messenger and Cleaner ... ..		" ...	...	75		75 ^a	
1	1	Cleaner ... ..		" ...	...	50		50 ^a	
6	...	Messengers, &c.—1 at £75, 2 at £26, 1 at £52, 1 at £65, 1 at £30 ... ..		" ...	...	274		.....
...	6	Messengers, &c.—1 at £75, 2 at £26, 1 at £65, 1 at £52, 1 at £36 ... ..		" ...	...	.....		280	
1	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner ... ..		" ...	...	160		160 ^b	
1	1	Do do ... ..		" ...	...	136		136 ^b	
1	1	Cleaner ... ..		" ...	...	52		52	
1	1	Messenger and Office-cleaner ... ..		" ...	...	113		113 ^b	
1	1	Do do ... ..		" ...	...	98		98 ^b	
1	1	Messenger ... ..		" ...	...	120		120	
...	1	Cleaner ... ..		" ...	...	.....		60	
5	...	Corridor-cleaners—1 at £144, 1 at £120, 3 at £100 ... ..		" ...	...	564		.....
...	5	Corridor-cleaners—1 at £144, 1 at £120, 3 at £104 ... ..		" ...	...	.....		576	
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..		" ...	...	100		100	
14	14	Office-cleaners, at £52 ... ..		" ...	...	728		728	
...	2	Office-cleaners—1 at £26, 1 at £13 ... ..		.....	...	.....		39	
...	3	Constables at 7s. 6d. per diem ... ..		.....	...	.....		411 ^c	
Less value of quarters						4,162		4,740	
						86		86	
							4,076		4,654
633	684	TOTAL ... ..		£	.....	.....	151,010	.....	160,767
Contingencies.									
Preparation of Deeds						400		400	
Salaries and Wages of persons temporarily employed ... ..						.....		150	
Towards erection and maintenance of Rabbit-proof Fences, and Destruction of Rabbits on public lands, salaries, wages, and other contingencies in connection with the administration of the Rabbit Act						6,500		5,000	
							6,900		5,550
TOTAL... ..						.....	6,900	.....	5,550

^a Also allowed quarters.^b Salary subject to a deduction for value of quarters.^c Paid from Contingencies for 1896-7.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
		Minor Roads.*						
		To meet expenses of Fencing Public Roads when proclaimed through enclosed land	.....	...	1,250			
		Alignment-posts for Towns	.....	...	50			
		To meet claims for Compensation for Land taken for proclaimed roads and extension of streets	.....	...	2,000			
						3,300		
		Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.						
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Travelling Expenses to Chairmen of Local Land Boards, Inspectors, Land Agents, Witnesses, and others	.....	...	19,000		19,000	
		Contingencies and other expenses in connection with the administration of the Land Laws, including appraisal fees and reports of valuations of Pastoral and other Leases	.....	...	4,500		4,500	
		Rent and Incidental Expenses of Local Land Board and Land Offices	.....	...	7,500		7,500	
		Fees to Members of Local Land Boards	.....	...	5,000		5,000	
						36,000		36,000
		<i>Forestry Contingencies. †</i>						
		Wages of Foreman, &c., Gosford Nursery	.....	...			162	
		Forage and Equipment Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	.....	...			1,071	
								‡1,233
		TOTAL...				36,000		37,233
		Land Appeal Court.						
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Travelling Witnesses' and Legal Expenses	.....	...	1,400		900	
		Incidental Expenses	.....	...	500		500	
						1,900		1,400
		TOTAL...				1,900		1,400
		Church and School Lands. †						
1	1	Senior Clerk	Clerical	A3	300		300	
2	...	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £200	"	B2	450		.....
...	1	Clerk	"	B2	.....		200	
...	1	Do	"	B4	.....		100	
						750		600
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Survey Fees	.....	...	150		75	
		Travelling Expenses	.....	...	150		75	
		Incidental Expenses	.....	...	500		75	
		Wages of Ranger, temporarily employed	.....	...	.....		165	
						800		390
3	3	TOTAL...				1,550		990

* Provided for under Miscellaneous Services for 1897-8. † Chargeable to moneys at the credit of the Church and School Lands Account Fund ("Public Instruct: on Endowment Account"). ‡ Transferred from Department of Mines and Agriculture.

No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Public Cemeteries—Purchase and resumption of sites, fencing, clearing, building, &c.	3,000		2,500	
For the purchase and resumptions of sites for and Improvement and General Maintenance of Public Parks, Recreation Grounds, and Bathing-places	14,250		12,500	
For Improvement and Maintenance of the following Parks and Recreation Grounds:—				
Wentworth Park	250		250	
Victoria Park	250		250	
Parks, North Sydney	250		250	
Hyde, Cook, and Phillip Parks	1,000		1,000	
Rushcutter Bay Park	250		250	
Islands in Port Jackson	250		250	
Rodd Island	100		100	
For the Improvement and Maintenance of the Recreation Reserves between Glenbrook and Mount Victoria	500		500	
Fees to Commissioners of Courts of Claims for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21 ..	50			
Legal Expenses	6,500		2,500	
To pay compensation in connection with the resumption of land for roads under the Public Roads Act of 1897			3,500	
Alignment Posts for Towns			50	
Thomas Edols & Co. (Ltd.)—One-half of the amount of compensation awarded by the Parkes Local Land Board for an improvement known as "Trundle Dam," taken by the Government when withdrawing from lease certain land on Burrawang Pastoral Holding			300	
George Loder—Refund of purchase money and interest at 5 per cent. in connection with encroachments of his after-auction selection and auction purchases, portions 20, 167, and 168 respectively, parish of Liebig, county of Durham, on Thomas Steel's, now G. Loder's, 1,280-acre grant			111	
George Loder—Compensation, with interest at 5 per cent., for 91 acres 2 roods 20 perches of John Marshall's conditional purchase 62-2957, Singleton, found to encroach on Mosman's, now G. Loder's, 4,000-acre grant			241	
Other Votes	1,062			
	£	27,712		24,552

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		£		£	
Survey of Lands.					
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Fees to Licensed Surveyors		48,000		39,000	
Salaries and Wages of persons temporarily employed ... ..		.....		1,150	
Travelling Expenses at authorised rates for District Surveyors, and one man each when required		800		800	
Wages and provisions for Surveyors' Labourers at current rates ...		12,000		10,000	
Equipment Allowance to Surveyors... ..		6,750		5,700	
Passage and Freight		1,000		1,000	
Forage for Surveyors' Horses		2,500		2,500	
Surveying and Drawing Instruments, Materials, and Books		500		300	
Lithographic Drawing, Printing by Contract, and Contingencies ...		800		400	
Miscellaneous Drawings, &c., under Contract		3,000		3,000	
Photo-lithography performed at the Government Printing Office ...		1,000		1,000	
Fees to Draftsmen for drawing Diagrams on Deeds		500		400	
Rent of Branch Survey Offices		100		30	
Incidental and unforeseen Expenses		900		900	
			77,850		66,180
TOTAL... ..	£	.....	77,850	.....	66,180
Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony.					
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Equipment Allowance for 2 Surveyors and 2 Piling Overseers		330		480	
Forage for horses for 4 parties		350		380	
Wages for do		1,500		1,800	
Miscellaneous Contingencies		250		100	
Towards Clearing Scrub Growth from Trigonometrical Stations where requisite ... ..		.....		100	
			2,430		2,860
TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	2,430	.....	2,860
Special Services.					
DETAIL SURVEYS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND SUBURBS.*					
CONTINUATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY SURVEY, AND FOR SURVEYS OF COUNTRY TOWNS WHERE SURVEYS ARE OR MAY BE REQUIRED FOR SEWERAGE PURPOSES.					
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Equipment Allowance for 8 Surveyors		604			
Wages for 8 parties		2,000			
Miscellaneous Contingencies		1,030			
			3,634		
TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	3,634		
LABOUR SETTLEMENTS.					
Contributions to Boards of Labour Settlements, in terms of the Labour Settlements Act, 56 Victoria No. 34, and Amendment Act, 57 Victoria No. 26, and to provide for the maintenance and actual necessaries of life for the members of Labour Settlements, and other expenses in connection with such Settlements in some cases beyond the terms of the above Acts					
	£	.....	3,000	.....	500

* Transferred to the control of the Public Works Department.

VII.

Secretary for Public Works.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
108	ESTABLISHMENT	124,807	.....	124,264	
	PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES:—				
	{ Roads and Bridges, as per Schedule A ... ..	.....	550,000	.....	550,000
	{ Harbours and Rivers, as per Schedule B ... ..	.....	45,150	.....	45,000
113	{ Dredge Service, as per Schedule C ... ..	.....	75,000	.....	75,000
	{ Government Architect, as per Schedule D ... ..	.....	50,000	.....	50,000
	{ Miscellaneous, as per Schedule E ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,428
	{ Other Votes (96-7) ... ..	.....	7,601	.....	.....
		£ 124,807	727,751	124,264	726,428
	Less Amount of Salaries chargeable to Loan and other Votes	36,956	45,720	34,840	45,720
		87,851	682,031	89,424	680,708
	Less Amount chargeable to Officers for value of quarters	350	.....	350	.....
		87,501	682,031	89,074	680,708
114	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage...	10,400	59,650	10,400	59,650
114	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board...	2,000	8,276	2,000	8,276
	TOTALS... ..	£ 99,901	749,957	101,474	748,634

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
						£		£	
Establishment.									
1	1	Secretary for Public Works ... ..		.....	...	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Roads		Special ... ..	...	.....	1,100	.....	1,100
ROADS.									
1	1	Principal Assistant Engineer		Professional	A1	700		700	
4	5	District Engineers—							
		3 at £550		"	A1	1,650		1,650	
		1 at £500		"	A2	500		500	
		1 at £500		"	A1	.....		500	
2	2	Assistant Engineers—at £500		"	A1	1,000		1,000	
60	57	Road Superintendents—							
		3 at £425		"	A2			1,275	
		4 at £375, 5 at £350, 10 at £300		"	A3		17,050	6,250	
		7 at £275, 27 at £250		"	B1			8,675	
		1 at £200		"	B2			200	
21	22	Field Assistants—							
		1 at £200, 13 at £150		"	B2			2,150	
		8 at £125... ..		"	B3			1,000	
16	15	Clerks—Roads Staff—							
		1 at £150, 12 at £125		Clerical	B3		1,575	1,650	
		2 at £100... ..		"	B4			200	
1	...	Inspector				225		.....
6	6	Foremen—4 at £194, 2 at £156		General ... ..	...	1,088		1,088	
1	...	Office Boy				52		.....
1	...	Junior Clerk				26		.....
113	108						26,616		26,838
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief for Public Works		Professional	...	.....	1,100	.....	1,100
1	1	Assistant Engineer... ..		"	A1	.....	550	.....	550
HARBOURS AND RIVERS AND CEMENT TESTING.									
1	1	Principal Assistant Engineer		Professional	A1	700		700	
4	5	District Engineers—							
		1 at £625*, 1 at £550		"	A1			1,175	
		2 at £450†, 1 at £500†		"	A2		2,025	1,400	
1	1	Assistant Engineer... ..		"	A3	300		325	
1	1	Architect		"	A2	425		425	
1	1	Naval Architect		"	A3	300		300	
1	...	Marine Surveyor				380		.....
1	1	Draftsman-in-Charge		Professional	A2	425		425	
9	9	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £325... ..		"	A3			325	
		1 at £250, 1 at £245, 3 at £225		"	B1		1,977	1,170	
		2 at £200, 1 at £150		"	B2			550	
1	1	Cadet		"	B4	50		50	
5	4	Clerks—							
		1 at £250... ..		Clerical	B1	.....		250	
		2 at £200, 1 at £175		"	B2	877		575	
1	1	Instrument Maker		General ... ..	...	202		202	
7	7	Resident Engineers—							
		1 at £400... ..		Professional	A2			400	
		1 at £325, 2 at £300		"	A3		2,100	925	
		3 at £250... ..		"	B1			750	
6	7	Inspectors—6 at £234, 1 at £194		General ... ..	...	1,364		1,598	
...	1	Engineering Assistant		Professional	B2	.....		156	
1	1	Officer-in-charge, Cement Room		General ... ..	...	300		300	
1	1	Cement Tester		"	...	156		156	
43	44						11,581		12,157
158	154	Carried forward... ..		£	.....	.....	42,317	.....	43,115

* Includes quarters, valued at £75 per annum.

† Includes quarters, valued at £25 per annum.

‡ Includes quarters for one District Engineer valued at £50 per annum.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Establishment—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
158	154	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	42,317	.....	43,115
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY.									
1	1	Engineer-in-Charge of Waterwork Design	Professional	A2	425		425		
...	1	Assistant Engineer	"	A3	.. ..		325	
1	...	District Engineer ... ..	.....	...	425		.....	
3	2	Resident Engineers—							
		1 at £450... ..	Professional	A2	} 1,050		450		
		1 at £300... ..	"	A3			300		
4	3	Draftsmen—2 at £250, 1 at £225	"	B1		950	725		
2	1	Junior Draftsman	"	B4		128	50		
4	2	Inspectors, at £234	General	...		858	468		
						3,836		2,743	
15	10								
BRIDGES.									
1	1	Assistant Engineer... ..	Professional	A1	550		550		
i	1	Engineer-in-Charge Bridge Design	"	A2	500		500		
14	16	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £350; 1 at £300	"	A3	} 3,008		650		
		3 at £275, 1 at £250	"	B1			1,075		
		4 at £200, 1 at £225, 3 at £175	"	B2			1,550		
		2 at £75	"	B3			150		
1	1	Bridge Superintendent	"	A3		335	350		
1	1	Inspector of Ironwork	"	A3		300	300		
1	1	do Timber	"	A3		300	300		
3	5	Resident Engineer—							
		2 at £300... ..	"	A3	} 880		600		
		1 at £290, 2 at £231	"	B1			752		
4	1	1 Clerk at £125	Clerical	B3		300	125		
4	2	Bridge Inspectors—1 at £235, 1 at £231	General	...		926	466		
1	...	Bridge Overseer	"	...		156	.....	
1	...	Do	"	...		231	.....	
5	6	Bridge Caretakers—1 at £195, 1 at £156,	"	...		699	829		
		2 at £180, 2 at £109	"	...					
2	2	Assistant Bridge Caretakers—1 at £164,	"	...		300	300		
		1 at £136	"	...					
39	37					8,485		8,497	
DOCK ESTABLISHMENT									
1	1	General Superintendent	Professional	A2	450		450		
2	2	Clerks—							
		1 at £272... ..	Clerical	B1	} 447		272*		
		1 at £175... ..	"	B2			175		
1	1	Dock Superintendent	General	...		340	350*		
1	1	Foreman Fitter	"	...		300	300		
1	1	Do Boilermaker	"	...		300	300		
						1,837		1,847	
6	6								
DREGE SERVICE.									
1	1	Superintending Engineer	Professional	A1	560		560		
2	4	Clerks—							
		1 at £245... ..	Clerical	B1	245		245		
		1 at £125... ..	"	B3	125		125		
		2 at £50	"	B5	.....		100	
						930		1,030	
3	5								
221	212	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	57,405	.....	57,232

* Includes quarters valued at £50 per annum.

No. of Persons.				Division of Service.		GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
			£			£		£	
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.									
Establishment—continued.									
221	212	Brought forward...	£	.....	...	£	57,405	£	57,232
WATER CONSERVATION.									
1	1	Principal Assistant Engineer	...	Professional	A1	700		700	
2	3	Resident Engineers—		"	A2	} 660		400	
		1 at £400...	...	"	A3			300	
		1 at £300...	...	"	B1			260	
2	1	1 at £260...	...	"	B1	450		225	
2	1	Surveyor	...	"	B1	450		225	
1	1	Chief Draftsman	...	"	A3	350		350	
8	8	Draftsmen—		"	B1	} 1,795		1,185	
		1 at £250, 1 at £245, 1 at £235, 1 at £230, 1 at £225	...	"	B2			610	
		1 at £210, 2 at £200	...	"	B2			235	
2	1	Inspector	...	General	...	430		235	
2	...	Clerks—1 at £235, 1 at £153	...	.....	...	391		.....
3	...	Caretakers—2 at £70, 1 at £18	...	.....	...	158		.....
21	15						4,934		4,265
SURVEYS.									
1	1	Chief Surveyor	...	Professional	A3	500		380	
4	5	Surveyors—		"	B1	} 1,050		475	
		1 at £250, 1 at £225	...	"	B2			556	
8	6	2 at £200, 1 at £156	...	"	B2	1,450		1,050	
1	...	Draftsmen—2 at £200, 2 at £175, 2 at £150	...	.....	...	150		.....
1	...	Curator of Plan Room	...	.....	...	50		.....
15	12						3,200		2,461
RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION.									
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief	...	Professional	...	1,100		1,100	
1	1	Principal Assistant Engineer	...	"	A1	700		700	
1	1	Assistant Engineer for Tramways	...	"	A1	550		550	
5	5	Supervising Engineers—		"	A1	} 2,620		1,680	
		3 at £560...	...	"	A2			940	
6	6	2 at £470...	...	"	A3	1,860		1,870	
7	7	Resident Engineers—2 at £335, 4 at £300	...	"	A3	1,860		1,870	
		Surveyors—		"	A3	} 2,215		2,025	
		1 at £380, 1 at £340, 3 at £335, 1 at £300	...	"	B1			240	
4	4	1 at £240...	...	"	B1				
		Engineering Assistants—		"	B1	} 905		730	
		1 at £250, 2 at £240	...	"	B2			200	
2	2	1 at £200...	...	"	B2				
		Chief Draftsmen—		"	A2	} 820		470	
		1 at £470...	...	"	A3			350	
19	20	1 at £350...	...	"	A3	} 4,611		1,932	
		Draftsmen—		"	B1			1,283	
		1 at £350, 2 at £335, 1 at 312, 2 at £300	...	"	B2			1,591	
		1 at £290, 1 at £258, 3 at £245	...	"	B2				
		1 at £210, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 1 at £156, 2 at £150	...	"	B2				
2	2	Cadets—		"	B3	150		150	
		1 at £100, 1 at £50	...	"	B3	150		150	
1	1	Inspector	...	General	...	250		250	
1	1	Custodian of Plans	...	Clerical	B3	150		150	
50	51						15,931		16,211
307	290	Carried forward...	£	.....	...	£	81,470	£	80,169

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Establishment—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
307	290	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	.....	81,470	.....	80,169
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.									
1	1	Government Architect	Professional	...	1,064			1,064	
1	1	Principal Assistant Architect	"	A1	470			700	
5	3	Assistant Architects—at £400	"	A2	1,975			1,200	
...	1	District Architect	"	A2	.....			400
7	10	District Inspectors— 1 at £393, 1 at £350, 2 at £335, 1 at £325 2 at £290, 2 at £250, 1 at £245	"	A3 B1	} 2,088			1,738 1,325	
...	1	Engineer	"	A3	.....			350
6	5	Clerks of Works— 1 at £335... .. 1 at £290, 1 at £281, 1 at £225 1 at £222... ..	"	A3 B1 B2	} 1,728			335 796 222	
...	1	Chief Draftsman	Professional	A2	.....			400
8	11	Draftsmen— 1 at £290, 2 at £250 1 at £207, 2 at £200, 1 at £175, 4 at £156	"	B1 B2	} 1,702			790 1,406	
...	1	Quantity Surveyor	"	A3	.....			300
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	B1	267			267	
1	1	Annual Contract Clerk	"	B1	222			235	
1	1	Plan Custodian and Specification Clerk ...	General	...	200			200	
1	1	Inspector of Buildings	"	...	194			231	
1	1	Engine-driver (Lands)	"	...	156			156	
4	4	Lift Attendants— 2 at £104 (Lands), 2 at £104 (Works)	"	...	416			416	
...	1	Foreman ... ..	"	...	.....			200
...	1	Time-keeper ... ..	"	...	.....			56
37	46					10,482		12,787	
LAND VALUER.									
1	1	Land Valuer	Professional	A1	740			800	
2	2	Draftsmen— 1 at £380 1 at £250... ..	Professional	A3 B1	} 630			380 250	
3	3					1,370		1,430	
347	339	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	...	.....	93,322	.....	94,386

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Establishment—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
347	339	Brought forward... ..	.....	...	.....	93,322	.....	94,386
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.									
1	1	Engineer for Sewerage Construction ...	Professional	A1	700		800		
		Engineer for Sewerage Construction—							
		Arrears of salary			21		.....	
1	1	Assistant Engineer... ..	"	A2	450		450		
4	6	Resident Engineers—							
		1 at £400... ..	"	A2	1,250		400		
		2 at £350, 1 at £300	"	A3			1,000		
		1 at £250, 1 at £240	"	B1			490		
1	1	Engineer-in-charge Surveys	"	A2	400		400		
9	7	Surveyors—							
		2 at £312... ..	"	A3	2,391		624		
		2 at £290, 3 at £235	"	B1			1,285		
2	2	Draftsmen in charge—							
		1 at £400... ..	"	A2	750		400		
		1 at £350... ..	"	A3			350		
19	11	Draftsmen—							
		1 at £400... ..	"	A2	3,825		400		
		1 at £235, 1 at £234, 1 at £225	"	B1			694		
		1 at £200, 4 at £175, 1 at £150	"	B2			1,050		
		1 at £125... ..	"	B3			125		
1	...	Messenger ... ..	.....	...	100		.....	
2	2	Engineering Assistants—	Professional	B2	256		156		
		1 at £156... ..	"	B3			100		
...	1	Inspector	General	...	.....		194	
1	...	Clerk ... ..	.....	...	175		.....	
1	...	Custodian of Plans ... ..	.....	...	125		.....	
42	32					10,443		8,918	
CLERICAL.									
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	550		550		
1	1	Clerk-in-charge Bonds and Contracts	"	A1	500		500		
...	1	Clerk-in-charge Records and Correspondence	"	A2	.....		400	
43	46	Clerks—							
		1 at £360, 1 at £350, 3 at £300	"	A3	8,414		1,610		
		4 at £275, 3 at £250	"	B1			1,850		
		2 at £225, 5 at £200, 3 at £175	"	B2			1,975		
		7 at £150, 3 at £125	"	B3			1,425		
		3 at £100, 1 at £90, 3 at £75	"	B4			615		
		1 at £68, 1 at £57, 5 at £50	"	B5		375			
45	49					9,464		9,300	
ACCOUNTS.									
1	1	Accountant	"	A1	550		550		
1	1	Paymaster	"	A1	500		500		
1	1	Assistant Accountant	"	A2	400		400		
1	1	Examiner	"	A2	400		400		
1	1	Clerk, Statistical	"	A3	360		360		
37	37	Clerks—							
		1 at £350... ..	"	A3	6,866		350		
		2 at £275, 5 at £250	"	B1			1,800		
		6 at £225, 6 at £200, 5 at £175	"	B2			3,425		
		1 at £156, 1 at £150	"	B3			306		
		1 at £115, 4 at £100, 2 at £75... ..	"	B4			665		
		3 at £50	"	B5		150			
42	42	Clerk (arrears of salary) ... ..	.....	...	32		.....	
...	1	Photographer	Professional	B1	.....	9,108	250	8,906
1	1	Heliographer and Plan Mounter... ..	"	B2	156		156		
1	3	Assistants to Heliographer—							
		1 at £110... ..	"	B3	26		110		
		1 at £52	"	B4			52		
2	5	1 at £75	General	182	75	643	
478	467	Carried forward	122,519	122,153	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Establishment—continued.					
478	467	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	122,519	.....	122,153
		MESSENGERS, CLEANERS, AND OTHERS.					
1	1	Principal Messenger	General	...	210		210*
13	11	Messengers—1 at £110, 1 at £100, 1 at £95, 5 at £75, 2 at £39, 1 at £26... ..	"	...	947		784
1	1	Hall Porter	"	...	75		75
1	1	Watchman	"	...	143		143
5	5	Housekeepers—1 at £122*, 4 at £72	"	...	410		410*
7	7	Cleaners—1 at £98, 3 at £72, 1 at £84, 1 at £65, 1 at £26	"	...	503		489
					2,288		2,111
28	26				124,807		124,264
		<i>Less</i> amount of salaries chargeable to Loan Votes	"	...	36,956		34,840
		<i>Less</i> value of quarters occupied by certain officers	"	...	350		350
					37,306		35,190
506	493	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	87,501	.....	89,074
		Public Works and Services.					
		<i>(Approximate appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limit of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>					
		Roads and Bridges, as per Schedule A ... ..	.....	...	550,000		550,000
		Harbours and Rivers " B ... ..	.....	...	45,150		45,000
		Dredge Service " C ... ..	.....	...	75,000		75,000
		Government Architect " D ... ..	.....	...	50,000		50,000
		Miscellaneous " E ... ..	.....	...	.....		6,428
					720,150		726,428
		<i>Less</i> amounts deducted from salary Estimates 1897-8, and chargeable to the undermentioned Schedules, 1897-8:—					
			£				
		Roads and Bridges, Schedule A	31,078				
		Harbours and Rivers " B	10,168				
		Dredge Service " C	930				
		Government Architect " D	3,544				
			.....	...	45,720		45,720
		Other Votes, 1896-7 ... {	6,150				
			1,451				
			.....	...	7,601		
		TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	682,031	.....	680,708

* Includes quarters, valued at £50 per annum.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series E.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.					
		<i>(Under the management of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, the revenue being paid direct to Treasury.)</i>					
1	1	President	...	600		600	
6	6	Members of Board—Fees	...	1,500		1,500	
1	1	Secretary and Chief Clerk	...	450		450	
1	1	Solicitor	...	400		400	
1	1	Auditor and Examiner of Accounts	...	350		350	
1	1	Accountant	...	500		500	
1	1	Assessor	...	400		400	
15	15	Clerks—1 at £275, 1 at £250, 3 at £225, 10 at £200	...	3,200		3,200	
1	1	Engineer	...	1,000		1,000	
2	2	Assistant Engineers, at £500	...	1,000		1,000	
1	1	Superintendent of Works, Prospect	...	400		400	
1	1	Draftsman	...	300		300	
1	1	Comptroller of Stores and Paymaster	...	300		300	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			10,400		10,400
		Wages of Junior Clerks, Draftsmen, Inspectors, Pumping Engineers, Turncocks, Gangers, Maintenance Men, Engine-drivers, Firemen, Cleaners, Waste-water Inspectors, Meter-readers, Mechanics, Chainmen, Messengers, Labourers, &c.; Working Expenses, Repairs, Renewals, and all other Contingencies		58,150		58,150	
		<i>Gordon Water Supply.</i>					
		Wages, Coal, Oil, and Contingencies		1,000		1,000	
		<i>Richmond Water Supply.</i>					
		Wages, Coal, Oil, and Contingencies		500		500	
					59,650		59,650
33	33	TOTAL	£		70,050		70,050
		Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board.					
		SALARIES.					
1	1	President	...	100		100	
6	6	Members	...	600		600	
1	1	Secretary and Accountant	...	350		350	
1	1	Engineer	...	400		400	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	300		300	
1	1	Assessor	...	250		250	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>			2,000		2,000
		Salaries of Clerical Staff, Wages of Mechanical Staff, Coals, Stores, and other Materials		5,896		5,896	
		Incidental and Travelling Expenses		600		600	
		Rent		400		400	
		Forage allowance		30		30	
		Renewals, Repairs, and Contingencies		250		250	
		Legal Expenses		100		100	
					7,276		7,276
		To provide for Legal Expenses in connection with the Board's action against the Collieries (Supreme Court and Privy Council Appeals), Counsel's Fees, London and Sydney, Plaintiff's Costs and Costs of Board's Solicitors—further sum			1,000		1,000
11	11	TOTAL	£		10,276		10,276

VIII.

Administration of Justice.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
116	Department of Justice	7,602	675	8,927	675
117	Master-in-Equity	3,148	200	2,172	150
117	Prothonotary and Divorce Court	6,215	1,770	2,865	150
118	Sheriff	13,725	9,306	13,253	14,500
118	Bankruptcy Court	2,315	100	2,325	50
119	Probate and Intestate Estates Office	2,295	361	2,270	350
119	District Courts	4,856	3,050	3,122	630
120	Coroners	1,608	6,000	1,820	6,000
120	Petty Sessions... ..	72,697	13,074	63,782	12,550
127	Prisons... ..	78,203	29,875	73,591	27,375
132	{ Registrar-General ... } { Patents and Copyright } Now Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents {	*..... 1,387	*..... 200	20,755	5,315
134	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	4,416	.....	2,735
		194,051	69,027	194,882	70,480
	Less amount chargeable to Officers on account of quarters, &c. £5,462			5,350	.....
	Less estimated saving 2,477	7,939	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL £	186,112	69,027	189,532	70,480

* Voted under Chief Secretary in 1896-7.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8					Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
								£		£	
Department of Justice.											
1	1	Minister of Justice ... ..	...	...	...	Special	...	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary ... ..	...	...	...	Special	...	920		920	
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	Clerical	A1	550		550	
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.											
1	1	Clerk in Charge ... ..	...	...	...	"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	"	A3	300		325	
...	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	A3	...		300	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B1	245		245	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B2	225		225	
...	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B2	.....		225	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B2	200		200	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B2	175		200	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B3	150		175	
...	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B3	.....		175	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B3	120		120	
1	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	"	B4	75		75	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B5	50		50	
ACCOUNT BRANCH.											
1	1	Accountant ... ..	...	...	...	"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	"	B1	250		250	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B3	150		150	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B3	120		120	
1	1	Do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B4	100		100	
...	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	...	...	...	"	B5	.....		50	
EMERGENCY BRANCH.											
1	1	Chief Emergency Officer and Police Magistrate ... ..	...	...	...	"	A2	450		450	
1	1	Relieving Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	...	...	...	"	A3	275		350	
1	1	Do do ... ..	...	...	...	"	A3	200		325	
1	1	Do do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B2	200		300	
...	1	Assistant do ... ..	...	...	...	"	B3	.....		150	
MESSENGERS, &c.											
4	4	Messengers—1 at £180, 1 at £110, 1 at £75, 1 at £50 ... ..	...	...	...	General	...	415		415	
1	1	Caretaker ... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	140		*140	
2	3	Cleaners, at £40 ... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	120		120	
...	1	Cleaner ... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	...		52	
...	1	Messenger, from 1st to 7th April, 1896, at £75 per annum ... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	2		.....
									6,232		7,557
									7,602		8,927
									40		40
<i>Less Value of Quarters</i>											
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
									7,562		8,887
									400		400
									275		275
									675		675
29	36	TOTAL .. ..	...	...	£	.....	.....	8,237		9,562	
The Judges.											
		The Chief Justice	(Provided for in Schedule A, and by Colonial Acts, ante (page 8).)								
		The Puisne Judges									

* Includes Quarters, &c.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Master in Equity.		£	£	
1	...	Master in Equity ... ..	.....	1,010	†.....	
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Assistant Taxing Officer	Clerical ... A1	600	600	
1	1	Chief Clerk	" ... A3	380	380	
1	1	Accountant and Second Clerk	" ... B1	275	275	
1	1	Clerk	" ... B2	218	218	
1	1	do	" ... B2	175	175	
1	1	do	" ... B3	150	150	
1	1	do	" ... B3	140	140	
1	1	do	" ... B5	50	50	
1	1	Messenger	General	100	100	
		Extra Clerical Assistance for Shorthand and Typewriting ... ..	.....	2,088		2,088
				50		84
				3,148		2,172
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	100	50	
		Towards formation of Library ... ..	.....	100	100	
				200		150
10	9	TOTAL... ..	£	3,348	... ..	2,322
		Prothonotary and Divorce Court.				
1	1	Prothonotary and Registrar in Divorce ...	Professional A1	700	800	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar in Divorce	" ... A2	400	400	
1	1	Chief Clerk in Divorce	Clerical ... A3	350	350	
1	1	Clerk	" ... B1	250	250	
1	1	Do	" ... B2	200	200	
1	1	Do	" ... B2	180	180	
1	1	Do	" ... B3	150	150	
1	1	Do	" ... B3	140	140	
1	...	Associate to Chief Justice... ..	.....	290	†.....	
1	...	Do to Judge in Divorce ... ..	.....	290	†.....	
5	...	Associates, at £254 ... ..	.....	1,270	†.....	
1	1	Interpreter ... ..	.....	200	†100	
1	1	Oriental Interpreter ... ..	.....	175	175	
1	1	Messenger	General	120	120	
		Acting Judges of Supreme Court ..	.....	4,715		2,865
				1,500		†.....
				6,215		2,865
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		Travelling Expenses of the Judges ... ..	.....	1,330	†.....	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	150	150	
		Towards formation of Library ... ..	.....	150	†.....	
		Purchase of Supreme Court Law Reports of United States... ..	.....	140		
				1,770		150
18	11	TOTAL... ..	£	7,985	.....	3,015

† Provided for under Attorney-General's Department.

† See Schedule.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£	£			
Sheriff.									
1	1	Sheriff	Professional	A1	750	750			
1	1	Under Sheriff and Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	450	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	B1	275	275			
1	1	Accountant	"	B1	260	260			
1	1	Clerk	"	B1	250	250			
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £170, 1 at £140	"	B3	290	310			
2	2	Do 1 at £100, 1 at £50	"	B4	175	150			
1	1	Chief Sheriff's Officer	General	...	200	200			
1	1	Sheriff's Officer	"	...	190	*190			
3	5	Do Officers, at £186... ..	"	...	538	*930			
1	1	Do Officer	"	...	180	*186			
25	22	Do Officers, at £160... ..	"	...	4,000	3,520			
2	3	Do do at £100... ..	"	...	200	300			
29	28	Do do 2nd class, 1 at £80, 1 at £76, 1 at £70, 2 at £65, 1 at £60, 22 at £50 ... ..	...	...	1,277	1,516			
1	...	Tipstaff to Chief Justice ... ..	...	...	175	†.....			
6	...	Tipstaves, at £150 ... ..	...	...	900	†.....			
1	1	Messenger	General	...	100	100			
...	1	Assistant Messenger ... ..	"	...	.....	26			
33	34	Court Keepers and Cleaners, 2 at £156, 1 at £139, 3 at £126, 1 at £113, 7 at £110, 2 at £106, 1 at £100, 8 at £72, 1 at £52, 3 at £50, 5 at £39... ..	"	...	2,940	*2,997			
27	26	Court and Office Cleaners, 1 at £82, 1 at £80, 1 at £60, 11 at £30, 12 at £26 To meet increases to 30th June, 1897 ... ..	.....	.....	555	864			
			.....	.....	.....	29			
		<i>Less Value of Quarters</i> ... ..	.....	.....	13,725	13,253			
			.....	.....	469	607			
						13,256			12,646
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Jurors Fees at Central Criminal, Circuit, and Quarter Sessions Courts... ..	.....	.....	5,800	†12,000			
		Expenses of Jurors other than Fees ... ..	.....	.....	1,000	1,000			
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	2,480	1,500			
		Rent allowance in lieu of Quarters to Court-keeper at Hay ... ..	.....	.....	26	.....		
			.....	.....		9,306			14,500
139	132	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	22,562	.....	.....	27,146
Bankruptcy Court.									
1	1	Registrar in Bankruptcy	Professional	A1	800	800			
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	400	400			
1	1	Clerk	"	B1	250	250			
1	1	Do	"	B2	180	180			
1	1	Do	"	B3	160	170			
1	1	Do	"	B3	150	150			
1	1	Do	"	B3	140	140			
1	1	Do	"	B3	125	125			
1	1	Messenger	General	...	110	110			
						2,315			2,325
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	50
9	9	TOTAL... ... ..	£	.....	.....	2,415	.....	.....	2,375

* See Schedule.

† Provided for under Attorney-General's Department.

‡ Includes £7,500 for jurors' fees Quarter Sessions Courts, formerly paid by Attorney-General's Department.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
		Probate and Intestate Estates Office.						
1	1	Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates	Professional	A1	625		625	
1	1	Deputy Registrar of Probates and Curator of Intestate Estates	Clerical	A3	350		350	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant	"	B1	250		250	
1	1	Clerk	"	B2	225		225	
1	1	Do	"	B2	225		225	
1	1	Do	"	B2	175		150	
1	1	Do	"	B3	125		125	
1	1	Do	"	B4	100		100	
1	1	Do	"	B4	100		100	
1	1	Messenger	General		120		120	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				2,295		2,270
		Incidental Expenses			50		50	
		Allowance for Copying Clerks			311		300	
						361		350
10	10	TOTAL...				2,656		2,620
		District Courts.						
1	1	Registrar	Clerical	A2	500		500	
1	1	Clerk and Second Registrar	"	A3	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	250		300	
1	...	Do	"	B2	200		...	
1	1	Do	"	B2	175		175	
1	...	Do	"	B3	150		...	
1	1	Do	"	B4	50		75	
1	1	Tipstaff and Crier			130		130	
1	1	Bailiff			200		200	
2	2	Bailiffs at £130			390		260	
3	2	Do 1 at £55, 1 at £50			105		105	
9	9	Do at £40			360		360	
5	4	Do at £35			175		140	
...	1	Do			...		45	
7	7	Do at £25			175		175	
...	1	Do			...		30	
1	1	Messenger	General		120		120	
1	1	Court-keeper and Cleaner			72		*72	
		Bailiff, Campbelltown, from 1st July to 31st December, 1895, at £5 per annum			3		...	
		Bailiff, Bellingin, from 27th May to 30th June, 1896, at £25 per annum (less £20 voted on Estimates-in-Chief)			1		...	
		Acting District Court Judges				3,356		2,987
						1,500		†.....
						4,856		2,987
		Clerk, at £300—6th May to 30th June, 1897					46	
		Clerks, at £300, £200, £150—retired 31st July, 1897					55	
		Bailiff, at £200, for June, 1897					16	
		Do at £25—1st May to 30th June, 1897					5	
		To meet authorised increases to 30th June, 1897, of 2 Clerks					13	
								135
		<i>Less Value of Quarters</i>				26		3,122
								26
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				4,830		3,096
		Travelling Expenses of Judges			2,400		†.....	
		Allowances to Jurors			380		380	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses			200		200	
		Towards formation of Library			50		50	
		Extra Clerical assistance			20		...	
						3,050		630
37	35	TOTAL...				7,880		3,726

* Includes quarters.

† Provided for under Attorney-General's Department.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8							Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
								£	£		
Coroners.											
1	1	City Coroner	...	...	...	Clerical	A1	605		750
1	1	Deputy do	...	...	...	"	B1	250		250
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	B2	225		225
1	1	do	...	...	...	"	B2	130		175
1	1	Coroner, Newcastle	...	...	...	.....	...	200		200
1	1	Caretaker of Morgue	...	...	...	General	...	120		120
1	1	Do do	...	...	...	"	...	78		100
								1,608		1,820	
<i>Contingencies.</i>											
Fees and Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and Inquiries								2,200		2,200	
Burials and incidental expenses								1,100		1,100	
Jurors' Fees								2,700		2,700	
								6,000		6,000	
7	7	TOTAL...	...	...	£	.....	.....	7,608	.....	7,820
Petty Sessions.											
<i>Sydney.</i>											
6	6	Stipendiary Magistrates, at £750...	...	...	...	Clerical	A1	4,500		4,500
1	...	Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate	...	...	...	"	A1	400		.....
								4,900		4,500	
7	6										
<i>Central Police Office.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	...	...	...	Clerical	A1	600		550
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	"	A2	400		400
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	A3	290		300
2	2	Clerks—1 at £267, 1 at £245	...	...	...	"	B1	512		512
3	3	Do 1 at £225, 1 at £200, 1 at £175	...	...	...	"	B2	600		600
3	3	Do 1 at £160, 1 at £150, 1 at £120	...	...	...	"	B3	430		430
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	B4	75		75
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	General	...	120		120
1	1	Court-keeper	...	...	...	.....	...	72		72
2	2	Court-cleaners, at £52	...	...	...	.....	...	104		104
								3,203		3,163	
16	16										
<i>Water Police Office.</i>											
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate	...	...	...	Clerical	A1	550		500
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	"	A2	400		400
2	2	Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £240	...	...	...	"	B1	485		485
2	2	Do 1 at £225, 1 at £200	...	...	...	"	B2	425		425
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	B2	160		175
1	1	Do	...	...	...	"	B3	150		150
2	2	Clerks—1 at £140, 1 at £125	...	...	...	"	B3	265		265
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	"	B4	90		90
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	General	...	120		*120
1	1	Court-keeper	...	...	...	.....	...	52		52
1	1	Court-cleaner	...	...	...	.....	...	52		52
								2,749		2,714	
14	14										
<i>Albury.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	...	Clerical	A1	475		475
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	"	A3	300		300
								775		775	
<i>Armidale.</i>											
1	1	Police Magistrate	...	...	...	"	A1	475		475
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	...	...	...	"	A3	300		300
								775		775	
41	40	Carried forward	£	12,402	11,927	

* Includes quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
				£		£			
		Petty Sessions—continued.							
41	40	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	...	.....	12,402	.....	11,927
		<i>Ballina.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		Clerical ...	B 2	175		175	
		<i>Balmain.</i>					175		175
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	260		260	
1	1	Clerk		"	B3	125		125	
		<i>Balranald.</i>					385		385
1	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	375		375	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	175		a.....	
		<i>Barmedman.</i>					550		375
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	275		a.....	
		<i>Bathurst.</i>					275		
1	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	500		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Clerk		"	B4	100		100	
		<i>Bega.</i>					1,000		1,000
1	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	425		425	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	275		a.....	
		<i>Bellingen.</i>					700		425
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	275		a.....	
		<i>Bingara.</i>					275		
1	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	400		400	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	275		275	
		<i>Bombala.</i>					675		675
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	350		a.....	
		<i>Bourke.</i>					350		
1	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	450		450	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	300		300	
		<i>Braidwood.</i>					750		750
1	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	400		400	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	300		300	
		<i>Broken Hill.</i>					700		700
1	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	500		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A2	400		400	
2	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	304		200	
...	2	Clerks—1 at £104, 1 at £75		"	B4	.....		179	
		<i>Brewarrina.</i>					1,204		1,279
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	200		200	
		<i>Burrowa.</i>					200		200
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	300		a.....	
		<i>Campbelltown.</i>					300		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	175		175	
		<i>Carcoar.</i>					175		175
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	300		a.....	
		<i>Casino.</i>					300		
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	300		a.....	
		<i>Cassilis.</i>					300		
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B1	275		a.....	
		<i>Cobar.</i>					275		
1	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	425		425	
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B2	.....		225	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B4	175		78	
		<i>Condobolin.</i>					600		728
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	300		300	
		<i>Cooma.</i>					300		300
1	1	Police Magistrate		"	A1	400		400	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	350		a.....	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	B3	150		150	
		<i>Coonabarabran.</i>					900		550
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions		"	A3	300		a.....	
							300		
77	67	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	...	.....	23,091	.....	19,644

a Provided for under Lands Department.

No. of Persons		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Petty Sessions—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
					£		£			
77	67	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	23,091	.....	19,644
		<i>Coonamble.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	Clerical ...	A1	400		400			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		a.....			
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B4	100		100			
		<i>Cootamundra.</i>				850		500		
...	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	.....		6425		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		350			
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B4	100		100			
		<i>Corowa.</i>				450		875		
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		a.....			
		<i>Cowra.</i>				350				
...	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	.....		425		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		350			
		<i>Deniliquin.</i>				350		775		
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	450		450			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		350			
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B3	150		150			
		<i>Dubbo.</i>				950		950		
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	500		500			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	300		300			
		<i>Dungog.</i>				800		800		
1	...	Police Magistrate	"	A1	400		c.....			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B2	200		a.....			
		<i>Eden.</i>				600				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B2	175		175			
		<i>Forbes.</i>				175		175		
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	475		475			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	250		250			
		<i>Glebe.</i>				725		725		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	260		260			
1	1	Clerk	"	B3	125		125			
		<i>Glen Innes.</i>				385		385		
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	425		425			
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		a.....			
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	B3	150		150			
		<i>Gosford.</i>				925		575		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B2	175		175			
		<i>Goulburn.</i>				175		175		
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	475		475			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A2	400		400			
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	B3	150		150			
1	1	Clerk	"	B4	100		100			
		<i>Grafton.</i>				1,125		1,125		
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	425		425			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	250		250			
		<i>Grenfell.</i>				675		675		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		350			
		<i>Gundagai.</i>				350		350		
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		a.....			
		<i>Gunnedah.</i>				350				
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		350			
		<i>Gunning.</i>				350		350		
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	275		a.....			
		<i>Hay.</i>				275				
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	400		400			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		350			
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	B3	150		150			
		<i>Hillgrove.</i>				900		900		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	250		250			
						250		250		
114	99	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	34,101	.....	29,229

a Provided for under Lands Department.

b Headquarters transferred from Tumut.

c Headquarters transferred to Raymond Terrace.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£	£		
114 99		Petty Sessions—continued.					
		Brought forward...	£	.....	...	.....	29,229
		<i>Hillston.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	Clerical	A1	450	450	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B1	275	a.....	
		<i>Inverell.</i>				725	450
1	...	Police Magistrate ...	"	A1	425	.....
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	A3	350	350	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	B4	100	100	
		<i>June.</i>				875	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B1	250	250	
		<i>Kempsey.</i>				250	250
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	"	A1	425	425	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	A3	350	a.....	
		<i>Kiama.</i>				775	425
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B1	275	275	
		<i>Lismore.</i>				275	275
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	"	A1	475	475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	A3	350	350	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	B3	150	150	
		<i>Lithgow.</i>				975	975
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B1	275	275	
		<i>Liverpool.</i>				275	275
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B2	200	200	
		<i>Maclean.</i>				200	200
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B3	150	150	
		<i>Maitland.</i>				150	150
1	...	Police Magistrate ...	"	A1	475	.....
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	A2	400	.....
1	...	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B3	150	.....
1	...	Clerk	"	B4	100	.....
		<i>Maitland (East).</i>				1,125	
...	1	Police Magistrate ...	"	A1	.....	475	
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	A3	.....	300	
...	1	Junior Clerk	"	B4	.....	100	
		<i>Maitland (West).</i>					875
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B1	.....	250	
		Clerks—1 at £400, 1 at £150, 1 at £100, to 31st August, 1897 ...	.....	...	.....	109	250
		<i>Milparinka.</i>					109
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	Clerical	A1	350	350	
		<i>Milton.</i>				350	350
1	...	Police Magistrate ...	"	A1	350	b.....	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B1	275	275	
		<i>Molong.</i>				625	275
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	A3	350	a.....	
		<i>Moree.</i>				350	
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	A1	400	400	
1	1	Clerk ...	"	B4	75	75	
		<i>Moruya.</i>				475	475
...	1	Police Magistrate ...	"	A1	.....	350	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	A3	300	300	
		<i>Moss Vale.</i>				300	650
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B1	275	275	
		<i>Mudgee.</i>				275	275
1	1	Police Magistrate ...	"	A1	400	400	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	A3	350	350	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	B4	100	100	
		<i>Murrurundi.</i>				850	850
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	"	B1	275	275	
		Carried forward ...	£	.....	...	43,226	37,063

a Provided for under Lands Department.

b Headquarters transferred to Moruya.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.										
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.						
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.				
				£		£				
		Petty Sessions—continued.								
145	126	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	43,226	.....	£	.....	37,063
		<i>Murwillumbah.</i>								
1	...	Police Magistrate	Clerical ..	A1	350		.....		
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B1	275		.....		
...	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	A1	.....		350			
		<i>Muswellbrook.</i>					625			350
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B1	275		275			275
		<i>Narrabri.</i>								
1	1	Police Magistrate	" ..	A1	425				425	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	A3	350			a.....		
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	" ..	B4	51				100	
		<i>Narrandera.</i>					826			525
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	A3	350				350	
		<i>Newcastle.</i>					350			350
1	...	Police Magistrate	" ..	A1	600				.....
...	2	Stipendiary Magistrates, at £620...	" ..	A1	.....				1,240	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	A2	425				425	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	" ..	B2	180				180	
1	1	Clerk	" ..	B3	125				125	
		<i>Newtown.</i>					1,320			1,970
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	A2	425				425	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	" ..	B1	250				250	
1	1	Deposition Clerk	" ..	B2	200				200	
1	1	Clerk	" ..	B3	150				150	
1	1	Do	" ..	B3	104				150	
1	1	Do	" ..	B4	110				110	
1	1	Do	" ..	B4	100				100	
		<i>North Sydney.</i>					1,339			1,385
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B1	260				260	
1	1	Clerk	" ..	B3	125				125	
		<i>Nourra.</i>					385			385
1	1	Police Magistrate	" ..	A1	400				400	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B1	275				275	
		<i>Nyngan.</i>					675			675
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B1	275				275	
		<i>Orange.</i>					275			275
1	1	Police Magistrate	" ..	A1	475				475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	A3	300				300	
		<i>Paddington.</i>					775			775
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B1	260				260	
1	1	Do	" ..	B3	125				125	
		<i>Parke.</i>					385			385
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	A3	350			a.....		
...	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	" ..	B4	.....				75	
		<i>Parramatta.</i>					350			75
1	1	Police Magistrate	" ..	A1	500				500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	A2	400				400	
1	2	Clerks—1 at £100, 1 at £50	" ..	B4	100				150	
		<i>Paterson.</i>					1,000			1,050
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B2	200				200	
		<i>Penrith.</i>					200			200
1	1	Police Magistrate	" ..	A1	425				425	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B2	175				175	
		<i>Picton.</i>					600			600
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B2	200				175	
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>					200			175
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	B2	175				175	
		<i>Queanbeyan.</i>					175			175
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	" ..	A3	350			a.....		
							350			
182	162	Carried forward	£	53,341	46,688

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series E.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
				£		£			
182 162		Petty Sessions—continued.							
		Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	53,341	£	.....	46,688
1	1	<i>Quirindi.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	B1	250		250		250
...	1	<i>Raymond Terrace.</i> Police Magistrate	"	A1	.....	250	a400		250
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B2	200		200		200
1	1	<i>Redfern.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A2	425	200	425		600
1	1	Do	"	B3	125		125		
1	1	Do	"	B5	75		75		
1	1	<i>Ryde.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	250	625	250		625
1	...	<i>Rylstone.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	275	250	b.....		250
1	1	<i>Scone.</i> Police Magistrate	"	A1	400	275	400		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	275		275		
1	1	<i>Singleton.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350	675	350		675
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	B4	100		100		
1	...	<i>Stroud.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B2	200	450	b.....		450
1	1	<i>Tamworth.</i> Police Magistrate	"	A1	400	200	400		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	300		300		
1	1	<i>Taree.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A1	350	700	350		700
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ..	"	B4	75		75		
1	1	<i>Temora.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	250	425	250		425
1	...	<i>Tenterfield.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350	250	.....		250
...	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A1	.....		350		
...	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions...	"	B3	.....		150		
1	1	<i>Trunkey.</i> Police Magistrate	"	A1	425	350	425		500
1	...	<i>Tumut.</i> Police Magistrate	"	A1	425	425	c.....		425
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350		350		
1	...	<i>Tumbarumba.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	275	775	.....		350
...	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A1	.....		350		
1	...	<i>Uralla.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B3	150	275	d.....		350
1	1	<i>Urana.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	300	150	300		
1	1	<i>Wagga Wagga.</i> Police Magistrate	"	A1	500	300	500		300
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	300		300		
1	...	<i>Walcha.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	300	800	b.....		800
1	1	<i>Walgett.</i> Police Magistrate	"	A1	350	300	350		
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	300		b.....		
1	...	<i>Wallsend and Plattsburg.</i> Police Magistrate	"	A1	500	650	.....		350
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	250		250		
1	1	<i>Warialda.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	275	750	275		250
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	275	275	275		275
214	189	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	62,691	.....		54,513

a Headquarters transferred from Dungog.

b Provided for under Lands Department.

c Headquarters transferred to Cootamundra.

d Now attached to Postmaster-General's Department.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.						
214	189	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	62,691	54,513
		<i>Warren.</i>						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	Clerical	B1	275	275	275	
		<i>Wellington.</i>						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	275	275	275	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A1	400	400	400	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B4	100	150	150	
		<i>Wilcannia.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A1	375	375	375	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B4	75	100	100	
		<i>Windsor.</i>						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B2	175	175	175	
		<i>Wollombi.</i>						
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A1	350	175	175	
		<i>Wollongong.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	475	500	500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	275	275	275	
		<i>Wyalong.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	475	475	475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	B1	250	250	250	
		<i>Yass.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	400	400	400	
1	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	300	a ...	a ...	
		<i>Young.</i>						
1	1	Police Magistrate	"	A1	475	475	475	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions	"	A3	350	350	350	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	"	B3	150	150	150	
		<i>Inspector of Weights and Measures—</i>						
		Central Police Office	"	A2	400	425	425	
1	1	Assistant to Inspector	"	B4	104	104	104	
1	1	Clerk... ..	"	B5	52	52	52	
		Allowances to Court and Office Cleaners						581
		Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions... ..						2,050
		Less value of quarters						1,800
		Salaries payable to Officers retiring, 15th July						72,222
		Salaries payable to Officers for June, 1897, 1 at £400, and 1 at £52 per annum... ..						25
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	7,250	7,250	7,250
		Fees to Interpreters ... ..	.....	.....	100	100	100
		Rent of Court-houses ... ..	.....	.....	1,300	1,300	1,300
		Fuel, Light, Water, and Removal of Night-soil ... ..	.....	.....	600	600	600
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	3,500	3,000	3,000
		Contingent Expenses in connection with Police Courts ... ..	.....	.....	300	300	300
		Allowance to Clerk Assistant, Narrabri, from 1st October, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, at £32 per annum	24	
								13,074
234	208	TOTAL	£	85,746	76,307	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Prisons.					
1	1	Comptroller-General	Professional	A1	794	794	
1	1	Deputy Comptroller and Inspector	Clerical	A2	450	500	
1	...	Inspector of Prisons	"	A2	450	.....
...	1	Accountant and Statist	"	A3	.....	300	
1	1	Clerk	"	B2	225	250	
1	1	Do	"	B2	220	220	
1	1	Do	"	B2	175	175	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £132, 1 at £125... ..	"	B3	407	407	
1	1	Clerk	"	B4	100	100	
1	1	Messenger	General	...	125	a 125	
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..	.....	...	30	30	
						2,976	2,901
12	12	SYDNEY GAOL.					
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A1	525	a 525	
1	1	Deputy Governor	"	A3	300	a 300	
1	1	Clerk	"	B1	290	250	
1	1	Do	"	B3	170	200	
2	2	Clerks, at £100	"	B4	200	200	
1	1	Librarian and Schoolmaster	"	B3	150	150	
1	1	Superintendent, Female Division	General	...	250	a 250	
1	1	Principal Storekeeper	"	...	200	200	
1	1	Messenger	"	...	125	160	
1	1	Carter	"	...	110	120	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	...	120	120	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	...	120	120	
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	...	50	50	
1	1	Do Wesleyan ... ..	.....	...	50	50	
1	1	Do Jewish ... ..	.....	...	25	25	
...	1	Director of Labour... ..	.....	...	.....	300	
						2,685	3,020
16	17	ALBURY GAOL.					
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	300	a 300	
1	1	Matron	"	...	48	48	
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	...	.....	20	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	...	.....	20	
						348	388
2	4	ARMIDALE GAOL.					
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	300	a 300	
1	1	Matron	"	...	48	48	
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	...	.....	20	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	...	.....	20	
						348	388
2	4	BATHURST GAOL.					
1	1	Governor	Clerical	A2	480	a 480	
1	1	Deputy-Governor	"	B1	275	a 275	
1	1	Clerk	"	B3	170	170	
1	1	Do	"	B4	75	75	
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	General	...	170	170	
1	1	Carter	"	...	120	120	
1	...	Fireman	"	...	146	.....
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....	...	60	60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....	...	60	60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....	...	40	40	
						1,596	1,450
10	9						
42	46	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	7,953	8,147

a Quarters included.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
1896-7	1897-8			Division of Service.		GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
								£	£		
42	46	Prisons—continued.		Brought forward...		£	.....	.....	7,953	.....	8,147
BERRIMA GAOL.											
1	1	Governor		Clerical ...	A2	400		a400			
1	1	Deputy-Governor		" ...	B1	250		a250			
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster		" ...	B3	170		170			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	..	100		100			
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ... ..		.....	..	100		100			
...	1	Visiting Justice ... ..		.....	..	.....		50			
5	6							1,020		1,070	
BILOELA GAOL.											
1	1	Governor		Clerical ...	A2	400		a400			
1	1	Deputy Governor		" ...	B1	250		a250			
1	1	Clerk		" ...	B3	170		170			
1	1	Superintendent, Female Division... ..		General ...	..	200		a200			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	..	40		40			
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	..	40		40			
6	6							1,100		1,100	
BROKEN HILL.											
1	1	Gaoler		General ...	..	300		a300			
1	1	Matron ... ..		" ...	..	48		48			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	..	20		20			
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	..	20		20			
4	4							388		388	
DENILIQUIN.											
1	1	Gaoler		General ...	..	275		a275			
1	1	Matron ... ..		" ...	..	48		48			
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	..	.....		20			
...	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	..	.....		20			
2	4							323		363	
DUBBO.											
1	1	Gaoler		General ...	..	300		a300			
1	1	Matron ... ..		" ...	..	48		48			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	..	20		20			
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	..	20		20			
4	4							388		388	
FORBES.											
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)		General ...	..	100		a174			
1	1	Matron do ... ..		" ...	..	24		10			
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..		.....	..	.....		10			
...	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..		.....	..	.....		10			
2	4							124		204	
65	74	Carried forward ... ..		£	.....	.....		11,296	.....	11,660	

a Quarters included.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-S.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series, A.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
				£		£			
65	74	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	11,296	.....	11,660
Prisons—continued.									
GOULBURN GAOL.									
1	1	Governor	Clerical ...	A2	480		a480		
1	1	Deputy Governor	" ...	B1	275		a275		
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B3	170		170		
1	1	Do	" ...	B4	75		75		
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	" ...	B3	170		170		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		60		60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....		60		60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....		40		40	
						1,330		1,330	
8	8								
GRAFTON GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	General ...		300		a300		
1	1	Matron	" ...		48		48		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		30		30	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....		30		30	
						408		408	
4	4								
HAY GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	General ...		300		a300		
1	1	Matron	" ...		48		48		
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		20		20	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....		20		20	
						348		388	
2	4								
MITTLAND GAOL.									
1	1	Governor	Clerical ...	A2	400		a400		
1	1	Deputy Governor, to 30th September	" ...	B1	250		a63		
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster	" ...	B3	170		170		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		30		30	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....		30		30	
						880		693	
5	5								
MUDGE GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	General ...		300		a300		
1	1	Matron	" ...		48		48		
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		20		20	
...	1	Do Roman Catholic... ..	.....		20		20	
						318		388	
2	4								
PARRAMATTA GAOL.									
1	1	Governor	Clerical ...	A1	500		a500		
1	1	Deputy-Governor	" ...	B1	275		a275		
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B2	218		200		
1	1	Do	" ...	B4	75		75		
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper	General ...		225		225		
1	...	Messenger	" ...		120		.....	
1	...	Carter	" ...		120		.....	
...	1	Messenger and Carter ... ..	" ...		.....		130	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	.....		60		60	
1	1	Do Roman Catholic ... ..	.....		60		60	
1	1	Do Presbyterian ... ..	.....		40		40	
1	1	Do Wesleyan ... ..	.....		40		40	
						1,733		1,605	
11	10								
97	109	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	.....	16,343	.....	16,472

a Includes quarters.

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
				£		£			
Prisons—continued.									
97	109	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	16,343	.....	16,472	
TAMWORTH GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	300		a 300		
1	1	Matron	"	...	48		48		
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....		20		
...	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....		20		
2	4					348		388	
TRIAL BAY PRISON.									
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical	A2	480		a480		
1	1	Deputy-Superintendent	"	B1	275		a275		
1	1	Clerk	"	B1	250		a250		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	80		80		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	.....	80		80		
5	5					1,165		1,165	
WILCANNIA GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	295		a295		
1	1	Matron	"	...	48		48		
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	20		20		
1	1	Do Roman Catholic	.....	.....	20		20		
4	4					383		383	
WAGGA GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	109		a174		
1	1	Matron do	"	...	24		10		
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....		10		
...	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....		10		
2	4					133		204	
WOLLONGONG GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler (Acting)	General	...	118		a174		
1	1	Matron do	"	...	24		10		
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....		20		
...	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....		20		
2	4					142		224	
YASS GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler (Acting) ... ..	.....	...	109		a174		
1	1	Matron do ... ..	.....	...	24		10		
2	2					133		184	
YOUNG GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler	General	...	300		a300		
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England	.....	.....	.....		20		
...	1	Do Roman Catholic...	.....	.....	.....		20		
1	3					300		340	
115	135	Carried forward	£	18,947	19,360	

a Includes quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. of Persons.		Prisons—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
115	135	Brought forward...	£	.....	18,947	.....	19,360
POLICE GAOLS—COUNTRY DISTRICTS.								
13	9	Acting Gaolers, at £20 ... ..	.....	.....	260	180	
27	27	Do do at £15 ... ..	.....	.....	405	405	
28	24	Do Matrons, at £10 ... ..	.....	.....	280	240	
12	12	Do do at £5 ... ..	.....	.....	60	60	
...	4	Chaplains at £10 ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	
80	76				1,005		925	
PRISON SERVICE GENERALLY.								
4	4	Chief Warders, at £192	General	.....	768	a 768	
2	2	Senior Warders, 1 at £194, 1 at £184 ... ..	"	.....	378	a 378	
21	25	Do do at £174 ... ..	"	.....	3,654	a 4,350	
2	2	1st Class do at £176 ... ..	"	.....	352	a 352	
44	42	Do do at £156 ... ..	"	.....	6,864	a 6,552	
3	3	2nd Class do at £158 ... ..	"	.....	474	a 474	
23	22	Do do at £138 ... ..	"	.....	3,174	a 3,036	
18	18	3rd Class do at £149 ... ..	"	.....	2,682	a 2,682	
5	5	Do do at £139 ... ..	"	.....	695	a 695	
244	197	Do do at £129 ... ..	"	.....	31,476	a 25,413	
4	4	Principal Female Warders, at £150 ... ..	.....	.....	600	a 600	
1	2	Female Warders (Chief), at £110 ... ..	.....	.....	110	a 220	
21	20	Do do at £104 ... ..	.....	.....	2,184	a 2,080	
1	1	Overseer (Chief) ... ..	.....	.....	200	a 210	
4	4	Overseers, at £180 (Chief) ... ..	.....	.....	720	a 720	
11	10	Do at £160 ... ..	.....	.....	1,760	1,600	
...	1	Foreman ... ..	.....	.....	.....	186	
3	2	Foremen, at £170 ... ..	.....	.....	510	340	
9	11	Do at £150 ... ..	.....	.....	1,350	1,650	
		To provide Substitutes for Officers sick or on leave of absence, and Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..	.....	.....	300	1,000	
420	375				58,251		53,306	
		Less value of quarters, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	78,203	.....	73,591
					4,902	.....	4,652
		Less estimated saving by Department ... ..	.....	.....	73,301		68,939
					2,477			
					70,824			
Contingencies.								
		For Gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	
		Books for Library ... ..	.....	.....	100	100	
		Rent of Office ... ..	.....	.....	250	250	
		Photography in Gaols ... ..	.....	.....	25	25	
		Provisions, Travelling Expenses, Fuel, Light, Water, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	27,500	25,000	
					29,875		27,375	
615	586	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	100,699	.....	96,314

a Includes quarters.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents.*	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher Grade, Series A. Lower Grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
	1	Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents	Professional	A1	.....		1,000	
	1	Deputy Registrar-General and Chief Clerk	Clerical	A1	.....		600	1,600
		LAND TITLES BRANCH.							
	1	Examiner of Titles...	Professional	A1	.....		800	
	1	Do	"	A1	.....		800	
	1	Chief Draftsman	"	A2	.....		500	
	1	Deputy Registrar-General...	Clerical	A1	.....		500	
	1	Do do	"	A2	.....		400	
	1	Search Clerk	"	A2	.....		400	
	1	Deputy Registrar-General and Accountant	"	A3	.....		350	
	1	Assistant Search Clerk	"	B1	.....		260	4,010
		DEEDS REGISTRATION BRANCH.							
	1	Deputy Registrar-General...	"	A2	.....		.....	400
	11								
		DRAFTSMEN.							
	2	Draftsmen, 1 at £335, 1 at £315...	Professional	A3	.....		650	
	5	Do 1 at £290, 1 at £263, 2 at £240, 1 at £227...	"	B2	.....		1,260	
	6	Do 3 at £218, 1 at £200, 1 at £180, 1 at £170...	"	B2	.....		1,204	
	1	Draftsman	"	B3	.....		100	3,214
	14								
		OFFICERS.							
	4	Clerks—at £300	Clerical	A3	.....		1,200	
	8	Do 1 at £275, 5 at £250, 2 at £225	"	B1	.....		1,975	
	7	Do 1 at £218, 2 at £209, 4 at £200	"	B2	.....		1,436	
	8	Do 2 at £190, 2 at £185, 4 at £175	"	B2	.....		1,450	
	8	Do 2 at £170, 1 at £160, 5 at £156	"	B3	.....		1,280	
	7	Do 3 at £150, 1 at £135, 3 at £130	"	B3	.....		975	
	2	Do 1 at £125, 1 at £120	"	B3	.....		245	
	10	Do 3 at £110, 5 at £100, 2 at £75...	"	B4	.....		980	
	5	Do 4 at £52, 1 at £50	"	B5	.....		258	9,799
	59								
	2	Record Attendants—1 at £140, 1 at £91	General	...	.....		.....	231
		MESSENGERS.							
	1	Printer and Caretaker	"	...	.....		175	
	1	Messenger and Stamper	"	...	.....		52	
	2	Junior Messengers—at £26	"	...	.....		52	
	1	Officekeeper...	"	...	.....		100	
	1	Do Branch Office	"	...	.....		50	
	8							429	
	92	Carried forward	£	.....	.....		.....	19,683

α Transferred from Government Statist's Office.

* Voted as Registrar-General under Chief Secretary in 1890-7.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
					£	£	
		Registrar-General and Examiner of Patents—continued.					
	92	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	.....	19,683
		PATENTS OFFICE.					
1	...	Clerk	...	Clerical	B1	300	
1	...	Do	...	"	B1	267	
1	...	Do	...	"	B2	200	
1	...	Do	...	"	B2	180	
1	...	Do	...	"	B5	50	
1	...	Registrar of Copyright	...	"	A3	300	
1	...	Messenger	...	General	...	50	
		Salary payable to Examiner, to 31st July	.....	.....	40		
		(As re-arranged.)				1,387	
...	1	Clerk	...	Clerical	A3	.....	340
...	1	Do	...	"	B1	.....	290
...	1	Do	...	"	B2	.....	190
...	1	Do	...	"	B3	.....	150
...	1	Do	...	"	B5	.....	50
...	1	Messenger	...	General	...	.....	52
7	6						1,072
						1,387	20,755
		Contingencies.					
		Allowance to District Registrars, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700
		Incidental expenses, Fees to Engrossers, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
		Cost of Binding and Repairing Books	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
		Inspecting and Checking Descriptions and Measurements of Land comprised in Subdivision Plans deposited under the Provisions of the Real Property Act...	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
		Purchase of Law Books, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
		Rent of additional Premises, at £500 per annum	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
		Checking and examination of Duplicate Deposited Plans	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
							5,140
		Contingencies (Patents Office).					
		Incidental Expenses	.....	.....	200	200	.....
		Fees to Expert (Special)	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
		Incidental expenses, including additions to Library...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
7	98	TOTAL	£	.....	.....	1,587	26,070

No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
	£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.				
Allowances to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, under Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14	600		600	
Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates, Newspapers, Law Books, &c.	120		120	
For purchase of 90 bound copies of the N.S. Wales Weekly Notes ..	105		231	
For purchase of 60 copies of Supreme Court Law Reports	420		252	
For expenses of Inquiries under Commission Act, 44 Vic. No. 1, and Inquiries under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sec. 383	150		150	
For Services of a Law Reporter for Bankruptcy and Probate Courts ..	150		150	
Necropolis—for general maintenance of Cemetery	500		500	
Long Bay Cemetery—General Improvements	50		75	
Gore Hill Cemetery—General Improvements ... ..	.....		150	
Maintenance of Naval Section at Necropolis ... ..	.....		6	
Expenses in connection with an Appeal to the Privy Council in the case Stuart v. Gould	57		32	
Necropolis—For laying on Water to the Mortuary Station	244		244	
To meet Legal Expenses, Justice Department	150		150	
For purchase of Cox's Criminal Cases ... ..	.....		75	
Other Votes	1,870		.....
		4,416		2,735
TOTAL ..	£	4,416	.....	2,735

IX.

Public Instruction, Labour, and Industry.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		Estimate for 1897-8.			
		Salaries.	Contingencies.	£	£
136	Public Instruction	£	£		
	Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23..	603,007	62,220	} 608,559	} 92,390
	Technical Education Branch	15,722	7,500		
	Cadet Branch	1,120	2,110		
		£ 619,849	71,830		
140	Industrial Schools			5,216	8,650
	N.S.S. "Sobraon" ...	3,917	7,390	} 5,216	} 8,650
	Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta ...	1,317	2,330		
	Carpenterian Reformatory	|| 1,503	3,180		
	Shaftesbury Reformatory...	|| 496	660		
		£ 7,233	13,560		
143	Observatory			3,605	550
143	Museum			2,670	2,486
144	Public Library of New South Wales			4,750	2,570
145	National Art Gallery...			769	3,200
145	Labour and Industry Branch			2,450	27,150
145	Centennial Park ... ..			.....	5,000
146	Grants in aid of Public Institutions			.....	15,150
146	Miscellaneous Services			.....	1,278
				628,049	158,424
	Less amount chargeable to Officers on account of quarters, fuel, light, rations, &c.			36,120	.....
	TOTAL... ..	£		591,929	158,424
				642,692	125,986
				e 37,255	.....
				605,437	125,986

a Less value of quarters, &c., £34,985
b do 1,934
c do 126
d do 210

£37,255 e

|| Hitherto charged against Charitable Institutions, Chief Secretary's Estimates; appears here for first time.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		1896-7		1897-8		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
								Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
								£	£		
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.											
Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23.											
1	1	1	1	1	1	Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	1	1	1	1	Under Secretary	Special	.....	920	.....	920
MINISTERIAL OFFICE.											
1	1	1	1	1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical	A 1	550	.....	550
1	1	1	1	1	1	Accountant	"	A 1	500	.....	500
1	1	1	1	1	1	Cashier	"	A 2	400	.....	400
1	1	1	1	1	1	Clerk	"	A 2	400	.....	400
1	1	1	1	1	1	Clerk in Charge of Records	"	A 3	300	.....	300
4	...	4	...	4	...	Clerks—1 at £360, 2 at £350, and 1 at £300	"	A 3	1,360	.....	.....
...	4	...	4	...	4	Clerks—1 at £360, 1 at £350, and 2 at £300	"	A 3	.....	.....	1,310
8	...	8	...	8	...	Clerks—1 at £290, 4 at £275, and 3 at £250	"	B 1	2,140	.....	.....
...	7	...	7	...	7	Clerks—1 at £290, 2 at £275, 3 at £250, and 1 at £240	"	B 1	.....	.....	1,830
14	...	14	...	14	...	Clerks—2 at £225, 4 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £185, and 6 at £175	"	B 2	2,675	.....	.....
...	16	...	16	...	16	Clerks—3 at £225, 2 at £200, 2 at £190, 2 at £185, 7 at £175	"	B 2	.....	.....	3,050
14	...	14	...	14	...	Clerks—7 at £150, 2 at £140, 4 at £125, and 1 at £120	"	B 3	1,950	.....	.....
...	14	...	14	...	14	Clerks—6 at £150, 3 at £140, 2 at £125, 2 at £120, 1 at £110	"	B 3	.....	.....	1,920
8	...	8	...	8	...	Clerks—1 at £100, 1 at £95, 3 at £90, and 3 at £75	"	B 4	690	.....	.....
...	8	...	8	...	8	Clerks—2 at £100, 3 at £90, 1 at £75, 2 at £50	"	B 4	.....	.....	645
1	1	1	1	1	1	Chief Clerk of Works	Professional	A 3	375	.....	375
2	2	2	2	2	2	Clerks of Works, at £300	"	A 3	600	.....	600
4	4	4	4	4	4	Do at £250	"	B 1	1,000	.....	1,000
1	1	1	1	1	1	School Attendance and Payments Officer	General	.....	200	.....	200
4	...	4	...	4	...	Messengers—1 at £160 (a), 1 at £125, 1 at £90, and 1 at £60 ... ..	"	.....	435	.....	.....
...	4	...	4	...	4	Messengers—1 at £160 (a), 1 at £125, 1 at £90, 1 at £52 ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	427
4	4	4	4	4	4	Office-keepers and Cleaners—1 at £100 (a) and 3 at £72 (b) ... ..	"	.....	316	.....	316
1	1	1	1	1	1	Storeman and Packer ... ..	"	.....	108	.....	108
3	...	3	...	3	...	Cleaners—1 (with horse and cart) at £182, 1 at £132, and 1 at £60 ... ..	"	.....	374	.....	.....
...	3	...	3	...	3	Cleaners—1 (with horse and cart) at £182, 1 at £132, and 1 at £96 ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	410
								14,373		14,341	
CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.											
1	1	1	1	1	1	Chief Inspector of Schools	Educational	.....	700	.....	700
1	1	1	1	1	1	Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools and Assistant Examiner ... ..	"	.....	650	.....	650
9	9	9	9	9	9	District Inspectors of Schools, at £560 ... ..	"	.....	5,040	.....	5,040
3	3	3	3	3	3	Inspectors of Schools and Assistant Examiners, at £560 ... ..	"	.....	1,680	.....	1,680
21	...	21	...	21	...	Inspectors of Schools—9 at £470, 6 at £400, and 6 at £380 ... ..	"	.....	8,910	.....	.....
...	21	...	21	...	21	Inspectors of Schools—10 at £470, 5 at £400, 6 at £380 ... ..	"	.....	.....	.....	8,980
1	...	1	...	1	...	Acting Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	470	.....	.....
...	1	...	1	...	1	Do ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	380
								17,450		17,430	
111	112	111	112	111	112	Carried forward... ..	.....	.....	34,113	.....	34,061

(a) With quarters provided.

(b) One with quarters provided.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Public Instruction, under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.					
111	112	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	34,113	.....	34,061
		TRAINING SCHOOLS.					
1	1	Lecturer on Elementary Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Fort-street and Hurlstone	Unclassified	...	200	.....	200
1	1	Lecturer, Fort-street and Hurlstone, and Assistant Examiner	Educational	...	443	.....	443
1	1	*Messenger, Caretaker, and Cleaner, Fort-street Training School and Public School	General	...	193	.....	193
		HURLSTONE TRAINING SCHOOL.					
1	1	*Principal	Educational	...	300	.....	300
1	1	*Assistant	"	...	170	.....	170
1	1	Teacher of Drawing	"	...	100	.....	100
1	...	Teacher of Physics and Chemistry	"	...	25	.....	.....
1	1	*Matron	General	...	175	.....	175
1	1	*Cook	"	...	78	.....	78
2	2	*Housemaids at £56	"	...	112	.....	112
1	1	*General Servant	"	...	46	.....	46
1	1	*Kitchen Maid	"	...	52	.....	52
1	1	*Caretaker and Gardener	"	...	113	.....	113
					836		836
		TEACHERS' SALARIES.					
		<i>(In accordance with the grading of the Public Service Board, and with the regulations providing for the payment of Teachers under the Rules and Regulations of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.)</i>					
		†Teachers (see Schedule at end of Estimates as to numbers in the Service on 30th June, 1897)		Educational	.....	549,000	.....
1	1	Superintendent of Music	"	...	490	.....	400
1	1	Do of Drawing	"	...	450	.....	450
1	1	Directress of Needlework	"	...	220	.....	220
					1,070		1,070
		COOKERY INSTRUCTION.					
8	...	Teachers of Cookery—2 at £142, 4 at £114, and 2 at £100	"	...	910	.....	.....
...	8	Teachers of Cookery—1 at £142, 5 at £114, and 2 at £100 ... ..	"	...	.....	.....	912
					940		912
		HIGH SCHOOLS.					
		‡Salaries of Teachers ... ..		"	.....	5,000	.....
		TOTAL SALARIES ... ..		£	.....	592,130	.....
		<i>Less amounts chargeable to officers for value of quarters, &c....</i> ... ..		.....	.....	34,463	.....
						557,667	568,062
136	136	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	557,667	.....	568,062

* This salary is subject to deduction for quarters, &c.
 † This vote (of £559,482) is subject to a deduction of £34,463 for value of quarters. ‡ This Vote is subject to a deduction of £157 for value of quarters.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
£	£			£	£	£
		Public Instruction under the Act 43 Vic. No. 23—continued.				
136	136	Brought forward...	.....	557,667	.....	568,062
		<i>Contingencies.</i>				
		High Schools—maintenance of ...	.....	1,000	.....	500
		Chief Inspector's Branch—				
		Inspectors' Travelling Expenses ...	.....	5,000	.....	5,000
		Allowances to Students in Training,				
		Fort-street ...	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
		Maintenance of Hurlstone Training				
		College ...	.....	1,100	.....	900
		Examination Fees ...	.....	200	.....	150
		Clerks of Works' Travelling Expenses ..	.....	1,200	.....	1,200
		School Books, Printing, Stationery, &c. ...	.....	9,600	.....	9,000
		School Buildings, Sites, Additions, and				
		Repairs to Schools and Teachers' Resi-				
		dences, Furniture for Schools, and				
		Weathersheds ...	.....	35,000	.....	14,000
		Rent of Schools ...	.....	1,300	.....	1,300
		Rent of Offices ...	.....	520	.....	520
		Water and Sewerage Rates and Cleaning				
		Closets ...	.....	6,000	.....	5,500
		Teachers' Forage Allowance ...	.....	3,000	.....	2,700
		Teachers' Travelling Expenses ...	.....	3,000	.....	3,000
		Contingencies ...	.....	500	.....	500
		Cookery Instruction—Miscellaneous (a)...	.....	1,000	.....	1,200
		Cleaning allowance to Teachers ...	.....	10,000	.....	10,000
		Fuel Allowance ...	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
		State Scholarships and Bursaries ...	.....	3,000	.....	3,500
		Amount due to Commissioner for Stamps				
		on account of impressed stamps (b)...	.....	.....	.....	100
		Expenses in connection with conveyancing				
		and other legal matters ...	.....	150	.....	150
				84,570		62,220
136	136	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION UNDER THE	.....	642,237	.....	630,282
		ACT 43 VIC. NO. 23 ...	.....		.....
		Technical Education Branch.				
		TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.				
1	1	Superintendent of Technical Education	Educational	625		625
		and Examiner ...				
1	1	Registrar ...	Clerical B 1	250		275
2	2	Clerks—1 each at £130 and £120 ...	" B 3	250		250
2	2	Do 1 each at £100 and £75 ...	" B 4	175		175
...	2	Library Attendant at £60, and Messenger				
		at £26 ...	General	.....		86
1	1	Operator ...	"	240		240
2	2	Assistant Operators, at £120 ...	"	240		240
1	1	Modeller ...	"	156		156
1	1	Assistant Teacher in Modelling ...	"	156		156
1	1	Assistant Mechanical Engineer ...	"	132		132
1	1	Junior do do ...	"	40		40
1	1	Mechanical Assistant ...	"	132		132
1	...	Cadet Mechanical Engineer ...	"	40		.....
1	1	Carpenter ...	"	144		144
1	1	Assistant Carpenter ...	"	60		60
1	1	*Caretaker and Cleaner ...	"	130		130
3	...	Cleaners—1 each at £120, £108, and £72	"	300		.....
...	4	Do 1 each at £120, £108, £72, and				
		£90 ...	"	.....		390
1	1	Watchman ...	"	132		132
1	1	Charwoman ...	"	52		52
1	1	Night-watchman, Newcastle Technical				
		College... ..	"	104		104
...	...	Lecturers, Teachers, and Assistants ..	Educational	9,000		9,500
24	26	Carried forward...	.....	12,358		13,019
136	136	Carried forward ...	.....	642,237	.....	630,282

(a) Fees received in connection with this expenditure are paid to Revenue.

(b) This vote previously appeared amongst Miscellaneous Services.

* Less deduction for quarters, &c.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-S.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
136	136	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	642,237	.....	630,282	
Technical Education Branch—continued.									
24	26	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	12,358	.....	13,019	
TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.									
...	...	Curator (a) ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	Assistant Curator	Professional	A 3	.....	315	.....	315	
1	1	Mineralogist	"	B 1	.....	227	.....	227	
1	...	Entomologist and Assistant	"	B 2	.....	200	.....	.....
1	...	Assistant to Entomologist...	"	B 3	.....	125	.....	.....
...	1	Assistant in Charge of Animal Products...	"	B 2	.....	.....	.....	150	
1	1	Botanical Collector...	"	B 2	.....	150	.....	150	
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	B 3	.....	150	.....	150	
1	1	Do	"	B 4	.....	100	.....	100	
3	3	Attendants—1 at £144, 1 at £120, and 1 at £108	General	.....	.....	372	.....	372	
2	2	Junior Attendants—1 at £72 and 1 at £50	"	.....	.....	122	.....	122	
2	2	Carpenters, at £144	"	.....	.....	288	.....	288	
2	2	Night-watchmen, at £104	"	.....	.....	208	.....	208	
1	1	Printer ... ..	"	.....	.....	120	.....	120	
1	...	Messenger ... ..	"	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
1	1	Caretaker ... ..	"	.....	.....	52	.....	52	
1	1	Attendant, Goulburn ... ..	"	.....	.....	116	.....	116	
1	1	Do Bathurst ... ..	"	.....	.....	100	.....	100	
1	1	Do West Maitland ... ..	"	.....	.....	72	.....	90	
1	1	Do Newcastle ... ..	"	.....	.....	104	.....	104	
1	...	Cleaner, Maitland ... ..	"	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
1	1	Charwoman, Newcastle ... ..	"	.....	.....	39	.....	39	
25	22					2,951		2,703	
TOTAL SALARIES TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH									
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters				40		40	
						15,309		15,722	
						15,269		15,682	
Contingencies.									
		Apparatus, Fittings, and Materials				1,000		1,300	
		Lighting, &c.				800		800	
		Examination Fees				300		300	
		Prizes, &c.				200		200	
		Library				100		100	
		Rent, Repairs, Freight, Cartage, Travelling Expenses, &c.				1,200		1,200	
		For Fittings, Furniture, &c., Bathurst Technical School				250		400	
		For purchase of Specimens and Materials for Museums, Contingent Expenses, and maintenance of Branch Museums				1,200		1,200	
		For the Extension of Technical Education				1,000		1,500	
		Special Vote for Repairs, &c. ... ..				.....		500	
						6,050		7,500	
49	48	TOTAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH				21,319		23,182	
185	184	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	663,556	.....	653,464	

(a) Office held in conjunction with Directorship of Botanical Gardens. See Colonial Secretary's Estimates, page 31.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
(1896-7 1897-8)					Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
185	184				£		£		
		Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	663,556	.....	653,464	
Cadet Branch.									
1	...	Staff Officer and Cadet Instructor ...	General	...	300		.....	
...	1	Chief Staff Officer and Superintendent of Drill ...	"	...	.....		300		
1	...	Staff Officer and Cadet Instructor ...	"	...	275		.....	
...	1	Staff Officer and Drill Instructor ...	"	...	.....		275		
1	1	Brigade Sergeant-Major and Drill Instructor ...	"	...	225		225		
1	1	Quartermaster-Sergeant and Drill Instructor ...	"	...	200		200		
1	1	Assistant in Armoury ...	"	...	120		120		
						1,120		1,120	
5	5	<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		For purchase of arms ...	.....	...	300		300		
		For purchase of ammunition ...	.....	...	250		250		
		Travelling expenses of Officers, Instructors, and Cadets, carriage of arms and ammunition, and incidental expenses ...	.....	...	300		400		
		Grant for Annual Prize Meeting ...	.....	...	50		150		
		To pay Military Instructors attending Country Schools, at per drill ...	.....	...	250		250		
		To complete the equipment of School Cadets ...	.....	...	100		200		
		Allwance to Battalion Commanders, Captains, and Subalterns, in accordance with Regulations 35 and 66 ...	.....	...	400		400		
		Rifle Practice, Musketry Instruction, Musketry Badges, &c. ...	.....	...	80		120		
		Schol Drum and Fife Bands ...	.....	...	40		40		
						1,770		2,110	
		TOTAL, CADET BRANCH ...	£	.....	.....	2,890	.....	3,230	
190	189	TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	£	.....	.....	666,446	.....	656,694	
Industrial Schools.									
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "SOBRAON."									
1	1	*Commander and Superintendent ...	Professional	A 1	575		500		
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ...	"	...	.....^a		.....^a		
1	1	*Lieutenant ...	"	A 3	300		300		
1	1	*Clerk and Emergency Officer ...	Clerical	B 3	152		175		
1	1	*Chief Schoolmaster ...	Educational	...	240		220		
1	1	*Second do ...	"	...	160		160		
1	1	*Third do ...	"	...	120		120		
1	1	*Second Officer ...	General	...	220		220		
1	1	*Carpenter and Emergency Officer ...	"	...	200		200		
1	1	*Boatswain and Drill Master ...	"	...	172		172		
1	1	*Bandmaster and Emergency Officer ...	"	...	160		160		
1	1	*First Assistant Boatswain and Drill Master ...	"	...	144		144		
1	1	*Second Assistant Boatswain and Drill Master ...	"	...	135		135		
1	1	*Chief Seaman Instructor ...	"	...	131		131		
1	1	*Laundryman and Stoker ...	"	...	155		155		
1	1	*Seaman ...	"	...	137		137		
1	1	*Do ...	"	...	131		131		
4	4	*Do at £119 ...	"	...	476		476		
1	1	*Cook and Steward ...	"	...	143		143		
1	1	*Assistant Cook and Steward ...	"	...	119		119		
1	1	*Second Assistant Cook ...	"	...	119		119		
		Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, rations, &c.	3,989		3,917		
					985		985		
23	23	Carried forward ...	£	3,004		2,932		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
		Industrial Schools—continued.					
23	23	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	£	3,004	2,932
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Rations for 420 Boys, at 8d. each per diem, and rations for Ship's Company ... ..	.....	...	£	5,530	.....
		Rations for 400 boys and Ship's Company .....	.....	...	£	.....	6,000
		School Books ... ..	.....	...	£	30	30
		Stationery, including General Stores ..	.....	...	£	100	100
		Gratuities to Good-conduct Boys, and for recreative purposes ... ..	.....	...	£	100	100
		Incidental Expenses and Contingencies generally ... ..	.....	...	£	50	50
		Water Rate ... ..	.....	...	£	150	150
		Travelling Expenses for Inspection of Apprentices ... ..	.....	...	£	100	100
		Hospital and Nursing Expenditure ...	.....	...	£	60	60
		For maintaining the Ship in good repair...	.....	...	£	300	350
		New Moorings, Chain Cables, Shackles, and Bridle Ring ... ..	.....	...	£	.....	450
					£	6,420	7,300
					£	9,424	10,322
		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.					
1	1	*Superintendent	Clerical ...	A 3	£	310	310
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	Professional ...	...	£	...^a	... ^a
1	1	*Teacher	Educational ...	...	£	162	162
1	1	*Assistant Teacher ... ..	" ..	...	£	150	150
1	1	*Matron	General ..	...	£	112	112
1	1	*Assistant Matron ... ..	" ..	...	£	117	117
1	1	*Laundress ... ..	" ..	...	£	112	112
1	1	*Cook and general servant ... ..	" ..	...	£	60	60
1	1	*Gardener, &c. ... ..	" ..	...	£	130	130
1	1	*Carter, &c. ... ..	" ..	...	£	104	104
...	1	*Attendant (b) .. ..	" ..	...	£	.....	60
					£	1,257	1,317
		<i>Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, rations, &c. ... ..</i>	.....	...	£	362	392
9	10				£	895	925
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Rations ... ..	.....	...	£	1,550	1,550
		School Books, Stationery, &c. ... ..	.....	...	£	20	20
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	£	250	250
		Good conduct Gratuities ... ..	.....	...	£	60	60
		Furniture ... ..	.....	...	£	100	200
		Repairs ... ..	.....	...	£	250	250
					£	2,230	2,330
					£	3,125	3,255
32	33	Carried forward... .. £	.....	...	£	12,549	13,577

* The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters, &c. ^a See Medical Vote.
^(b) Subject to grading by the Public Service Board.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
				£		£			
Industrial Schools—continued.									
32	33	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	12,549	.....	13,577	
CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.									
...	1	Superintendent	General	...	.....^a		300		
...	1	Clerk and Storekeeper	Clerical	...	.....^a		110		
...	1	Orchardist	General	...	.....^a		104		
...	...	Matron ... ..	"	...	.....^a		...		
...	1	Farm Overseer ... ..	"	...	.....^a		100		
...	2	Attendants—1 at £115 and 1 at £100 ... ..	"	...	.....^a		215		
...	...	Attendant ... ..	"	...	.....^a		.....	
...	1	Temporary Attendant ... ..	"	...	.....^a		100		
...	1	Schoolmaster	Educational	...	.....^b		159		
...	1	Artisan Attendant—Teacher of Joinery	General	...	.....		139		
...	1	Do —Teacher of Tailoring..	"	...	.....		100		
...	1	Servant ... ..	"	...	.....		76		
...	1	Cook ... ..	"	...	.....		100		
...	12	<i>Less—Quarters and rations</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....		1,503		
							435		1,068
<i>Contingencies. (a)</i>									
		Gratuities to Teachers of Tinsmithing and Bootmaking, and to Boys ... ..	.....	.....	.....		60		
		Provisions ... ..	.....	.....	.....		1,000		
		Water ... ..	.....	.....	.....		180		
		Rent ... ..	.....	.....	.....		550		
		Fuel ... ..	.....	.....	.....		60		
		Farm and Orchard Implements and Sugar for Jam-making ... ..	.....	.....	.....		260		
		To meet salaries, wages, and other expenses incurred during re-organization of Reformatory ... ..	.....	.....	.....		700		
		Repairs ... ..	.....	.....	.....		250		
		Petty Expenses ... ..	.....	.....	.....		120		
									3,180
		Total, Carpenterian Reformatory £	.....	.....	.....		.....		4,248
SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY.									
...	1	Matron Superintendent	General	...	.....^a		180		
...	1	Teacher	Educational	...	.....^b		60		
...	1	Attendant	General	...	.....^a		77		
...	1	Gardener and Attendant ... ..	"	...	.....^a		140		
...	1	Laundress ... ..	"	...	.....^a		39		
...	5	<i>Less—Value of quarters and rations</i> ... ..	.....	.....	.....		496		
							122		374
<i>Contingencies. (a)</i>									
		Rations ... ..	.....	.....	.....		300		
		Fuel and light ... ..	.....	.....	.....		100		
		Clothing ... ..	.....	.....	.....		150		
		Fodder ... ..	.....	.....	.....		60		
		Contingent Expenses in connection with the Maintenance of the Reformatory ... ..	.....	.....	.....		50		
									660
		Total, Shaftesbury Reformatory £	.....	.....	.....		.....		1,034
32	50	TOTAL, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS £	.....	.....	.....		12,549		18,859

(a) Voted 1896-7 under Chief Secretary's Estimates—Charitable Institutions.

b Paid in 1896-7 from Public School Teachers' salaries.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
		Observatory.						
1	1	*Government Astronomer	Professional	A 1	800		800	
1	1	Astronomical Assistant	"	A 2	490		490	
1	1	Do Observer	"	A 3	310		310	
1	1	First Meteorological Assistant	"	B 1	275		275	
1	1	Second do do	"	B 2	190		190	
1	1	Third do do	"	B 2	160		160	
1	1	Computer	"	B 2	110		110	
2	2	Clerks at £100	Clerical	B 4	200		200	
1	1	Instrument-maker	General		218		218	
1	1	*Messenger, cleaner, and carpenter	"		146		146	
1	1	Attendant on Photo. Telescope	"		150		150	
1	1	Boy, assisting Instrument-maker	"		36		36	
36	36	Meteorological Observers—1 at £50, and 35 at £12			470		470	
...	...	Extra Clerical Assistance as required			50		50	
					3,605		3,605	
		Less Rent chargeable on account of houses occupied by officers			126		126	
						3,479	3,479	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Extra Messenger Assistance required by expansion of Weather Map Service... ..					40	
		Purchase of Books			40		40	
		Purchase and Maintenance of Instruments			360		360	
		Incidental Expenses			100		100	
		Photographic Apparatus, Star-mapping Telescope			50		50	
						550	590	
49	49	TOTAL				4,029	4,069	
		Museum. (a)						
1	1	Curator			650		650	
6	6	Scientific Assistants, 4 at £245, 1 at £200, 1 at £190			1,370		1,370	
...	1	Editor of Book on Fishes					160	
6	7	Attendants			500		600	
2	2	Night Watchmen			150		150	
						2,670	2,930	
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		To meet the Expenses of the Museum on Sundays			150		150	
		Collecting and purchasing Specimens and for purchase of Books			200		200	
		Scientific Catalogues, Museum Records, Printing, and Binding			400		400	
		Expenses in connection with the preparation of Book on Fishes					75	
		Additional Endowment for General Purposes			876		876	
		Travelling Expenses			60		60	
		Show Cases, including Repairs			800		800	
		For the purchase of the Dobroyd Collection of Australian Birds and Eggs					500	
						2,486	3,061	
15	17	TOTAL... ..				5,156	5,991	

(a) The Museum does not come under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895.

* The salary shown is subject to deduction for value of quarters.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
Public Library of New South Wales.									
1	...	*Principal Librarian and Secretary	Clerical ...	A 1	600		.....	
...	1	*Principal Librarian and Secretary	Professional	A 1	.....		630		
1	1	Librarian, Lending Branch	Clerical ...	A 3	350		350		
1	1	First Assistant Librarian	"	B 1	256		256		
1	1	Entry Clerk, Lending Branch... ..	"	B 2	200		200		
...	1	Editor of the Historical Records of New South Wales	"	A 2	...		400		
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian, and Clerk to Board of International Exchanges	"	B 1	250		250		
1	1	Clerk	"	B 2	180		180		
1	1	Cataloguer, Lending Branch	"	B 2	180		180		
1	1	Record Clerk and Assistant	"	B 3	120		140		
1	1	Overseer	General ...	...	200		200		
1	1	Compositor and Attendant	"	...	180		180		
1	1	Attendant and Assistant Compositor... ..	"	...	158		158		
1	1	Book Repairer and Attendant	"	...	120		120		
12	...	Attendants, 1 each at £150, £135, and £120, 2 at £110, 1 at £100, 2 at £80, 2 at £75, 1 at £65, and 1 at £60	"	...	1,160		...		
...	11	Attendants, 1 each at £150, £135, and £120, 2 at £110, 1 at £100, 1 at £85, 2 at £80, 1 at £65, and 1 at £60 ... ..	"	...	...		1,095		
1	1	Attendant and Messenger	"	...	52		52		
1	1	*Cleaner and Messenger	"	...	144		144		
1	1	Cataloguer	"	...	150		150		
1	2	Attendants at £50	"	...	50		100		
1	1	Cleaner and Labourer	"	...	104		104		
1	1	Cleaner and Labourer	"	...	108		108		
1	1	*Carpenter and Special Constable	"	...	108		144		
2	2	Junior Attendants at £40	"	...	80		80		
...	3	Junior Attendants, 1 at £52 and 2 at £26 ... ..	"	...	.....		104		
					4,750		5,325		
Less amount chargeable on account of quarters, &c.					144		210		
						4,606		5,115	
<i>Contingencies.</i>									
Books, Periodicals, &c., for Reference Library; Books, &c., for Lending Branch; and Books for Country Libraries					2,000		2,000		
Conveyance of Books to Country Libraries					100		300		
Fire Insurance					270		70		
Incidental Expenses, including Occasional Assistance, Furniture, Freight, Marine Insurance, and Shipping Charges					150		150		
To meet the Expenses of Urgent Repairs, Accidents, &c.... ..					50		50		
						2,570		2,570	
33	37	TOTAL... ..	£	...	7,176		7,685		

*The salary is subject to a deduction for value of quarters, &c.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
		National Art Gallery.						
1	1	Secretary to Trustees	Clerical ...	B 2	200		200	
1	1	Custodian	General ...		208		208	
1	1	Attendant	" ...		156		156	
1	1	Do	" ...		130		130	
1	1	Caretaker (a)	" ...		75		75	
						769		769
		For Purchase of Works of Art for the National Art Gallery, and for the encouragement of Colonial Art ... ..	.....		2,000		2,000	
		Towards the Maintenance of the National Art Gallery ... ..	.....		1,200		1,500	
		Contingencies ... ..	.....				25	
						3,200		3,525
5	5	TOTAL... ..	£			3,969		4,294
		Labour and Industry Branch.						
1	1	Clerk-in-charge	Clerical ...	A 2	400		400	
...	1	Clerk	" ...	B 2	.....		200	
...	3	Inspectors of Factories—1 at £225, 1 at £200, and 1 at £180	General ...		.....		605	
...	1	Messenger ... ..	" ...		.....		26	
1	1	Superintendent of Labour Bureau, Relief, &c.	Clerical ...	A 2	400		400	
1	...	Secretary	" ...	A 3	300		.....
		Salaries, Government Labour Bureau and Country Branches ... ..	.....		850		850	
		Salaries, in connection with the Relieving and Sheltering of, and providing Occupation for, the Unemployed ... ..	.....		500		500	
						2,450		2,981
		<i>Contingencies.</i>						
		Expenses in connection with the Labour Bureau and Country Branches ... ..	.....		150		.....
		Expenses in connection with Relief and Sheltering of, and providing Occupation for, the Unemployed ... ..	.....		8,000		4,000	
		Cost of Conveyance by Rail, &c., of Unemployed from Government Labour Bureau, and conveyance of goods ... ..	.....		18,000		5,500	
		Incidental expenses in connection with the administration of the Department of Labour and Industry, Labour Bureau and Country Branches, Factories and Shops Act, &c. ... ..	.....		1,000		1,500	
						27,150		11,000
3	7	TOTAL... ..	£			29,600		13,981
		Centennial Park.						
		Clearing, Levelling, and other Improvements, Centennial Park ... ..	.....			5,000		2,000

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
	£		£	
Grants in aid of Public Institutions.				
Sydney University—				
For Additions, Repairs, and Furniture	1,000		1,000	
For Additional Endowment	4,000		4,000	
To provide for the establishment of Evening Lectures (including University Extension Lectures and Lectures in Law)	2,000		2,000	
Matriculation and other Fees for Students of the Training Schools under the Department, who are attending University Lectures	400		200	
Towards the maintenance of the Art Society of New South Wales ...	500		500	
Linnean Society	100		200	
Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	500		500	
The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £1 raised by private contributions	100		100	
Instruction to the Blind—Amount in proportion of £2 to every £1 raised by private contributions... ..	500		500	
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions... ..	4,000		6,000	
In aid of Buildings (Educational Institutions), in the proportion of £1 to every £1 raised and expended on new and additional buildings	2,000		2,000	
In aid of the “Women’s Branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals” to assist it in its work in connection with Public Schools	50		50	
		15,150		17,050
TOTAL... .. £	.....	15,150	.....	17,050
Miscellaneous Services.				
To gratuity to Mrs. L. J. Larcombe, widow of the late Edwin Larcombe, teacher, Public School, Jasper’s Brush, who died from injuries received in protecting the School property	100		.....
To amount due to Commissioner for Stamps on account of impressed stamps	528		.....
To amount due to Department of Lands for survey of School sites ...	650		800	
		1,278		800
TOTAL... .. £	1,278	800

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

SCHEDULE (referred to on page 137) showing Number of Teachers in each Grade (Educational Division) on 30th June, 1897, with Salaries as graded by the Public Service Board.

Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Class of School.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
	TEACHERS.			
			£	£
1	Training-master and Master Fort-street School		532	532
			no allowances.	
16	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence	1	422	6,752
			less £72 for quarters.	
20	Do do married, without vested residence	1	422	8,440
			no allowances.	
...	Do do unmarried	1	350	.....
			no allowances.	
27	Do do married, with vested residence	2	360	9,720
			less £60 for quarters.	
9	Do do married, without vested residence	2	360	3,240
			no allowances.	
2	Do do unmarried	2	300	600
			no allowances.	
1	Master in charge of Practising School, Fort-street		360	360
			no allowances.	
23	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence	3	284	6,532
			less £60 for quarters.	
5	Do do married, without vested residence	3	284	1,420
			no allowances.	
1	Do do unmarried	3	224	224
			no allowances.	
51	Do do married, with vested residence	4	276	14,076
			less £60 for quarters.	
10	Do do married, without vested residence	4	276	2,760
			no allowances.	
...	Do do unmarried	4	216	.....
			no allowances.	
107	Do do married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	5	254	27,178
			less £50 for quarters.	
11	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing...	5	254	2,794
			no allowances.	
3	Do do unmarried	5	204	612
			no allowances.	
162	Do do married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	6	235	38,070
			less £40 for quarters.	
20	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing...	6	235	4,700
			no allowances.	
6	Do do unmarried	6	195	1,170
			no allowances.	
166	Do do married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	7	206	34,196
			less £35 for quarters.	
21	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing...	7	205	4,326
			no allowances.	
13	Do do unmarried, assisted in sewing	7	171	2,223
			no allowances.	
8	Principal Female Teachers	7	159	1,272
			no allowances.	
162	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	8	178	28,836
			less £30 for quarters.	
45	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing...	8	178	8,010
			no allowances.	
53	Do do unmarried, assisted in sewing	8	148	7,814
			no allowances.	
40	Principal Female Teachers	8	136	5,440
			no allowances.	
174	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	9	150	26,100
			less £25 for quarters.	
102	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing...	9	150	15,300
			no allowances.	
2	Do do unmarried, assisted in sewing	9	125	250
			no allowances.	
169	Do do unmarried	9	113	19,097
			no allowances.	
143	Principal Female Teachers	9	113	16,159
			no allowances.	
21	Principal Male Teachers, married, with vested residence, assisted in sewing	10	123	2,583
			less £20 for quarters.	
6	Do do married, without vested residence, assisted in sewing...	10	123	738
			no allowances.	
22	Do do unmarried	10	91	2,002
			no allowances.	
28	Principal Female Teachers	10	91	2,548
			no allowances.	
16	First Assistant Teachers, Male, with First-class Certificate	1	225	3,600
			no allowances.	
1,666	Carried forward			£ 309,704

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.

Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Class of School.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
			£	£
1,666	Brought forward.....£			309,704
17	Second Assistant Teachers, Male, with Second-class Certificate	1	136	2,312
59	First Assistant Teachers, Male, with Second-class Certificate	2	no allowances. 171	10,689
57	Assistant Teachers, Male, holding Second-class Certificate	3, 4, 5	no allowances. 136	7,752
30	Assistant Teachers, Male, holding Third-class Certificate		no allowances. 113	3,390
24	Assistants, ex-Students of Training School, Male, 1st Year		no allowances. 96	2,304
26	Do do do do 2nd Year.....		no allowances. 104	2,704
66	Do do do do 3rd and later Years		no allowances. 113	7,458
7	Do Unclassified ex-Pupil Teachers who have passed final examination, Male		no allowances. 90	630
5	Assistant, Unclassified ex-Pupil Teacher who has failed to pass final examination, Male.		no allowances. 72	360
23	Mistresses in charge of Girls' Departments	1	no allowances. 250	5,750
37	Do do	2	no allowances. 220	8,140
29	Do do	3	no allowances. 180	5,220
10	Do do	4	no allowances. 170	1,700
42	Mistresses in charge of Infants' Departments	1	no allowances. 180	7,560
38	Do do	2	no allowances. 170	6,460
21	Do do	3	no allowances. 160	3,360
19	Do do	4	no allowances. 150	2,850
1	First Assistant Teacher, Female, with First-class Certificate	1	no allowances. 150	150
8	Second Assistant Teachers, Female, with Second-class Certificate	1	no allowances. 108	864
114	First Assistant Teachers, Female, with Second-class Certificate	2	no allowances. 130	14,820
298	Assistant Teachers, Female	3, 4, 5	no allowances. 104	30,992
25	Assistants, ex-Students of Training School, Female, 1st Year		no allowances. 84	2,100
24	Do do do do 2nd Year.....		no allowances. 90	2,160
71	Do do do do 3rd and later Years		no allowances. 96	6,816
82	Do unclassified ex-Pupil Teachers who have passed final examination, Female.		no allowances. 90	7,380
16	Assistants, unclassified ex-Pupil Teachers who have failed to pass final examination, Female.		no allowances. 72	1,152
1	Work Mistress, Fort-street Public School (a)		no allowances. 160	160
17	Work Mistresses	1	114	1,938
22	Do	1	no allowances. 95	2,090
23	Do	2	no allowances. 86	1,978
26	Pupil Teachers, Male, 1st Class		no allowances. 68	1,768
48	Do do 2nd Class		no allowances. 57	2,736
108	Do do 3rd Class		no allowances. 46	4,968
126	Do do 4th Class		no allowances. 40	5,040
3,186	Carried forward.....£			£ 474,855

NOTE.—In Schools ranking below the Fourth Class, the salaries of male teachers who should be, but are not, assisted in sewing will be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

(a) Also Work-mistress at Sydney High School, for which service £34 is included in vote for High School salaries.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR, AND INDUSTRY.				
Number of Teachers.	Classification of Work.	Average Attendance.	Salary.	Total of Salaries in each Class.
	<i>TEACHERS—continued.</i>		£	£
3,186	Brought forward.....	£	.....	474,855
371	Pupil Teachers, Female, 1st Class .....	.....	46 no allowances.	17,066
40	Do do 2nd Class .....	.....	34 no allowances.	1,360
122	Do do 3rd Class .....	.....	30 no allowances.	3,660
168	Do do 4th Class .....	.....	24 no allowances.	4,032
416	Teachers, Provisional Schools	16 and over	88 no allowances.	36,608
148	Do do	Between 12 and 16.	72 no allowances.	10,656
(a)	Teachers, Half-time Schools	To be paid the same rate of salary as a teacher of a Public School of corresponding classification.		.....
43	Teachers, House-to-house Schools	To be paid £4 10s. per head of average attendance up to a maximum of £90 per annum.		3,552
...	Special allowances to teachers stationed in remote localities, on account of high cost of living			1,374
...	To provide for evening schools' salaries; to meet increases of salary consequent on promotion of teachers by examination and of schools by attendance; to provide for salaries of teachers appointed to new schools; to pay special allowance on account of high cost of living, as occasion may arise; to provide for special salaries when granted in terms of the Public Service Act; and generally to meet any increase or alteration in the above Schedule of Salaries, in every case subject to the provisions of the Public Instruction and Public Service Acts and the Rules and Regulations thereunder			6,319
4,494	Total .....	£	.....	559,482
	Less value of quarters .....	£	.....	34,482
	TOTAL .....	£	.....	525,000

(a) Included amongst Public Schools of corresponding classification.

X.

Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
		£	£	£	£
152	Department of Mines	31,303	43,150	34,411	37,500
155	Prevention of Scab in Sheep... ..	16,526	5,175	16,687	9,385
156	Imported and Introduced Stock	778	3,000	1,187	1,500
157	Registration of Brands	615	150	620	150
157	Management of Pounds and Commons ... ..	.....	150	.....	500
157	Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	3,105	8,050	3,210	9,340
158	Agriculture	9,378	16,674	11,061	15,100
159	School of Mines and Assay Works ... ..	.....	1,819	.....	1,500
159	Board of Exports	*	*	250	1,000
160	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	34,364	.....	19,288
		61,740	112,532	67,426	95,263
	<i>Less</i> Amount chargeable on account of quarters ...	532	.....	476	.....
		61,208	112,532	66,950	95,263
	<i>Deduct</i> Expenditure chargeable to the Prevention of Scab in Sheep—Special Account	16,526	5,175	16,687	9,385
	TOTALS	£ 44,682	107,357	50,263	85,878

* Voted under Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade in 1896-7.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Department of Mines.				£		£	
1	1	Secretary for Mines and Agriculture ...		.....	...	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Under Secretary		Special.....	...	.....	920	.....	920
		INSPECTORIAL BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Inspector of Mines		Professional	A1	560		750 ^a	
4	4	Inspectors of Mines—							
		1 at £350 ^a		"	B1	} 980		1,145 ^a	
		2 at £275 ^a , 1 at £245		"	B2			600	
...	2	Inspectors, at £300 ... ..		"	...	.....		250	
1	1	Clerk		Clerical ...	B1	250		245	
1	1	Storekeeper and Assistant Engineer ...		General ...	...	245		124	
1	1	Assistant Engineer and Blacksmith ...		"	...	124			
							2,159		3,114
		GEOLOGICAL STAFF.							
1	1	Government Geologist and Chief Mining Surveyor		Professional	A1	800		800	
1	1	Geological Surveyor		"	A2	450		450	
1	1	Do do		"	A2	350 ^b		450 ^b	
...	1	Do do ... ..		"	...	.....		350	
1	1	Curator and Mineralogist		"	A3	350		350	
1	1	Analyst and Assayer		"	A2	350		400 ^a	
1	1	Assistant Assayer		"	B1	245		275 ^a	
1	1	Assistant Palæontologist and Librarian ...		"	B1	250		250	
1	1	Field Assistant		"	B2	175		175	
1	1	Do do		"	B3	125		125	
1	1	Fossil and Mineral Collector		"	B3	140		140	
1	1	Assistant Assayer		"	B2	180		200 ^a	
							3,415		3,965
		CHIEF INSPECTOR OF COAL-FIELDS BRANCH.							
1	...	{ Examiner of Coal-fields		"	A1	600		.....
...	1	{ Chief Inspector of Collieries ... ..		"	...	.....		800	
1	1	Inspector of Mines... ..		"	A2	400		400	
1	1	Do do		"	A3	325		325	
2	2	Do do at £275		"	B1	550		550	
1	1	Clerk		Clerical ...	B2	200		200	
							2,075		2,275
		CHARTING BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Draftsman		Professional	A2	400		400	
1	...	Draftsman		"	B1	260		.....
10	...	Draftsmen—4 at £275, 5 at £240, 1 at £220		"	B2	2,520		.....
...	10	*Draftsmen—							
		1 at £300 ^a		"	A3	}		2,585 ^a	
		3 at £275, 1 at £260, 4 at £240, and 1 at £240 ^a		"	B1			
7	...	Do. 3 at £220, 3 at £200, 1 at £150		"	B2	1,410		1,610	
...	8	Do. 3 at £220, 4 at £200, 1 at £150		"	B2	.....		150	
1	1	Clerk		Clerical ...	B3	150		130	
1	1	Custodian of Plans... ..		"	B3	130		175 ^a	
1	1	Plan Mounter		General ...	...	160		1,200 [†]	
...	4	†Mining Surveyors—at £300 ... ..		.....	...	.....
							5,030		6,250
		ASSAY BRANCH.							
1	1	Government Metallurgist		Professional	A1	1,050		1,050	
1	1	Chemist		"	...	245		200	
1	1	Assayer		"	...	200		125	
1	1	Lapidary		General ...	...	125		125	
1	1	Curator's Assistant		"	...	125		186	
1	1	Lapidist and Polisher		"	...	186		104	
1	1	Laboratory Assistant		"	...	104		100	
1	1	Assistant, Curator's room... ..		"	...	100		75	
1	1	Assistant, Museum... ..		"	...	75		156	
1	1	Carpenter		"	...	156		275	
...	2	Assistants—1 at £150 [†] , 1 at £125 [§] 			
							2,366		2,641
59	68	Carried forward ... ..		£	.....	.....	17,335	.....	20,535

* One Draftsman, at £240, transferred from Agricultural Branch. † Previously paid from Contingent Vote. ‡ Transferred from Mines, clerical.
 § Transferred from Agriculture. || Paid from Assay Vote, 1896-7. ^a Increase on appeal, paid in 1896-7 from Vote "To meet adjustments of salaries on revision by the Public Service Board." ^b £50 paid in 1896-7 from Vote "Adjustment of salaries," and £50 proposed increase 1897-8.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Department of Mines—continued.					
59	68	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	17,335	.....	20,535
		CLERICAL STAFF.					
1	1	Chief Clerk	Clerical ...	A1	550	550	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	A3	300	300	
		Secretary to Coal Mines Board* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	59*	
1	1	Registrar	Clerical ...	A2	450	450	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B1	240	240	
3	3	Clerks—					
		1 at £180 <i>b</i>	" ...	B2	} 401	425 <i>b</i>	
		1 at £125, 1 at £120	" ...	B3			
...	1	Clerk† ... ..	.....	B4			110†
1	1	Do	Clerical ...	B5	50	50	
					1,991		2,184
		ACCOUNT BRANCH.					
1	1	Accountant	Clerical ..	A2	400	400	
1	1	Examiner	" ...	A3	375	375	
5	5	Clerks—					
		1 at 175 <i>b</i>	Clerical ...	B2	} 785	810 <i>b</i>	
		1 at £170, 1 at £160, 1 at £155, 1 at £150	" ...	B3			
1	1	Clerk	" ..	B3	100	130 <i>b</i>	
...	2	Clerks—1 at £125†, 1 at £120§ ... ..	.....	.....	.....	245	
...	1	Clerk† ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100†	
					1,660		2,030
		RECORDS.					
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical ...	A3	300	300	
2	1	Clerk	" ...	B2	400	200	
...	1	Do ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	255||	
4	...	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £145, 1 at £125, and 1 at £120¶	" ...	B3	540	.....
...	3	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £150 <i>b</i> , and 1 at £145	" ...	B3	.....	445 <i>b</i>	
3	...	Clerks—1 at £110 and 2 at £100... ..	" ..	B4	310	.....
...	2	Clerks—					
		1 at £125 <i>b</i>	" ...	B3	}	225 <i>b</i>	
		1 at £100	" ...	B4			
...	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	50	
					1,550		1,475
		LEASE BRANCH.					
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical ...	A3	350	375 <i>b</i>	
1	1	Clerk... ..	" ...	A3	280	320 <i>b</i>	
3	3	Clerks—2 at £200, 1 at £175	" ...	B2	575	575	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	A3	300	300	
2	2	Clerks, at £175	" ...	B2	350	350	
...	1	Clerk	" ...	B3	.....	150§	
1	1	Do	" ...	B3	125	125	
...	1	Junior Clerk ... ..	" ...	.....	.....	50	
					1,980		2,245
		CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.					
1	1	Clerk-in-Charge	Clerical ...	A3	350	350	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £275, 1 at £250	" ...	B1	525	525	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B2	200	200	
6	6	Clerks—3 at £150, 1 at £145, and 2 at £120	" ...	B3	835	835	
					1,910		1,910
1	1	Relieving Officer and Warden	" ...	B1	245	.....	290 <i>b</i>
		GOLD-FIELDS.					
72	92 {	Wardens' Clerks and Mining Registrars... ..	Unclassified	...	1,311	.....	} 1,552 <i>a</i>
20		Bailiffs ... ..	" ...	...	241	.....
					1,552		
197	211	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	28,223	.....	32,251

* Salary from May 1st, 1897, at £50 per annum. † Transferred from Agriculture. ‡ Transferred from Public Watering Places. § Transferred from Records.
 ¶ Paid from Contingent Vote, year 1896-7. ¶ Clerk at £120 transferred to Account Branch.
 Mining Registrars allowed fees, and officers to issue Miners Rights, &c., allowed 5 per cent. commission on the sale of Miners' Rights, &c.
b Increase on appeal, paid in 1896-7 from Vote "To meet Adjustment of Salaries on revision by the Public Service Board."

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.									
No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£	£			
Department of Mines—continued.									
197	211	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	28,223	.....	32,251	
CARETAKERS, &C., OF CAVES.									
1	1	Caretaker, Jenolan Caves ...	General	...	100	100			
2	2	Guides, 1 at £75, 1 at £50, Jenolan Caves	"	...	125	125			
1	1	Engine-driver, Jenolan Caves	"	...	130	130			
1	1	Caretaker, Wombeyan do	"	...	90	90*			
1	1	Do Wellington do	"	...	85	85*			
1	1	Do Yarrangobilly Caves	"	...	100	100*			
1	1	Do Abercrombie do	"	...	60	60			
1	1	Do Bungonia do	"	...	50	50			
1	1	Do Bendithera do	"	...	50	50			
...	1	Explorer of Caves ...	"	...	.....	130			
						790		920	
MESSENGERS, &C.									
1	1	Chief Messenger ...	General	...	180	180			
1	...	Messenger and Caretaker (a) ...	"	...	125	.....		
6	6	Messengers—2 at £100, 1 at £125, 2 at £110, and 1 at £50 (b) ...	"	...	585	595 ^b			
1	1	Night Watchman ...	"	...	78	78			
1	1	Day do ...	"	...	78	78			
						1,046		931	
OFFICE CLEANERS, &C.									
1	1	Housekeeper and cleaner ...	General	...	72	72			
5	...	Cleaners—1 at £72, 1 at £65, 2 at £50, 1 at £20 (a) ...	"	...	257	.....		
...	4	Cleaners—1 at £72, 1 at £65, 2 at £50 ...	"	...	.....	237			
						329		309	
Salaries of Retrenched and Transferred Officers for the month of July, 1896									
						920			
						31,308		34,411	
<i>Less—Amount chargeable on account of quarters</i>									
						50		40	
						31,258		34,371	
CONTINGENCIES.									
<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>									
		Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees ...	.....	...	3,400	2,200			
		Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c. ...	.....	...	1,750	1,000			
		Rent and Repairs of Offices ...	.....	...	1,450	1,200			
		Travelling Expenses of Officers ...	.....	...	4,500	3,000			
		Men's Wages, Provisions, &c. ...	.....	...	1,000	500			
		Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, &c. ...	.....	...	250	350			
		Incidental Expenses ...	.....	...	2,800	2,000			
		Preservation of Caves ...	.....	...	1,000	750			
		Expenses of working and repairs of Diamond and other Drills ...	.....	...	2,000	1,500			
		To promote Prospecting for Gold and other Minerals, and encouraging the opening of new fields ...	.....	...	25,000	25,000			
						43,150		37,500	
223	236	TOTAL ...	£	.....	.....	74,408	.....	71,871	

* This salary is subject to reduction for value of quarters.

(a) Transferred to Prevention of Scab in Sheep. (b) Increase on appeal, paid in 1896-7 from vote "To meet adjustment of salaries, &c."

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Prevention of Scab in Sheep.					
		<i>As Voted for 1896-7.</i>					
1	...	Chief Inspector of Stock	Clerical ...	A1	605		
1	...	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock	" ...	A2	440		
1	...	Clerk	" ...	B1	260		
1	...	Clerk	" ...	B2	200		
1	...	Clerk	" ...	B3	160		
2	...	Clerks, at £150	" ...	B3	300		
1	...	Clerk	" ...	B1	236		
18	...	Inspectors of Stock—6 at £325, and 12 at £300	" ...	A3	5,550		
32	...	Inspectors of Stock—14 at £275, and 18 at £250	" ...	B1	8,350		
2	...	Inspectors of Stock—1 at £200, and 1 at £225	" ...	B2	425		
					16,526		
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors ... ..	.....	...	2,640	
		Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors ... ..	.....	...	500	
		Allowances to Inspectors for Stationery ... ..	.....	...	225	
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep ... ..	.....	...	10	
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	...	800	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	1,000	
					5,175		
60	...	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	21,701	
		Prevention of Scab in Sheep.					
		<i>As proposed for 1897-8.</i>					
1	...	Chief Inspector of Stock ... ..	.....	...	.....
1	...	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock (a) ... ..	.....	...	.....	605
1	...	Clerk... ..	.....	...	.....	240 ^a
1	...	do ... ..	.....	...	.....	285
1	...	do ... ..	.....	...	.....	225
2	...	Clerks, at £175 ... ..	.....	...	.....	185
1	...	Draftsman ... ..	.....	...	.....	350
20	...	Inspectors of Stock, 6 at £325, 14 at £300 ... ..	.....	...	.....	260
30	...	do do 15 at £275, 15 at £250 ... ..	.....	...	.....	6,150
1	...	do do ... ..	.....	...	.....	7,875
1	...	Messenger and Caretaker (b) ... ..	.....	...	.....	225
1	...	Office Cleaner (b) ... ..	.....	...	.....	125
1	...	Quarantine Keeper (c) ... ..	.....	...	.....	52
					110		
		CONTINGENCIES.					
		<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>					
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors ... ..	.....	...	.....	4,000
		do do Sheep Directors ... ..	.....	...	.....	500
		Allowance to Inspectors for Stationery ... ..	.....	...	.....	225
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep ... ..	.....	...	.....	10
		Rent of Offices ... ..	.....	...	.....	800
		Incidental Expenses, including clerical assistance, law costs and charges ... ..	.....	...	.....	1,000
		To meet expenses of "The Stock Boards' Council of Advice" ... ..	.....	...	.....	250
		To replace Salaries of Officers of the Stock Branch for the year 1896-7, as they were prior to grading by the Public Service Board ... ..	.....	...	.....	2,600
					9,385		
62	...	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	26,072	

(a) Salary divided, £200 proposed under "Imported and Introduced Stock." (b) Transferred from "Department of Mines." (c) Voted for 1896-7. under "Imported Stock."

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.											
No. of Persons.						Division of Service.		GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1896-7	1897-8									Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.
										£	£
Imported Stock.											
<i>(As Voted for 1896-7.)</i>											
3	...	Quarantine-keepers, at £130	...	...	General	...	...	...	390		
1	...	Quarantine-keeper	...	...	"	...	...	...	100		
1	...	Master Steam Launch	...	...	"	...	...	...	120		
1	...	Engineer do	...	...	"	...	...	...	120		
1	...	Stoker do	...	...	"	...	...	...	48		
									778		
		Less amount chargeable for value of quarters	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	75		
									703		
CONTINGENCIES.											
		Transport of Stock and Forage; Incidental Expenses; for expenses connected with investigations of outbreaks and prevention of Disease amongst Live Stock, including expenses of Temporary Stock Institute; Expenses in connection with the keeping and quarantining of Imported Stock	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2,000		
		For prevention of spread of Tick in Cattle	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,000		
7	...	TOTAL...	...	£	.....	...	.....	.....	3,703		
Imported and Introduced Stock.											
<i>(As proposed for 1897-8.)</i>											
IMPORTED STOCK.											
1		Metropolitan Inspector of Stock (a)	...	...	Clerical	...	...	.....		200a	
1		Veterinary Surgeon	...	...	Professional	...	...	.....		300	
1		Inspector of Stock, Newcastle (b)	..	...	Clerical	...	...	.....		30	
1		Do Eden (c)	...	...	"	...	...	.....		25	
3		Quarantine keepers, 2 at £110, 1 at £100	...	...	General	...	...	.....		320	
1		Master Steam Launch	...	...	"	...	...	.....		132	
1		Engineer do	...	...	"	...	...	.....		132	
1		Stoker do	...	...	"	...	...	.....		48	
									1,187		
CONTINGENCIES (IMPORTED STOCK).											
		Transport of Stock and Forage; Incidental Expenses; for expenses connected with investigations of outbreaks and prevention of Diseases amongst Live Stock, including expenses of temporary Stock Institute; Expenses in connection with the keeping and quarantining of Imported Stock	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....		1,500	
									1,500		
10		TOTAL...	...	£	.....	...	.....	.....			2,687

(a) Salary divided (£240 proposed under "Prevention of Scab in Sheep").

Previously paid from Contingencies.

(c) Transferred from Registration of Brands.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE. Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£	£		
Registration of Brands.								
1	1	Deputy Registrar and Clerk-in-charge ...	Clerical ...	A3	360	360		
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B1	260	260		
1	...	Inspector of Cattle for Export (a) ...	Unclassified	...	25	.....	
						645	620	
CONTINGENCIES.								
		Clerical Assistance and Incidental Expenses .....	.....	...	.....	150	150
3	2	TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	.....	795	770
Management of Pounds and Commons.								
CONTINGENCIES.								
		For the erection of Public Pounds and Incidental Expenses ... ..	.....	...	.....	150	500
		TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	.....	150	500
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.								
1	1	Superintendent	Clerical ...	A1	500	500		
1	1	Chief Inspector	" ...	A3	300	300		
5	5	Inspectors at £245... ..	" ...	B1	1,225	1,225		
1	1	Engineering Draughtsman... ..	Professional	B1	245	245		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £225, 1 at £200	Clerical ...	B2	425	425		
2*	...	Do 1 at £125, 1 at £100	" {	B3 } B4 }	225	.....	
1	1	Clerk	" ...	B4	75	75		
1	...	Field Assistant ... ..	.....	...	110	.....	
...†	2	Field Assistants at £120 ... ..	.....	...	.....	240	
...‡	1	Manager Pera Bore Farm ... ..	.....	...	.....	200	
						3,105	3,210	
CONTINGENCIES.								
<i>(Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>								
		Incidentals, Clerical, and Field Assistance .....	.....	...	500	500	
		Travelling Expenses of Officers and Inspection ... ..	.....	...	1,750	2,000	
		Repairs to Public Watering Places ..	.....	...	800	1,000	
		Caretakers—Cost of Supervision ... ..	.....	...	5,000	5,500	
		Resumption of Land at Hinton for Public Watering Place ... ..	.....	...	.....	40	
		Half amount of compensation awarded by the Land Board to Messrs. Edols & Co. (Limited) for resumption of "Trundle Dam" ... ..	.....	...	.....	300	
						8,050	9,340	
14	14	TOTAL... .. £	.....	...	.....	11,155	12,550

(a) Transferred to "Imported Stock."

* Transferred to Accounts

† 1 Transferred from Works Department, 1 Transferred from Public Library.

‡ Transferred from Temporary Staff.

NO. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
							£	£
Agriculture.*								
1	1	Pathologist	Professional	A1	730	730		
1	1	Chemist	"	A2	500	500		
...	1	Dairy Expert ... ..	.....	.....	.....	500
...	1	Tobacco Expert ... ..	.....	.....	.....	400
1	1	Fruit Expert	General	...	290	400		
...	1	<i>a</i> Entomologist ... ..	.....	.....	.....	250
1	1	Artist	Professional	A2	400	400		
1	1	Artist and Engraver	"	B1	250	250		
1	1	Artist	"	B1	208	275†		
1	...	<i>b</i> Draftsman	"	B1	225	.....	
1	...	Assistant Artist	"	B3	125	.....	
2	2	Assistants to Chemist—1 at £150†, 1 at £75	General	...	200	225†		
...	1	Instructor in Agriculture ... ..	.....	.....	.....	700
...	1	<i>c</i> Chief Inspector ... ..	.....	.....	.....	400
1	1	<i>c</i> Chief Clerk	Clerical	A2	400	500		
1	...	Clerk	"	A3	350	.....^f	
1	1	Do	"	B1	275	275		
1	...	Do	"	B1	250	.....^f	
1	...	<i>h</i> Do	"	B2	200	.....^h	
1	1	Do	"	B2	175	200†		
1	...	Do	"	B2	175	.....^f	
...	1	<i>d</i> Do	"	B2	.....	220	
1	1	Do	"	B4	100	100		
2	...	Clerks, at £110	"	B4	220	.....	
...	1	Cadet ... ..	"	.....	.....	50
1	...	Carpenter	General	...	140	.....^f	
1	...	Inspecting Forester	Clerical	B1	250	.....^f	
1	1	Timber and Agricultural Inspector	General	...	125	150†		
1	...	Sericultural Expert	"	...	100	.....	
1	1	Assistant to Botanist	"	...	48	60†		
...	1	Viticulturist ... ..	.....	.....	.....	350
2	2	Inspectors of Vines, at £156	Clerical	B3	312	312		
HAWKESBURY COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.								
1	1	Principal, Hawkesbury Agricultural College	Professional	A2	675	525‡		
1	1	Science Master, " " ..	"	B1	285	285‡		
1	1	English Master, " " ..	"	B1	240	240‡		
1	1	<i>g</i> Registrar " " ..	Clerical	B1	150	250 ^g		
1	1	Housekeeper " " ..	General	...	132	132‡		
1	...	Foreman, Bathurst Farm	"	...	125	.....	
1	1	Experimentalist	"	...	250	250‡		
...	1	Orchardist ... ..	"	...	.....	250‡
1	1	Farm Foreman	"	...	146	146‡		
1	1	Dairy Instructor	"	...	156	156‡		
1	...	Agricultural and Poultry Expert	"	...	112	.....	
1	1	Foreman Mechanic	"	...	156	156‡		
1	1	Engineer	"	...	104	104‡		
1	...	Caretaker and Assistant, Booral	"	...	96	.....	
...	1	Bee and Poultry Expert	General	...	...	120
4	...	Labourers, 3 at £75, 1 at £70	"	...	303	.....	
...	1	Farm Manager, Bathurst ... ..	.....	.....	.....	350
...	1	Housekeeper, do ... ..	.....	.....	.....	50
1	1	Manager, Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm ... ..	.....	.....	250	250
45	39	Carried forward ... ..	£	.....	9,228	10,511	

^a Transferred from Department of Public Instruction. ^b Transferred to Charting Branch. ^c Transferred from Lands Department. ^d Transferred from Charting Branch. ^e Paid during 1896-97 as Chief Clerk. ^f Transferred to Department of Lands. ^g Salary, from 1st April, 1897, at £200 per annum. ^h Transferred to Bathurst Farm. * Voted in 1896-7 as Agriculture and Forestry. † Increase on appeal, paid in 1896-7 from Vote—"To meet adjustments of salaries on revision by the Public Service Board." ‡ Subject to reduction for value of quarters.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
		Agriculture—continued.					
45	39	Brought forward... ..	£	9,228		10,511	
...	1	Clerk, Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm .....		.....		150*	
...	1	Orchardist do do .....		.....		200	
1	1	Manager, Wollongbar Farm		150		200	
		<i>Less amount chargeable on account of quarters</i> ... ..		.....	9,378	.....	11,061
					407	.....	436
						8,971	10,625
		CONTINGENCIES. (Subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)					
		Incidental expenses in connection with Agriculture, including wages, travelling expenses		4,437		4,500	
		Hawkesbury Agricultural College, including wages, maintenance, educational, live stock, teaching apparatus and appliances, and incidental expenses		4,437		4,000	
		Expenses in connection with the working of Experimental Farms in the country		7,500		6,000	
		Expenses for holding Conferences, and other purposes... ..		300		300	
		Railway fares, Delegates to Conferences... ..		.....		300	
					16,674	.....	15,100
46	42	TOTAL... ..	£	.....	25,645	.....	25,725
		School of Mines and Assay Works.					
		Towards providing necessary appliances for making assays of minerals in bulk, or otherwise, including wages and the establishment of Schools of Mines, &c	£	1,819	1,819	1,500	1,500
		Board of Exports.					
	1	Acting Secretary		†		250	250
		CONTINGENCIES. To encourage the export trade in products of the Colony and their sale in other markets			†	1,000	1,000
	1		£	.....	.....	.....	1,250

* Subject to reduction for value of quarters.

† Voted under Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade in 1893-7.

No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.			
	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.	Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
£		£	
Miscellaneous Services.			
For the purposes of Pastures and Stock Protection Act	2,000	2,000	
Control, marking, fencing, and improving Travelling Stock and Camping Reserves, removal of obstructions and suppression of trespass, and to meet expenses in connection with the acquiring of land for the benefit of travelling stock	1,000	500	
To meet expenses of subsidising Agricultural Societies having an annual paid-up membership from 100 members of not less than £50, in the proportion of 10s. for every £1 raised by subscription or private contribution	11,000		
To meet the cost of subsidising Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pastoral Societies receiving annual subscriptions (from 50 members) amounting to not less than £50, the subsidy not to exceed 10s. on every £1 awarded in prizes for Agricultural or other approved objects, and to meet the claims unpaid of duly qualified Agricultural Societies ... ..	.....	11,200	
To meet cost of subsidising, for the last financial year, Agricultural Societies which were unable to obtain subsidy owing to insufficient membership ... ..	.....	1,000	
To meet expense of subsidising Horticultural Societies ... ..	.....	250	
Special Prizes to be devoted to the improvement of Agriculture... ..	.....	1,000	
To meet expenses in connection with the reclamation of the Sanddrift, Newcastle ... ..	.....	300	
Refund of 10 per cent. reduction from salary of G. W. Card, Curator and Mineralogist, from 13 January, 1893, to 30 June, 1896 ... ..	.....	53	
Distribution of Seed to distressed farmers, to be repaid by the farmers... ..	12,736	.....
Administration of the Act for the Regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries	500	200	
To meet the claim of J. F. Connelly for compensation on account of cancellation of his permit to dig and search for gold within portion 423, parish of Currajong ... ..	.....	785	
Other Votes of 1896-7	5,128	.....
VINE DISEASES ACT.			
Expenses in connection with the eradication of Phylloxera and adminis- tration of the Vine Diseases Act	2,000	2,000	
	.....	34,364	19,288
TOTAL... ..	£	34,364	19,288

XI.

The Postmaster-General.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount appropriated for year ending 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
		Salaries.	Contingencies	Salaries.	Contingencies
162	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department... ..	£	£	£	£
		393,605	328,300	392,507	316,690

*The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.*

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
				£		£			
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department.							
1	1	Postmaster General	.....	.....	1,370	.....	1,370
1	1	Deputy Postmaster General	Special	.....	920	.....	920
2	2								
1	1	Secretary	Clerical	A1	600	700	700		
		APPOINTMENT BRANCH.							
1	1	Appointment Clerk	"	A2	400	400	400		
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	300	300	300		
1	1	Do	"	B1	250	250	250		
5	...	Clerks—2 at £225, 1 at £208, and 2 at £200	"	B2	1,058	.....	.....
...	5	Clerks—3 at £225 and 2 at £200	"	.....	.....	1,075	1,075
1	1	Clerk	"	B3	120	130	130		
1	1	Do	"	B4	84	100	100		
1	1	Do	"	B5	26	50	50		
11	11				2,238		2,305		
		INLAND MAIL BRANCH.							
1	1	Inland Mail Clerk	"	A2	400	400	400		
1	1	Clerk	"	B1	250	250	250		
2	2	Do at £200	"	B2	400	400	400		
1	1	Do	"	B5	26	26	26		
5	5				1,076		1,076		
		IRREGULARITY AND MISSING LETTER BRANCH.							
1	1	Inspector for Irregularity, Missing and Dead Letter Branch	"	A3	380	380	380		
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	300	300	300		
1	1	Do	"	B1	275	275	275		
1	1	Do	"	B1	245	250	250		
3	...	Clerks—2 at £225 and 1 at £200	"	B2	650	.....	.....
6	...	Do 2 at £150, 4 at £125	"	B3	800	.....	.....
2	...	Do 1 at £100, and 1 at £84	"	B4	184	.....	.....
...	4	Do 2 at £225 and 2 at £200	"	B2	.....	850	850	
...	5	Do 1 at £170, 3 at £125, and 1 at £120	"	B3	.....	665	665	
1	1	Clerk	"	B5	40	50	50		
1	...	Clerk at £200 per annum for 10 months	"	.....	167	.....	.....
17	14				3,041		2,770		
		DEAD LETTER BRANCH.							
1	1	Dead Letter Clerk	"	B1	250	250	250		
1	1	Clerk	"	B2	200	200	200		
1	2	Clerks, at £150	"	B3	150	300	300		
...	1	Clerk	"	B3	.....	120	120	
...	1	Do	"	B4	.....	100	100	
3	6				600		970		
		CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.							
1	1	Correspondence Clerk	"	A3	325	325	325		
1	1	Clerk	"	B2	200	200	200		
1	1	Do	"	B3	150	150	150		
3	3				675		675		
42	42	Carried forward	£	10,520	10,786		

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
42	42	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	10,520	.....	10,786	
RECORD BRANCH.									
1	1	Record Clerk	Clerical	A3	300		300		
1	1	Clerk	"	B1	250		250		
3	...	Clerks—2 at £170, and 1 at £160	"	B3	500		.....	
...	3	Do at £170	"	B3	.....		510		
1	1	Clerk	"	B4	90		90		
						1,140			1,150
6	6								
STORE BRANCH.									
1	1	Clerk in charge of Stores	"	A3	300		300		
1	1	Clerk	"	B1	250		250		
1	1	Do	"	B2	180		180		
3	...	Clerks—1 at £117, 1 at £90, and 1 at £78	"	B4	285		.....	
...	3	Do 1 at £117, 1 at £100, and 1 at £90	"	B4	.....		307		
1	1	Clerk	"	B5	65		65		
1	1	Storeman—Foreman	General	...	150		150		
...	1	Storeman and Signalman ... ..	"	...	.....		130		
3	2	Storemen, at £120	"	...	360		240		
...	...	Clerk at £245 for 2 months	Clerical	...	41		.....	
						1,631			1,622
11	11								
ACCOUNT BRANCH.									
1	1	Accountant	"	A1	550		550		
1	...	Clerk	"	A3	320		.....	
3	3	Clerks, at £250	"	B1	750		750		
6	6	Do 2 at £220, 1 at £200, 1 at £190, and 2 at £175	"	B2	1,180		1,180		
						2,800			2,480
11	10								
CASH BRANCH.									
1	1	Cashier	"	A2	450		450		
1	1	Clerk	"	A3	350		350		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £225, and 1 at £200	"	B2	425		425		
2	2	Do at £150	"	B3	300		300		
						1,525			1,525
6	6								
SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER DIVISION.									
1	1	Controller	"	A1	800		800		
1	1	Accountant	"	A1	500		500		
1	1	Examiner	"	A3	380		380		
3	3	Clerks—2 at £335 and 1 at £300	"	A3	970		970		
1	1	Teller	"	A3	300		300		
8	...	Clerks—1 at £277, 1 at £268, 1 at £263, 3 at £250, and 2 at £236	"	B1	2,030		.....	
...	8	Do 1 at £277, 1 at £268, 1 at £263, and 5 at £250	"	B1	.....		2,058		
20	...	Clerks—4 at £232, 1 at £230, 5 at £200, 1 at £190, 6 at £185, 1 at £180, and 2 at £175	"	B2	3,988		.....	
...	28	Do 4 at £232, 1 at £230, 10 at £200, 3 at £185, 1 at £180, and 9 at £175	"	B2	.....		5,468		
20	...	Clerks—4 at £170, 2 at £160, 3 at £150, 4 at £140, 5 at £135, and 2 at £120	"	B3	2,925		.....	
...	14	Do 3 at £150, 4 at £140, 5 at £135, and 2 at £120	"	B3	.....		1,925		
13	...	Clerks—4 at £112, 1 at £110, 5 at £100, 1 at £80, 1 at £78, and 1 at £75 ...	"	B4	1,291		.....	
...	13	Do 3 at £112, 1 at £110, 6 at £100, 1 at £80, 1 at £78, and 1 at £75 ...	"	B4	.....		1,279		
10	...	Clerks—7 at £70, 2 at £52, and 1 at £50	"	B5	644		.....	
...	10	Do 6 at £70, 2 at £52, and 2 at £50	"	B5	.....		624		
						13,828			14,304
78	80								
154	155	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	31,444	.....	31,867	

No. of Persons.		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
154	155				£	£	£	£	
		Brought forward... ..	.....	...	.....	31,444	.....	31,867
		DISTRIBUTERS BRANCH.							
1	1	Distributor of Stamps	Clerical	A2	425		425		
2	2	Clerks—1 at £275 and 1 at £250	"	B1	525		525		
1	1	Clerk	"	B2	200		200		
1	1	Do	"	B3	120		125		
...	1	Do	"	B4	.....		65	
5	6					1,270		1,340	
		MAIL DIVISION.							
1	1	Chief Inspector and Superintendent	"	A1	700		700		
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	"	A1	550		550		
1	1	Senior Inspector	"	A1	500		500		
4	4	Inspectors—1 at £170, 2 at £161, and 1 at £400	"	A2	1,792		1,792		
3	3	Inspectors at £375... ..	"	A3	1,125		1,125		
5	...	Clerks—1 at £350, 2 at £325, 2 at £300... ..	"	A3	1,600		.....	
...	4	Clerks—1 at £350, 2 at £325, 1 at £300... ..	"	A3	.....		1,300	
1	1	Clerk—Shipping	"	B1	275		275		
1	1	Clerk and Translator	"	B1	250		275		
5	...	Clerks—2 at £275, 1 at £260, 2 at £250	"	B1	1,310		.....	
...	6	Clerks—2 at £275, 1 at £260, 3 at £250	"	B1	.....		1,560	
1	1	Relieving Officer	"	B1	236		280		
1	1	Assistant Shipping Clerk	"	B2	225		225		
19	...	Clerks—5 at £225, 5 at £200, 9 at £175	"	B2	3,700		.....	
...	18	Clerks—4 at £225, 5 at £200, 1 at £190, and 8 at £175... ..	"	B2	.....		3,490	
8	...	Clerks—1 at £160, 3 at £150, 1 at £130, 2 at £125, and 1 at £120	"	B3	1,110		.....	
...	9	Clerks—1 at £160, 3 at £150, 1 at £130, 3 at £125, and 1 at £120	"	B3	.....		1,235	
1	1	Relieving Officer	"	B3	130		130		
8	...	Clerks—6 at £100 and 2 at £84	"	B4	768		.....	
...	9	Do 1 at £112, 6 at £100, and 2 at £84	"	B4	.....		880	
...	1	Officer-in-charge of Parcel Post	"	A3	.....		325	
60	62					14,271		14,642	
		ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DIVISION.							
1	1	Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs	Professional	A1	800		800		
		ELECTRICIAN'S BRANCH.							
1	1	Electrician	"	A2	450		450		
1	1	Assistant Electrician	"	A3	308		320		
1	1	Testing Officer	"	B1	240		240		
1	...	Do	"	B2	200		.....	
...	2	Testing Officers at £200	"	B2	.....		400	
1	1	Cadet	"	B3	100		100		
1	1	Do	"	B4	70		70		
1	1	Clerk	Clerical	B4	100		100		
1	1	Mechanician	General	...	300		300		
5	...	Fitters—2 at £236, 1 at £150, 1 at £100, and 1 at £65	"	...	787		.....	
...	5	Fitters—2 at £236, 1 at £150, 1 at £120, and 1 at £78 ... ..	"	...	.....		820	
11	...	Batterymen—1 at £223, 2 at £150, 2 at £100, 3 at £90, 2 at £75, and 1 at £65	"	...	1,208		.....	
...	11	Batterymen—1 at £223, 2 at £150, 3 at £100 3 at £90, 1 at £78, and 1 at £65 ... ..	"	...	.....		1,236	
1	1	Probationer	"	...	26		39		
26	27					4,589		4,875	
245	250	Carried forward... ..	.....	...	.....	51,574	.....	52,724

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.			Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.							
245	250	Brought forward...	£	.....	.....	51,574	£	.....	52,724
OPERATING BRANCH.									
1	1	Station Manager		Clerical	A1	560		560	
2	...	Assistant Managers, at £326		"	A3	652		.....
...	2	Do at £330		"	A3	.....		660	
						1,212			1,220
BOOKING CLERKS—OPERATING ROOM.									
2	2	Clerks at £200		"	B2	400		400	
16	...	Do 8 at £150, 3 at £130, 1 at £125, and 4 at £120		"	B3	2,195		.....
...	15	Do 8 at £150, 3 at £130, and 4 at £120		"	B3	.....		2,070	
8	...	Do at £110		"	B4	880		.....
...	9	Do 8 at £110 and 1 at £78		"	B4	.....		958	
1	...	Clerk		"	B5	65		.....
...	1	Do		"	B3	.....		150	
						3,540			3,578
30	30								
RECEIVING BRANCH.									
1	1	Receiving Clerk		"	A3	375		375	
1	1	Clerk		"	B1	250		250	
2	2	Clerks at £200		"	B2	400		400	
5	5	Do 4 at £160 and 1 at £150		"	B3	790		790	
2	2	Do at £110		"	B4	220		220	
						2,035			2,035
11	11								
CHECK BRANCH.									
1	1	Check Clerk		"	A2	403		403	
1	1	Clerk		"	B1	290		290	
6	6	Clerks—1 at £227, 1 at £218, 1 at £209, and 3 at £190		"	B2	1,224		1,224	
8	8	Clerks—1 at £170, 1 at £160, 1 at £150, 3 at £140, 1 at £130, and 1 at £120		"	B3	1,150		1,150	
5	...	Clerks—1 at £114, 4 at £110		"	B4	554		.....
...	4	Do at £110		"	B4	.....		440	
1	...	Clerk		"	B5	39		.....
...	2	Clerks—1 at £75 and 1 at £39		"	B5	.....		114	
						3,660			3,621
22	22								
DESPATCH BRANCH.									
1	1	Messengers' Overseer		"	B1	236		236	
2	2	Clerks—1 at £190 and 1 at £180		"	B2	370		370	
3	3	Overseers at £125		General	...	375		375	
11	...	Monitors—2 at £120, 1 at £110, and 8 at £65		"	...	870		.....
...	11	Monitors—2 at £120, 1 at £110, and 8 at £78		"	...	.....		574	
						1,851			1,955
17	17								
325	330	Carried forward...	£	.....	.....	63,872	.....	.....	65,133

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.										
No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.			
					£		£			
325	330	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	63,872	.....	65,133		
TELEPHONE BRANCH.										
1	1	Manager		Clerical ...	A2	450		450		
1	1	Mechanician		General ...	...	300		300		
1	1	Exchange Foreman... ..		" ...	...	200		250		
1	1	Line Foreman ... ..		" ...	...	200		200		
22	...	Fitters—1 at £223, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 3 at £135, 4 at £125, and 9 at £100		" ...	...	2,953		.....	
...	27	Fitters—1 at £223, 2 at £200, 3 at £175, 4 at £135, 3 at £125, 9 at £100, and 5 at £96		" ...	...	.....		3,443		
6	6	Monitors—2 at £135, 1 at £110, and 3 at £100		" ...	...	680		680		
1	...	Junior Assistant ... ..		" ...	...	52		.....	
...	2	Junior Assistants—1 at £65 and 1 at £39		" ...	...	.....		104		
1	1	Cleaner and Messenger ... ..		" ...	...	52		65		
105	128	Switchboard Attendants ... ..		.....	...	5,733		6,942		
...	...	do do &c., as required...		.....	...	1,500		1,500		
1	1	Matron ... ..		.....	...	114		130		
							12,234		14,064	
140	169									
ELECTRIC LIGHT BRANCH.										
1	1	Chief Engineer		General ...	...	325		350		
4	4	Engineers—2 at £212 and 2 at £175		" ...	...	774		774		
12	...	Assistant Engineers—1 at £175, 1 at £161, 4 at £156, 2 at £140, 1 at £120, and 3 at £100		" ...	...	1,660		.....	
...	12	Assistant Engineers—1 at £197, 1 at £161, 4 at £156, 2 at £140, 1 at £120, and 3 at £100		" ...	...	.....		1,682		
							2,759		2,806	
17	17									
CONSTRUCTION BRANCH.										
1	1	Inspector of Lines ... ..		" ...	...	350		350		
1	1	Assistant Line Repairer ... ..		" ...	...	241		241		
4	4	Overseers at £250 ... ..		.....	...	1,000		1,000		
...	1	Assistant ... ..		.....	...	.....		120		
							1,591		1,711	
6	7									
488	523	Carried forward... ..	£	80,456	83,714	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
488	523	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	.....	80,456	.....	83,714
1	1	Manager of Stables... ..	General	.....	.....	254	.....	254
2	2	1 Farrier, at £144; 1 Striker, at £91	"	.....	.....	235	.....	235
8	8	Grooms—1 at £140, 1 at £125, and 6 at £104	"	.....	.....	889	.....	889
1	1	Foreman of Mail Cart Drivers	"	.....	.....	150	.....	150
12	12	Mail Cart Drivers—1 at £130, 4 at £120, 1 at £104, and 6 at £91	"	.....	.....	1,260	.....	1,260
14	...	1 Mechanic, £160; 1 Carpenter, at £156; 1 Caretaker, £150; 1 Assistant Caretaker, £115; 1 Tower Attendant, £78; 1 Office-keeper, £100; 2 Cleaners, at £104 each; 3 Cleaners, at £91 each; 2 Lift Attendants, at £91 each; 1 Lift Attendant, at £52	"	.....	.....	1,474	.....	.....
...	15	1 Mechanic, £160; 1 Carpenter, £156; 1 Caretaker, £150; 1 Assistant Caretaker, at £115; 1 Tower Attendant, £78; 1 Office-keeper, £100; 3 Cleaners, at £104, 3 at £91; 1 Lift Attendant, at £104; 1 Lift Attendant, at £91; 1 Lift Attendant, at £65	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,604
2	...	Detectives—1 at £164 and 1 at £146	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....
...	2	Do 1 at £190 and 1 at £180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370
3	3	Constables, at 7s. 6d. per diem each	.....	.....	.....	411	.....	411
1	1	Medical Officer	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120
1	1	Chinese Interpreter	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	25
9	...	1 Overseer of Letter Carriers, at £170; 2 Custodians of Mails—1 at £100 and 1 at £91; 1 Custodian of Mail Bags, at £100; 1 Bag Maker, at £150; 1 Assistant in Bag Room, £84; 2 Bag Turners—1 at £91 and 1 at £78 each; and 1 Timekeeper, at £100	General	.....	.....	964	.....	.....
...	9	1 Overseer of Letter Carriers, £170; 2 Custodians of Mails—1 at £100 and 1 at £91; 1 Custodian of Mail Bags, at £100; 1 Bag Maker, at £150; 1 Assistant in Bag Room, £84; 2 Bag Turners—1 at £91 and 1 at £65; and 1 Timekeeper, at £100	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	951
54	55					6,077		6,269
1	1	Indoor Messengers... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	...	Chief Messenger	General	.....	.....	180	.....	180
...	13	Messengers—1 at £140, 3 at £125, 2 at £120, 2 at £90, 1 at £78, 1 at £75, 1 at £65, 1 at £60, 1 at £39...	"	.....	.....	1,252	.....	.....
14	14	Messengers—1 at £140, 3 at £125, 2 at £120, 2 at £90, 1 at £75, 2 at £65, 1 at £60, and 1 at £39	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,239
17	...	Parcels Assistants—1 at £140, 4 at £130 each, 1 at £120, 2 at £115 each, 1 at £94, 1 at £91, 3 at £78 each, 1 at £70, 1 at £65, and 2 at £52 each	"	.....	.....	1,668	.....	.....
...	17	Parcels Assistants—1 at £140, 4 at £130, 1 at £120, 2 at £115, 1 at £94, 1 at £91, 5 at £78, and 2 at £65...	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,715
17	17					1,668		1,715
573	609	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	.....	89,633	.....	93,117

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher Grade, Series A. Lower Grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
573	609	Brought forward... ..	£ .....	...	.....	89,633	.....	93,117	
45	45	Line Repairers, at £140 each	General ... ..	...	.....	6,300	.....	6,300	
6	7	Telegraph Cadets, at £26 ... ..	" ... ..	...	.....	156	.....	182	
7	7	Post and Telegraph Officers, at £400 each	Clerical	A2	2,800		2,800		
28	...	Post and Telegraph Officers—2 at £370 each, 7 at £350 each, 12 at £330 each, 3 at £320 each, and 4 at £300 ..	"	A3	9,310		.....	
...	30	Post and Telegraph Officers—5 at £370, 9 at £350, 8 at £330, 3 at £320, and 5 at £300	"	A3	.....		10,100		
75	...	Post and Telegraph Officers—9 at £290 each, 7 at £280, 1 at £270, 11 at £260 each, 3 at £250, and 44 at £240 each	"	B1	19,010		.....	
...	76	Post and Telegraph Officers—9 at £290, 7 at £280, 1 at £270, 14 at £260, 3 at £250, and 42 at £240... ..	"	B1	.....		19,310		
97	...	Post and Telegraph Officers—27 at £220 each, 18 at £210 each, 1 at £200, 27 at £190 each, and 24 at £180 each ...	"	B2	19,370		.....	
...	104	Post and Telegraph Officers—26 at £220, 21 at £210, 1 at £200, 29 at £190, and 27 at £180	"	B2	.....		20,700		
196	...	Post and Telegraph Officers—4 at £170 each, 29 at £160 each, 31 at £150 each, 33 at £140 each, 22 at £130 each, and 77 at £120 each	"	B3	26,690		.....	
...	190	Post and Telegraph Officers—3 at £170, 35 at £160, 28 at £150, 41 at £140, 22 at £130, and 61 at £120	"	B3	.....		26,230		
39	...	Post and Telegraph Officers—6 at £110 each, and 33 at £100 each	"	B4	3,960		.....	
...	28	Post and Telegraph Officers—2 at £110, and 26 at £100	"	B4	.....		2,820		
14	...	Post and Telegraph Officers—5 at £91 each, 1 at £85, 6 at £78 each, and 2 at £65 each	Unclassified ... ..	...	1,138		.....	
...	11	Post and Telegraph Officers—5 at £91, 1 at £85, 3 at £78, and 2 at £65 ... ..	" ... ..	...	.....		904		
		Less value of Quarters ... ..	.....	...	82,278 10,530		82,864 10,680		
507	498					71,748		72,184	
1080	1107	Carried forward... ..	£	167,837	171,783	

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
					£		£	
1080	1107	Brought forward... .. £	.....	...	167,837	.....	171,783
8	8	Telegraph Operators—2 at £280 each, and 6 at £250 each	Clerical ...	B1	2,060	.....	2,060
94	...	Telegraph Operators—1 at £230, 17 at £225 each, 21 at £200 each, 10 at £190 each, 41 at £180 each, and 4 at £175 each ... ..	..	B2	18,235	.....	.....
...	93	Telegraph Operators—1 at £230, 18 at £225, 20 at £200, 9 at £190, 42 at £180, and 3 at £175 ... ..	..	B2	.....	.....	18,075
219	...	Telegraph Operators—2 at £170 each, 17 at £160 each, 72 at £150 each, 27 at £140 each, 63 at £130 each, and 38 at £120 each ... ..	..	B3	30,390	.....	.....
...	220	Telegraph Operators—1 at £170, 16 at £160, 71 at £150, 42 at £140, 47 at £130, and 43 at £120 ... ..	..	B3	.....	.....	30,530
178	...	Telegraph Operators—14 at £110 each, 106 at £100 each, 19 at £91 each, and 39 at £78 each ... ..	..	B4	16,911	.....	.....
...	181	Telegraph Operators—13 at £110, 103 at £100, 7 at £96, 16 at £91, and 42 at £78 ... ..	..	B4	.....	.....	17,134
2	...	Telegraph Operators—1 at £39, and 1 at £26 ... ..	..	B5	65	.....	.....
...	4	Telegraph Operators—2 at £65, 1 at £52, and 1 at £39 ... ..	..	B5	.....	.....	221
501	506				67,661		68,020	
22	22	Postal Assistants—7 at £200 each, 5 at £190 each, and 10 at £180 each ... ..	..	B2	4,150	.....	4,150
52	...	Postal Assistants—8 at £160 each, 18 at £150 each, 11 at £140, 11 at £130, and 4 at £120 each ... ..	..	B3	7,430	.....	.....
...	52	Postal Assistants—9 at £160, 17 at £150, 11 at £140, 11 at £130, and 4 at £120 ... ..	..	B3	.....	.....	7,440
102	...	Postal Assistants—9 at £110, 25 at £100 each, 30 at £91 each, and 38 at £78 each ... ..	..	B4	9,184	.....	.....
...	97	Postal Assistants—9 at £110, 24 at £100, 27 at £91, and 37 at £78 ... ..	..	B4	.....	.....	8,733
25	...	Postal Assistants—11 at £65 each, 12 at £52 each, and 2 at £26 each... ..	..	B5	1,391	.....	.....
...	29	Postal Assistants—12 at £65, 15 at £52, 1 at £39, and 1 at £26 ... ..	..	B5	.....	.....	1,625
201	200				22,155		21,948	
1782	1813	Carried forward ... .. £	.....	...	257,653	.....	261,751

No. of Persons.		Division of Service.	GRADE : Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1896-7	1897-8			Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.							
1732	1813	Brought forward ... ..	£	.....	257,653	.....	261,751
...	1	Overseer of Sorters... ..	General	...	.....	160	
125	...	Sorters—41 at £160 each, 17 at £150 each, 12 at £140 each, 16 at £130 each, 12 at £120 each, 10 at £110 each, and 17 at £100 each	"	...	17,110	.....
...	123	Sorters—40 at £160, 17 at £150, 12 at £140, 16 at £130, 10 at £120, 11 at £110, and 17 at £100... ..	"	...	.....	16,820	
125	124		"	...	17,110		16,980
17	...	Stampers—6 at £91 each, 1 at £84, 6 at £78 each, 3 at £65 each, and 1 at £52	"	...	1,345	.....
...	17	Stampers—6 at £91, 1 at £84, 9 at £78, and 1 at £65 ... ..	"	...	.....	1,397	1,397
33	...	Mail Guards—22 at £170 each, 6 at £160 each, 3 at £150 each, and 2 at £140 each	"	...	5,430	.....
...	34	Mail Guards—21 at £170, 7 at £160, 3 at £150, 2 at £140, and 1 at £120 ..	"	...	.....	5,540	5,540
456	...	Letter Carriers—55 at £144 each, 19 at £135 each, 19 at £130 each, 25 at £125 each, 26 at £120 each, 35 at £115 each, 21 at £110 each, 27 at £105 each, 26 at £100 each, 58 at £91 each, 102 at £78 each, 22 at £65 each, 13 at £52 each, 4 at £39 each, and 4 at £26 each	"	...	46,570	.....
...	463	Letter Carriers—54 at £144, 17 at £135, 19 at £130, 24 at £125, 25 at £120, 35 at £115, 22 at £110, 27 at £105, 26 at £100, 59 at £91, 115 at £78, 19 at £65, 7 at £52, 5 at £39, and 9 at £26 ... ..	"	...	.....	46,788	46,788
107	...	Mail Boys—67 at £78 each, 26 at £65 each, 10 at £52 each, 2 at £39 each, and 2 at £26 each	"	...	7,566	.....
...	108	Mail Boys—83 at £78, 22 at £65, 2 at £52, and 1 at £39 ... ..	"	...	.....	8,047	8,047
566	...	Telegraph Messengers—396 at £52 each, 60 at £39 each, and 110 at £26 each	"	...	25,792	.....
...	548	Telegraph Messengers—374 at £52, 64 at £39, and 110 at £26 ... ..	"	...	.....	24,804	24,804
1625	1504	Non-official Postmasters, Receiving Office-keepers, Telephone Operators, Assistants, &c.	"	...	28,539	24,200	24,200
		To provide for new offices, &c. ..	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,350
		Salaries of retired officers for July, 1896...	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....
		To provide increases to Junior Staff (General Division) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650
4711	4611	Carried forward... ..	£	393,605	392,507

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1897-8.

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No. of Persons.		No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.					
1896-7	1897-8	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.	
				£		£	
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.							
4711	4611	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	393,605	.....	392,507
<i>Contingencies.</i>							
		Fuel and Light for Country Offices ... ..	.....	...	1,700	.....	2,000
		Rent of Country and Branch Offices ... ..	.....	...	12,000	.....	11,600
		Furniture, Fittings, &c., City, Suburban, and Country Offices ... ..	.....	...	1,600	.....	2,400
		Forage allowances to Letter-carriers, Line Repairers, Messengers, &c., and Horse Equipment ... ..	.....	...	14,000	.....	12,000
		Forage (Departmental Horses, Sydney) ... ..	.....	...	1,600	.....	1,400
		Additional Horses ... ..	.....	...	200	.....	200
		Overtime, to expedite the sorting and delivery of British and Foreign Mails, and of Newspapers, and Officials working on Sundays, &c. ... ..	.....	...	3,200	.....	3,500
		Uniforms for Letter-carriers, Mail-guards, Messengers, &c. ... ..	.....	...	4,500	.....	3,500
		Travelling expenses—Inspectors, Relieving Officers, &c. ... ..	.....	...	7,000	.....	6,500
		New Stamps and Seals ... ..	.....	...	350	.....	250
		Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers ... ..	.....	...	150	.....	150
		Working Expenses (Electric Telegraph) ... ..	.....	...	11,000	.....	8,500
		Repairs to Telegraph Lines ... ..	.....	...	16,000	.....	15,000
		Incidental and unforeseen expenses ... ..	.....	...	2,650	.....	2,250
		Allowances to Official Postmasters in lieu of private bag fees ... ..	.....	...	350	.....	.....
		Fuel, Gas, Water, Carbons, and Globes (Electric Light) ... ..	.....	...	600	.....	650
		Remuneration to Railway Department for performing Postal and Public Telegraph business ... ..	.....	...	6,000	.....	6,000
		Purchase of Plant, Renewals, Oils, &c., and to replace Lamps (Electric Light) ... ..	.....	...	1,600	.....	1,500
		Cleaning General Post Office and Country Post Offices; allowances to Official Postmasters and Telegraph Masters for keeping their offices clean; to provide light for office purposes; for portage of mails; and for attending to and winding turret clocks ... ..	.....	...	4,896	.....	4,500
		To pay balance of commission due on British and Foreign Money Order Accounts ... ..	.....	...	250	.....	.....
		Canvas and other material for mail-bags and cost of making ... ..	.....	...	1,800	.....	1,500
		Exchange on Remittances beyond the Colony ... ..	.....	...	300	.....	.....
		To supply Telegraph Instruments ... ..	.....	...	750	.....	.....
		Compensation to Postal Pillar Company for Cancellation of Contract ... ..	.....	...	1,000	.....	.....
		For removal and replacement of the Postal Pillars erected by the Postal Pillar Company throughout the city ... ..	.....	...	200	.....	.....
		Bicycles for Telegraph Messengers ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	1,000
					93,696		84,400
4711	4611	Carried forward... ..	£	.....	487,301	.....	476,907

No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.									
No. of Persons.		Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—continued.	Division of Service.	GRADE: Higher grade, Series A. Lower grade, Series B.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1896-7	1897-8				Amount appropriated for year ended 30 June, 1897.		Amount estimated to be expended during year ending 30 June, 1898.		
					£		£		
4711	4611	Brought forward... ..	£	.....	487,301	.....	476,907		
		CONVEYANCE OF MAÍLS.							
		Inland, including Portage ... ..	.....	.....	93,000	.....	92,000		
		Amount to be transferred to Railway Department for the conveyance of mails ... ..	.....	.....	70,000	.....	70,000		
		Gratuities to Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise ... ..	.....	.....	7,000	.....	8,000		
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> San Francisco... ..	.....	.....	4,050	.....	4,050		
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> Suez, per Federal Mail Service, by the vessels of the Orient and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Companies, including the cost of overland transit of mail-matter... ..	.....	.....	31,000	.....	30,000		
		Postal communication, <i>via</i> Vancouver ... ..	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000		
						215,050		214,050	
		CABLE SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES.							
		<i>British and Australian Cable Subsidy.</i>							
		Proportion payable by New South Wales of Guaranteed Annual Subsidy of £32,400 for twenty years, from 1st November, 1879, for the Duplication of the British Australian Cable ... ..	.....	.....	13,151	.....	13,530		
		<i>Tasmanian Cable Subsidy.</i>							
		Proportion payable by New South Wales... ..	.....	.....	1,705	.....	1,705		
		<i>New Zealand Cable, Reduced Rates.</i>							
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	.....	2,000	.....	855		
		<i>New Caledonia Cable Guarantee.</i>							
		Proportion payable by New South Wales.. ..	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,000		
		<i>Tasmanian Cable, Reduced Rates.</i>							
		Proportion of Guarantee payable by New South Wales ... ..	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	18,090	
		MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.							
		Gratuity to Widow of J. M'Farlane, Line Repairer, who died from injuries received whilst in the performance of his duties ... ..	.....	.....	128	.....	.....
		For erection of Telephone Office, Broken Hill ... ..	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
		Gratuity to Mother of late Line Repairer J. Norquay, who died from injuries received whilst in the performance of his duties ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	150	
						428			
4711	4611	TOTAL ... ..	£	.....	.....	721,905	.....	709,197	

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS

FROM THE

VOTE ADVANCE TO TREASURER, 1896-7,

ON ACCOUNT OF

SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1896-7.

SUBMITTED FOR PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION IN
ADJUSTMENT OF THE ADVANCE VOTE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
14TH OCTOBER, 1897.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

[6d.]

Message No. 49.

HAMPDEN,

Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Estimates of Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1898, together with a Statement of payments from the Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1896-7," on account of the services of the year 1896-7, submitted for Parliamentary appropriation in adjustment of the Advance Vote.

Government House,

Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS from the Vote Advance to Treasurer,
1896-7, on Account of Services of the Year 1896-7.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1897.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Advance on Account of Gratuity to John Churchill, late Messenger, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service ...	50 0 0		50 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Abattoirs Select Committee	53 15 9	103 15 9	53 15 9
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Secretary, difference between £600 per annum and £400 voted, from 1st February, 1897...	.....	83 6 8	83 6 8
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE £	.....	187 2 5	187 2 5
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.			
ABORIGINES PROTECTION BOARD.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Aid for the Maintenance of Old and Infirm Aborigines, &c. ... ..	.....	2,499 19 3	2,499 19 3
MEDICAL ADVISER.			
<i>Coast Hospital.</i>			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Dispenser, at £165 per annum, less £65 for quarters, from 29th March ... ..	.....	25 16 2	25 16 2
<i>Analytical Branch.</i>			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Cleaner, at £37 10s. per annum, from 11th January ... ..	.....	17 14 10	17 14 10
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Compilation of Statistics for Federal Convention held at Adelaide... ..	104 3 7		104 3 7
Incidental Expenses, &c.	14 11 8	118 15 3	14 11 8
AGENT-GENERAL.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
To meet Salaries for April ... ..	.....	314 8 4	314 8 4
Carried forward... .. £	.....	2,976 13 10	2,976 13 10
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	187 2 5	187 2 5

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS FROM THE VOTE ADVANCE TO

HEAD OF SERVICE.	VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1897.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	187 2 5	187 2 5
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY— <i>continued.</i>			
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	2,976 13 10	2,976 13 10
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.			
<i>General Contingencies.</i>			
Half cost of Laying Telephone Cable to the Powder Hulks, Middle Harbour	125 0 0		125 0 0
Cost of providing Passages to England for ex-Gunner Sparrow and family	30 0 0		30 0 0
Expenses in connection with Visit of the Mounted Rifles to England	500 0 0		500 0 0
Pension to J. W. Hofflick, ex-gunner, late 1st Garrison Division Artillery, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per diem from 27th January, 1897, as compensation for injuries received while on duty at Newcastle in January, 1896, which necessitated his discharge from the Service as medically unfit for further duty	9 7 6		9 7 6
Cost of Passage Money to England of Warrant Officer Taylor and his wife and children	140 0 0		140 0 0
Cost of bringing Troops to Sydney to take part in the Queen's Jubilee Celebration Review..	565 16 1		565 16 1
Cost of conveyance of New South Wales Military Forces to England	1,409 0 0		1,409 0 0
Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range	133 17 2		133 17 2
		2,913 0 9	
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.			
Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special grant towards Outdoor Relief	500 0 0		500 0 0
Charitable Institutions—Aid, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private annual contributions, and also that the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, have the right of recommending the admission of Patients	8,195 18 10		8,195 18 10
		8,695 18 10	
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Nevertire Cyclone Relief—Special Grant	150 0 0		150 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Federation Convention Election	16,822 9 4		16,822 9 4
Revising List of Fishes of Australia	58 17 0		58 17 0
Fire Brigades Demonstration at Newcastle	500 0 0		500 0 0
Expenses of Royal Commission on City Railway Extension	100 0 0		100 0 0
		17,631 6 4	
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY ... .. £	.....	32,216 19 9	32,216 19 9
Carried forward... .. £	.....	32,404 2 2	32,404 2 2

TREASURER, 1896-7, ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1896-7. 5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1897.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	32,404 2 2	32,404 2 2
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FINANCE AND TRADE.			
GOVERNMENT PRINTER.			
To pay salaries, wages, &c. ... ..	.....	421 12 9	421 12 9
STAMP DUTIES.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Expenses incurred in connection with the reevaluation of the freehold lands and im- provements in the Estate of the late Hon. R. Hill... ..	.....	210 0 0	210 0 0
LAND AND INCOME TAX.			
To meet Expenses in connection with the introduction of the Land and Income Tax, Assessment, &c.—further sum ... ..	.....	1,984 18 8	1,984 18 8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Insurance on English shipments	14 18 3		14 18 3
To meet Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of office	15,061 4 6		15,061 4 6
To meet Interest on Special Deposits by Savings Bank of New South Wales	1,268 14 10		1,268 14 10
Expenses in connection with Drafting various Bills	120 0 0		120 0 0
		16,464 17 7	
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE ... .. £	.....	19,081 9 0	19,081 9 0
No. V.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
CROWN SOLICITOR.			
<i>Civil Branch—Salaries.</i>			
Clerk, at £400 per annum from 16th November, 1896 ... ..	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
DISTRICT COURTS.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Acting District Court Judges ... ..	.....	487 17 5	487 17 5
TOTAL, ATTORNEY-GENERAL ... .. £	.....	737 17 5	737 17 5
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.			
To meet cost of Repairs to old Court-house, Parramatta	125 0 0		125 0 0
Parliamentary Buildings—Repairs	148 19 3		148 19 3
Expenses in connection with alterations to Registrar-General's Department—Patents Office	22 0 8		22 0 8
		295 19 11	
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS ... .. £	.....	295 19 11	295 19 11
Carried forward... .. £	.....	52,519 8 6	52,519 8 6

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS FROM THE VOTE ADVANCE TO

HEAD OF SERVICE.	VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1897.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... .. £	.....	52,519 8 6	52,519 8 6
No. VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Settlement and taxed costs in the case, Stuart v. Gould	258 8 10		258 8 10
Verdict and taxed costs in the case, Rev. James Clarke v. Maybury	133 18 4		133 18 4
		392 7 2	
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE £	.....	392 7 2	392 7 2
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.			
LABOUR AND INDUSTRY BRANCH.			
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Expenses in connection with the Factories and Shops Act ... ..	.....	261 17 5	261 17 5
SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY.			
Incidental expenses ... ..	.....	58 11 4	58 11 4
NATIONAL ART GALLERY.			
Expenses in connection with the Art Loan Exhibition ... ..	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the pro- portion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions ... ..	.....	694 8 11	694 8 11
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY ... .. £	.....	1,314 17 8	1,314 17 8
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.			
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Dairy Expert at £400 per annum, from 29th January ... ..	.....	169 17 10	169 17 10
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Law Costs against Mr. Warden Maunsell in re Homeward Bound Gold-mining Company, Yalwal, Hardy v. Maunsell ... ..	.....	202 14 2	202 14 2
VINE DISEASES ACT.			
To meet expenses in connection with the Eradication of the Phylloxera and the administration of the Vine Diseases Act ... ..	.....	403 6 9	403 6 9
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE ... .. £	.....	775 18 9	775 18 9
Carried forward... .. £	.....	55,002 12 1	55,002 12 1

TREASURER, 1896-7, ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1896-7. 7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	VOTED.		PAID TO 30TH JUNE, 1897.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	
Brought forward... .. £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 55,002 12 1	£ s. d. 55,002 12 1
No. XI.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Compensation to F. Loose for injuries caused by stepping on a plank used in connection with the construction of Telephone Tunnels .....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
TOTAL, THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL £	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ... .. £	.....	55,027 12 1	55,027 12 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

[6d.]

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
FOR THE YEAR
1897-8.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
2 DECEMBER, 1897.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Message No. 77.

Lieutenant-Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales for the year 1897-8.

Government House,

Sydney, 2nd December, 1897.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES, 1897-8.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.	
Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities, equal to two shillings and sixpence per pound of the total amount of the general rates collected during the period from the fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, to the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven	£ s. d. 32,500 0 0
Total chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund	£ 32,500 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales.
2nd December, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

ESTIMATE
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES,
FOR THE YEAR 1897-8,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
23RD NOVEMBER, 1897.



SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

[6d.]

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 65.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th Section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, on account of Public Works and other Services, for the year 1897-8, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Government House,
Sydney, 23rd November, 1897.

ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on account of Public Works and other Services,
proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Particulars.	Amount.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Permanent and Reproductive Works.				
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
RAILWAYS.				
Towards Improvements of Grades and Curves—further sum...	150,000	0 0		
Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, Buildings, Workshops; for Rolling Stock, and for other purposes, including Safety Appliances	150,000	0 0		
TRAMWAYS.				
Additions to Workshops and Buildings, and for other purposes	10,000	0 0		
Additions to Tramway Lines and Rolling Stock, and for other purposes	10,000	0 0		
			320,000	0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
WOLLONGONG HARBOUR WORKS.				
Cost of works taken over by the Government—further sum...			12,100	0 0
BRIDGES.				
Pymont	82,500	0 0		
Glebe Island	89,100	0 0		
			171,600	0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.				
Lighthouse and Quarters, Cape Byron... ..	18,000	0 0		
Nambucca River Improvements—further sum	5,000	0 0		
Richmond River Improvements—further sum	50,000	0 0		
Cape Hawke—Improvements to Entrance—further sum	5,000	0 0		
Manning River Improvements—further sum	15,000	0 0		
Clarence River Improvements—further sum	30,000	0 0		
Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	6,000	0 0		
Macleay River Improvements—further sum	10,000	0 0		
Camden Haven Improvements—further sum	5,000	0 0		
Tweed River Improvements—further sum	10,000	0 0		
Improvement of the Apsley River	1,600	0 0		
Horse Ferry Dock and Landing at Dawes Point—with Roadway thereto—Subject to the North Shore Council constructing a suitable Dock, &c., at Blue's Point, North Shore	7,000	0 0		
Dock for Dredges, Tweed River	2,250	0 0		
Trial Bay Prison—Erection of New Wing—Electric Light, &c.	8,500	0 0		
Landing Silt and forming Ground	25,000	0 0		
Providing extra mooring accommodation for loaded ships in Newcastle Harbour	5,000	0 0		
Deepening of Eastern Channel, Sydney Harbour	10,000	0 0		
Completion of Sea Wall, Rushcutter's Bay, and Reclamation—further sum	600	0 0		
Mossman's Bay—Reclamation Works	2,500	0 0		
Wharf Accommodation Woolloomooloo Bay, including Cargo Sheds, east side	14,000	0 0		
New Jetty, Circular Quay, west side	10,000	0 0		
Reconstruction of Wharf at Eden—further sum	1,500	0 0		
Glebe Island—Levelling, &c.	2,500	0 0		
Country Towns—Water Supply, generally	100,000	0 0		
Services of other Departments Advance Account, to provide for Works and Services, carried out for other branches of Service; and also for repairs to British and Foreign Men-of-War Ships. The value to be replaced from time to time, as the cost of such Works or Services is ascertained—the whole amount to be held available until adjusted	5,000	0 0		
			349,450	0 0
Carried forward	£		853,150	0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	853,150 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT—		
<i>(Public Buildings Generally—Erections, Additions, Alterations, &c.)</i>		
Court-houses—Bowraville; Adaminaby; Coramba; Parkes; Glen Innes; Broken Hill; Kew; Wyalong; Gulgong; Courthouses generally	15,000 0 0	
Lock-ups—Port Macquarie; Burwood; Lock-ups generally	2,000 0 0	
Police Stations—Darlinghurst; Manilla; Wardell; Balranald; Wollongong; Whitton; Moonbi; Dalmorton; Tuena; Narromine; Eugonia; Captain's Flat; Police Stations generally	15,000 0 0	
Prison for Females—Erection	10,000 0 0	
Parramatta Gaol—Additions, &c.	11,500 0 0	
Darlinghurst Gaol—Additions, &c.	3,000 0 0	
Kenmore Hospital for Insane, including Fittings, &c.—Further sum	30,000 0 0	
Parramatta Hospital for Insane—Additions, Fittings, &c. ...	2,000 0 0	
Rydalmere Hospital for Insane—Additions, Fittings, &c. ...	2,000 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices—Broken Hill (South); Taree; Wyalong (West); Manilla; Dulwich Hill; Lismore; Newcastle West; Wentworth; Newcastle; Post and Telegraph Offices generally; Purchase of Sites, Post and Telegraph Offices	17,500 0 0	
General Post Office—Mansard Roof, &c.	21,500 0 0	
Art Gallery—Additions—Further sum... ..	6,000 0 0	
Lands Office—Strong-room	800 0 0	
Board of Health New Offices, including Fittings, &c.—Further sum	1,400 0 0	
Australian Museum—Additions, &c.	1,500 0 0	
Government Printing Office—Additions, Electric Light, Fittings, &c.	6,500 0 0	
Royal Mint—Additions, Fittings, &c.	1,000 0 0	
Government House—Renewal of Building, &c.	1,500 0 0	
Botanic Gardens—Improvements	8,800 0 0	
Sydney Hospital—further sum	450 0 0	
Little Bay Hospital—New Nurse's Quarters, &c.	4,300 0 0	
Entrance Gates—Cleveland-street, Centennial Park	5,000 0 0	
Land Board and District Survey Offices, Tamworth—Erection	4,000 0 0	
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—New Offices	4,000 0 0	
		174,750 0 0
SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.		
Compensation for Land resumed at Botany	280 0 0	
Carrington or Henson-street Branch of Long Cove Creek, purchased from Ashfield Council	900 0 0	
Stormwater Channel—Munni-street to Shea's Creek	500 0 0	
Stormwater Channel through Callan Park Reclamation—further sum	200 0 0	
Willoughby and Chatswood Sewerage	15,000 0 0	
Rookwood Asylum—Sewerage	2,200 0 0	
White's Creek Stormwater Channel—further sum	2,500 0 0	
Jenolan Caves—Drainage Works in connection with Government Buildings	1,000 0 0	
		22,580 0 0
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.		
Extension of Railway into Rookwood Cemetery—further sum	450 0 0	
Trial Surveys	7,000 0 0	
Tramway Construction—Generally	50,000 0 0	
Cootamundra to Gundagai Railway—further sum	10,000 0 0	
Berrigan to Finley Railway—further sum	2,725 0 0	
Moree to Inverell Railway	279,500 0 0	
Milson's Point to Hornsby Railway—further sum	5,500 0 0	
		355,175 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	1,405,655 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Permanent and Reproductive Works—continued.		
Brought forward £	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1,405,655 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.		
General Reticulation and Improvements to Water Supply to districts of Canterbury, Surry Hills, Redfern, Botany-road, Rookwood, Glebe; also Trunk Main from Centennial Park Reservoir to the Western and North-western Suburbs	99,500 0 0	
Additions Upper Canal Banks, above Prospect, and other minor works	7,750 0 0	
Raising puddle wall of Prospect Embankment, and works connected therewith	8,500 0 0	
Extension of Water Supply, districts of Camden and Narellan	7,500 0 0	
Extension of Water Supply, district of Carlingford	19,000 0 0	
		142,250 0 0
No. IX.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.		
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
For Public School Buildings and Sites ... ..	.....	50,000 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
JENOLAN CAVES.		
For resumption of Accommodation House, and to provide Improved Buildings and Furniture, Jenolan Caves—further sum ... ..	.....	4,500 0 0
WATER SUPPLY.		
To provide Water Supplies for Minor Townships, and incidental expenses thereto ... ..	.....	10,000 0 0
No. XI.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.		
CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES, GENERALLY		
	.....	50,000 0 0
TOTAL, PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS ... £	.....	1,662,405 0 0
Other Works.		
<i>(To be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue in thirty years, by means of an Annual Sinking Fund.)</i>		
No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.		
POLICE.		
To provide a Steam Launch for the use of the Water Police .....	.....	2,800 0 0
MILITARY.		
To provide Drill Halls and Buildings, with equipment in connection with Defence Works, Volunteers, and others	11,240 0 0	
Purchase of Arms and Ammunition for Reserve Stock	28,300 0 0	
		39,540 0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES BRANCH.		
Purchase of a Steam Launch for Towage purposes ... ..	.....	800 0 0
BOARD OF HEALTH.		
Instruments and Fittings for New Bacteriological Laboratories .....	.....	1,500 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	44,640 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Other Works—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	44,640 0 0
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.		
MARINE BOARD.		
Conversion of steamer " Ajax " into Pilot Boat for Newcastle .....	.....	9,500 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
ROADS.		
Mount Victoria, <i>via</i> Hartley, to Jenolan Caves ... ..	.....	4,000 0 0
BRIDGES.		
Bridge, Cockburn River, Road Tamworth to Nundle; Albany-street, Murrumburrah, within Municipality; Urana Creek, Road Deniliquin to Urana; Emu Creek, Road Booral to Bulladelah; George's Creek, Road Kempsey to Jeogla Mountain; Rocky Creek, Road Coast Road to Perrett's; Cockle Creek, Road Cockle Creek to Teralba; Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley (further sum); Taylor's Creek No. 2, Road Deniliquin <i>via</i> Aratula to Tocumwal; Bong Bong Creek, Road South Grafton to Moonee; Tumut River, Road Tumut <i>via</i> Brungle to Gundagai; Saucy Creek, Road Bombala to Mahratta to Craigie; Stony Creek at Coila, Main South Coast Road; Willandra Creek Approaches, Road Booligal to Ivanhoe; Burrangong Creek, Road Caragabel to Clifton; Wheeney Creek, Road Bell's Line to Putty, G. N. Road; Bridges (3), Deep Creek and Jackson's Waterholes, Road Narrandera to Buckinbong; Bridge Oakey Creek, Road Tamworth to Barraba; over Burton's Creek, Road Pambula to New Buildings; over Jones' Creek at Gundagai, Road Gundagai to Wantabadgery; over Cudgegong River, at Rylstone; over Jandra Creek, Road Bourke to Louth; over Mehi River, at Moree; over Chandler River; over Byewash at Paroo River, at Wanaaring, Road Bourke to Wanaaring; Plumbago Creek, Road Ballina to Tenterfield; over Burrill Creek, Road Burril Creek to Kimbriki, Moruya; over Hunter River at Glendon, Road Waddell Orchard to Singleton Road; over Paterson River, at Hinton, Road Hinton to Phoenix Park...	.....	59,751 0 0
PUNTS AND LAUNCHES.		
New Steam Ferry Punt for Grafton, Clarence River; New Hand Ferry Punt (including approaches), Coraki, Richmond River (Adams-street); New Steam Launch for the Clarence River Ferry Service; New Steam Launch for the Hunter River Ferry Service ... ..	.....	7,446 0 0
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
Shallow-draft Steamer for Dredge Service	1,500 0 0	
Steamer for Snagging Operations	1,500 0 0	
Self-propelled Sand-pump Dredge—further sum	5,000 0 0	
		8,000 0 0
Improvements, George's River ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0
Wharf, Balranald—Raising; Wharf at Newport, Pittwater (foot of Queen's-parade) ... ..	.....	850 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	135,187 0 0

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Other Works—continued.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	135,187 0 0
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.		
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.		
<i>(Public Buildings Generally—Erection, Additions, Alterations, Fittings, &c.)</i>		
Court-houses—Coolaman; Bingera; Oberon; Tamworth; Hay; Mudgee; Bathurst; Goodooga; Grafton; Delegate; Darlinghurst; Redfern (Fittings, &c.); Armidale; Hill End; Gulgong; Warren; Court-houses Generally ...	11,500 0 0	
Lockups—Narrabri (West); Rozelle (Balmain); Wyalong; Deniliquin (South); Lockups Generally	2,000 0 0	
Gaols—Forbes; Moree; Parramatta; Bathurst; Biloela; Installation of Electric Light in the principal Gaols of the Colony, viz.:—Darlinghurst, Parramatta, Goulburn, Bathurst, East Maitland, and Young; Gaols Generally...	10,000 0 0	
Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	750 0 0	
Police Stations—Collie; Wauchope; Koorawatha; Girilambone; Broke; Batlow; Cessnock; Warroo; Booligal; Peat's Ferry; Ellenborough; Mulwala; Bourke; Goolagong; Gunning; Linton (Wood's Reef, &c.); Bobadah (Overflow Mines); Albion Park; Bega; Broken Hill; Gresford; Bingera; Police Stations generally ...	13,000 0 0	
Post and Telegraph Offices—Howlong; Nowra; Jerilderie; Boggabri; Junee; Bathurst; Carrington—further sum; Post and Telegraph Offices generally	4,000 0 0	
Benevolent Asylums, Rookwood, Newington, and Liverpool ...	9,000 0 0	
Quarantine Station—Additions, &c.	1,000 0 0	
Government Printing Office—Additions to Buildings, Electric Light, &c.—further sum	4,500 0 0	
Custom Houses—Sydney and Broken Bay	460 0 0	
Hawkesbury Agricultural College—Irrigation Works ...	500 0 0	
Registrar-General's Offices—Electric Light	800 0 0	
Little Bay Hospital—Fittings, &c.	350 0 0	
Admiralty House—Additions, &c.	600 0 0	
		58,460 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
MINES DEPARTMENT.		
For erection of Agricultural Colleges and to provide a Recreation Reserve, in lieu of Land taken for Experimental Farm Purposes ... ..	.....	5,000 0 0
Total, Other Works... .. £		198,647 0 0
Repayment of Loans.		
TO MEET 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FALLING DUE IN 1898:—		
In July—		
Railways and Public Works—31 Vic. No. 27 ... ..	.....	177,200 0 0
TOTAL, REPAYMENT OF LOANS ... .. £	.....	177,200 0 0
TOTAL, PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS ... .. £	.....	1,662,405 0 0
TOTAL, OTHER WORKS ... .. £	.....	198,647 0 0
GRAND TOTAL ... .. £	.....	2,038,252 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 23rd November, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE
OF THE
EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON ACCOUNT OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND OTHER SERVICES,
FOR THE YEAR 1897-8,
PROPOSED TO BE
PROVIDED FOR BY LOAN.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
30 NOVEMBER, 1897.



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.
[3d.]

FREDK. M. DARLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 70.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales, on account of Public Works and other Services, for the year 1897-8, proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Government House,

Sydney, 30th November, 1897.

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE on account of Public Works,
proposed to be provided for by Loan.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Other Works.		£ s. d.
<i>(To be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue in 30 years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund.)</i>		
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.		
Bridge at Pyrmont—Construction of timber portion	34,000 0 0
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.		
Jenolan Caves—To provide Fittings, &c., for improved Buildings	600 0 0
TOTAL £	34,600 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 30th November, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1897.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

(Nos. I, II, AND III)

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND EMBODIED IN

THE APPROPRIATION ACT (61° VICTORIÆ, No. XLII A.D. 1897),
AND THE LOAN ACT (61° VICTORIÆ, No. XLIII A.D. 1897),

FOR

THE SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1897-8, AND IN ADJUSTMENT
OF THE VOTE "ADVANCE TO TREASURER, 1896-7," ON
ACCOUNT OF SERVICES OF THE YEAR 1896-7;

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. I.

(SERVICES OF 1897-8.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the Government, for the undermentioned Services, for the year 1897-8, as respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 61 Victoria No. XLII, A.D. 1897.

Page.	Amounts Estimated.	Amounts Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act.						Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	Page	
		Head of Service.	Establishments.			Establishments.				
			Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies and Other Services.			Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
9	I. Supplement to Schedule B.....	.....	1,478 0 0	1,478 0 0	.....	1,478 0 0	1,478 0 0	
	II. Executive and Legislative:—									
12	His Excellency the Governor	1,047 0 0	300 0 0	1,347 0 0	1,047 0 0	300 0 0	1,347 0 0			
12	Executive Council	963 0 0	10 0 0	973 0 0	963 0 0	10 0 0	973 0 0			
12	Legislative Council	5,657 0 0	175 0 0	5,832 0 0	5,657 0 0	175 0 0	5,832 0 0			
13	Legislative Assembly	9,888 0 0	617 0 0	10,505 0 0	9,888 0 0	617 0 0	10,505 0 0			
13	Legislative Council and Assembly .. .	2,667 0 0	735 0 0	3,402 0 0	2,667 0 0	735 0 0	3,402 0 0			
14	Parliamentary Library	1,253 0 0	760 0 0	2,013 0 0	1,253 0 0	760 0 0	2,013 0 0			
14	Parliamentary Reporting Staff .. .	5,567 0 0	605 0 0	6,172 0 0	5,567 0 0	605 0 0	6,172 0 0			
14	Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	900 0 0	350 0 0	1,250 0 0	900 0 0	350 0 0	1,250 0 0			
	Totals	27,942 0 0	3,552 0 0	31,494 0 0	27,942 0 0	3,552 0 0	31,494 0 0			
	III. Chief Secretary:—									
16	Chief Secretary	7,446 0 0	.....	7,446 0 0	7,446 0 0	.....	7,446 0 0	
17	Auditor-General	13,085 0 0	2,230 0 0	15,315 0 0	13,085 0 0	2,230 0 0	15,315 0 0			
19	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council .. .	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	
19	Aborigines Protection Board	75 0 0	9,400 0 0	9,475 0 0	75 0 0	9,400 0 0	9,475 0 0			
19-20	Police	275,384 0 0	57,825 0 0	333,209 0 0	275,384 0 0	57,825 0 0	333,209 0 0			
21-23	Lunacy	50,071 0 0	46,990 0 0	97,061 0 0	50,071 0 0	46,990 0 0	97,061 0 0			
23	Master in Lunacy	3,017 0 0	200 0 0	3,217 0 0	3,017 0 0	200 0 0	3,217 0 0			
23	Medical Board	191 0 0	15 0 0	206 0 0	191 0 0	15 0 0	206 0 0			
24-25	Medical Adviser to the Government ..	11,206 0 0	23,665 0 0	34,871 0 0	11,206 0 0	23,665 0 0	34,871 0 0			
26	Government Statistician	3,401 0 0	855 0 0	4,256 0 0	3,401 0 0	855 0 0	4,256 0 0			
26	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trades Unions	1,112 0 0	45 0 0	1,157 0 0	1,112 0 0	45 0 0	1,157 0 0			
26	Agent General for the Colony	3,889 0 0	1,775 0 0	5,664 0 0	3,889 0 0	1,775 0 0	5,664 0 0			
27-29	Charitable Institutions	14,342 0 0	90,211 0 0	104,553 0 0	14,342 0 0	90,211 0 0	104,553 0 0			
30	Fisheries Commission	1,926 0 0	830 0 0	2,756 0 0	1,926 0 0	830 0 0	2,756 0 0			
30	Fire Brigades	800 0 0	316 0 0	1,116 0 0	800 0 0	316 0 0	1,116 0 0			
31	Reorganisation of the Public Service ..	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
31	Botanic Gardens	1,255 0 0	5,264 0 0	6,519 0 0	1,255 0 0	5,264 0 0	6,519 0 0			
32	Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	225 0 0	760 0 0	985 0 0	225 0 0	760 0 0	985 0 0			
32	Government Domains	295 0 0	2,320 0 0	2,615 0 0	295 0 0	2,320 0 0	2,615 0 0			
33	Garden Palace Grounds	275 0 0	830 0 0	1,105 0 0	275 0 0	830 0 0	1,105 0 0			
33	Centennial Park	175 0 0	3,991 0 0	4,166 0 0	175 0 0	3,991 0 0	4,166 0 0			
33	Electoral Office	2,347 0 0	.....	2,347 0 0	2,347 0 0	.....	2,347 0 0	
34	Military Secretary	2,005 0 0	75 0 0	2,080 0 0	2,005 0 0	75 0 0	2,080 0 0			
34-55	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces ..	94,916 0 0	82,800 0 0	177,716 0 0	94,916 0 0	82,800 0 0	177,716 0 0			
56	Naval Forces	7,445 0 0	1,500 0 0	8,945 0 0	7,445 0 0	1,500 0 0	8,945 0 0			
56	Warlike Stores and Ammunition for Naval Forces .. .. .	.....	450 0 0	450 0 0	.....	450 0 0	450 0 0	
57	Charitable Allowances .. .. .	.....	57,550 0 0	57,550 0 0	.....	57,550 0 0	57,550 0 0	
58-59	Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	.....	69,588 0 0	69,588 0 0	.....	69,588 0 0	69,588 0 0	
	Totals	495,133 0 0	463,485 0 0	958,618 0 0	495,133 0 0	463,485 0 0	958,618 0 0			
	IV. Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade:—									
62-63	Treasury	19,162 0 0	300 0 0	19,462 0 0	19,162 0 0	300 0 0	19,462 0 0			
63	Stamp Duties	4,371 0 0	100 0 0	4,471 0 0	4,371 0 0	100 0 0	4,471 0 0			
63	Land and Income Tax	800 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,800 0 0	800 0 0	40,000 0 0	40,800 0 0			
64-67	Customs	44,960 0 0	8,124 0 0	53,084 0 0	44,960 0 0	8,124 0 0	53,084 0 0			
67	Gold Receivers	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	
67	Gold and Escort .. .. .	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	
68-71	Government Printer's Department .. .	69,787 0 0	2,591 0 0	72,378 0 0	69,787 0 0	2,591 0 0	72,378 0 0			
72	Stores and Stationery	5,153 0 0	77,000 0 0	82,153 0 0	5,153 0 0	77,000 0 0	82,153 0 0			
73	Mercantile Explosives Department .. .	6,600 0 0	1,650 0 0	8,250 0 0	6,600 0 0	1,650 0 0	8,250 0 0			
74-75	Board of Health	13,932 0 0	12,476 0 0	26,408 0 0	13,932 0 0	12,476 0 0	26,408 0 0			
76	Shipping Masters	2,172 0 0	30 0 0	2,202 0 0	2,172 0 0	30 0 0	2,202 0 0			
76-81	Marine Board of New South Wales .. .	41,455 0 0	16,109 0 0	57,564 0 0	41,455 0 0	16,109 0 0	57,564 0 0			
82	Lifeboats .. .. .	.....	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0	800 0 0	
82-83	Public Wharfs	3,764 0 0	1,945 0 0	5,709 0 0	3,764 0 0	1,945 0 0	5,709 0 0			
83-84	Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	.....	216,057 0 0	216,057 0 0	.....	216,057 0 0	216,057 0 0	
84	Imperial Pensions Office .. .. .	.....	33 0 0	33 0 0	.....	33 0 0	33 0 0	
84	Advance to Treasurer .. .. .	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	.....	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	
	Totals	212,236 0 0	477,515 0 0	689,751 0 0	212,236 0 0	477,515 0 0	689,751 0 0			
	IV. Railways and Tramways:—									
86-88	Existing Lines—Working Expenses .. .	.....	.....	1,840,258 0 0	.....	.....	1,840,258 0 0	

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

Table with columns for Page, Estimates for 1897-8, Amounts Estimated (Head of Service, Salaries, Contingencies and Other Services, Total), and Amounts Voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act (Salaries, Contingencies and Other Services, Total). Sections include V. The Attorney General, VI. Secretary for Lands, VII. Secretary for Public Works, VIII. Administration of Justice, IX. Public Instruction, Labour and Industry, X. Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, and XI. The Postmaster General.

NOTE EXPLANATORY of the Alterations made in the Estimates for 1897-8 in their progress through Committee of Supply.

X.—Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.	ESTABLISHMENT.		
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Amount of Estimate	19,288 0 0	19,288 0 0	19,288 0 0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .—Item, £785, to meet the claim of J. F. Connelly for compensation on account of cancellation of his permit to dig and search for gold within portion 423, parish of Currajong	785 0 0	785 0 0	785 0 0
Amount voted	18,503 0 0	18,503 0 0	18,503 0 0

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 10th December, 1897.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. II.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY, 1896, TO 30TH JUNE, 1897.

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of Amounts respectively Submitted, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 61^o Victoria No. XLII (A.D. 1897), in Adjustment of the Vote "Advance to Treasurer, 1896-7," on Account of Services of the Year 1896-7.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Governor, No. 49	55,027	12	1
Total voted and embodied in the Appropriation Act	55,027	12	1

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 10th December, 1897.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

No. III.

(BY LOAN—1897-8.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Loan Act, 61^o Victoria No. XLIII (A.D. 1897), together with Notes Explanatory.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Loan Estimates covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, No. 65	2,038,252	0	0
INCREASED. By Amount of Additional Loan Estimate covered by <i>Message</i> from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, No. 70	34,600	0	0
Total amount voted and embodied in the Loan Act of 1897	2,072,852	0	0
Excess of Estimated over Authorised Expenditure	£48,100	0	0
<i>NOTES EXPLANATORY of alterations made in the Loan Estimates in their progress through Committee of Supply.</i>			
Gross amount of Loan Estimates for the year 1897-8, submitted with <i>Messages</i> Nos. 65 and 70	2,072,852	0	0
REDUCED. By <i>Negative</i> .			
PERMANENT AND REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.			
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS :— Bridges—From item £82,500 (Glebe Island), £34,000. Government Architect—Item, Entrance Gates, Cleveland-street, Centennial Park, £5,000.			
No. X.—SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE :— Jenolan Caves—From item £4,500 (for resumption of accommodation-house and to provide improved buildings and furniture, Jenolan Caves—further sum), £600.			
OTHER WORKS.			
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS :— Roads—Item, Mount Victoria, <i>via</i> Hartley, to Jenolan Caves, £4,000. Government Architect—Item, Government Printing Office—Additions to Buildings, Electric Light, &c.—further sum, £4,500.			
Total embodied in Loan Act of 1897	£2,024,752	0	0

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 10th December, 1897.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk Assistant.

ESTIMATES
OF THE
WAYS AND MEANS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE YEAR
1897-8.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
15 October, 1897, *a.m.*



SYDNEY : WILLIAM APPEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

[3s.]

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No. 1.

ACCOUNT

OF

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE, 1897.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(EXCLUSIVE OF SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS)

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To AUTHORIZED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND for the year 1896-7, viz. :—						
	Special Appropriations	2,875,971	13	4			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	45,203	0	0			
	Appropriations under Act 60 Vic. No. 33	6,593,132	0	0			
		9,514,306	13	4			
	Appropriation under Act 60 Vic. No. 3—Parkes' Family Grant	1,048	7	9			
	Expenses of the visit to London of the Prime Minister in connection with the Record Reign Celebrations	1,000	0	0			
	Special Grant to Country and Suburban Muni- cipalities	65,000	0	0			
		9,581,355	1	1			
	Less—Balances of Appropriations not paid during the year	198,725	18	3			
					9,382,629	2	10
2	To FURTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—						
	Schedules to the Constitution Act... ..	1,365	0	0			
	Australasian Naval Force Act, 1887	100	0	0			
	Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act of 1893	1,808	15	8			
	Interest on Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9 and 55 Vic. No. 7)	695	10	6			
	Interest on Debentures and Inscribed Stock	16,163	18	8			
	Parliamentary Public Works Committee	2,271	3	0			
	Revenue and Receipts Returned	35,931	16	2			
	Interest on uninvested funds at credit of the Government Savings' Bank	3,098	13	9			
	State Children's Relief Act 44 Vic. No. 24	6,160	0	0			
	Expenses in connection with the Federal Con- vention	156	8	0			
					67,751	5	9
3	To AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS from the Treasurer's Advance Vote to be provided for by Parliamentary Appropriation				55,027	12	1
4	To BALANCE to be carried forward to Credit of Account for next year				120,092	4	7
	TOTAL	£			9,625,500	5	3

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

1.

Revenue Fund.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.
AND ADVANCES TO LOANS.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	By BALANCE from ACCOUNT for the year 1895-6 brought forward	333,296 1 2	
	Supplementary Estimates, 1895-6, reduced in Committee of Supply	127 3 1	
	Balance of Appropriations not required	91 0 5	
			333,514 4 8
2	By AMOUNT of REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year 1896-7 :—		
	Taxation	2,458,074 3 6	
	Land Revenue—	£ s. d.	
	Sales,	1,045,162 0 5	
	Annual Revenue	908,212 9 6	
		1,953,374 9 11	
	Receipts for Services rendered	4,599,706 7 3	
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	296,957 8 8	
		9,308,112 9 4	
	Less Repayments to Cr. of Votes	30,150 5 4	
			9,277,962 4 0
3	By AMOUNTS Repaid:—		
	Advances to Contractors... .. .	3,628 3 6	
	Advances to Stamp Exchange Account... .. .	1,548 15 7	
	Balances of Advances to Public Officers	9,035 13 1	
			14,012 12 2
4	By AMOUNT to be Repaid:—		
	Stamp Exchange Account ... .. .	.....	11 4 5
	TOTAL	£	9,625,500 5 3

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 2.

ACCOUNT

OF

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE, 1898.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	To ESTIMATED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, during the year ending 30th June, 1898, as shown in the Summary of the Estimates for 1897-8, page 3			9,124,824	2 0
2	To AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS to be made under special Acts in reduction of the Public Debt—				
	31 Victoria, No. 11	42,253	0 0		
	53 Victoria, No. 9	150,000	0 0		
	53 Victoria, No. 24	75,000	0 0		
				267,258	0 0
				9,392,082	2 0
3	To BALANCE, being Estimated Surplus			59,477	2 7
					/
	TOTAL	£		9,451,559	4 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

2.

Revenue Fund.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By BALANCE from Account for the year 1896-1897, brought forward ... ..	.....	120,092 4 7
1	By AMOUNT of ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year ending 30th June, 1898 :—		
	Taxation	2,491,790 0 0	
	Land Revenue—		
	Sales £1,090,800 0 0		
	Annual Revenue ... 845,380 0 0		
		1,936,180 0 0	
	Receipts for Services rendered	4,551,020 0 0	
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	267,477 0 0	
			9,246,467 0 0
3	By AMOUNT ESTIMATED to be received from an amendment of the Stamp Duties Act ... ..	.....	85,000 0 0
	TOTAL	£	9,451,559 4 7

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the REVENUE of the Year ended 30th June, 1896, the REVENUE of the Year ended 30th June, 1897, and the ESTIMATED REVENUE of the Year ending 30th June, 1898.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1897.	Actual and Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1898.
Taxation.			
	£	£	£
Customs	1,825,219	1,280,715	1,210,090
Excise	271,826	277,137	280,500
Stamps	318,304	332,344	350,000
Land Tax .. .. .	.....	141,022	360,000
Income Tax	27,658	305,316	170,000
Licenses	123,108	121,535	121,200
Total, Taxation	£ 2,566,115	2,458,069	2,491,790
Land Revenue.			
SALES	£ 1,053,881	1,045,174	1,090,800
ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—			
Interest on Land conditionally purchased ..	80,755	75,800	70,000
Pastoral Occupation	760,725	727,933	645,700
Mining Occupation	49,150	45,219	43,700
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	73,624	59,222	85,980
	£ 964,254	908,174	845,380
Total, Land Revenue	£ 2,018,135	1,953,348	1,936,180
Receipts for Services rendered.			
Railway Receipts	3,156,527	3,367,552	3,307,000
Post Office	676,668	706,121	721,100
Mint Receipts	14,333	12,907	12,500
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ..	326	682	600
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees ..	66,259	57,141	49,600
Registration of Brands	830	830	825
Public School Fees	73,519	74,404	74,000
Metropolitan Water Rates	166,078	172,558	172,000
Metropolitan Sewerage Rates	84,453	86,392	86,000
Hunter District Water Rates	19,845	22,561	25,250
Agricultural Colleges	1,816	2,593	3,300
Fees of Office	94,136	95,965	98,845
Total, Receipts for Services rendered	£ 4,354,790	4,599,706	4,551,020
General Miscellaneous Receipts.			
Rents, exclusive of Land	70,271	72,191	69,400
Fines and Forfeitures	13,087	12,186	13,727
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Works—Repayments	1,058	468	657
Country Towns Water Supply Works—Interest ..	13,974	10,660	14,900
Water Rights Receipts .. .. .	.....	7	500
Unclassified Receipts	214,415	201,477	168,293
Total, General Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 312,805	296,989	267,477
Grand Totals	£ 9,251,845	9,308,112	9,246,467

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1896.	Revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1897.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1897-8.		Estimated Revenue of the year ending 30th June, 1898.
			Actual to 30th Sept., 1897.	Estimated to 30th June, 1898.	
Taxation.	£	£	£	£	£
CUSTOMS—					
Spirits	651,409	670,170	175,195	484,805	660,000
Wine	24,061	23,137	5,664	16,336	22,000
Ale, Beer, and Porter...	53,528	55,338	12,105	41,895	54,000
Tobacco and Cigars	246,999	257,074	74,013	180,987	255,000
Coffee and Chicory	302	1	.....	.....	.....
Sugar and Molasses	174,707	126,869	53,877	63,123	120,000
Opium	15,835	16,848	4,413	10,587	15,000
Rice	13,698	2	.....	.....	.....
Dried Fruits	62,937	62,564	13,959	46,041	60,000
Specific Duties	358,705	61,522	7,657	9,493	17,150
Ad valorem Duties	212,222	4	.....	.....	.....
Bonded Warehouses	10,769	7,145	1,716	5,184	6,900
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c. ...	47	41	4	36	40
	1,825,219	1,280,715	348,603	861,487	1,210,090
EXCISE—					
Ale, Beer, and Porter... ..	125,475	130,777	27,836	107,164	135,000
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	6,910	5,297	1,404	3,096	4,500
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	138,100	139,799	37,452	102,548	140,000
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,341	1,264	204	796	1,000
	271,826	277,137	66,896	213,604	280,500
STAMP DUTIES	318,304	332,344	73,674	276,326	350,000
LAND TAX... ..	.....	141,022	4,031	355,969	360,000
INCOME TAX	27,658	305,316	11,203	158,797	170,000
LICENSES—					
Wholesale Spirit-dealers and Brewers	6,665	6,930	1,060	5,840	6,900
Auctioneers	4,052	4,114	132	4,068	4,200
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	96,157	94,546	13,534	80,566	94,100
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses	6,900	6,832	290	6,610	6,900
Distillers and Rectifiers	104	106	1	129	130
Hawkers and Pedlars... ..	2,593	2,663	151	2,449	2,600
Pawnbrokers	690	580	190	360	550
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses	1,693	1,700	383	1,367	1,750
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876	791	837	426	444	870
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,584	2,423	698	1,702	2,400
All other Licenses	879	804	447	353	800
	123,108	121,535	17,312	103,888	121,200
TOTAL, TAXATION	£ 2,566,115	2,458,069	521,719	1,970,071	2,491,790

REVENUE DETAILED—continued.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1897.	Actual and estimated Revenue for 1897-8.		Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1898.
			Actual to 30th Sept., 1897.	Estimated to 30th June, 1898.	
Land Revenue.					
SALES—	£	£	£	£	£
Auction Sales	60,748	60,723	14,951	85,049	100,000
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Special Sales	1,675	1,542	460	1,040	1,500
Improved Purchases	1,292	2,099	479	1,321	1,800
Deposits, &c., on Conditional Purchases	28,199	28,168	9,691	15,309	25,000
Instalments (including Interest) on Conditional Purchases	893,549	885,343	87,510	807,490	895,000
Balances on Conditional Purchases	63,838	63,026	14,708	48,292	63,000
Miscellaneous Purchases	4,580	4,273	1,811	2,689	4,500
TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES ...	£ 1,053,881	1,045,174	129,610	961,190	1,090,800
Annual Land Revenue.					
INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED	£ 80,755	75,800	5,093	64,907	70,000
PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION—					
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	344,634	317,958	239,135	11,865	251,000
Conditional Leases	155,501	155,047	41,659	116,341	158,000
Annual Leases	43,543	44,250	11,673	32,327	44,000
Occupation Licenses	126,216	125,593	2,172	92,828	95,000
Homestead Leases	77,100	59,409	13,300	37,700	51,000
Snow Leases	593	517	56	444	500
Inferior Leases	204	398	83	317	400
Scrub Leases	430	443	56	1,444	1,500
Homestead Selections (Improvements)	51	466	283	517	800
Do (Rent)	3,335	7,525	3,387	12,613	16,000
Settlement Leases	7,184	14,342	6,290	14,710	21,000
Improvement Leases (Rent)	1,323	1,517	351	4,649	5,000
Artesian Well Leases ... ..	.....	.....	38	962	1,000
Quit Rents	611	468	17	483	500
TOTAL, PASTORAL OCCUPATION...	£ 760,725	727,933	318,500	327,200	645,700
MINING OCCUPATION—					
Mineral Leases	11,093	11,763	2,685	6,815	9,500
Mineral Licenses	1,100	413	59	341	400
Leases of Auriferous Lands	15,069	15,219	3,298	9,702	13,000
Miners' Rights	10,857	5,762	755	4,245	5,000
Business Licenses	1,485	1,283	333	1,467	1,800
Royalty on Minerals	9,221	10,413	4,530	8,470	13,000
Residential Leases	325	361	126	224	350
Other Receipts ... ..	.....	.....	209	441	650
TOTAL, MINING OCCUPATION ...	£ 49,150	45,219	11,995	31,705	43,700
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS—					
Timber Licenses, Royalty, &c.	6,631	8,217	2,003	8,177	10,180
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	984	816	285	515	800
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	2,048	2,188	612	1,388	2,000
Survey Fees	23,411	22,105	6,496	15,504	22,000
Special Leases... ..	16,780	17,406	1,341	17,659	19,000
All other Receipts	23,770	8,490	28,470	3,530	32,000
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS	£ 73,624	59,222	39,207	46,773	85,980
TOTAL, ANNUAL LAND REVENUE ...	£ 964,254	908,174	374,795	470,585	845,380
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE...	£ 2,018,135	1,953,348	504,405	1,431,775	1,936,180

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1897.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1897-8.		Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1898.
			Actual to 30th Sept., 1897.	Estimated to 30th June, 1898.	
Receipts for Services rendered.	£	£	£	£	£
RAILWAYS—					
Railways proper	2,866,114	3,060,706	654,491	2,345,509	3,000,000
Tramways	290,413	306,846	74,090	232,910	307,000
	3,156,527	3,367,552	728,581	2,578,419	3,307,000
POST OFFICE—					
Postage	476,399	488,974	124,307	375,693	500,000
Telegraph Receipts	148,548	159,231	34,898	124,102	159,000
Telephone Receipts	29,955	33,925	8,532	28,468	37,000
Commission on Money Orders	14,733	15,444	3,706	11,894	15,600
Postal Notes Poundage	7,033	8,497	2,429	7,071	9,500
	676,668	706,121	173,872	547,228	721,100
MINT RECEIPTS	14,333	12,907	3,151	9,349	12,500
FEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD ...	326	632	274	326	600
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES...	66,259	57,141	12,012	37,588	49,600
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	830	830	176	649	825
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES	73,519	74,404	17,474	56,526	74,000
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES	166,078	172,558	49,779	122,221	172,000
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES	84,453	86,392	24,041	61,959	86,000
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES	19,845	22,561	2,182	23,068	25,250
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES	1,816	2,593	1,023	2,277	3,300
FEES OF OFFICE—					
Certificates of Naturalization	153	195	50	150	200
Registrar-General	31,571	31,484	8,239	20,961	29,200
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	5,947	6,096	1,671	5,029	6,700
Registrar of Probates... ..	1,912	2,005	559	1,641	2,200
Master in Equity	3,656	3,970	1,268	2,932	4,200
Curator of Intestate Estates	2,488	1,887	322	1,578	1,900
Bankruptcy Court	5,151	4,903	1,127	4,873	6,000
Sheriff	1,315	1,363	323	1,161	1,484
District Courts	5,530	4,565	1,260	4,340	5,600
Courts of Petty Sessions	9,793	8,676	2,150	7,550	9,700
Shipping Masters	2,671	3,087	761	2,400	3,161
Mining Department	1,347	2,666	660	2,840	3,500
Fees under the Public Offices Fees Act	22,602	25,068	419	581	1,000
Other Fees	22,602	25,068	2,404	21,596	24,000
	94,136	95,965	21,213	77,632	98,845
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED... £	4,354,790	4,599,706	1,033,778	3,517,242	4,551,020

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Revenue of the Year ended 30th June, 1897.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for 1897-8.		Estimated Revenue of the Year ending 30th June, 1898.
			Actual to 30th Sept., 1897.	Estimated to 30th June, 1898.	
General Miscellaneous Receipts.					
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND—					
Tolls and Ferries	£ 5,075	£ 5,116	£ 1,418	£ 4,882	£ 6,300
Wharfs, including Wharfage and Tonnage ...	55,700	56,290	11,650	42,850	54,500
Government Buildings and Premises	9,496	10,785	2,010	6,590	8,600
	70,271	72,191	15,078	54,322	69,400
FINES AND FORFEITURES—					
Sheriff	522	867	235	432	667
Courts of Petty Sessions	12,243	11,216	2,696	9,504	12,200
Crown's Share of Seizures	287	78	.....	300	300
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	20	23	35	25	60
Other Fines	15	2	375	125	500
	13,087	12,186	3,341	10,386	13,727
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS REPAYMENTS... ..					
	1,053	468	267	390	657
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY WORKS INTEREST					
	13,974	10,660	1,536	13,314	14,900
WATER RIGHTS RECEIPTS					
	.....	7	14	486	500
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—					
Transfer from Public Instruction Endowment Account	4,600	13,000	.....	8,000	8,000
Sales of Government Property	7,678	9,882	3,298	5,702	9,000
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	13,142	13,745	3,432	11,068	14,500
Collections by Government Printer	7,284	6,352	1,276	5,224	6,500
Store Rent of Gunpowder, &c.	5,475	6,776	2,749	4,651	7,400
Value of Articles manufactured by Prisoners in Gaol, &c.... ..	6,816	6,785	696	6,152	6,848
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament ...	378	178	75	125	200
Fees under the Patents Law Amendment Act (51 Vic. No. 7)	3,435	3,828	1,135	2,865	4,000
Interest on Bank Deposits	32,294	18,240	4,653	5,847	10,500
Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts	10,447	9,515	2,299	6,431	8,730
Dock Receipts	4,352	3,051	1,547	1,513	3,060
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,500	1,500	375	1,125	1,500
Fisheries Commission	2,749	2,641	533	2,522	3,055
Other Receipts	114,265	105,984	12,917	72,083	85,000
	214,415	201,477	34,985	133,308	168,293
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS £	312,805	296,989	55,271	212,206	267,477
Grand Totals £	9,251,845	9,308,112	2,115,173	7,131,294	9,246,467

No. 3.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
NEW STREET RESUMPTION ACCOUNT.

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

General Post Office—New

(SUSPENSE)

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of Payments from 1st July, 1890, to 30th September, 1897, in connection with resumptions Post Office Street	604,837	6	7
	TOTAL	£	604,837	6 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

3.

Street Resumption Account.

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	By AMOUNT received for Rent of Premises, Sale of Materials, &c., Post Office Street	135,574	6	11
2	By ESTIMATED BALANCE—being amount to be recovered by Sale of Sites ..	469,262	19	8
	TOTAL	£	604,837	6 7

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

No. 4.

THE CENTENNIAL PARK ACCOUNT.

(51 VICTORIA, No. 9.)

(SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.)

The Centennial

(51 VICTORIA,
(SUSPENSE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	To AMOUNT of EXPENDITURE on account of Centennial Park Improvements in terms of 5th Section of Act 51 Victoria, No. 9, "Centenary Celebration Act."	199,902	3	4
2	To AMOUNT OF FURTHER EXPENDITURE	25,000	0	0
TOTAL...		£	224,902	3
			4	

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Park Account.

No. 9)

ACCOUNT.)

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
1	BY AMOUNT RECOVERED by sales in connection with the lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act, viz. :—	
	In 1891 £ s. d.	
	„ 1892 479 4 3	
	„ 1895-6 11 16 3	
	39 3 1	
		530 3 7
2	BY AMOUNT to be RECOVERED by the sale or lease of lands resumed under the Centenary Celebration Act	224,371 19 9
	TOTAL	£ 224,902 3 4

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

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GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

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STATEMENT

OF

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

General Loan

Dr. STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES outstanding on 30th September, 1897, being Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorised to be provided for by Loans, as per the accompanying Statement marked B, page 87	13,580,845 15 5
2	To AMOUNT OF TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 55 Vic. No. 7, outstanding	4,000 0 0
TOTAL		£13,584,845 15 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Account.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.		
1	By AMOUNTS yet to be raised by Loan under the following Loan Acts, viz. :—		
	39 Vic. No. 18 (balance)	14,645 0 0	
	38 Vic. No. 2 } do		
	40 Vic. No. 12 } do	71,177 18 7	
	41 Vic. No. 4 } do		
	43 Vic. No. 11 do	50,668 1 1	
	44 Vic. No. 12 do	17,314 2 6	
	44 Vic. No. 28 do	615,116 11 6	
	45 Vic. No. 22 do	105,113 0 9	
	46 Vic. No. 23 do	210,226 1 6	
	48 Vic. No. 26 do	2,577,127 0 4	
	50 Vic. No. 28	2,047,639 10 8	
	52 Vic. No. 16	786 16 4	
	52 Vic. No. 17	2,271,355 17 4	
	53 Vic. No. 23	3,986,788 1 1	
	54 Vic. No. 33 (balance)	372,471 7 5	
	55 Vic. No. 35 do	29,289 6 0	
	56 Vic. No. 24	6 0 0	
	57 Vic. No. 17 (balance)	19 3 10	
	58 Vic. No. 14	1,585 7 6	
	59 Vic. No. 5	374,945 16 7	
	59 Vic. No. 6	312,856 18 2	
	60 Vic. No. 32	2,271,376 0 0	
		15,330,508 1 2	
	<i>Less</i> —Amount not required on Account of balances of Loan Approp- riations written off ...£1,278,642 3 10		
	„ Balances written off and appro- priated to services authorised under Loan Act 55 Vic. No. 35 91,965 19 7		
		1,186,676 4 3	
	„ Advance from Consolidated Revenue Fund pending reali- sation of Loans under above Acts 1,500,000 0 0		
		2,686,676 4 3	12,643,831 16 11
2	By short-raised on Treasury Bills issued under Act 55 Vic. No. 7, to be recovered		16,922 18 3
3	„ Balance at the credit of the General Loan Account on 30th September, 1897		924,091 0 3
	TOTAL... .. £		13,584,845 15 5

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of correspondents. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are listed below them.

2. The second part of the document contains several paragraphs of text, which appear to be a letter or a report. The text is written in a cursive hand and is somewhat faded.

3. The third part of the document contains a list of names and addresses, similar to the first part. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are listed below them.

4. The fourth part of the document contains several paragraphs of text, which appear to be a letter or a report. The text is written in a cursive hand and is somewhat faded.

5. The fifth part of the document contains a list of names and addresses, similar to the first and third parts. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the addresses are listed below them.

6. The sixth part of the document contains several paragraphs of text, which appear to be a letter or a report. The text is written in a cursive hand and is somewhat faded.

B.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SERVICES AUTHORIZED TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS, from the year 1853 to 30th September, 1897, showing the expenditure under each head up to that date, and the balances written off or retained for future expenditure.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT.					
1853	£ 217,500 0 0	16 VICTORIA, No. 39. Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	£ 217,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	£ 200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 34. Sewerage of the City of Sydney ...	£ 200,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	£ 200,000 0 0	17 VICTORIA, No. 35. Supply of Water to the City of Sydney	£ 200,000 0 0	.....	.....
1854	30,000 0 0	18 VICTORIA, No. 35. Works of Defence at Middle Harbour and the South Head ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Light-house at Cape Moreton ...	3,247 15 0	2 5 0	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Abattoir at Glebe Island ...	19,995 4 5	4 15 7	.....
"	40,000 0 0	New General Post Office ...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Government Printing Office ...	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Colonial Store ...	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	600 0 0	Signal-house at Newcastle ...	579 13 6	20 6 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	New Water Police Office at Sydney ...	5,868 0 5	131 19 7	.....
"	4,000 0 0	New Water Police Watch House at Sydney ...	3,615 6 6	384 13 6	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Mounted Patrol Barracks and Stables at Sydney ...	5,729 12 5	270 7 7	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Police Station at the Southern end of Sydney ...	4,179 5 8	820 14 4	.....
"	750 0 0	Watch House at Balmain ...	750 0 0	.....	.....
"	400 0 0	Watch House on the North Shore ...	400 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,350 0 0	Watch House at Darlinghurst ...	1,350 0 0	.....	.....
"	300 0 0	Watch House at Newtown ...	125 18 8	174 1 4	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Police Station at Newcastle ...	3,032 8 5	967 11 7	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Court House at Camden ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Court and Watch House at Queanbeyan, with out-buildings ...	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,500 0 0	Court House at Ipswich ...	3,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,600 0 0	Watch House at Ipswich ...	1,600 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Public Wharf at the end of Erskine-street in Sydney ...	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Dam at the North Rocks, Parramatta ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Bridge at Menangle Ford ...	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst ...	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,300 0 0	Bridge over the Belubula Rivulet at Carcoar ...	2,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Bargo River ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over Paddy's River ...	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge at Gunning ...	1,776 3 3	2,223 16 9	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Bridge at Queanbeyan ...	6,103 2 8	896 17 4	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over the Yugiong Creek ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	178,750 0 0		£ 169,852 10 11	8,897 9 1	.....
"	400,000 0 0	18 VICTORIA, No. 40. Construction of Railways ...	400,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	224,733 18 8	Purchase of the Properties of the Sydney Railway, and of the Hunter River Railway Companies ...	224,733 18 8	.....	.....
£	624,733 18 8		£ 624,733 18 8	.....	.....
1855	40,000 0 0	19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40. Improvements to the Navigation of the River Hunter, and to the Ports of Newcastle and Morpeth ...	39,999 4 5	0 15 7	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Works of Defence in Sydney Harbour, including the purchase of land at Kiribilli Point ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	90,000 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 89,999 4 5	0 15 7	.....
£	1,420,983 18 8	Carried forward...	£ 1,412,086 9 7	8,897 9 1	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.		
	1,420,983	18	8	Brought forward	£ 1,412,086	9	7	8,897	9	1	.....	.....	.....
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.													
19 VICTORIA, Nos. 25, 38, AND 40—continued.													
	90,000	0	0	Brought forward	£ 89,999	4	5	0	15	7	.....	.....	.....
1855	20,000	0	0	Gaol at Brisbane	13,317	17	7	6,682	2	5	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Court House at Wollongong	1,935	14	9	64	5	3	.....	.....	.....
"	600	0	0	Court and Watch House at Wingham, on the Manning River	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	600	0	0	Court House at Deniliquin	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0	0	Building for a Time-ball, for an Observatory, and residence of an Astronomer... ..	7,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0	0	Additions to the present building of the Legislative Council, to provide accommodation for two Houses of Parliament	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Site for the Sydney Grammar School	25,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,600	0	0	Site for the Light-house at Newcastle	1,600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Survey of the River Hunter... ..	870	8	4	129	11	8	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Clearing the Channel of the River Murray... ..	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Clearing the Channel of the Murrumbidgee River	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,450	0	0	Steam Dredge and Punt for the River Brisbane	337	18	2	10,112	1	10	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0	0	Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta	8,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,757	0	0	Providing a supply of Fresh Water for the Township of Gladstone	3,101	19	0	655	1	0	.....	.....	.....
"	14,516	0	0	Fitz Roy Dock and Dockyard and Workshops and Machinery	14,516	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	62,500	0	0	Railway—Sydney to Liverpool; and Railway, Newcastle to Maitland	62,499	10	0	0	10	0	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0	0	Surveys, Experiments, and Preparations for the Extension of Railways	49,997	19	7	2	0	5	.....	.....	.....
"	1,100	0	0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Bathurst	1,100	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	200	0	0	Bridge over Paddy's River	196	13	6	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0	0	Buildings of the University of Sydney	50,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Affiliated Colleges:—													
"	20,000	0	0	St. Paul's	17,452	8	10	2,547	11	2	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	St. John's	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	St. Andrew's	14,129	17	9	5,870	2	3	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	Wesleyan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
£	445,323	0	0		£ 399,255	11	11	46,067	8	1	.....	.....	.....
20 VICTORIA, No. 1.													
1856	200,000	0	0	Railway Works	200,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	73,776	0	0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1856	67,100	6	2	6,675	13	10	.....	.....	.....
£	273,776	0	0		£ 267,100	6	2	6,675	13	10	.....	.....	.....
20 VICTORIA, No. 16.													
"	£ 130,400	0	0	To pay off Debentures falling due in 1857	£ 130,400	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 VICTORIA, No. 33.													
1857	6,000	0	0	Dockyard, Buildings, and Machinery, at the Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island	6,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0	0	Light-house at Newcastle	2,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Providing additional accommodation for Patients at the Sydney Infirmary	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0	0	Court House at East Maitland	3,492	0	3	7	19	9	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Asylum for Destitute Children	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	38,000	0	0	Connecting the Cities of Sydney and Melbourne by Electric Telegraph	38,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	60,000	0	0	Carried forward... ..	£ 59,992	0	3	7	19	9	.....	.....	.....
£	2,270,482	18	8	Carried forward... ..	£ 2,208,842	7	8	61,640	11	0	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.		
	2,270,482	18	8	Brought forward	£2,208,842	7	8	61,640	11	0	.....	
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.													
20 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.													
	60,000	0	0	Brought forward	£59,992	0	3	7	19	9	.....	
1857	12,113	18	11	Defences of Port Jackson	12,113	18	11	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	Erection and Maintenance of Light-houses on the Australian Coast	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,590	0	0	Immigration Depôt, Brisbane... ..	2,590	0	0	.....			.....
"	250	0	0	Immigration Depôt at Maryborough ... ..	.....			250	0	0	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Removing obstructions to the Navigation of the Rivers Brisbane and Bremer... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Brisbane... ..	.....			500	0	0	.....	
"	500	0	0	Improving the Navigation of the Bar entrance of the River Mary, from the Mouth to the Township	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Public Wharf at Maryborough	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0	0	Custom House Station at the mouth of Moreton Bay	1,495	18	9	4	1	3	.....	
"	1,000	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Maryborough	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Nanango, Wide Bay... ..	400	0	0	100	0	0	.....	
"	500	0	0	Court and Watch-house at Yarrome, Wide Bay... ..	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	450	0	0	Watch-house at Gatton	450	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0	0	Hospital at Ipswich	1,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	150	0	0	Bridge at Ipswich	150	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Bridge, Western Suburbs, North Brisbane... ..	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Bridge over Lockyer's Creek... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Bridges over other Crossings... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Bridge over Laidley's Creek	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,064	0	0	Roads, Little Liverpool Range	1,064	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Streets at Brisbane	2,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Streets at Ipswich	2,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	500	0	0	Roadway and Tank at Drayton	500	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,000	0	0	Road between Brisbane and Ipswich	3,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	400	0	0	Road between Maryborough and Brisbane	400	0	0	.....			.....
"	200	0	0	Road purposes between the Upper Dawson and the Fitzroy Rivers, Leichhardt District... ..	200	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0	0	Bridge over Breakfast Creek... ..	1,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,000	0	0	Bridge over Norman Creek	1,000	0	0	.....			.....
	£107,717	18	11		£106,855	17	11	862	1	0	.....	
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.													
	£300,000	0	0	Railway Works	£299,927	9	4	72	10	8	.....	
22 VICTORIA, Nos. 5 AND 26.													
1858	125,000	0	0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures which will fall due in 1858 and 1859	125,000	0	0	.....			.....
1859	10,000	0	0	To pay off Debentures for Sewerage for the City of Sydney	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	To pay off Debentures for Water for the City of Sydney	10,000	0	0	.....			.....
	£145,000	0	0		£145,000	0	0	.....			.....
	£2,823,200	17	7	Carried forward	£2,760,625	14	11	62,575	2	8	.....	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
				Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	2,823,200 17 7	Brought forward...	£2,760,625 14 11	62,575 2 8	.....	.....	.....
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.					
		22 VICTORIA, No. 22.					
1858	712,000 0 0	Extension of Existing Railways	711,999 18 0	0 2 0	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys... ..	8,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,500 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Bathurst	9,726 7 10	773 12 2	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000 0 0	Electric Telegraph, Sydney to Newcastle	13,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Bridge over the River Murray at Albury	9,642 17 3	357 2 9	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Additional Powder Magazine at Goat Island	1,610 17 0	1,389 3 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Dam at West Maitland ... ..	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
£	758,500 0 0		£ 753,980 0 1	4,519 19 11	.....	.....	.....
		22 VICTORIA, No. 26.					
1859	6,600 0 0	Gaol at Brisbane ... ..	.....	6,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Light-house at Cape St. George	4,792 0 10	207 19 2	.....	.....	.....
£	11,600 0 0		£ 4,792 0 10	6,807 19 2	.....	.....	.....
		23 VICTORIA, No. 5.					
		To pay off Debentures which will fall due in 1860:—					
1860	281,700 0 0	Railway	281,330 0 0	370 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	21,000 0 0	Public Works	21,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	44,900 0 0	Sydney Sewerage	44,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	18,000 0 0	Sydney Water Works	18,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	365,600 0 0		£ 365,230 0 0	370 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		23 VICTORIA, No. 10.					
"	2,100 0 0	Construction of Coal Wharf, Newcastle	2,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	800 0 0	Steam Crane	746 9 8	53 10 4	.....	.....	.....
"	1,882 0 0	Glebe Island Punts	1,882 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,425 0 0	Harbour Defences	2,425 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,500 0 0	Additions to Works at Fort Macquarie	4,496 15 3	3 4 9	.....	.....	.....
"	20,279 0 0	Bridge to connect the Abattoirs, Glebe Island with the main land	20,186 15 11	92 4 1	.....	.....	.....
"	1,300 0 0	For Railway purposes— Valuation of Land... ..	1,296 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	9,021 0 0	Works in progress—Authorized Exten- sions	8,645 2 8	375 17 4	.....	.....	.....
"	23,949 0 0	Trial Surveys	23,941 1 8	7 18 4	.....	.....	.....
"	54,100 0 0	New Works	51,825 1 11	2,274 18 1	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	For Electric Telegraph— Gundagai, <i>via</i> Wagga Wagga, to Denili- quin	12,149 4 11	2,850 15 1	.....	.....	.....
"	3,850 0 0	Purchase of Line from Deniliquin to Echuca	2,798 12 10	1,051 7 2	.....	.....	.....
"	40,000 0 0	West Maitland to the Boundary of Queens- land, <i>via</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrur- undi, Tamworth, Bendemeer, and Armidale	34,003 6 11	5,996 13 1	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Extension of Western Line to Mudgee... ..	5,233 11 0	766 9 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Extension to Orange	2,663 11 11	336 8 1	.....	.....	.....
"	8,700 0 0	Gundagai to Kiandra, <i>via</i> Adelong and Tumut... ..	5,341 4 4	3,358 15 8	.....	.....	.....
"	10,225 0 0	Moiety of Expense for the erection of a Light-house on Gabo Island	10,225 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Renewal of Circular Quay	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Pier at extension of Dowling-street... ..	1,255 3 5	744 16 7	.....	.....	.....
"	5,200 0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, New- castle	5,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	26,892 0 0	Improvements to Wollongong Harbour	26,892 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Improvements to Kiama Harbour	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Removing Obstructions to the Navigation of the Moruya River	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	277,223 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 259,306 2 5	17,916 17 7	.....	.....	.....
£	3,958,900 17 7	Carried forward...	£3,884,627 15 10	74,273 1 9	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	3,958,900 17 7	Brought forward... ..	£ 3,884,627 15 10	74,273 1 9	
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.			
		23 VICTORIA, No. 10—continued.			
	277,223 0 0	Brought forward ...£	259,306 2 5	17,916 17 7	.....
1860	2,500 0 0	Wharf at Eden	2,364 9 3	135 10 9	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Shoal- haven and Crookhaven Rivers	4,999 19 2	0 0 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Improvements to the Navigation of the Rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee	1,913 15 2	86 4 10	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Purchase of Alphabetical Telegraph Instru- ments	1,862 5 9	137 14 3	.....
"	6,500 0 0	Erection of a Light-house at Port Stephens	6,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	53,000 0 0	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures falling due in 1860	53,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 348,223 0 0		£ 329,946 11 9	18,276 8 3	.....
		24 VICTORIA, No. 24.			
		For Railway purposes—			
	1,300 0 0	Valuation of Land	1,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,020 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Exten- sions	6,718 9 5	301 10 7	.....
		For Electric Telegraphs—			
"	25,000 0 0	Deniliquin to the Eastern Boundary of South Australia, <i>via</i> Moulamein, Balranald, Euston, and Wentworth...	16,821 8 6	8,178 11 6	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Goulburn to Braidwood	3,077 15 0	922 5 0	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Enlargement of the Australian Museum ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,265 0 0	New Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	15,265 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of Clarence and Richmond Rivers	19,995 8 2	4 11 10	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, New- castle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,250 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes	3,250 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Construction of Northern Breakwater, New- castle	4,921 16 5	78 3 7	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Removing Obstacles to the Navigation of the River Murray	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over the Lachlan River	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,400 0 0	Bridge over Tumut River, including £200 for superintendence	2,400 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Lodging-houses and Public Room at Glebe Island,	1,244 18 8	3,755 1 4	.....
"	1,300 0 0	Extension of Circular Quay for the accommo- dation of Harbour Steamers	1,283 14 1	16 5 11	.....
	£ 113,535 0 0		£ 100,278 10 3	13,256 9 9	.....
		24 VICTORIA, No. 26.			
"	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony ...	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Voluntary Immigration to this Colony ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 55,000 0 0		£ 55,000 0 0	.....	.....
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19.			
		Railways—			
1862	675 0 0	Valuation of Land	671 1 8	3 18 4	.....
"	9,184 0 0	Works in Progress—Authorized Exten- sions	8,168 13 2	1,015 6 10	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth...	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Carriage-shed and Machine-shop, and fixing an Engine Turn-table, Northern Line	4,578 19 3	421 0 9	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Bridge over Hunter River at Singleton...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 74,859 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 73,418 14 1	1,440 5 11	.....
	£ 4,475,658 17 7	Carried forward... ..	£ 4,369,852 17 10	105,805 19 9	.....

STATEMENT--continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances--	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	4,475,658 17 7	Brought forward... ..	£ 4,369,852 17 10	105,805 19 9	.. .. .
		OLD LOANS ACCOUNT--continued.			
		25 VICTORIA, No. 19--continued.			
	74,859 0 0	Brought forward ...£	73,418 14 1	1,440 5 11	.....
		<i>Railways--continued.</i>			
1862	70,000 0 0	Bridge over the Nepean River at Penrith	70,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	688,000 0 0	Great Southern Railway to Goulburn ...	687,999 8 0	0 12 0	.....
"	16,200 0 0	Land for Great Southern Railway to Goulburn	16,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Engines for Southern Extension	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Great Western Line to the Nepean	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Western Line from Penrith towards Bathurst	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Great Northern Line towards Armidale...	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	60,000 0 0	Horse Railway Line from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond	60,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Additions and Alterations to Workshops and Stations	9,998 7 6	1 12 6	.....
		<i>Electric Telegraphs--</i>			
"	14,000 0 0	To the Burrangong Gold Fields	12,825 1 9	1,174 18 3	.....
"	8,400 0 0	Tenterfield to Grafton	5,481 3 4	2,918 16 8	.....
"	4,000 0 0	To Wollongong and Kiama	3,375 9 3	624 10 9	.....
"	4,000 0 0	From Mudgee to Wellington	2,651 18 7	1,348 1 5	.....
"	350 0 0	Second Wire from Scone to Muswellbrook	330 13 4	19 6 8	.....
"	700 0 0	Second Wire from Newcastle to Singleton	27 12 4	672 7 8	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Bargo ... ..	.....	3,000 0 0	.....
"	6,000 0 0	Bridge over River Hunter at West Maitland	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	24,000 0 0	Bridge and Approaches over Murrumbidgee River at Gundagai... ..	24,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Deniliquin	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Moama... ..	79 1 4	9,920 18 8	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over River at Nanami ... ..	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over Namoi River at Narrabri	2,950 12 10	1,049 7 2	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Police Barracks, Sydney and Country Dis- tricts	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Free Public Library	24,994 18 5	5 1 7	.....
"	10,000 0 0	District Courts, Sydney ... ..	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Improvement of accommodation in Gaols and Penal Establishments	13,906 11 6	6,093 8 6	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Improvements to Moruya River	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Wharf accommodation at New- castle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,400 0 0	Purchase of Steam Cranes	3,396 0 7	3 19 5	.....
"	700 0 0	Pier, Shellharbour	700 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Dyke, Shoalhaven River	999 19 11	0 0 1	.....
"	2,500 0 0	Wharf, Ulladulla	2,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Breakwater and Pier at Bellambi ... ..	.....	10,000 0 0	.....
"	5,000 0 0	University of Sydney	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	43,261 14 6	Compensation to the Municipal Council of Sydney, for land resumed under the Water Act, 17 Vict., No. 35	43,261 14 6	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Juvenile Reformatories	19,946 17 9	53 2 3	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£ 1,782,370 14 6		£ 1,729,044 5 0	53,326 9 6	.....
		26 VICTORIA, No. 14.			
		<i>Railways--</i>			
"	700 0 0	Valuation of land... ..	696 0 0	4 0 0	.....
"	11,182 0 0	Works in Progress--Authorized Exten- sions	10,523 3 5	658 16 7	.....
	£ 11,882 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 11,219 3 5	662 16 7	.....
	£ 6,258,029 12 1	Carried forward... ..	£ 6,098,897 2 10	159,132 9 3	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	6,258,029	12	1	Brought forward... ..	£6,098,897	2	10	159,132	9	3	.....	.....	.....
	OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.												
	26 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.												
	11,882	0	0	Brought forward ...£	11,219	3	5	662	16	7	.....	.....	.....
1862	1,000	0	0	Railways—continued.									
"	16,000	0	0	Bridge over the Railway near Newcastle..	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	350	0	0	Additional Line from Newcastle to the Wallsend Junction	14,684	8	6	1,315	11	6	.....	.....	.....
"	675	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Parramatta to Penrith	336	5	6	13	14	6	.....	.....	.....
"	7,500	0	0	Additional Telegraph Wire for Railway purposes, from Campbelltown to Picton... ..	514	16	8	160	3	4	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0	0	Wharf, Ulladulla	7,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0	0	Improvements to Shoalhaven River	3,458	6	0	41	14	0	.....	.....	.....
"	275	0	0	Extension of Wharf accommodation, Newcastle	14,999	11	6	0	8	6	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Additional Screw Moorings for the Harbour of Newcastle	275	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0	0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle	4,999	2	6	0	17	6	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Improvement to Clarence River North Breakwater	29,935	0	2	64	19	10	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Steam Cranes	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	Stone Dyke, Bullock Island, Newcastle	939	4	0	60	16	0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Second Steam Dredge, Punts, and Tug, for Newcastle	19,966	6	4	33	13	8	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Wharf and Coal Shoots, Morpeth	4,342	10	9	5,657	9	3	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Bridge at Bendemeer	5,999	4	1	0	15	11	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Bridge at Dunmore	6,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0	0	Offices for the Department of Public Works Electric Telegraphs—	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	350	0	0	Additional Wire from Sydney to Newcastle	3,232	1	6	267	18	6	.....	.....	.....
"	5,600	0	0	Do. Parramatta to Liverpool...	300	0	0	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Deniliquin to Hay	3,781	0	10	1,818	19	2	.....	.....	.....
"	2,600	0	0	Do. Wellington to Dubbo	1,608	17	10	991	2	2	.....	.....	.....
"				Do. Braidwood to Queanbeyan	1,995	5	3	604	14	9	.....	.....	.....
£	161,832	0	0	27 VICTORIA, No. 14.	£	150,086	4	10	11,745	15	2	.....	.....
1864	Railways—												
"	215,414	3	1	Extension to Goulburn	215,414	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,932	2	8	Workshops, Southern Line	3,932	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,480	14	3	Workshops, Northern Line	2,431	7	6	49	6	9	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000	0	0	Rolling Stock, Northern Line	13,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	23,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Western Line	23,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	Carriages, Break-vans, &c., Western Line	20,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	35,000	0	0	Locomotive Engines, Northern Line									
"	1,000	0	0	Traverses for Coal Sidings, Newcastle									
"	4,000	0	0	Ballast Waggons for Northern, Southern, and Western Lines	37,659	10	9	2,340	9	3	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0	0	Extension into Goulburn	50,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	150,000	0	0	Extension to Bathurst	150,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0	0	Richmond and Windsor Railways	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	7,500	0	0	Purchase of Land for Morpeth Railway...	7,495	13	4	4	6	8	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Siding into Cemetery at Haslem's Creek...	4,821	5	6	178	14	6	.....	.....	.....
"	900	0	0	Wharf, Carriage Dock, and Siding, Newcastle Station, and at West Maitland	900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	970	0	0	New Passenger Station, Platform, and Siding, at Hexham	970	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0	0	Coal Sidings at Newcastle	566	13	9	2,933	6	3	.....	.....	.....
"	400	0	0	Passenger Station and Platform at Rooty Hill, Western Line	400	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	900	0	0	Three Gate-houses on Western Line	831	10	5	68	9	7	.....	.....	.....
"	110	0	0	Stables at Newcastle	110	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	552,107	0	0	Carried forward... ..	£	546,532	7	0	5,574	13	0	.....	.....
£	6,419,861	12	1	Carried forward... ..	£	6,248,983	7	8	170,878	4	5	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—						
	£	s.	d.			Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	6,419,861	12	1	Brought forward... ..	£6,248,983	7	8	170,878	4	5	.....	.....
	OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.											
	27 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.											
	552,107	0	0	Brought forward .. £	546,532	7	0	5,574	13	0	.....	.....
1864	7,153	13	2	Electric Telegraphs— Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines	5,827	6	3	1,326	6	11	.....	.....
"	300	0	0	Wollongong to Kiama	211	19	7	88	0	5	.....	.....
"	9,000	0	0	Mudgee to Murrurundi	5,116	3	6	3,883	16	6	.....	.....
"	4,500	0	0	Braidwood to Araluen	683	17	0	3,816	3	0	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Continuation of Line to Cooma	2,847	11	9	152	8	3	.....	.....
"	1,800	0	0	Stations at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay	550	0	0	1,250	0	0	.....	.....
"	9,000	0	0	Bridge over the River Hunter at West Mait- land	9,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	38,000	0	0	Wharfs and Coal Basin, Newcastle	38,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Coal Shoots and Railway, Wollongong	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Improvement of Wollongong Harbour	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Reclamation for Land, Woolloomooloo Bay	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0	0	Sewers for draining reclaimed land at Wool- loomooloo Bay	4,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Reclaiming Land at the head of Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,047	12	9	Light-house, Gabo Island	1,047	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	765	19	5	Light-house, Wilson's Promontory	635	19	5	130	0	0	.....	.....
"	11,000	0	0	Australian Museum	11,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,351	7	3	Harbour Defences	5,351	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	670,025	12	7		£	653,804	4	6	16,221	8	1	.....
	29 VICTORIA, No. 5.											
1865	97,500	0	0	To pay off Debentures falling due January, 1866—								
"	50,700	0	0	Sewerage, 17 Vict., No. 34	97,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	139,000	0	0	Water Supply, 17 Vict., No. 35	50,700	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	12,800	0	0	Railways, 18 Vict., No. 40	139,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"				Public Works, 18 Vict., No. 35, and 19 Vict., Nos. 38—40	12,800	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	300,000	0	0		£	300,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	29 VICTORIA, No. 9.											
"	650	0	0	Railways— Station at Riverstone	650	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	650	0	0	Station at Mulgrave	650	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	0	0	Forty additional Ballast and Goods Trucks	9,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Windsor and Richmond Railway	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	850	0	0	Land at Newtown for Sidings	820	17	8	29	2	4	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Additional Rolling Stock	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	Additional Goods Accommodation, Sydney Station	19,999	18	0	0	2	0	.....	.....
"	12,000	0	0	Railway Sheds	12,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Additional Accommodation, Stations	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	To meet outstanding claims for land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions	3,888	6	2	2,111	13	10	.....	.....
"	650	0	0	Station at Douglass Park	640	14	3	9	5	9	.....	.....
"	20,000	0	0	Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth	19,995	2	11	4	17	1	.....	.....
"	9,000	0	0	Bridge at Pitnacree	9,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	900	0	0	Dunmore Bridge	900	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0	0	West Maitland Bridge	4,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	108,700	0	0	Carried forward... ..	£	106,544	19	0	2,155	1	0	.....
£	7,389,887	4	8	Carried forward... ..	£	7,202,787	12	2	187,099	12	6	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	7,389,887	4	8	Brought forward... ..	£7,202,787	12	2	187,099	12	6	.....	
	OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.												
	29 VICTORIA, No. 9—continued.												
				Brought forward ...£	106,544	19	0	2,155	1	0	.....	
1865	108,700	0	0	Dwarf Wall and Railing between the Domain and the reclaimed land in Woolloomooloo Bay, and for a Gate to the same, and a new Gate in Palmer-street									
	850	0	0	Reclamation of Land, Woolloomooloo Bay	850	0	0						
"	3,900	0	0	Australian Museum	3,899	16	10	0	3	2			
"	6,000	0	0	Excavation, Kiama Harbour Works	5,954	11	0	45	9	0			
"	6,000	0	0	Wharf at Ulladulla	5,998	6	9	1	13	3			
"	500	0	0	Three new Punts for second Steam Dredge, Newcastle	500	0	0						
"	3,500	0	0	Penitentiary	3,500	0	0						
"	25,000	0	0	Lunatic Asylum				25,000	0	0			
"	25,000	0	0	Assisted Immigration to this Colony	25,000	0	0						
"	40,000	0	0		39,437	17	2	562	2	10			
	£ 219,450	0	0		£ 191,685	10	9	27,764	9	3			
	29 VICTORIA, No. 23.												
	Railways—												
1866	200,000	0	0	Extension of the Great Western Line	200,000	0	0						
"	400,000	0	0	Extension of the Great Northern Line	398,677	2	3	1,322	17	9			
"	20,000	0	0	Relaying the Line from Sydney to the Parramatta Junction... ..	20,000	0	0						
"	4,000	0	0	Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland	2,508	17	2	1,491	2	10			
"	5,000	0	0	Additional Accommodation to Stations, &c.	5,000	0	0						
"	10,000	0	0	Additional Goods Waggon's	10,000	0	0						
"	10,000	0	0	Wollongong Harbour Works	9,986	9	5	13	10	7			
"	5,000	0	0	Breakwater, Newcastle	5,000	0	0						
"	10,000	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	10,000	0	0						
"	24,000	0	0	Steam Dredge and Punts for Sydney	24,000	0	0						
"	33,000	0	0	One-third the cost of the Bridge over the Nepean at Penrith, defrayed from Railway Loan	33,000	0	0						
"	15,500	0	0	One-third the cost of Singleton Bridge, defrayed from Railway Loan	12,160	3	3	3,339	16	9			
"	3,000	0	0	Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra	3,000	0	0						
"	1,000	0	0	Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street, including Ornamental Railing for portion of the Domain				1,000	0	0			
"	2,500	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Yass to Burrova	1,358	18	4	1,141	1	8			
"	15,000	0	0	Cost of Heavy Guns for Fortifications	15,000	0	0						
	£ 758,000	0	0		£ 749,691	10	5	8,308	9	7			
	30 VICTORIA, No. 23.												
	Railways—												
"	3,000	0	0	Engine-shed, Windsor and Richmond Line	1,054	9	6	1,945	10	6			
"	5,000	0	0	Trial Surveys for the Extension of the Great Southern and Western Railways	5,000	0	0						
"	25,000	0	0	Compensation for Land taken on the Ultimo Estate	25,000	0	0						
"	900	0	0	Bridge at Pitnacree	897	16	2	2	3	10			
"	10,000	0	0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	10,000	0	0						
"	12,000	0	0	Approaches to Gundagai Bridge	12,000	0	0						
"	6,000	0	0	Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca	6,000	0	0						
"	3,000	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Cooma to Bombala	2,041	5	5	958	14	7			
"	450	0	0	Electric Telegraph, Newcastle to Wallsend...	184	10	0	265	10	0			
"	500	0	0	Electric Telegraph Extension to Bulli	153	10	0	346	10	0			
	£ 65,850	0	0		£ 62,331	11	1	3,518	8	11			
	£ 8,433,187	4	8	Carried forward... ..	£ 8,206,496	4	5	226,691	0	3			

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	£	s. d.	£
	8,433,187	4 8	Brought forward... ..	£ 8,206,496	4 5	226,691	0 3	.....	.....
			OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.						
			31 VICTORIA, No. 11.						
1867	£ 1,000,000	0 0	Railway Works, Extension to Bathurst and Goulburn	£ 999,409	12 10	590	7 2	.....	.....
			31 VICTORIA, No. 27.						
			Railways—						
1868	3,412	0 0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways...	3,411	2 0	0	18 0	.....	.....
"	3,719	0 0	Half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Railways...	3,511	0 10	207	19 2	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Repair of the Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,600	0 0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle	6,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Bridge and Approaches, West Maitland	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,500	0 0	Additional Punt for new Steam Dredge, Sydney Harbour	4,499	16 3	0	3 9	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Bridge over the Macquarie River at Wellington	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee...	12,998	18 9	1	1 3	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Iron Bridge at Yass... ..	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0 0	Iron Bridge at Bathurst	12,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Bridge over the Nimboi, between Grafton and New England... ..	14,999	18 0	0	2 0	.....	.....
"	11,000	0 0	Receiving Houses at the Redfern Railway Station and the Necropolis	11,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000	0 0	Additions and Alterations to Abattoirs, Giebel Island, including Water Supply	12,557	12 0	442	8 0	.....	.....
			Electric Telegraph—						
"	1,750	0 0	Glen Innes to Inverell	1,625	9 0	124	11 0	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Tamworth to Fort Bourke	16,735	13 9	8,264	6 3	.....	.....
"	1,750	0 0	Morpeth <i>via</i> Raymond Terrace to Port Stephens	1,735	5 8	14	14 4	.....	.....
"	7,250	0 0	Armidale to Port Macquarie	5,835	3 6	1,414	16 6	.....	.....
"	1,500	0 0	Burrowa to Young	931	18 9	568	1 3	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Araluen to Moruya	1,215	3 8	1,284	16 4	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Kiandra to Cooma... ..	1,731	2 4	768	17 8	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Bombala to Panbula and Eden	2,319	6 11	180	13 1	.....	.....
"	1,800	0 0	Parramatta to Wiseman's Ferry... ..	1,304	12 10	495	7 2	.....	.....
"	1,095	0 0	Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury	221	8 6	873	11 6	.....	.....
"	4,500	0 0	Stations, Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington	4,496	9 2	3	10 10	.....	.....
"	1,900	0 0	Stations at Euston and Wentworth	1,688	15 0	211	5 0	.....	.....
"	3,413	0 0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Picton to Goulburn, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs	3,413	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,718	0 0	One-half the cost of Telegraph Line from Penrith to Bathurst, along the line of Railway, chargeable to Telegraphs	3,718	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£ 177,407	0 0		£ 162,549	16 11	14,857	3 1	.....	.....
			32 VICTORIA, No. 13.						
			Railways—						
1869	60,000	0 0	Towards cost of Additional Rolling Stock for Railway Extensions	60,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Compensation for Land taken at Honey-suckle Point	9,852	7 2	147	12 10	.....	.....
	£ 70,000	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 69,852	7 2	147	12 10	.....	.....
	£ 9,610,594	4 8	Carried forward... ..	£ 9,368,455	14 2	242,138	10 6	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	9,610,594	4 8	Brought forward... ..	£9,363,455	14 2	242,138	10 6	.....
	OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued.								
	32 VICTORIA, No. 13—continued.								
	70,000	0 0	Brought forward	£69,852	7 2	147	12 10	.....
1869	18,000	0 0	Harbours and River Navigation— Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ...	17,993	18 9	6	1 3	.....
"	5,000	0 0	For Breakwater, Newcastle ...	5,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	10,000	0 0	Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers ...	10,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	35,000	0 0	Erection of Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour ...	35,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	10,000	0 0	Towards Reclamation of Land, Blackwattle Bay ...	9,999	9 0	0	11 0	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Ulladulla ...	3,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	3,000	0 0	Erection of Light-house Tower at Wollongong ...	2,996	6 6	3	13 6	.....
"	11,500	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over the Urara, on Road from Grafton to Glen Innes ...	11,500	0 0	.....		.....
"	4,000	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Macquarie River, at Bathurst, further sum ...	4,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	7,000	0 0	Public Works and Buildings— Erection of Public Offices, Newcastle ...	7,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	2,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Kiama to Jervis Bay ...	2,211	10 0	288	10 0	.....
"	160	0 0	Newcastle to Co-operative Company's Works ...	19	3 6	140	16 6	.....
"	220	0 0	Newcastle to Lambton Colliery Works ...	90	19 8	129	0 4	.....
"	150	0 0	Newcastle to New Lambton Colliery Works ...	41	13 9	108	6 3	.....
"	800	0 0	Muswellbrook to Denman ...	411	10 2	388	9 10	.....
"	800	0 0	Eder to Bega ...	599	19 4	200	0 8	.....
"	450	0 0	Additions to Port Stephens Line ...	.....		450	0 0	.....
"	180	0 0	To purchase Improvements, Grenfell ...	180	0 0	.....		.....
"	1,750	0 0	Eden to Gabo Island Light-house ...	1,750	0 0	.....		.....
"	2,000	0 0	Maitland to Manning River ...	125	10 3	1,874	9 9	.....
"	2,400	0 0	Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra ...	1,148	4 1	1,251	15 11	.....
"	200	0 0	Panbula and Merimbuia ...	.....		200	0 0	.....
"	350	0 0	Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay ...	285	1 0	64	19 0	.....
"	350	0 0	Newcastle to Waratah Coal Company's Works ...	54	18 6	295	1 6	.....
"	1,575	0 0	Extension to Walcha ...	.....		1,575	0 0	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Grafton to Clarence River Heads ...	2,151	7 7	348	12 5	.....
"	5,000	0 0	In anticipation of further Extensions under the Guarantee System ...	4,797	6 4	202	13 8	.....
	£197,885	0 0		£190,209	5 7	7,675	14 5	.....
	34 VICTORIA, No. 2.								
	Railways—								
1870	13,000	0 0	New Machine Shop, Running Shed, &c., Newcastle ...	12,917	4 5	82	15 7	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Additional Machinery ...	1,674	4 2	325	15 10	.....
"	30,500	0 0	New Station, Workshops, &c., Redfern ...	30,420	19 11	79	0 1	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Excavating Station Yard, Redfern ...	4,902	14 10	97	5 2	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Additional Machinery ...	3,500	0 0	.....		.....
"	6,000	0 0	New Passenger Station and Platform Newcastle ...	5,965	0 5	34	19 7	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Further for construction of Rolling Stock ...	59,993	3 6	1	16 6	.....
"	35,000	0 0	Completion of the re-laying the Line from Sydney to Parramatta ...	30,402	14 5	4,597	5 7	.....
	£155,000	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£149,781	1 8	5,218	13 4	.....
	£9,808,479	4 8	Carried forward... ..	£9,558,664	19 9	249,814	4 11	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	9,808,479	4	8	Brought forward... ..	£9,558,664	19	9	249,814	4	11	.....	
OLD LOANS ACCOUNT—continued													
34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.													
	155,000	0	0	Brought forward	£	149,781	1	8	5,218	18	4	.....
1870	17,000	0	0	Railways—continued.									
				Completion of new Goods Shed, Sydney, &c.		14,518	9	10	2,481	10	2	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Extension to Morpeth		4,994	10	0	5	10	0	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Land for Windsor and Richmond Line ...		1,340	18	11	659	1	1	.....
"	17,500	0	0	Removing Obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling		17,491	17	0	8	3	0	.....
"	30,000	0	0	New Steam Dredge, Newcastle Harbour ...		30,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	600	0	0	Additional Screw Moorings and Buoys for Newcastle Harbour		600	0	0	.....			.....
"	9,300	0	0	To complete Kiama Harbour Works		9,299	10	10	0	9	2	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Clearing, surveying, and improving the Navigation of Edward River		2,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	3,000	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle		2,999	8	11	0	11	1	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Wharf, Bullock Island		5,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,500	0	0	Dredge for improving Navigation of Rivers and Creeks flowing into Coast Lakes and Lagoons		2,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,500	0	0	Approach to Bridge over Macquarie River, at Bathurst		2,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	2,000	0	0	Completion of Fitz Roy Dry Dock and works attached thereto		1,993	15	0	6	5	0	.....
"	1,548	13	7	Receiving Houses at Redfern Railway Station and at Necropolis		1,548	13	7	.....			.....
"	30,000	0	0	Erection of New General Post Office Electric Telegraphs—		30,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	1,350	0	0	To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney		1,116	12	4	233	7	8	.....
"	3,750	0	0	Iron Telegraph Posts		1,739	0	0	2,011	0	0	.....
"	17,103	0	0	To pay amounts awarded for Land for new General Post Office		16,413	0	0	690	0	0	.....
"	100,000	0	0	To pay off Railway Debentures issued under 18 Vic. No. 40, falling due 1st January, 1871		100,000	0	0	.....			.....
	£	407,151	13	7		£	395,836	18	1	11,314	15	6	.....
	£	10,215,630	18	3	TOTALS, OLD LOANS...	£	9,954,501	17	10	261,129	0	5	.....
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.													
35 VICTORIA, No. 5.													
1871	124	0	0	Railways—									
"	230,000	0	0	Construction of Railway Sheds		122	9	5	1	10	7	.....
"	70,000	0	0	Completion of Lines already sanctioned		229,942	14	2	57	5	10	.....
"				Construction of Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony		65,580	13	9	4,419	6	3	.....
"	1,291	0	0	Harbours and Rivers—									
"				Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers		1,290	3	0	0	17	0	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Removing obstructions, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling		5,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	5,000	0	0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle		4,991	10	5	8	9	7	.....
"	265	0	0	Coal Staiths, Newcastle, for Masonry Approaches		264	1	7	0	18	5	.....
"	300	0	0	Light-house, Wollongong		255	8	6	44	11	6	.....
"	500	0	0	Light-house, Ulladulla		499	19	2	0	0	10	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Blasting and removing rock in front of Newcastle Wharf		996	0	11	3	19	1	.....
	£	313,480	0	0	Carried forward...	£	308,943	0	11	4,536	19	1	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued						
			35 VICTORIA, No. 5—continued.						
			Brought forward... .. £	308,943	0	11	4,536	19	1
1871	313,480	0 0	Public Works and Buildings—						
	12,000	0 0	Completion, New General Post Office ...	12,000	0	0			
			Roads and Bridges—						
	7,000	0 0	Bridge at Windsor	7,000	0	0			
	3,500	0 0	Restoring Yass Bridge	3,500	0	0			
	8,000	0 0	Re-building Jugiong Bridge	8,000	0	0			
			Electric Telegraphs—						
	500	0 0	Eden to Gabo Island	394	17	6	105	2	6
	500	0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay				500	0	0
	30,000	0 0	Fortifications	30,000	0	0			
	£ 374,980	0 0	Total under Act 35 Vic. No. 5	£ 369,837	18	5	5,142	1	7
			36 VICTORIA, No. 2.						
			Railways—						
1872	60,000	0 0	For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000	0	0			
	257	0 0	Station-master's House, Newtown	257	0	0			
	2,000	0 0	Stations Buildings at West Maitland	1,876	10	2	123	9	10
	75,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores	75,000	0	0			
			Harbours and Rivers Navigation—						
	3,000	0 0	Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum	2,999	11	8	0	8	4
	4,397	0 0	Additional Siding, Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle	4,194	17	5	202	2	7
	10,000	0 0	Purchase of Blackwattle Bridge... ..	10,000	0	0			
	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Clarence River	18,000	0	0			
	2,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum	2,000	0	0			
	18,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts for Newcastle	18,000	0	0			
			Public Works and Buildings—						
	6,000	0 0	Completion of New General Post Office... ..	6,000	0	0			
			Roads and Bridges—						
	2,000	0 0	Bridge over the Hawkesbury, Windsor	2,000	0	0			
	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Warry, Shoalhaven	5,000	0	0			
	5,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino	5,000	0	0			
	2,000	0 0	Approaches and alterations to Hay Bridge	2,000	0	0			
	4,000	0 0	Approaches and addition to height of Nimboy Bridge	3,999	18	11	0	1	1
	22,000	0 0	Mudgee Road	22,000	0	0			
			Electric Telegraphs—						
	3,000	0 0	Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guarantee principle	2,991	5	9	8	14	3
	850	0 0	Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong	337	3	0	512	17	0
	4,000	0 0	Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi	107	6	0	3,892	14	0
	3,600	0 0	Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale... ..	2,345	12	6	1,254	7	6
	1,050	0 0	Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi... ..	1,045	8	4	4	11	8
	500	0 0	Line, Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown	498	18	0	1	2	0
	1,830	0 0	Second Wire, Sydney to Newcastle	1,806	18	6	23	1	6
	2,000	0 0	Second Wire, Armidale to Tenterfield	1,959	18	6	40	1	6
	750	0 0	Second Wire, Bathurst to Hill End	660	6	0	89	14	0
	5,000	0 0	Extension of Telegraph Lines generally... ..	5,000	0	0			
			To pay off Debentures—						
	50,000	0 0	29 Vict. No. 5, due 31st December, 1872	50,000	0	0			
	100,000	0 0	20 Vict. No. 33, due 1st January, 1873... ..	100,000	0	0			
	20,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 28th February, 1873... ..	20,000	0	0			
	30,000	0 0	16 Vict. No. 39, due 21st October, 1873... ..	30,000	0	0			
	£ 461,234	0 0	Total under Act 36 Vic. No. 2	£ 455,080	14	9	6,153	5	3
	£ 836,214	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 824,918	13	2	11,295	6	10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.		£	s. d.
	836,214	0 0	· Brought forward... ..	£ 824,918 13 2	11,295	6 10	£	s. d.
							£	s. d.
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
			36 VICTORIA, No. 17.					
			Railways—					
1873	60,000	0 0	For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Trial Surveys	9,999 18 11	0 1 1	.....	.....	.....
"	1,131,000	0 0	Towards the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	1,131,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Kelso to Bathurst... ..	60,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	279,000	0 0	Bathurst to Orange	279,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	361,500	0 0	For the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth	361,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£1,901,500	0 0	Total under Act 36 Vic. No. 17	£1,901,499 18 11	0 1 1	.....	.....	.....
			36 VICTORIA, No. 21.					
			Harbours and Rivers Navigation—					
"	20,000	0 0	Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the Rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	19,997 9 0	2 11 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Edward River	902 13 1	97 6 11	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle	3,998 2 4	1 17 8	.....	.....	.....
"	21,560	0 0	Enlarging, deepening, and completing Kiama Harbour	21,560 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf	14,994 3 9	5 16 3	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	0 0	Improvements, Moruya River	9,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Small Dredge and Punts	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	89,000	0 0	Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney	89,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Public Works and Buildings—					
"	10,000	0 0	Completion of New General Post Office... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	New Public Offices	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Water Supply, Abattoirs... ..	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Lighthouse, Seal Rocks	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Roads and Bridges—					
"	4,000	0 0	Approaches and additions to Hay Bridge	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Bridge over Parramatta River at Five Dock and Iron Cove Creek	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Bridge over the Barwon	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Electric Telegraphs—					
"	3,000	0 0	Casino to Richmond River Heads	2,985 9 3	14 10 9	.....	.....	.....
"	860	0 0	Second Wire, Tenterfield to Queensland	853 6 10	6 13 2	.....	.....	.....
"	4,800	0 0	To construct a Line, Bendemeer through Bundarra, to connect the several Tin Mines	4,561 5 3	238 14 9	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	To complete through communication from Maitland to Port Macquarie	2,983 15 6	16 4 6	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	To carry a Line from Carcoar, <i>via</i> Cowra to Young	3,431 0 6	68 19 6	.....	.....	.....
"	2,610	0 0	Additional Wire, Sydney to Bathurst	807 0 0	1,803 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	200	0 0	Additional Wire, Wolumla to Bega	152 15 0	47 5 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,100	0 0	To place Balmain, North Shore, Newtown, Paddington, Redfern, William-street, Darlinghurst, and Glebe, in Telegraph communication with Head Office	1,095 0 6	4 19 6	.....	.....	.....
"	100	0 0	Wahgunyah to Corowa	70 7 3	29 12 9	.....	.....	.....
"	850	0 0	Removal of Line from G. N. Road to Railway Line between Singleton and Murrurundi	829 2 0	20 18 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,700	0 0	94 miles of Extra Wire on the Southern and Western Railways	1,189 12 2	510 7 10	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Jervis Bay to Ulladulla	855 6 10	144 13 2	.....	.....	.....
	£ 292,230	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 289,266 9 3	3,013 10 9	.....	.....	.....
	£2,737,714	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£2,726,418 12 1	11,295 7 11	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.		
	2,737,714	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 2,726,418 12 1	11,295	7 11	.....
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued								
	292,280	0 0	36 VICTORIA, No. 21—continued. Brought forward	£ 289,266 9 3	3,013	10 9	.....
1873	9,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—continued. 3,000 Iron Poles for Railways	8,464 5 2	535	14 10	.....
"	500	0 0	Second Wire to Newcastle	496 4 6	3	15 6	.....
"	23,000	0 0	Additional Wires on Southern, Western, and Northern Lines	22,990 12 8	9	7 4	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Immigration	49,991 16 8	8	3 4	.....
"	35,000	0 0	Fortifications	35,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	100,000	0 0	To pay off Debentures (29 Vic. No. 5), due 31 December, 1873	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	£ 509,780	0 0	Total under Act 36 Vic. No. 21	£ 506,209 8 3	3,570	11 9	.....
38 VICTORIA, No. 2.								
Railways—								
1874	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys	19,988 3 4	11	16 8	.....
"	100,000	0 0	Rolling Stock	100,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Towards purchasing Land, laying Sidings, and erecting Sheds, Darling Harbour Wharf... ..	24,998 13 4	1	6 8	.....
"	10,000	0 0	For Engine Sheds	9,953 14 1	46	5 11	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Enlarging Machine Shop, Sydney Station	7,714 8 5	254	16 9	30 14 10	
"	2,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Completing New Station, Redfern (including Approach Roads, Lighting, Water Supply, and Retaining Wall, Darling Harbour Branch)	5,931 13 7	68	6 5	.....
"	1,000	0 0	*Unadjusted Land Claims... ..	515 19 0	484	1 0	.....
"	45,000	0 0	To complete the Western Line to Kelso, and to provide for increased price of iron-work for the Bridges over the River Macquarie	44,980 18 9	19	1 3	.....
"	50,000	0 0	To connect the Great Northern Railway with the new Wharfage accommodation at Bullock Island	44,451 2 9	5,548	17 3	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Purchase of Twelve Locomotive Engines	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Harbours and Rivers Navigation—								
"	10,000	0 0	Towards construction of Harbour of Refuge at Trial Bay by Prison labour	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	9,000	0 0	Two additional Steam Cranes, Newcastle	8,992 8 8	7	11 4	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater Extension... ..	9,986 13 3	13	6 9	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of River Darling... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	16,200	0 0	Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp	16,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Extension of Newcastle Wharf, further sum	4,990 16 11	9	3 1	.....
"	15,000	0 0	To complete the Dock at Cockatoo Island	14,896 1 11	103	18 1	.....
Colonial Architect—								
"	5,000	0 0	Light-house, Barranjoey, Broken Bay	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Solitary Island	3,999 15 1	4	11	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Erection of Public Offices, Lands Department	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Custom-house, Newcastle	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	75,000	0 0	New Lunatic Asylum	75,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Water Supply Abattoirs, further sum	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Roads and Bridges—								
"	6,000	0 0	Bridge at Moruya... ..	5,949 18 4	50	1 8	.....
"	3,800	0 0	Nimboy Bridge, further sum	3,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Uralla Bridge, further sum	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Windsor Bridge, further sum	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	£ 533,000	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 526,350 7 5	6,618	17 9	30 14 10	
	£ 3,247,494	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 3,232,628 0 4	14,865	19 8	.....

* £760 13s. 2d. written off in December, 1886, subsequently restored.

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	3,247,494	0 0	Brought forward...	£3,232,628	0 4	14,865	19 8	.....
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued						
			38 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.						
	533,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 526,350	7 5	6,618	17 9	30	14 10
1874	4,500	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— To connect Coonamble with the Telegraph Line to Fort Bourke, on the guarantee principle ...	4,444	8 7	55	11 5	.....
"	1,600	0 0	Mudgee to Rylstone, on the guarantee principle ...	1,280	18 11	319	1 1	.....
"	1,600	0 0	Inverell to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ...	1,573	4 4	26	15 8	.....
"	2,400	0 0	Telegraph Line from Bingera to Warialda, on the guarantee principle ...	1,276	2 5	1,123	17 7	.....
"	800	0 0	Additional for line to Ulladulla ...	576	6 1	223	13 11	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Casino to the Tweed ...	3,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	1,500	0 0	Forbes to Bushman's ...	1,087	17 9	412	2 3	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Coolah to Coonabarabran ...	2,922	6 1	77	13 11	.....
"	1,800	0 0	To connect Kempsey, <i>via</i> Gladstone, with Macleay River Heads ...	1,404	11 6	395	8 6	.....
"	3,000	0 0	To connect New Light-house, Seal Rocks ...	3,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	100,000	0 0	To Pay off Debentures— 29 Vic. No. 5, due 31 December, 1874 ...	100,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	150,000	0 0	16 Vic. No. 39, due February, March, and November, 1874 ...	150,000	0 0	.....		.....
£	806,200	0 0	Total under Act 38 Vic. No. 2	£ 796,916	3 1	9,253	2 1	30	14 10
			39 VICTORIA, No. 18.						
			Railways—						
1875	50,000	0 0	Rolling Stock ...	50,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	5,000	0 0	Additional Machinery, Sydney ...	5,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	20,000	0 0	Trial Surveys ...	20,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	10,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Navigation— Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp, further sum ...	10,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	4,000	0 0	Improving the Navigation of the Murrumbidgee River, further sum ...	3,984	10 11	15	9 1	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Improving Navigation of the River Darling, further sum ...	1,998	15 11	1	4 1	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Newcastle Wharf Cranes, &c. ...	20,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	3,000	0 0	Colonial Architect— Completion New General Post Office, further sum ...	2,999	10 1	9	11	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Custom House, Newcastle, further sum ...	4,870	3 11	129	16 1	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Light-house, Seal Rocks, further sum ...	3,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	1,200	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridge over Hunter at Elderslie ...	1,178	6 8	21	13 4	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Bridge at Casino, further sum ...	3,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	7,000	0 0	Purchase of Richmond Bridge ...	7,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	5,000	0 0	Fortifications— Towards completing the Fortifications of Port Jackson ...	5,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	30,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Bourke to Wentworth ...	27,578	2 2	2,421	17 10	.....
"	4,200	0 0	Coonabarabran to Coonamble ...	3,324	17 4	875	2 8	.....
"	4,600	0 0	Warialda to Goondawindi ...	3,390	16 3	1,209	3 9	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Orange to Wellington, <i>via</i> Molong ...	2,823	11 0	676	9 0	.....
"	2,600	0 0	Wollombi to Singleton (3 wires) ...	2,540	14 9	59	5 3	.....
"	7,200	0 0	Glen Innes to Grafton, <i>via</i> Newton Boyd ...	6,019	13 9	1,180	6 3	.....
"	600	0 0	St. Leonards to Manly Beach ...	504	1 10	95	18 2	.....
"	4,800	0 0	Bourke to Rutherford ...	4,577	0 10	222	19 2	.....
"	1,000	0 0	Line to the Tweed, further sum ...	1,000	0 0	.....		.....
"	15,000	0 0	Iron poles for Railway Extensions ...	14,872	12 8	127	7 4	.....
"	600	0 0	Newcastle to Wallsend ...	.....		600	0 0	.....
"	1,850	0 0	Singleton, <i>via</i> Jerry's Plains to Denman ...	1,380	13 9	469	6 3	.....
£	214,150	0 0	Carried forward...	£ 206,043	11 10	8,106	8 2	.....
£	4,053,694	0 0	Carried forward...	£4,029,544	3 5	24,119	1 9	30	14 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—								
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.				
	4,053,694	0	0	Brought forward...	£4,029,544	3	5	24,119	1	9	£	30	14	10
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued													
	39 VICTORIA, No. 18—continued.													
	214,150	0	0	Brought forward ...	£	206,043	11	10	8,106	8	2	.....	
1875	3,500	0	0	Electric Telegraphs—continued.										
	7,500	0	0	Moruya to Bega ...		2,638	14	6	861	5	6	.....	
"	2,000	0	0	West Kempsey to Grafton, via the Nam- bucca and Bellinger Rivers ...		5,175	5	6	2,324	14	6	.....	
"	3,500	0	0	Balranald to the Victorian Boundary ...		586	13	10	1,413	6	2	.....	
"	340	0	0	Dubbo to Warren ...		2,951	6	5	548	13	7	.....	
"	3,500	0	0	St. Leonards to Hunter's Hill and Glades- ville ...		135	11	0	204	9	0	.....	
"	1,200	0	0	Wagga Wagga to Narrandera ...		2,656	13	8	843	6	4	.....	
£	235,690	0	0	To connect Murrumburrah ...	£	872	19	6	327	0	6	.....	
	Total under Act 39 Vic. No. 18													
	£	221,060	16	3	£	14,629	3	9	.....				
	40 VICTORIA, No. 12.													
	Railways—													
1876	350,000	0	0	Orange to Wellington, 56 miles ...		349,983	5	9	.....			16	14	3
"	260,000	0	0	Wellington to Dubbo, including Bridge over Macquarie River, 30 miles ...		260,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	384,000	0	0	From a point on the Great Southern Line, near Junee, to Narrandera, on the Murrumbidgee, 64 miles ...		345,402	4	9	35,531	1	11	3,066	13	4
"	600,000	0	0	Tamworth to District of Armidale, Great Northern Line, 75 miles ...		600,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	220,000	0	0	Were's Creek to Gunnedah, Great Nor- thern Line, 40 miles ...		220,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	25,000	0	0	Trial Surveys ...		25,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	150,000	0	0	Additional Rolling Stock ...		150,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	For strengthening the Bridge and improv- ing the gradients on the Windsor and Richmond Line ...		10,000	0	0	.....			.....
	Harbours and Rivers—													
"	35,000	0	0	Southern Breakwater Extension, New- castle Harbour, further sum ...		35,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	100,000	0	0	Wharf and Shipping Appliances, New- castle ...		99,987	8	10	12	11	2	.....	
	Roads Branch—													
"	40,000	0	0	Bridges over Iron Cove Creek and Parra- matta River, further sum ...		40,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	30,000	0	0	Bridge over Darling at Bourke ...		29,996	7	9	.....			3	12	3
"	32,000	0	0	Bridge over the Murray at Echuca ...		32,000	0	0	.....			.....
£	2,236,000	0	0	Total under Act 40 Vic. No. 12	£	2,197,369	7	1	35,543	13	1	3,086	19	10
	41 VICTORIA, No. 4.													
	Railways—													
1877	30,000	0	0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ...		30,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	20,352	0	0	To complete the Extension into Bathurst ...		8,011	2	4	12,340	17	8	.....	
"	77,000	0	0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Bathurst to Orange ...		68,712	11	4	8,287	8	8	.....	
"	80,000	0	0	To complete the Construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth ...		72,221	11	1	5,817	4	4	1,961	4	7
£	207,352	0	0	Total under Act 41 Vic. No. 4	£	178,945	4	9	26,445	10	8	1,961	4	7
	41 VICTORIA, No. 7.													
	Railways—													
"	680,000	0	0	For the Extension of the Great Southern Railway from the end of No. 3 Con- tract, near Wagga Wagga to Albury, including the Viaduct over the River Murrumbidgee—82 miles ...		680,000	0	0	.....			.....
£	680,000	0	0	Carried forward...	£	680,000	0	0	.....			.....
£	6,732,736	0	0	Carried forward...	£	6,626,919	11	6	100,737	9	3	5,078	19	3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	£	s. d.	Brought forward... ..	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	6,732,736	0 0		6,626,919	11 6	100,737	9 3	5,078	19 3
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued								
	41 VICTORIA, No. 7—continued.								
	680,000	0 0	Brought forward ...	£	680,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
1877	20,000	0 0	Railways—continued.						
	20,000	0 0	Railway Trial Surveys		20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	240,000	0 0	Wallsend Junction to Hexham		20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
			Rolling Stock, including Engines		240,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	160,000	0 0	Fortifications—						
			Defence Works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and Newcastle, as per Resolution of the Assembly		160,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	£1,120,000	0 0	Total under Act 41 Victoria No. 7	£	1,120,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	43 VICTORIA, No. 11.								
1879	1,611,000	0 0	Railways—						
	1,450,000	0 0	Tamworth to Tenterfield		1,611,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	370,000	0 0	Dubbo to the vicinity of Bourke		1,268,159	2 2	181,421	13 6	419 4 4
	735,000	0 0	Gunnedah to Narrabri		302,767	9 6	64,778	19 0	2,453 11 6
	735,000	0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee		734,570	14 1	.....	.....	429 5 11
	100,000	0 0	Narrandera to Hay		573,717	10 8	157,160	19 0	4,121 10 4
	200,000	0 0	Goulburn to Wagga Wagga		99,573	1 4	.....	.....	426 18 8
	225,000	0 0	Trial Surveys		20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	620,000	0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores, further sum		225,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
			Rolling Stock		620,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	1,086,768	0 0	Harbours and Rivers—						
	400,000	0 0	Sydney Water Supply		1,086,765	18 0	.....	.....	2 2 0
			Sewerage—City of Sydney		400,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	£7,352,768	0 0	Total under Act 43 Victoria No. 11	£	6,941,553	15 9	403,361	11 6	7,852 12 9
	44 VICTORIA, No. 12.								
1880	40,000	0 0	Railways—						
	22,000	0 0	Orange to Dubbo		26,429	1 1	12,470	18 11	1,100 0 0
	600,000	0 0	Werris Creek to Gunnedah		22,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	250,000	0 0	Tramways—Construction		600,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	100,000	0 0	New Workshops, &c., for Tramways		250,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
			Doubling Great Western Line between Parramatta and Parramatta Junction, &c.		99,988	13 4	.....	.....	11 6 8
	150,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers—						
			Extension of Dock Accommodation ...		150,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	100,000	0 0	Electric Telegraphs—						
			Construction and Extension generally ...		100,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
	£1,262,000	0 0	Total under 44 Victoria, No. 12	£	1,248,417	14 5	12,470	18 11	1,111 6 8
	£16,467,504	0 0	Carried forward ...	£	15,936,891	1 8	516,569	19 8	14,042 18 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
					Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	16,467,504	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£15,936,891	1 8	516,569	19 8	14,042	18 8
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued									
44 VICTORIA, No. 28.									
Railways—									
1881	2,000,000	0 0	Homebush to Waratah	2,000,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,020,000	0 0	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama	1,020,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,430,000	0 0	Goulburn to Cooma	1,370,830	16 5	55,389	5 4	3,779	18 3
"	80,000	0 0	Albury to the River Murray	79,054	11 2	.....	.....	945	8 10
"	518,000	0 0	Narandera to Jerilderie	404,275	6 5	110,639	18 7	3,084	15 0
"	218,000	0 0	Cootamundra to Gundagai	218,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,260,000	0 0	Murrumburrah to Blayney	1,042,253	12 9	214,239	9 7	3,506	17 8
"	95,000	0 0	Wagga Wagga to Albury... ..	92,831	5 2	.....	.....	2,168	14 10
"	300,000	0 0	Alteration and Additions to Station Buildings, &c.	300,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbours and Rivers—									
"	20,000	0 0	Southern Breakwater, Newcastle	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Breakwater, Clarence River	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,000	0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf and Extension of Railway to Port Jackson... ..	11,472	13 8	.....	.....	48,527	6 4
"	20,000	0 0	Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roads and Bridges—									
"	27,000	0 0	Bridge over Manilla River at Manilla	27,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	24,000	0 0	Bridge over the Gwydir at Bingera	24,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£7,102,000	0 0	Total under Act 44 Victoria, No. 28	£6,659,718	5 7	380,268	13 6	62,013	0 11
45 VICTORIA, No. 22.									
Railways—									
"	500,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock... ..	500,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbour and Rivers—									
"	500,000	0 0	Completing Darling Harbour Wharf, and extending the Railway to the deep waters of Port Jackson	479,408	13 5	.....	.....	20,591	6 7
	£1,000,000	0 0	Total under Act 45 Victoria, No. 22	£979,408	13 5	.....	.....	20,591	6 7
46 VICTORIA, No. 23.									
Harbours and River Navigation—									
1883	100,000	0 0	Further towards improvements, Clarence River Heads	100,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Further towards improvements, Lake Macquarie Heads	20,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Further for Prison Buildings, Trial Bay... ..	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0 0	Dredging Plant for the Richmond and other Northern Rivers	24,992	9 7	.....	.....	7	10 5
	£155,000	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£154,992	9 7	.....	.....	7	10 5
	£24,569,504	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£23,576,018	0 8	896,838	13 2	96,647	6 2

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
				Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	24,569,504 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£23,576,018 0 8	896,838 13 2		96,647 6 2	
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued					
		46 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.					
	155,000 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 154,992 9 7	.....		7 10 5	
1883	100,000 0 0	Sewerage— Southern Extension from original Sewerage Farm at Shea's Creek to Webb's Grant, including Syphon and resumption of land at Rushcutters' Bay, Double Bay, and Waterloo for Sewerage purposes	100,000 0 0	.....		
"	580,000 0 0	Railways— For providing additional Rolling Stock and the purchase of Machinery, Tools, &c.	580,000 0 0	.....		
"	400,000 0 0	For construction of Tramways, including Motors, Rolling Stock, Machinery, &c.	400,000 0 0	.....		
"	40,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	40,000 0 0	.....		
"	400,000 0 0	Alterations, additions, and improvements at Stations, increased siding accommodation, and other purposes	399,870 19 9	.....		129 0 3	
"	140,000 0 0	Towards construction of a Line from North Shore to junction with Southern and Northern Junction Railway	140,000 0 0	.....		
"	85,000 0 0	Doubling Line from Parramatta to Penrith	84,897 7 10	.....		102 12 2	
"	100,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally	100,000 0 0	.....		
	£2,000,000 0 0	Total under Act 46 Victoria, No. 23	£1,999,760 17 2	.....		239 2 10	
		48 VICTORIA, No. 26.					
1884	250,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— For providing Water Supplies for Country Towns... ..	249,999 3 6	.....		0 16 6	
"	553,000 0 0	Further for Sydney Water Supply Works	553,000 0 0	.....		
"	17,500 0 0	Additional Dredge and Punts for Sydney	17,500 0 0	.....		
"	50,000 0 0	Further for Harbour Improvements and Shipping facilities, Newcastle Harbour	50,000 0 0	.....		
"	10,000 0 0	Towards Harbour Works, Lake Macquarie—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....		
"	1,200 0 0	Towards enlarging Wentworth Wharf ...	1,200 0 0	.....		
"	3,000 0 0	Further for Tug, &c., Dredge Service ...	3,000 0 0	.....		
"	5,000 0 0	Towards construction of Jetty, Byron Bay	5,000 0 0	.....		
"	2,400 0 0	For Punts for Grab Dredge, to be used first on the Hastings River	2,391 1 5	8 18 7			
"	3,600 0 0	Small Grab Dredge &c. Punts to be used first in the Camden Haven and Lake District... ..	3,600 0 0	.....		
	£ 895,700 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 895,690 4 11	8 18 7		0 16 6	
	£26,569,504 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£25,575,778 17 10	896,838 13 2		96,836 9 0	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.						
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	26,569,504	0	0	Brought forward	£25,575,778	17	10	896,838	13	2	96,886	9	0
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued									
				48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued.									
	895,700	0	0	Brought forward	£ 895,690	4	11	8	18	7	0	16	6
1884	3,000	0	0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Towards improving the Entrance to the Nambucera River	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0	0	Towards construction of Light-house, Kiama... ..	1,997	18	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6
"	11,000	0	0	Northern Breakwater, Newcastle—further sum	7,945	17	1	.....	.....	.....	3,054	2	11
"	18,500	0	0	Wood Paving, Circular Quay	18,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	For removal of Rocks from front of Wharf, Newcastle Harbour—further sum	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0	0	Colonial Architect's Branch— Narrabri Court-house—Erection of	3,225	10	0	.....	.....	.....	274	10	0
"	2,000	0	0	Court-house and Lock-up at Mulwala	1,916	16	0	.....	.....	.....	83	4	0
"	1,500	0	0	Court-house and Lock-up at Mount Hope	527	0	0	.....	.....	.....	973	0	0
"	3,000	0	0	Nymagee Court and Watch House and Police Quarters—Erection of ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	0	0
"	1,500	0	0	Post and Telegraph Office, Broughton Creek	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,000	0	0	Post and Telegraph Office, Oberon	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,500	0	0	Post and Telegraph Office, Moruya	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,200	0	0	Post and Telegraph Office, Adelong	1,200	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,950	0	0	Government Printing Office—Additions—further sum	2,950	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Erection of Gaol, Grafton	6,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0	0	Court-house, Cobar—Erection of	3,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,400	0	0	Court-house, Darlinghurst—Dwarf Wall and Iron Palisading—Erection of	1,394	17	6	.....	.....	.....	5	2	6
"	5,000	0	0	Court-house, Cooma—Erection of	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0	0	Court-house and Post-office, Balmain—further sum	6,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0	0	Naval Stations, Port Jackson	50,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0	0	Goulburn Gaol—Completion of—further sum	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,853	0	0	For the purchase of land resumed at the corner of Bridge and Phillip Streets, for public purposes	20,853	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	25,000	0	0	Sites and Buildings for Fire Brigade Stations in City of Sydney	25,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0	0	Towards the erection of new School Buildings and Teachers' Residences	50,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0	0	Compensation for Land and Buildings resumed at the intersection of the New South Head Road and Point Piper Road, for Post and Telegraph Office purposes	4,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0	0	Erection of Buildings at the University for Museum of Natural History and Zoological Library, to be presented by the Hon. William Macleay, M.L.C.	10,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,800	0	0	For the purchase of Ormond House, Paddington, for the use of the State Children's Relief Department	5,800	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0	0	For the purchase of Buildings in Phillip-street for Colonial Stores	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	40,000	0	0	For the purchase and further sum, Central Police Courts, Sydney	40,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£ 1,200,403	0	0	Carried forward	£ 1,193,001	4	0	8	18	7	7,392	17	5
	£26,569,504	0	0	Carried forward...	£25,575,778	17	10	896,838	13	2	96,886	9	0

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	26,569,504	0 0	Brought forward	£25,575,778 17 10	896,838 13 2		96,886 9 0	
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued							
	1,200,403	0 0	48 VICTORIA, No. 26—continued. Brought forward	£1,193,001 4 0	8 18 7		7,392 17 5	
1884	3,500	0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Bridge over Wilson's Creek, at Lismore— further sum	3,102 1 9	.....		397 18 3
"	1,000	0 0	Bridges, Westbrook and Glendon Brook	1,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	2,000	0 0	Bridge, King Creek, Port Macquarie ...	1,996 6 4	.....		3 13 8
"	1,500	0 0	Bridge over Brungle Gully, on the road from Walgett to Coonamble	1,465 4 0	.....		34 16 0
"	6,000	0 0	Bridge over the river at Paterson	5,997 8 4	.....		2 11 8
"	1,500	0 0	Bridge on road Bega to Brogo	1,496 6 11	.....		3 13 1
"	4,000	0 0	Lennox Bridge, Parramatta ... ..	.....	.....		4,000 0 0
"	2,900	0 0	For the purchase of Pymont Bridge— further sum	2,900 0 0	.....		.....
"	2,000	0 0	Iron Steam-punt, Harwood Island	1,997 15 0	.....		2 5 0
"	20,000	0 0	Resumption of land at Rushcutter's Bay, Double Bay, Waterloo and Botany, and Webb's Grant, for Sewerage purposes	20,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	356,000	0 0	Railway Branch— Erection of new Workshops, and for Machinery and Sidings in connection therewith	356,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	25,000	0 0	Trial Surveys—further sum	25,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	157,000	0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee—further sum...	157,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	450,000	0 0	City Extension, 1 mile 76 chains	4,843 9 8	.....		445,156 10 4
"	195,000	0 0	Perth to near Rockley, 17 miles... ..	1,702 17 3	.....		193,297 2 9
"	578,000	0 0	Inverell to Glen Innes, 45 miles	12,073 3 3	.....		565,926 16 9
"	2,000,000	0 0	South Grafton to Glen Innes, 103 miles	11,196 11 10	.....		1,988,803 8 2
"	1,980,000	0 0	Grafton to the Tweed River, <i>via</i> Casino, Lismore, and the Brunswick, 165 miles	887,802 17 8	.....		1,092,197 2 4
"	700,000	0 0	Musclebrook to Cassilis, 70 miles	4,102 18 2	.....		695,897 1 10
"	310,000	0 0	Tarago to Braidwood, 31 miles	3,365 8 10	.....		306,634 11 2
"	500,000	0 0	Gundagai to Tumut, <i>via</i> Adelong, includ- ing Iron Bridge over the river Murrumbidgee, 33 miles	36,876 9 6	.....		463,123 10 6
"	804,000	0 0	Kiama to Jervis Bay, 41 miles	361,029 16 8	.....		442,970 3 4
"	606,000	0 0	Bega to Eden, 40 miles	7,060 16 11	.....		598,939 3 1
"	259,500	0 0	Goulburn to Crookwell, 25 miles	6,828 1 10	.....		252,671 18 2
"	144,000	0 0	Galong to Burrowa, 18 miles	1,549 18 1	.....		142,450 1 11
"	710,000	0 0	Wagga to Tumberumba, 68 miles	5,353 6 2	.....		704,646 13 10
"	173,500	0 0	Tenterfield to the Queensland Border, 12 miles	112,572 10 0	60,045 5 6		882 4 6	
"	705,500	0 0	{ Orange to Molong, <i>via</i> Borenore, 21 miles } { Borenore to Forbes, <i>via</i> Cudal, 60 miles... }	653,933 7 6	49,040 18 4		2,525 14 2	
"	500,000	0 0	Alterations, additions, and improvements at Stations, increased siding accom- modation, and other purposes	500,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	1,050,000	0 0	Light Lines— Forbes to Wilcannia, 340 miles	2,314 13 1	.....		1,047,685 6 11
"	263,500	0 0	Nyngan to Cobar, 82 miles	213,429 14 3	.....		50,070 5 9
"	336,500	0 0	Narrabri to Moree, 61 miles	125,723 2 2	.....		210,776 17 10
"	210,000	0 0	Culcairn to Corowa, 45 miles	192,099 2 5	.....		17,900 17 7
"	130,000	0 0	Fortifications— For Gun-carriages and Defence Works generally	130,000 0 0	.....		.....
	£14,388,303	0 0	Total under Act 48 Victoria, No. 26	£5,044,814 11 7	109,095 2 5		9,234,393 6 0	
	£40,957,307	0 0	Carried forward...	£30,620,593 9 5	1,005,933 15 7		9,331,279 15 0	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	40,957,807 0 0	Brought forward	£30,620,593 9 5	1,005,933 15 7	9,331,279 15 0
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		50 VICTORIA, No. 28.			
		Harbours and Rivers Branch—			
1886	100,000 0 0	Further for Country Towns Water Supplies, inclusive of Loans in certain cases to be made to Municipalities which have been constructed or may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council to construct Water Works, but subject to similar terms of repayment as are prescribed by the fifth part of the Act intituled " <i>An Act to establish a system of Water Supply and Sewerage for certain Towns,</i> " 44 Victoria, No. 14	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	474,353 0 0	Sydney Water Supply Works, inclusive of cost of Temporary Supply, further sum	474,353 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Circular Quay, wood-paving and other improvements	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	9,000 0 0	Wollongong—towards deepening Harbour	5,680 17 5	.....	3,319 2 7
"	10,000 0 0	Trial Bay—Prison Buildings and Break-Water... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,500 0 0	Blackwattle Bay—construction of Wharf and Wall	7,150 16 3	.....	349 3 9
"	26,740 0 0	Colonial Architect's Branch— Purchase of Land, Phillip and Hunter Streets, for Police and other Public Offices... ..	26,739 16 11	.....	0 3 1
"	36,000 0 0	University Medical School	36,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	42,000 0 0	Completion of the New General Post Office	42,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	20,000 0 0	Bathurst Gaol—completion of the ...	19,902 10 9	.....	97 9 3
"	11,000 0 0	Dubbo Public Buildings, including site ...	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Erection of Gaol at Bega... ..	.....	.....	8,000 0 0
"	5,300 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Iron Bridge over Gwydir or Big River at Bingera	3,610 14 4	.....	1,689 5 8
"	8,500 0 0	Iron Bridge over Snowy River at Buckley's Crossing (Re-vote £5,000—further sum, £3,500)... ..	8,423 2 6	.....	76 17 6
"	5,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Barwon River, at Brewarrina, further sum	4,998 9 11	.....	1 10 1
"	5,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Mulwala (moiety to be paid by the Government of Victoria) ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Sewerage Branch—Sydney Sewerage Works— Works in progress, contracts to be let, and resumption of land	249,993 16 0	.....	6 4 0
"	250,000 0 0	Railway Branch— Towards completion of Lines— Tamworth to Tenterfield, further sum ...	232,997 19 5	16,213 2 11	788 17 8
"	35,000 0 0	Wallerawang to Mudgee, further sum ...	34,142 1 3	336 10 9	521 8 0
"	28,000 0 0	Albury to River Murray, further sum ...	12,262 4 5	15,021 0 7	716 15 0
"	70,000 0 0	Doubling line to Penrith, further sum ...	55,629 13 4	.....	14,370 6 8
"	660,000 0 0	Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama ...	660,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	40,000 0 0	Cootamundra to Gundagai	39,857 10 0	.....	142 10 0
"	25,000 0 0	Trial Surveys	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	580,000 0 0	Rolling Stock and Machinery	580,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	300,000 0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores	300,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs— Construction and extension of Telegraph Lines generally, further sum ...	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£3,115,393 0 0	Total under Act 50 Victoria, No. 28	£3,053,742 12 6	31,570 14 3	30,079 13 3
	£44,073,200 0 0	Carried forward	£33,674,336 1 11	1,037,504 9 10	9,361,359 8 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	
	44,073,200	0 0	Brought forward	£33,674,336	1 11	1,037,504	9 10	9,361,359	8 3
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
52 VICTORIA, No. 16.									
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1888:—									
1888	24,000	0 0	Sewerage—17 Victoria, No. 34	24,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	60,700	0 0	Sydney Water Supply—17 Victoria, No. 35	60,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	136,800	0 0	Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40	136,800	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,200	0 0	Land and Immigration Debentures—20 Victoria, No. 1	3,200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Public Works—20 Victoria, No. 33	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	264,500	0 0	Railways—20 Victoria, No. 34	264,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1889, viz.:—									
In January—									
"	34,000	0 0	Railways—20 Victoria, No. 34	34,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	145,000	0 0	Debentures—22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26	145,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	398,400	0 0	Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22	398,400	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
In July—									
"	2,000	0 0	Public Works—20 Victoria, No. 33	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	312,000	0 0	Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22	312,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	1,390,600	0 0	Total under Act 52 Victoria, No 16	£1,390,600	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 VICTORIA, No. 17.									
"	250,000	0 0	Cost of Warlike Materials ordered from England in 1885, and other expenses connected with the Fortifications of the Colony	246,102	18 7	.....	.....	3,897	1 5
"	22,280	0 0	Cost of Warlike Stores, new Submarine Mining and Electric Light Stores, Boats, &c.... ..	8,598	9 8	.....	.....	13,681	10 4
"	275,000	0 0	Purchase of Land at Circular Quay from the Australasian Steam Navigation Company for extension of wharf accommodation...	275,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	29,008	0 0	Purchase of Land at Dawes' Point, Circular Quay, for extension of wharf accommodation	29,007	12 0	.....	.....	0	8 0
Harbours and Rivers Branch—									
"	50,000	0 0	Towards Newcastle Harbour Improvements Shipping Facilities, and Removal of Rock	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	120,000	0 0	Circular Quay Improvements	92,456	9 3	.....	.....	27,543	10 9
"	42,000	0 0	Woolloomooloo Bay Improvements	30,242	11 5	.....	.....	11,757	8 7
"	10,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	10,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Dredge and Punts to be used first on the Myall River	7,997	15 0	.....	2 5 0	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Byron Bay Jetty—further sum	3,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	13,500	0 0	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works (North Breakwater Extension)—further sum	13,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Towards reclamation of Snail's Bay	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	85,000	0 0	Towards completion of new Dock, Biloela—further sum	85,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Towards improving the navigation of the Darling and Murrumbidgee Rivers...	5,364	15 1	.....	.....	14,635	4 11
£	932,788	0 0	Carried forward	£	861,270	11 0	2 5 0	71,515	4 0
£	45,463,800	0 0	Carried forward	£35,064,936	1 11	1,037,504	9 10	9,361,359	8 3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—							
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
	45,463,800	0	0	Brought forward... ..	£35,064,936	1	11	1,037,504	9	10	9,361,359	8	3
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
				52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.									
	932,788	0	0	Brought forward	£ 861,270	11	0	2	5	0	71,515	4	0
1888	150,000	0	0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Further for Country Towns Water Supplies, inclusive of Loans in certain cases to be made to Municipalities which have constructed, or may be authorized by the Governor-in-Council to construct Waterworks, but subject to similar terms of repayment as are prescribed by the Fifth Part of the Act, intituled "An Act to establish a System of Water Supply and Sewerage for certain Towns,"									
	150,000	0	0	44 Victoria, No. 14	150,000	0	0	.....			.....
				Towards extending the reticulation, and carrying out other necessary works relating to the Sydney and connected Water Supplies in the County of Cumberland	150,000	0	0	.....			.....
	55,000	0	0	Sydney Water Supply—further sum ...	55,000	0	0	.....			.....
	120,000	0	0	For construction of a Storage Reservoir at Potts' Hill, in connection with Sydney Water Supply	116,983	4	3	.....			3,016	15	9
	165,000	0	0	For laying a second pipe between Potts' Hill and Crown-street, in connection with Sydney Water Supply	163,051	6	1	.....			1,948	13	11
	150,000	0	0	Extension of Sydney Water Supply to Western Suburbs and District north of the Parramatta River	150,000	0	0	.....			.....
	30,000	0	0	Dredge and Plant for Sydney Harbour...	30,000	0	0	.....			.....
	50,000	0	0	Richmond River Improvements	50,000	0	0	.....			.....
	75,000	0	0	Reclamation and Dredging Works, Cook's River	75,000	0	0	.....			.....
				Colonial Architect—									
	12,000	0	0	Australian Museum Extension	11,849	1	9	150	18	3	.....	
	125,000	0	0	Fortifications and Defence Works generally—further sum	125,000	0	0	.....			.....
	5,000	0	0	Darlinghurst Court-house, Additions—further sum	5,000	0	0	.....			.....
	12,000	0	0	Bathurst Gaol, Erection of—further sum	11,995	1	7	.....			4	18	5
	30,000	0	0	New Central Police Court	30,000	0	0	.....			.....
	165,000	0	0	Towards completion of buildings and other works in connection with Naval Stations	165,000	0	0	.....			.....
	18,000	0	0	Light-house, Smoky Cape	18,000	0	0	.....			.....
	160,000	0	0	Completion of Lands Office	151,040	9	7	.....			8,959	10	5
	16,500	0	0	Compensation for Land taken for New General Post Office... ..	16,500	0	0	.....			.....
	8,675	0	0	Purchase of Site for Court-house at Parramatta	8,674	13	1	.....			0	6	11
	7,000	0	0	General Post Office—further sum for additional works	6,999	16	8	.....			0	3	4
				Roads and Bridges—									
	12,000	0	0	Bridge over Goulburn River	6,877	19	1	.....			5,122	0	11
	11,000	0	0	Iron Bridge over Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton	11,000	0	0	.....			.....
	12,400	0	0	Iron Bridge over Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton	12,400	0	0	.....			.....
	62,000	0	0	Bridge at Spit, Middle Harbour	592	19	7	.....			61,407	0	5
	12,000	0	0	Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia	12,000	0	0	.....			.....
	15,000	0	0	Bridge over Darling River, at Wentworth	15,000	0	0	.....			.....
	15,630	0	0	Bridge over Bega River, at Tarraganda...	12,594	6	9	3,031	3	3	4	10	0
	12,000	0	0	Bridge over the Murrumbidgee, at Narrandera	10,300	19	5	1,699	0	7	.....	
	£ 2,588,993	0	0	Carried forward... ..	£ 2,432,130	8	10	4,883	7	1	151,979	4	1
	£ 45,463,800	0	0	Carried forward	£ 35,064,936	1	11	1,037,504	9	10	9,361,359	8	3

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	45,463,800	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 35,064,936 1 11	1,037,504	9 10	9,361,359	8 3
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
			52 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.					
	2,588,993	0 0	Brought forward	£ 2,432,130 8 10	4,883	7 1	151,979	4 1
1888	18,000	0 0	Sewerage Department— Further sum for completion of works reported upon by the late Mr. Clark, M.I.C.E.	18,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,914	0 0	Bourke-street Branch	5,914 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,898	0 0	Riley-street Branch	4,887 16 8	.....	.....	10 3 4	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Pymont Branch	607 9 2	.....	.....	14,392 10 10	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Darling Point Branch	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	13,000	0 0	Paddington	13,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Woollahra... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	7,000	0 0	Waverley	7,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	18,000	0 0	Waterloo	18,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	14,000	0 0	Alexandria	14,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	16,000	0 0	Parramatta	16,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Resumption of land, temporary occupation; claims for damage, contracts 21 and 22; further sum for Comberstreet Sewer, and alterations to Syphon Bridge at Cook's River, including moving span and rolling-stock for Sewage Farm	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	405,000	0 0	Railways— Homebush to Waratah—Amount required to cover cost of constructing nine iron bridges and eight tunnels for a double line	258,381 18 7	145,247	3 3	1,370	18 2
"	70,500	0 0	North Shore Railway, from Junction to near Crow's Nest	70,450 0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0
"	200,000	0 0	Rolling stock and machinery for Railways generally	200,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Trial Surveys	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	200,000	0 0	Alterations and additions to Railway Station Buildings, increased siding accommodation, and other facilities to meet increasing traffic on the Railways and Tramways	200,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£ 3,641,305	0 0	Total under Act 52 Vic. No. 17	£ 3,323,371 13 3	150,130	10 4	167,802	16 5
			53 VICTORIA, No. 23.					
1889	200,000	0 0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of Land for construction of Wharfs	200,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	80,000	0 0	Railways— Meat Market at Pymont—To repay to the following Votes the expenditure therefrom on account of the erection, &c., of Darling Harbour Meat Market— Alterations, additions, and improvements at stations, &c.	£ 58,142 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Improvements, Glebe Island—1886 and previous years	7,961 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Amount required to complete the works... ..	13,897 0 0	69,642	6 5	10,357	13 7
	£ 280,000	0 0	Carried forward	£ 269,642 6 5	.....	.....	10,357	13 7
	£ 49,105,105	0 0	Carried forward	£ 38,388,307 15 2	1,187,635	0 2	9,529,162	4 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—							
						Written off.			Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	49,105,105	0	0	Brought forward... ..	£38,388,307	15	2	1,187,635	0	2	9,529,162	4	8
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
				53 VICTORIA, No. 23—continued.									
	280,000	0	0	Brought forward	£269,642	6	5	.....			10,357	13	7
1889	200,000	0	0	Railways—continued— Towards the Duplication of the double line from Eveleigh to Homebush ...	200,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	200,000	0	0	Additions, alterations, and improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works	200,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	49,820	0	0	Erection of new Workshops, Eveleigh, including resumption of land—further sum— Sheds for Timber and extending Shops ... 10,000 0 0 Tools and Machinery 1,000 0 0 To repay to the vote for additions, alterations and improvements at Stations, the expenditure therefrom on account of new Workshops, &c., at Eveleigh 38,820 0 0				.....			.....
"	7,500	0	0	Purchase of Mount Keira Railway Line...	7,500	0	0	.....			9	6	4
"	1,000,000	0	0	Reconstruction and improvement of Rolling Stock and Permanent-way... ..	999,241	18	4	.....			758	1	8
"	219,000	0	0	Duplicating Railway Lines— Granville to Picton	219,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	52,000	0	0	Hurstville and George's River, Sutherland and Waterfall	52,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	35,500	0	0	Teralba to Adamstown	35,500	0	0	.....			.....
"	25,000	0	0	Strathfield to Ryde	25,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	60,000	0	0	For widening Railway and other Works in connection with the Darling Island Wharves	60,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	11,623	0	0	Tramways— For construction of Tramways—further sum	11,623	0	0	.....			.....
"	15,000	0	0	Rolling Stock	15,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	22,000	0	0	Wood-paving, Elizabeth and George Streets	22,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	700	0	0	Cost of Surveys for Tramway Lines	700	0	0	.....			.....
"	11,000	0	0	Duplication of Botany Line as far as the Sir Joseph Banks' grounds... ..	11,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	30,000	0	0	Wood-paving portion of Tramway Lines	9,951	6	6	.....			20,048	13	6
"	50,000	0	0	Public Instruction— Technical College—Erection of... ..	50,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	200,000	0	0	Erection of new School Buildings and purchase of sites	200,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	30,000	0	0	Erection of new High Schools	29,298	9	1	.....			701	10	11
"	150,000	0	0	Department of Public Works— Tramways— Construction and extension of Tramways	150,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	9,100	0	0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Jetty, Woolgoolga Bay	9,100	0	0	.....			.....
"	4,000	0	0	Jetty, Coff's Harbour	4,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	46,000	0	0	New Dock, Cockatoo Island	45,928	0	0	.....			72	0	0
	£2,708,243	0	0	Carried forward... ..	£2,676,295	14	0	.....			31,947	6	0
	£49,105,105	0	0	Carried forward	£38,388,307	15	2	1,187,635	0	2	9,529,162	4	8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£38,388,307 15 2	1,187,635 0 2	9,529,162 4 8
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.			
	2,708,243 0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,676,295 14 0	.....	31,947 6 0
		Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued—			
1889	5,000 0 0	White Bay Reclamation	4,994 18 9	.....	5 1 3
"	5,000 0 0	Byron Bay Jetty—Cranes, moorings, &c.	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	18,000 0 0	Appliances for reclaiming land by Sand- pump Dredges	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Sydney Water Supply Works—further sum	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Admiralty Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay— Cost of filling up back	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Improvement of Navigation at entrance of Brunswick River... ..	1,168 4 6	.....	2,831 15 6
"	8,000 0 0	Dredger and plant for service first at Nambucca River	7,995 2 4	.....	4 17 8
"	7,000 0 0	Improvements, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay	6,949 12 3	50 7 9	.....
"	13,000 0 0	Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum	13,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Cutting Channel to Moama Wharf ...	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Removal of Argyle Reefs, South Arm, Clarence River	2,998 13 4	.....	1 6 8
"	5,000 0 0	Improvement of Navigation, Hawkesbury River	883 19 4	.....	4,116 0 8
"	18,000 0 0	Colonial Architect's Branch— University—Completion of Lodges, Gates, Laboratory, &c.	14,737 10 9	.....	3,262 9 3
"	7,500 0 0	University—Chemical and Mineralogical Department—Towards erection of, an equal amount to be paid from the Challis Bequest	7,464 15 3	.....	35 4 9
"	7,300 0 0	Parramatta Protestant Orphan School— Alterations, &c., to fit it for Hospital for the Insane	7,300 0 0	.....	.....
"	13,000 0 0	Parramatta Hospital for Insane—Addi- tions, &c.	13,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Newcastle Court-house—Erection of ...	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Silverton or Broken Hill Gaol—Erection of	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	New Houses of Parliament—Towards erection of	317 13 6	.....	99,682 6 6
"	50,000 0 0	New Public Offices—Towards erection of (including cost of resumption of land where necessary)	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Bridge at the head of navigation, Lane Cove River	106 7 0	9,893 13 0	.....
"	12,000 0 0	Kiandra Road	12,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	16,500 0 0	Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen Road from Main Southern Road, near Bowral, to the Wombeyan Caves ...	16,496 10 0	.....	3 10 0
"	9,000 0 0	Bridge over the Williams River, at Bandon Grove, near the junction with Chi- chester River	1,825 5 9	.....	7,174 14 3
"	5,000 0 0	Baw Baw Bridge, over the Wollondilly River	4,034 9 1	.....	965 10 11
"	4,000 0 0	Iron Bridge over Lachlan River, at Forbes	35 0 0	3,965 0 0	.....
"	13,500 0 0	Bridge over Alumny Creek in Pound- street, Grafton	13,496 15 0	.....	3 5 0
"	5,000 0 0	.....	4,214 9 0	.....	785 11 0
	£3,182,543 0 0	Carried forward	£3,017,814 19 10	13,909 0 9	150,818 19 5
	£49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward ...	£38,388,307 15 2	1,187,635 0 2	9,529,162 4 8

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
				Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£38,388,307 15 2	1,187,635 0 2	9,529,162 4 8		
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.					
	3,182,543 0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,017,814 19 10	13,909 0 9	150,818 19 5		
1889	1,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch—continued— Bridge over the Murray River, at Mulwala—further sum	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge over Goulburn River—further sum .....	.....	.....	4,000 0 0		
"	6,600 0 0	Bridge, Hunter River, between Maitland and Branxton—further sum	6,600 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge over Bega River, at Tarraganda—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0		
"	3,000 0 0	Bridge over the Hunter River, between Aberdeen and Singleton—further sum	2,997 12 4	.....	2 7 8		
"	8,000 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tocumwal (moiety of cost)	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,500 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Wahgunyah (moiety of cost)	7,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tintaldra (moiety of cost)	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Jingellic (moiety of cost)	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Construction of Road from Fernmount to the Grafton-Armidale Road ...	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Sewerage Branch—					
"	107,000 0 0	North Shore Sewerage	100,388 13 5	.....	6,611 6 7		
"	22,000 0 0	Manly Sewerage	656 10 0	.....	21,343 10 0		
		Western Suburbs—					
"	830,000 0 0	Main Scheme	537,877 9 2	.....	292,122 10 10		
"	14,500 0 0	Paddington Drainage, Northern Division—further sum	14,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,860 0 0	Paddington Drainage, Southern Division—further sum	3,860 0 0	.....	.....
"	16,000 0 0	Woollahra Drainage—further sum	16,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Waverley Drainage—further sum	1,287 15 0	.....	1,712 5 0		
"	800 0 0	Randwick Drainage—further sum	320 7 8	.....	479 12 4		
"	10,270 0 0	Waterloo Drainage—further sum	9,372 3 0	.....	897 17 0		
"	1,913 0 0	Resumption of land, Sutherland and Goodhope Streets, Paddington ...	1,913 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,610 0 0	Extension of existing Alexander-street Sewer to culvert at Copeland-street	2,610 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Stormwater Sewer from Copeland-street to Henderson Road, Macdonaldtown	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
		City Sewerage—Subsidiary Pipe Sewers and Intercepting arrangements—					
"	6,000 0 0	Bourke-street Branch	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Pymont Branch ... ..	.....	.....	15,000 0 0		
"	10,000 0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Branch	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	19,000 0 0	Macdonaldtown Drainage	19,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	75,600 0 0	For surveys, gauging of rivers, and construction of various works in connection with water conservation and distribution from the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Darling, Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Gwydir, Narran, and other rivers, for agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries, and for domestic use... ..	75,599 19 7	.....	0 0 5		
	£ 4,366,696 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£3,854,798 10 0	13,909 0 9	497,988 9 3		
	£49,105,105 0 0	Carried forward	£38,388,307 15 2	1,187,635 0 2	9,529,162 4 8		

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	49,105,105 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£38,388,307 15 2	1,187,635 0 2	9,529,162 4 8
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		53 VICTORIA No. 23—continued.			
	4,366,696 0 0	Brought forward ...	£3,854,798 10 0	13,909 0 9	497,988 9 3
		Repayment of Loans—			
		To meet 6 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1889, viz. :—			
1889	5,000 0 0	City of Sydney Water Supply ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
		To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1890, viz. :—			
		In January—			
"	365,600 0 0	Railways—23 Victoria, No. 5 ...	365,400 0 0	.....	200 0 0
		In July—			
"	5,000 0 0	Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 26	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	347,600 0 0	Railways and Public Works— 23 Victoria, No. 10	347,600 0 0	.....	.....
	£5,089,896 0 0	Total under Act 53 Victoria No. 23	£4,577,798 10 0	13,909 0 9	498,188 9 3
		54 VICTORIA, No. 33.			
1890	3,000 0 0	Towards erection of twelve Cottages, New- ington Asylum	2,987 12 9	.....	12 7 3
"	5,174 0 0	Purchase of land, Regent-street, for Police purposes	5,173 17 11	.....	0 2 1
"	1,500 0 0	Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,020 0 0	Purchase of land for Police purposes at Kogarah, Rockdale, Tumut, and Fig-tree	1,670 0 0	.....	350 0 0
"	6,000 0 0	Towards erection of Northern Fire Brigade Station, George-street, Sydney	6,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,158 0 0	Purchase of land, Goulburn, for Lunatic Asylum	15,158 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	New Steamer for Pilot Service	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
		RAILWAYS—			
"	2,550 0 0	Erection of new Workshops, Eveleigh Station	2,550 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Duplicating Railway Lines—Hurstville and George's River, Sutherland and Waterfall—further sum	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	150,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock—existing lines	150,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	To Improve Grades and Curves, and Con- struction of Deviation to avoid Lap- stone Zig-Zag	100,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	250,000 0 0	For completing Suburban Line widening Redfern to Flemington	250,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	500,000 0 0	Completion of duplication of Illawarra Line to Waterfall, North Coast Line— Teralbato Adamstown, Main Southern Line—Granville to Picton, and con- tinuation of same towards Goulburn; also duplication of line—Ryde to Hornsby	463,139 8 4	.....	36,860 11 8
"	250,000 0 0	Rolling Stock necessary for the equip- ment of new lines—viz., Culcairn to Corowa, Kiama to Nowra, Lismore to the Tweed, Cootamundra to Temora, and Molong to Parkes and Forbes...	249,968 7 7	.....	31 12 5
	£1,575,402 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£1,538,147 6 7	.....	37,254 13 5
	£54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward ...	£42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544 0 11	10,027,350 13 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544 0 11	10,027,350 13 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		54 VICTORIA No. 33.			
	1,575,402 0 0	Brought forward	£1,538,147 6 7	.....	37,254 13 5
		TRAMWAYS—			
1890	25,000 0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Workshops, Building and Waiting-rooms, and for other purposes for extending Works	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	75,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock and to meet Expenses of Experiments in connection with Electric Trams	65,874 7 9	.....	9,125 12 3
"	25,000 0 0	Towards acquisition of land for Public Parks in various parts of the Colony ... ..	.....	25,000 0 0	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Towards purchase of sites for Local Land Board and District Surveyors' Offices	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
		RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BRANCH—			
"	124,575 0 0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from Cootamundra to Temora	124,575 0 0	.....	.....
"	127,000 0 0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from St. Leonards to Milson's point	127,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	90,250 0 0	Towards the construction of a line of Railway from Marrickville to Burwood Road	90,190 9 4	.....	59 10 8
"	35,000 0 0	To complete the Railway from Sydney to Wollongong and Kiama	28,899 8 8	4,618 3 2	1,482 8 2
"	30,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	200,000 0 0	Purchase of Railway Stores--To provide for the purchase of Stores for Railway Construction Services, the value to be replaced as the cost of specific consumption is ascertained; the whole amount to be carried to a Trust Fund, and to be reissued from time to time as the said Store Vote is credited from the Votes for the specific services on account of which the stores are respectively issued	200,000 0 0	.....	.....
		HARBOURS AND RIVERS BRANCH—			
"	50,000 0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Richmond River Improvements—towards	98,898 0 0	.....	1,102 0 0
"	100,000 0 0	Clarence River Improvements—towards	86,307 11 8	.....	13,692 8 4
"	50,000 0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Tweed River Improvements	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Lake Macquarie Harbour Works—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	18,000 0 0	Long Cove, Reclamation and Dredging	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	18,000 0 0	Cook's River and Shea's Creek, Reclamation and Dredging—further sum, including cost of resumption of land	18,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Snail's Bay Reclamation—further sum	996 16 5	.....	3 3 7
"	18,000 0 0	Appliances for Reclaiming land by Sand-pump Dredges—further sum	17,987 0 0	.....	13 0 0
"	18,500 0 0	New Dredge for Clarence River	18,500 0 0	.....	.....
	£2,768,727 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£2,676,376 0 5	29,618 3 2	62,732 16 5
	£54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward	£42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544 0 11	10,027,350 13 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544 0 11	10,027,350 13 11
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.			
	2,768,727 0 0	Brought forward ...	£ 2,676,376 0 5	29,618 3 2	62,732 16 5
1890	10,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch—continued— Dredge Plant, Sydney Harbour—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,500 0 0	Towards Construction of Jetties at foot of Erskine-street	5,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Coff's Harbour Jetty—further sum ...	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Moama Wharf—further sum	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—on account ...	9,850 0 0	.....	150 0 0
"	5,000 0 0	Towards improving the Entrance to the Bellinger River, including cost of necessary plant	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	18,500 0 0	Light-house, Point Perpendicular, Jervis Bay—erection of	4,384 15 1	.....	14,115 4 11
		Government Architect's Branch— For the erection and completion of Gaols, Court-houses and Lock-ups—			
"	25,000 0 0	Towards completion of the following buildings, viz.:—Court-house and Public Offices, Bourke; Court-house, Hay; Grafton Gaol; St. Albans Court-house and Lock-up; and new Central Police Court, Sydney ...	20,313 11 10	.....	4,686 8 2
"	25,000 0 0	For permanent additions to the under- mentioned buildings: Moree Lock- up; Milparinka Court-house and Warden's Quarters; Supreme Court Buildings, Sydney; Deniliquin Court- house; Nyngan Court-house; Parra- matta Gaol—Criminal Lunatic Wing; Broken Hill Court-house and Lock- up (further sum); Silverton Gaol; Liverpool Court and Watch House	20,928 3 10	.....	4,071 16 2
"	45,000 0 0	Towards the erection of the undermen- tioned buildings, viz.:—Macksville Court-house, &c.; Nowra Court- house; Greta Court-house—site for; Redfern Court-house and site; West Maitland Court-house and site; Watch-house, Clarence-street, Sydney; Michelago Court-house; Court-house, Dubbo—land for; Lock-ups at Sofala, Penrith, South Grafton, Tinonee, Minmi, Regent- street (Sydney), Rockdale, Kogarah, Singleton (and site), Brushgrove, Tamworth, Kelso, Rylstone (site for), and Broadwater	44,727 16 4	.....	272 3 8
"	5,000 0 0	For the erection and completion of Police Stations and Officers' Quarters— For additions to the undermentioned buildings:—Bourke new Police Build- ings, Murrumburrah Police Build- ings, Newcastle Police Buildings, Wee Waa Police Station	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
£	2,924,227 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 2,808,580 7 6	29,618 3 2	86,028 9 4
£	54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward	£ 42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544 0 11	10,027,350 13 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,966,106	5 2	1,201,544	0 11	10,027,350	13 11
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—contd.						
			54 VICTORIA, No. 33—continued.						
	2,924,227	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,808,580	7 6	29,618	3 2	86,028	9 4
1890	20,000	0 0	Government Architect's Branch—continued— Towards the erection of the undermentioned buildings:—Quarters for Sub-Inspector, Argyle-street, Sydney; Fernmount Police Quarters and Lock-up, Broken Hill Police Buildings, Tocumwal Police Buildings, &c.; Sergeant's Quarters, Penrith; Corowa Police Barracks, &c.; Bourke Police Officers' Quarters; Tarago Police Quarters and Lock-up; Alma, South Broken Hill, Police Barracks; Peak Hill Police Buildings; Barraba Police Buildings; Hillgrove Police Buildings; Port Macquarie Police Station; Emmaville Police Station—further sum	14,604	17 9	.....		5,395	2 3
"	3,000	0 0	Post and Telegraph Offices— To complete the undermentioned buildings, viz.:—Mittagong, Hunter's Hill, Moss Vale, Temora, Wollongong, and Picton Post and Telegraph Offices ...	3,000	0 0	.....		
"	15,000	0 0	Towards the erection of the undermentioned buildings, viz.:—West Maitland Post Office, site for, additional; Wollombi, Harden, Adamstown, Homebush Braidwood, Enmore, Burwood, Newtown, Rockdale, St. Peters, and Lake Cudgellico Post and Telegraph Offices	14,840	4 2	.....		159	15 10
"	10,000	0 0	For purchase of Sites for Post and Telegraph Offices	10,000	0 0	.....		
"	10,000	0 0	Hospitals for Insane— Branch Hospital, Parramatta—Ward for Epileptic Patients; Residence for Assistant-Superintendent, Parramatta; and New Wing, Gladesville—further sum	10,000	0 0	.....		
"	7,000	0 0	Miscellaneous Buildings— General Post Office—additional works ...	7,000	0 0	.....		
"	10,000	0 0	Benevolent Asylums—additions ...	10,000	0 0	.....		
"	3,500	0 0	Coast Hospital, additions—further sum ...	3,500	0 0	.....		
"	3,000	0 0	University—additions to the Engineering Department	3,000	0 0	.....		
"	1,200	0 0	Parramatta Industrial School Wall ...			.....		1,200	0 0
"	12,000	0 0	Government Printing Office—Additional Story	12,000	0 0	.....		
"	12,000	0 0	Stamp Office and Site	12,000	0 0	.....		
"	10,000	0 0	Goulburn Gaol—erection of Additions, to contain 111 cells	10,000	0 0	.....		
"	4,000	0 0	Broken Hill Mining Office—erection of ...			.....		4,000	0 0
"	5,000	0 0	Morgue, George-street North, Sydney—erection of ... ..			.....		5,000	0 0
"	7,000	0 0	Admiral's Residence—Additions and Alterations	7,000	0 0	.....		
	£3,056,927	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£2,925,525	9 5	29,618	3 2	101,783	7 5
	£54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward ...	£42,966,106	5 2	1,201,544	0 11	10,027,350	13 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544	0 11	10,027,350 13 11	
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.							
	3,056,927	0 0	Brought forward ...	£2,925,525 9 5	29,618	3 2	101,783 7 5	
	<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>							
1890	92,256	0 0	Bridges Branch— For erection of Bridges at the under-mentioned sites :—Bullock Island ; Johnston's Creek ; Castlereagh River, at Mundooran ; Wilson's River, at Ballingarra, road Rolland's Plains to Ballingarra ; Wilson's River, at Telegraph Point ; Morton's Creek, road Beechworth to Ennis ; M'Intyre River, at Inverell ; Ollera, Modern, and Limestone Creeks, road Guyra to Tingha ; George's River, at Liverpool ; Stone-quarry Creek, at Picton ; Cunningham's, near Bombala ; Paroo River, at Wanaaring ; Hunter River, at Jerry's Plains ; approach bridge and embankment, Boggabri Bridge, Coldstream River ; approaches to Redbournebury Bridge	37,406 18 8	.....	.....	54,849 1 4
"	14,515	0 0	Roads— Wood-blocking Oxford-street, along tram-line, conditionally on £4,187 being paid by the Municipal Council of Paddington	14,515 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Wood-blocking Cook's River Road from Alice-street to St. Peter's, conditionally on £1,500 being paid by the Municipal Council of Newtown	7,949 12 0	.....	.....	50 8 0
"	6,000	0 0	Sewerage Branch— Extension of Waverley and Woollahra to Randwick—further sum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,000 0 0
"	15,000	0 0	Darling Point Sewers—further sum	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	10,000	0 0	Potts' Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewers, East and West sides—further sum... ..	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	313,592	0 0	Completion of Western Suburbs Sewerage Scheme (Schedule B of Act 54 Vic. No. 17) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	313,592 0 0
"	18,500	0 0	Storm-water Sewers— Iron Cove Creek Storm-water Channel	18,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	16,500	0 0	Storm-water Channels draining into Long Cove Creek— 1. Draining parts of Leichhardt	16,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	2. Leichhardt Branch	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	4,000	0 0	3. Ashfield Branch	61 5 0	.....	.....	3,938 15 0
"	8,500	0 0	Johnston's Creek Storm-water Channel... ..	8,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Munni-street, Newtown, through Macdonaldtown Park to Shea's Creek	15,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	8,500	0 0	Macdonaldtown Park Storm-water Sewer, from Swanson-street to Ashmore-street ; thence from Ashmore-street to Macdonald-street	8,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	£3,591,790	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£3,081,958 5 1	29,618	3 2	480,213 11 9	
	£54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward	£42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544	0 11	10,027,350 13 11	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.		Balances—			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,966,106	5 2	1,201,544	0 11	10,027,350	13 11
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>								
	3,591,790	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£3,081,958	5 1	29,618	3 2	480,213	11 9
1890	2,630	0 0	Storm-water Sewers— <i>continued.</i> Storm-water Channel from Eveleigh Railway Siding to Storm-water Channel, Alexandria Park	2,630	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,185	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Buckland-street to Southern Boundary, Alexandria Park	2,185	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,350	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Orphan School Creek through University Reserve to dam in St. Paul's College Reserve ...	1,350	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,500	0 0	Pymont Bridge Road Storm-water Channel—further sum	1,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	4,666	0 0	Beattie-street to White Bay Storm-water Channel, Balmain	4,666	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,000	0 0	Rose Bay Side Drainage Storm-water Channel	3,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Western Drainage, draining parts of Burwood, Concord, and Ashfield ...	15,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8,800	0 0	Minor Storm-water Sewers, Northern Drainage, draining parts of Petersham, Leichhardt, and Ashfield ...	6,084	19 11	.....	.....	2,715	0 1
"	8,400	0 0	Double Bay Creek Channel from Main Bondi Sewer to Double Bay ...	7,149	16 3	.....	.....	1,250	3 9
"	15,000	0 0	Storm-water Channel from Botany Road to old bed of Shea's Creek ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	0 0
"	18,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel from a point South of Buckland-street along course of Shea's Creek to Botany Road ...	245	14 9	.....	.....	18,254	5 3
"	14,500	0 0	Storm-water Channel along Dowling-street from Baptist-street to Young-street and thence to a point South of Buckland street	8,620	9 7	.....	.....	5,879	10 5
"	19,000	0 0	Homebush Creek Storm-water Sewer, to drain parts of Burwood, Strathfield, and Concord	19,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	11,500	0 0	Iron Cove Channel, Eastern Branch, to drain parts of Burwood and Ashfield	11,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	10,700	0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Rookwood, draining from the Necropolis	10,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	19,000	0 0	Cottage Creek, Newcastle, Storm-water Sewer	3,163	4 2	.....	.....	15,836	15 10
"	7,825	0 0	Ironbark Creek, Plattsburg, Storm-water Sewer, outlet end	7,818	11 0	.....	.....	6	9 0
"	3,000	0 0	Wallsend Storm-water Channel, to its junction with Ironbark Creek ...	2,408	18 5	.....	.....	591	1 7
"	205,000	0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— Extension of Water Reticulation, Sydney and Suburbs	205,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	260,000	0 0	Construction of new Sewers, Ventilating-shafts, &c., Sydney and Suburbs ...	245,176	1 5	.....	.....	14,823	18 7
"	35,000	0 0	Stores—Advance Account	35,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Contractor's Advance Account (Sewerage)	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	£ 4,263,346	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£3,679,157	0 7	29,618	3 2	554,570	16 3
	£54,195,001	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£42,966,106	5 2	1,201,544	0 11	10,027,350	13 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	54,195,001 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544 0 11	10,027,350 13 11
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
<i>54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued.</i>					
	4,263,346 0 0	Brought forward	£3,679,157 0 7	29,618 3 2	554,570 16 3
1890	50,000 0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— <i>continued.</i> — Towards Erection of new Offices, including fittings and purchase of site... ..	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	150,000 0 0	Reticulation of Western Suburbs Sewer- age Scheme (Schedule A of Act 54 Vic. No. 17)	111,095 19 10	.....	38,904 0 2
"	127,111 0 0	For Sewerage Works—being amount of balance and interest at the debit of the Municipal Council of Sydney Sewerage Account in the Union Bank—the Sewerage Works having been transferred to the Water and Sewerage Board	127,110 5 4	.....	0 14 8
"	25,000 0 0	Military Works Branch— Magazines at Newington... ..	6,951 19 3	.....	18,048 0 9
"	20,000 0 0	Headquarters, Military Offices, Building, and Site ... ..	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
"	8,000 0 0	Naval Magazines at Spectacle Island	7,931 10 10	.....	68 9 2
"	5,000 0 0	Military Magazines at Goat Island	1,043 5 3	.....	3,956 14 9
"	19,000 0 0	Technical Education— Technological Museum Sydney—Erection of	19,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Technological Museum, Sydney—Site for Technical Colleges and Technological Museums at Bathurst, Broken Hill, Maitland West and Newcastle— Erection of	17,646 7 0	.....	2,353 13 0
"	19,000 0 0	High Schools— Buildings—Girls' High School, Sydney... ..	.....	.....	19,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	High Schools, Maitland	9,943 13 7	.....	56 6 5
"	50,000 0 0	Additional Areas to Existing Public School Grounds—Purchase of	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,500 0 0	Imported Stock—Erection of Quarantine Station ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
"	20,000 0 0	Agricultural Department—Agricultural Col- leges and Experimental Stations... ..	20,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	150,000 0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation—For Surveys, gauging of Rivers, and construc- tion of various Works in connection with Water Conservation, and distribution for Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining industries, and for domestic use, and for the resumption of land in connection therewith	144,042 3 3	.....	5,957 16 9
"	40,000 0 0	Electric Telegraphs—Construction and exten- sion of Telegraph Lines generally	40,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in 1891, viz.— In January— Railways and Public Works—22 Victoria, No. 22... ..	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	£5,007,957 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£4,308,922 4 11	29,618 3 2	669,416 11 11
	£54,195,001 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544 0 11	10,027,350 13 11

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	54,195,001	0 0	Brought forward...	£42,966,106 5 2	1,201,544	0 11	10,027,350	13 11
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
	5,007,957	0 0	54 VICTORIA No. 33—continued. Brought forward ...	£4,308,922 4 11	29,618	3 2	669,416	11 11
			Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in 1891—continued—viz.—					
1890	6,700	0 0	In July—					
	700	0 0	Public Works—19 Victoria, Nos. 38 and 40					
"	23,700	0 0	To pay off Debentures, 22 Victoria, Nos. 5 and 26					
"	113,900	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 22 Victoria, No. 22	200,500	0 0			
"	55,500	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 24 Victoria, No. 24...					
"	26,000	0 0	Immigration, 24 Victoria, No. 26					
"	2,000	0 0	To meet Water Supply and Sewerage 6 per cent. Debentures, due 1st January, 1891—					
"	3,000	0 0	City of Sydney Sewerage Works	26,000	0 0			
"	1,782,300	0 0	2nd May, 1891— Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works...	2,000	0 0			
"			2nd July, 1891— Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage Works	3,000	0 0			
"			To meet 5 per cent. Debentures, falling due in January, 1892—					
"			Railways and Public Works, 25 Victoria, No. 19	1,782,300	0 0			
	£7,021,757	0 0	Total under Act 54 Vic. No. 33	£6,322,722 4 11	29,618	3 2	669,416	11 11
			55 VICTORIA No. 35.					
1892	2,500	0 0	Military Works— Erection of Submarine Mining Establishment	2,500	0 0			
"	3,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Bradley's Heights	£3,000	0 0			
"	3,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Steel Point	£3,000	0 0			
"	2,100	0 0	Erection of Battery at Wollongong	2,100	0 0			
"	12,000	0 0	Gun Pit at Henry's Heights	8,849	1 8		3,150	18 4
"	2,000	0 0	Emplacements for Quick-firing and Machine Guns	1,858	16 4		141	3 8
"	3,000	0 0	Battery at Stockton	£3,000	0 0			
"	27,600	0 0	Less—Balance on Loan Vote for Fortifications and Defence Works generally.					
"	9,000	0 0	£125,000, 52 Vic. No. 17					
"	18,600	0 0	Railways—					
"	200,000	0 0	Additional Rolling Stock—Existing lines, and towards fitting Continuous Automatic Brakes to Goods Rolling Stock	200,000	0 0			
"	200,000	0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works; also for providing safety appliances	200,000	0 0			
"	35,000	0 0	To complete Improvement of Grades and Curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation...	35,000	0 0			
"	60,000	0 0	For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde	59,841	7 1		158	12 11
"	30,000	0 0	Deviations, Mudgee Line...	30,000	0 0			
"	20,000	0 0	Raising Line above Flood Level, Maitland	20,000	0 0			
	£563,600	0 0	Carried forward...	£569,149 5 1			3,450	14 11
	£61,216,758	0 0	Carried forward...	£42,238,828 10 1	1,231,162	4 1	10,696,767	5 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	61,216,758	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£49,288,828	10 1	1,231,162	4 1	10,696,767	5 10
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.								
	563,600	0 0	Brought forward	£ 560,149	5 1	.....		3,450	14 11
1892	30,000	0 0	Railway Construction Branch—						
	41,048	0 0	For Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	30,000	0 0	.....		783	8 10
"	24,848	0 0	Nyngan to Cobar Railway—further sum	40,264	11 2	.....		3,002	8 2
"	120,500	0 0	Culcairn to Corowa Railway—further sum	14,262	1 4	7,083	10 6		
"	26,993	0 0	Milson's Point Railway—further sum ...	120,500	0 0	.....		750	0 0
"	44,500	0 0	Kiama to Nowra Railway—further sum	.....		26,243	0 0		
"	75,000	0 0	Lismore to the Tweed Railway—further sum	15,055	9 0	.....		29,444	11 0
"			Construction and Extension of Tramways—further sum	74,977	1 8	.....		22	18 4
			Harbours and Rivers Branch—						
"	7,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	7,000	0 0	.....		
"	19,000	0 0	Appliances for reclaiming lands by Sand-pump Dredges—further sum ...	18,864	18 1	.....		135	1 11
"	30,000	0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements—further sum	25,447	0 2	.....		4,552	19 10
"	4,000	0 0	Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.	4,000	0 0	.....		
"	10,000	0 0	Cook's River and Shea's Creek, Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.	10,000	0 0	.....		
"	12,000	0 0	New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Co.'s Berth ...	12,000	0 0	.....		
			Government Architect's Branch—						
"	19,987	0 0	New Public Offices—Erection of, including cost of land—further sum...	19,987	0 0	.....		
"	5,000	0 0	New Public Offices—Lift, &c.	5,000	0 0	.....		
"	8,000	0 0	Treasury New Strong Room—Erection of	4,821	9 3	.....		3,178	10 9
"	4,000	0 0	Public Offices—Construction and Re-arrangement of Lifts	4,000	0 0	.....		
"	8,000	0 0	Gladesville Hospital for the Insane—New Ward for Fifty Females	7,866	7 10	133	12 2		
"	2,000	0 0	Newcastle Hospital for the Insane—New Ward for Twenty-five Females ...	1,998	6 0	1	14 0		
"	8,000	0 0	Central Police Court—Erection of—further sum	8,000	0 0	.....		
"	5,000	0 0	Additions to Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	5,000	0 0	.....		
"	6,000	0 0	Newcastle Hospital—Erection of Isolated Wards for Contagious Diseases, and an Accident Ward, with further accommodation for Nursing Staff ...	2,069	0 0	.....		3,931	0 0
			Roads and Bridges—						
"	27,000	0 0	Cowra Bridge—Erection of	26,535	10 10	.....		464	9 2
"	5,900	0 0	Moiety of cost of widening Corowa Bridge from 18 ft. to 36 ft.	1,162	14 3	.....		4,737	5 9
"	8,000	0 0	Swan Hill Bridge—Moiety of Cost ...	8,000	0 0	.....		
			Sewerage Branch—						
"	4,422	0 0	Further sum for completion of Main Sewer between George-street West and Bondi Main Sewer	4,421	14 1	.....		0	5 11
"	10,000	0 0	Extension of Sewer from Waverley and Woollahra to Randwick—further sum	.....		.....		10,000	0 0
"	2,500	0 0	Pott's Point and Elizabeth Bay Sewer—further sum	33	15 11	.....		2,466	4 1
	£1,131,798	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£1,631,416	4 8	33,461	16 8	66,919	18 8
	£61,216,758	0 0	Carried forward	£49,288,828	10 1	1,231,162	4 1	10,696,767	5 10

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	61,216,758	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£49,288,828 10 1	1,231,162 4 1		10,696,767 5 10	
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.					
			<i>55 VICTORIA No. 35—continued.</i>					
	1,131,798	0 0	Brought forward	£1,031,416 4 8	33,461 16 8		66,919 18 8	
1892	6,000	0 0	Storm-water Sewers— Rookwood Necropolis Drainage—further sum	4,358 14 7	.....		1,641 5 5
"	10,000	0 0	Randwick Storm-water Drainage (towards), east and west sides	286 6 3	.....		9,713 13 9
"	9,270	0 0	Storm-water Sewer from Point Piper Road along Valley to Rushcutter's Bay	9,270 0 0	.....		.....
"	9,000	0 0	Munni-street to Shea's Creek Storm-water Sewer—further sum	9,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	1,000	0 0	Extension of Leichhardt Branch of Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer—further sum	1,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	1,600	0 0	Smith-street Branch of Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer	1,600 0 0	.....		.....
"	2,520	0 0	Petersham Park Branch Long Cove Creek Storm-water Sewer	2,520 0 0	.....		.....
"	29,680	0 0	Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewers... ..	4,169 17 10	.....		25,510 2 2
"	2,600	0 0	Newtown Branch of Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Sewer	328 15 2	.....		2,271 4 10
"	6,000	0 0	Towards Storm-water Channels, North Sydney— Neutral Bay Storm-water Channel	5,371 6 6	.....		628 13 6
"	1,200	0 0	Careening Cove Storm-water Channel... ..	1,200 0 0	.....		.....
"	1,200	0 0	Beattie-street to White Bay, Balmain— Storm-water Channel—further sum... ..	1,031 7 5	.....		168 12 7
"	2,700	0 0	Kent-street Sewer—further sum	2,700 0 0	.....		.....
"	10,000	0 0	Storm-water Sewer—White Creek (towards)	320 14 2	.....		9,679 5 10
"	50,000	0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— Extension of the Sydney Water Supply and other works in connection therewith, including cast-iron pipes, tanks, reservoirs, resumption of land, &c....	50,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	50,000	0 0	Public Instruction— Erection of New Public School Buildings	50,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	40,000	0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation— For Surveys, Gauging of Rivers, and construction of various works in connection with Water Conservation and Distribution for agricultural, pastoral, and mining industries, and for domestic use, and for the resumption of land in connection therewith—further sum	40,000 0 0	.....		.....
"	50,000	0 0	Electric Telegraph Department— Construction and Extension of Lines generally	48,411 7 7	.....		1,588 12 5
£	1,414,568	0 0	Total under Act 55 Vic. 35...	1,262,984 14 2	33,461 16 8		118,121 9 2	
£	62,631,326	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£50,551,818 4 3	1,264,624 0 9		10,814,888 15 0	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—					
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.		
	£	s. d.	Brought forward... ..	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
	62,631,326	0 0		50,551,813	4 3	1,264,624	0 9	10,814,888	15 0	
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
			56 VICTORIA, No. 24.							
1893	20,000	0 0	Military and Defence Works— For erection of and completion of Fortifications, and for Military Works generally	19,085	7 1	.....	.....	914	12 11
"	8,000	0 0	Marine Board— New Steamer for Pilot Service—further sum	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Railways— For completing Suburban Duplication Works, including Strathfield to Ryde—further sum	49,535	8 4	.....	.....	464	11 8
"	50,000	0 0	To complete improvement to Grades and Curves already in hand, and Lapstone Hill Deviation—further sum ...	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	50,000	0 0	Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes, including purchase of land required for extending works; also for providing safety appliances—further sum	50,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	21,000	0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Cootamundra to Temora Railway—further sum	21,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	42,000	0 0	Nyngan to Cobar Railway—further sum	41,793	14 11	.....	.....	206	5 1
"	4,550	0 0	North Shore Railway, from Junction to near Crow's Nest—further sum ...	4,541	6 9	.....	.....	8	13 3
"	50,000	0 0	Saint Leonards to Milson's Point Railway—further sum	44,832	11 0	.....	.....	5,167	9 0
"	22,525	0 0	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway—further sum	22,525	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,000	0 0	Railway Trial Surveys	6,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	80,000	0 0	Towards completion of the Tramway from King-street to Ocean-street... ..	80,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	40,000	0 0	Construction and Extension of Tramways further sum	40,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,500	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Towards construction of Jetties at foot of Erskine-street—further sum ...	2,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	33,000	0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.	33,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Long Cove Reclamation and Dredging—further sum—including cost of resumption of land, &c.	15,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	14,500	0 0	New Jetty and Shed, Circular Quay, and extending old A.S.N. Co.'s Berth—further sum	14,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,650	0 0	New Dredge for Clarence River—further sum	3,649	7 0	0 13	0	.....	.....
"	30,000	0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	30,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	5,000	0 0	Reclamation of Careening Cove and Neutral Bay, North Shore, including construction of necessary sea-walls and purchase of land—further sum ...	1,512	1 0	.....	.....	3,487	19 0
"	5,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	5,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
£	552,725	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£	542,474	16 1	0 13	0	10,249	10 11
£	62,631,326	0 0	Carried forward	£	50,551,813	4 3	1,264,624	0 9	10,814,888	15 0

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—		
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	62,631,326	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 50,551,813 4 3	1,264,624 0 9	10,814,888	15 0
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.							
	552,725	0 0	56 VICTORIA No. 24—continued. Brought forward	£ 542,474 16 1	0 13 0	10,249	10 11
1893	43,657	0 0	Government Architect's Branch— To complete the Sydney Hospital	43,657 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	6,200	0 0	New Public Offices—Erection of, including cost of land—further sum	6,199 19 11	.....	0 0	1
"	8,500	0 0	Grafton Gaol—Erection and completion of—further sum	8,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	For erection of additional accommodation for the Insane at Rydalmere	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	For erection of accommodation for the Insane at Kenmore, near Goulburn... ..	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	3,200	0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Iron Bridge over Lachlan River at Forbes —further sum	2,233 11 1	.....	966	8 11
"	6,400	0 0	Iron Bridge over Darling River at Went- worth—further sum	6,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,100	0 0	Iron Bridge, Tighe's Hill (moiety of cost)	2,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	8,000	0 0	Iron Bridge, Darling River, Wilcannia— further sum	7,972 5 7	.....	27 14	5
"	1,100	0 0	Iron Bridge over the Hunter River at Aberdeen—further sum	1,100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	3,700	0 0	Iron Bridge, Cowra, erection of—further sum	3,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	12,000	0 0	Bridge, iron base structure, Murrumbidgee River at Wagga Wagga	12,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	500	0 0	Sewerage Branch— Resumption of Land, Sutherland and Goodhope Streets, Paddington—fur- ther sum	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	1,900	0 0	Resumption and temporary occupation of land at Paddington and Rose Bay Side Drainage	1,095 2 5	.....	704 17	7
"	5,000	0 0	Darling Point Sewer—further sum	4,999 12 6	.....	0 7	6
"	1,850	0 0	Euston Park, Balmain, Storm-water Channel	1,450 4 11	.....	399 15	1
"	9,700	0 0	Ashfield Storm-water Channels, purchase of, from Borough Council	1,500 0 0	.....	8,200	0 0
"	45,000	0 0	Water Supply and Sewerage— Extension of the Sydney Water Supply and other Works in connection there- with, including cast-iron pipes, tanks, reservoirs, resumption of land, &c.	45,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	For completion of new offices, including fittings and purchase of site—further sum	14,993 2 0	.....	6 18	0
"	63,374	0 0	Public Watering Places, &c.—For construc- tion of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and Expenditure incidental thereto	63,374 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	20,000	0 0	Electric Telegraph Department.—Construc- tion and Extension of Lines generally	4,965 6 1	.....	15,034 13	11
"	40,000	0 0	Repayment of Loans—To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st July, 1893, viz.:—Public Works—18 Vic. No. 35	40,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
£	879,806	0 0	Total under Act 56 Vic. No. 24...	844,215 0 7	0 13 0	35,590	6 5
£	63,511,132	0 0	Carried forward	£ 51,396,028 4 10	1,264,624 13 9	10,850,479	1 5

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	63,511,132 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 51,396,028 4 10	1,264,624 13 9	10,850,479 1 5
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		57 VICTORIA, No. 17.			
1894	90,000 0 0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of land for construction of Wharfs—further sum	90,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	25,000 0 0	Railways— Towards improvement of Grades and Curves	25,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Additions, alterations, and improvements to Roads, Stations, and Buildings, and for other purposes; also for pro- viding safety appliances—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,200 0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Pearce's Corner to St. Leonards Railway..	2,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	35,000 0 0	Milson's Point Extension (land)... ..	35,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys—further sum ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Towards the construction of Tramways generally—further sum	99,669 9 1	.....	330 10 11
"	30,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Wharf at White Bay	1,585 3 4	.....	414 16 8
"	5,000 0 0	Towards reclamation North Harbour, Newcastle	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Improving entrance, Bellinger River— further sum	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum..	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,000 0 0	Removal of Reefs at Maclean, Clarence River	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Snagging Tributaries of Richmond River..	4,101 11 1	.....	898 8 11
"	3,000 0 0	Tweed River Improvements—further sum	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	50,000 0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land—further sum	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	26,150 0 0	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage— To provide for additional reticulation and other works	26,150 0 0	.....	.....
"	17,500 0 0	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— To provide for additional reticulation and other works	11,611 17 5	.....	5,888 2 7
"	6,000 0 0	Roads and Bridges Branch— Bridges— Bridge, Edwards River, Deniliquin ...	3,845 6 2	.....	2,154 13 10
"	5,000 0 0	Bridge, M'Intyre River, at Inverell— further sum	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,800 0 0	Bridge, Murray River, at Tocumwal— further sum	1,800 0 0	.....	.....
"	863 0 0	Bridge, Lachlan River, at Cowra—further sum	862 1 2	.....	0 18 10
"	4,000 0 0	Bridge, "Victoria," East Maitland ...	3,717 16 6	.....	282 3 6
£	491,513 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 481,543 4 9	.....	9,969 15 3
£	63,511,132 0 0	Carried forward	£ 51,396,028 4 10	1,264,624 13 9	10,850,479 1 5

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.			Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to the 30th September, 1897.	Balances.							
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
	63,511,132	0	0	Brought forward	£ 51,396,028	4	10	1,264,624	13	9	10,850,479	1	5
				GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
				57 VICTORIA, No. 17—continued.									
	491,513	0	0	Brought forward	£ 481,543	4	9	.....			9,969	15	3
1894	8,572	0	0	Sewerage— Johnston Creek Stormwater Channel— further sum ... ..	.....			.....			8,572	0	0
"	3,800	0	0	Clay Cliff Creek, Parramatta Stormwater Channel from Station beyond Harris- street	3,262	14	6	.....			537	5	6
"	2,700	0	0	Raising Stormwater Channel from Eveleigh Railway Sheds to Copeland-street ...	2,483	2	0	.....			216	18	0
"	3,500	0	0	Stormwater Sewer from Point Piper Road to Rushcutter's Bay—further sum ...	1,808	16	9	.....			1,691	3	3
"	4,135	0	0	Stanmore Road Stormwater Channel, Marrickville	306	17	11	.....			3,828	2	1
"	730	0	0	Kensington Estate Drainage, Randwick...	730	0	0	.....			.....
"	10,000	0	0	Bay-street Overflow Sewer	191	4	6	.....			9,808	15	6
"	10,000	0	0	Double Bay Low-level Sewerage Scheme (sewers, not reticulating pipes) ...	7,710	15	3	.....			2,289	4	9
"	10,000	0	0	Sea Slopes, Bondi and Waverley, draining into Bondi Sewer (first section) ...	47	1	1	.....			9,952	18	11
"	3,700	0	0	Kent-street Sewer—further sum ...	3,672	9	7	.....			27	10	5
"	25,000	0	0	Water Conservation Branch— Artesian Boring	24,999	19	2	.....			0	0	10
"	5,000	0	0	Water Supplies for Towns, &c., not in- corporated	4,996	2	1	.....			3	17	11
"	20,000	0	0	Public Watering Places, &c.— For construction of Public Watering Places, Appliances, Cottages, Fencing, &c., for Artesian Boring upon Stock Routes, and Expenditure incidental thereto	18,462	14	7	.....			1,537	5	5
"	5,000	0	0	Agricultural Department— For completing the Agricultural College at Richmond, and providing necessary Farm Buildings for Experimental Farms	5,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	25,000	0	0	Postal and Electric Telegraph Department— Erection of Telephone Lines and pur- chase of Telephone Instruments ...	21,939	4	10	.....			3,060	15	2
"	162,000	0	0	Repayment of Loans— To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due 1st January, 1895, viz.:— Railways and Public Works—26 Vic., No. 14	161,900	0	0	.....			100	0	0
"	670,000	0	0	Public Works—27 Vic., No. 14 ...	669,800	0	0	.....			200	0	0
	£ 1,460,650	0	0	Total under Act 57 Vic., No. 17	£ 1,408,854	7	0	.....			51,795	13	0
				58 VICTORIA, No. 14.									
"	1,257	0	0	Military and Defence Works— Purchase of Land for Military purposes at Bondi	1,256	5	0	.....			0	15	0
"	22,000	0	0	Public Wharfs— Resumption of Land for construction of Public Wharfs—further sum ...	18,988	3	9	.....			3,011	16	3
"	25,000	0	0	Railways— Towards Improvement of Grades and Curves	25,000	0	0	.....			.....
"	70,000	0	0	Additions to Lines, Stations, and Build- ings; for Rolling Stock and other pur- poses, including providing safety appliances—further sum	70,000	0	0	.....			.....
	£ 118,257	0	0	Carried forward	£ 115,244	8	9	.....			3,012	11	3
	£ 64,971,782	0	0	Carried forward	£ 52,804,882	11	10	1,264,624	13	9	10,902,274	14	5

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	64 971,782 0 0	Brought forward	£ 52,804,882 11 10	1,264,624 13 9	10,902,274 14 5
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		<i>58 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.</i>			
	118,257 0 0	Brought forward	£ 115,244 8 9	.....	3,012 11 3
1894	21,000 0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Cootamundra to Temora Railway— further sum	20,929 8 8	.....	70 11 4
"	51,600 0 0	Marrickville to Burwood Road Railway— further sum	51,433 1 7	.....	166 18 5
"	35,000 0 0	Milson's Point Extension—further sum...	28,658 0 8	.....	6,341 19 4
"	9,000 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys—further sum ...	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— Naval Stations, Sydney Harbour—further sum	11,495 11 10	.....	3,504 8 2
"	10,000 0 0	Newcastle Harbour Improvements— further sum	9,749 10 0	.....	250 10 0
"	17,000 0 0	Manning River Improvements	17,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,200 0 0	Goods Shed on Eastern side of Circular Quay	1,411 2 5	.....	788 17 7
"	2,000 0 0	Wharf on Eastern side of Woolloomooloo Bay	1,983 16 0	.....	16 4 0
"	4,000 0 0	Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	4,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	7,000 0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works—further sum	7,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Flood Relief Works, Richmond River, <i>via</i> Evans River	7,888 19 6	.....	2,111 0 6
"	5,000 0 0	Tweed River Improvements—further sum	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	100,000 0 0	Country Towns Water Supplies—further sum	99,704 19 5	.....	295 0 7
"	83,000 0 0	Centennial Park Reservoir	33,596 18 0	.....	49,403 2 0
"	74,000 0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c.—further sum	73,933 15 5	.....	66 4 7
"	4,500 0 0	Government Architect— Justice Department—Additions... ..	4,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	30,000 0 0	Kenmore Hospital for Insane—towards Erection	30,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	8,000 0 0	Colonial Secretary's Office—Additional Floor	7,993 4 6	.....	6 15 6
"	5,000 0 0	Mint—Renewal of Machinery and Buildings	1,295 13 3	.....	3,704 6 9
"	1,000 0 0	Treasury Strong Room—Erection— further sum ... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
"	89,100 0 0	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage— Reticulation (Water), Supply of Meters, Water Main Extensions, and other urgent works	89,100 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,800 0 0	Smithfield Water Supply... ..	2,639 0 7	.....	160 19 5
"	500 0 0	Liverpool Water Supply—Extension ...	189 5 2	.....	310 14 10
"	3,000 0 0	Erection of Buildings and Depôts, Pros- pect, and Meter-testing Branch, Crown-street Reservoir	2,987 2 0	.....	12 18 0
"	3,000 0 0	Supplementary Tank at Hurstville	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	15,000 0 0	Gordon Water Supply	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	500 0 0	Richmond Water Supply... ..	317 2 3	.....	182 17 9
	£ 726,457 0 0	Carried forward	£ 655,051 0 0	.....	71,406 0 0
	£ 64,971,782 0 0	Carried forward...	£ 52,804,882 11 10	1,264,624 13 9	10,902,274 14 5

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	64,971,782 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 52,804,882 11 10	1,264,624 13 9	10,902,274 14 5
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		58 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.			
	726,457 0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 655,051 0 0	.....	71,406 0 0
		Roads and Bridges Branch—			
		Bridges—			
1894	6,000 0 0	Iron Bridge, Kangaroo River, Kangaroo Valley, Moss Vale	5,641 18 3	.....	358 1 9
"	2,000 0 0	Bridge, Murrumbidgee River, at Wagga Wagga—further sum	1,976 11 0	.....	23 9 0
		Sewerage—			
"	4,020 0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Brickfield Creek, Parramatta	2,777 9 6	.....	1,242 10 6
"	3,500 0 0	Storm-water Sewer, North Sydney— Willoughby Falls Creek	1,529 16 5	.....	1,970 3 7
"	1,500 0 0	Careening Cove	8 15 6	.....	1,491 4 6
"	2,500 0 0	Euroka Creek... ..	173 9 2	.....	2,326 10 10
"	970 0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Rockdale Creek	62 1 2	.....	907 18 10
"	12,000 0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District Pasturage Reserves Drainage	12,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	10,000 0 0	Resumption of Land, North Sydney	9,593 6 7	.....	406 13 5
		Water Conservation and Irrigation—			
"	95,000 0 0	Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution, Drainage, Public Watering Places, Artesian Boring, and expenditure in- cidental thereto	93,990 16 7	.....	1,009 3 5
		Military and Defence Works—			
"	25,000 0 0	Magazine and Torpedo Vessel Depôt, Bradley's Head	215 13 0	.....	24,784 7 0
"	20,000 0 0	Defence Works, Armaments, &c.	15,843 3 11	.....	4,156 16 1
"	3,430 0 0	Defence Works generally... ..	.....	.....	3,430 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	For Local Land Board and District Surveyors' Offices (including sites)	6,853 16 7	.....	3,146 3 5
		Harbours and Rivers Branch—			
"	6,500 0 0	Conversion of Grab Dredge "Sigma" into a Sand-pump Dredge... ..	6,500 0 0	.....	.....
		Government Architect—			
"	1,825 0 0	Additions to Lands Offices at Goulburn and Grafton	1,825 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,000 0 0	Clarence Heads Pilot Station—Erection— further sum ... ..	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
"	750 0 0	Corowa Custom House—Erection— further sum	750 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	Lismore Police Lockup	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Gaols—			
"	1,200 0 0	Maitland Gaol—Additions	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
"	1,200 0 0	Mudgee Gaol—Additions	1,177 7 0	.....	22 13 0
"	1,500 0 0	Wilcannia Gaol—Additions... ..	1,131 16 3	.....	368 3 9
	£ 938,352 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 820,302 0 11	.....	118,049 19 1
	£ 64,971,782 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 52,804,882 11 10	1,264,624 13 9	10,902,274 14 5

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	64,971,782	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£52,804,882 11 10	1,264,624 13 9			10,962,274 14 5
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
58 VICTORIA, No. 14—continued.								
	938,352	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 820,302 0 11	.....			118,049 19 1
			Government Architect—continued.					
			Court Houses—					
1894	5,700	0 0	West Maitland Court House—Erection—further sum	4,456 9 7	.....			1,243 10 5
"	600	0 0	Milparinka Court House—Erection—further sum	48 0 0	.....			552 0 0
"	2,300	0 0	Nowra Court House—Erection—further sum	2,300 0 0	.....			.....
"	550	0 0	Boggabilla Court House—Erection	545 15 8	.....			4 4 4
"	1,000	0 0	Bowral Court House—Erection	1,000 0 0	.....			.....
"	1,500	0 0	Greta Court House—Erection	1,220 11 9	.....			279 8 3
"	2,300	0 0	Katoomba Court House—Erection	2,300 0 0	.....			.....
"	800	0 0	Lithgow Court House—Additions	800 0 0	.....			.....
"	1,650	0 0	Milton Court House—Erection	1,308 15 7	.....			341 4 5
"	950	0 0	Moulamein Court House—Erection ... ..	.....	.....			950 0 0
"	13,300	0 0	Parramatta Court House and Police Buildings—Erection	13,300 0 0	.....			.....
"	600	0 0	Cootamundra Court House—Additions	586 12 3	13 7 9			.....
"	1,000	0 0	Drake Court and Watch House—Erection	962 2 9	.....			37 17 3
"	17,500	0 0	Erection of and additions to Post and Telegraph Offices at Adamstown, Homebush, Annandale, Camperdown, Enngonia, Glen Innes, Minmi, Moree, Parramatta, North Parramatta, North Sydney, Robertson, Wagga Wagga, and at minor towns	17,132 19 5	.....			367 0 7
"	28,910	0 0	Erection of and additions to Police Buildings, &c., at Broadwater, Kogarah, Fernmount, Murrumburrah, Penrith, Rylstone, Sofala, Berry, Darlinghurst, Pambula, Surry Hills, Tilpa, Tumut, Alexandria, Coonamble, Crookwell, Daysdale, Forbes, Gerogery, Jindera, Kyamba, Maclean, Marrickville, Marsden, Moruya, Mount Drysdale, Trundle, Tweed River Heads, Yandarlo, Cumnock, Mathoura	24,191 6 3	.....			4,718 13 9
"	25,000	0 0	Department of Mines and Agriculture—Forest Branch—For thinning out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves	25,000 0 0	.....			.....
"	20,000	0 0	Agricultural Branch—Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations—further sum	20,000 0 0	.....			.....
	£1,062,012	0 0	Total under Act 58 Vic., No. 14	£ 935,454 14 2	13 7 9			126,543 18 1
59 VICTORIA, No. 5.								
To meet 5 per cent. Debentures falling due in 1896, viz.:—								
In January—								
	219,400	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 29 Vic., No. 9	219,300 0 0	.....			100 0 0
In July—								
	758,000	0 0	Railways and Public Works, 29 Vic., No. 23... ..	381,800 0 0	.....			376,200 0 0
	£ 977,400	0 0	Total under Act 59 Vic., No. 5	£ 601,100 0 0	.....			376,300 0 0
	£67,011,194	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£54,341,437 6 0	1,264,638 1 6			11,405,118 12 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	67,011,194	0 0	Brought forward... ..	£ 54,341,437	6 0	1,264,638	1 6	11,405,118	12 6
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	59 VICTORIA, No. 6.								
1895	70,000	0 0	Miscellaneous Services— To provide accommodation for the Infirm and Destitute, at present located at Liverpool, Parramatta, and other institutions					70,000	0 0
"	5,000	0 0	Newington Asylum—Permanent Additions, &c.	4,412	1 10			587	18 2
"	80,000	0 0	Railways— Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, and Buildings; for Rolling Stock, and for other purposes, including safety appliances—further sum	79,315	5 11			684	14 1
"	100,000	0 0	Towards improvement of Grades and Curves, between Wellington and Dubbo, Locksley and Brewongle, and other places	99,965	4 10			34	15 2
"	10,000	0 0	Tramways— Additions to Workshops and Buildings, and for other purposes	8,460	16 2			1,539	3 10
"	100,000	0 0	To promote settlement under the Crown Lands Act of 1895— Towards meeting the cost of clearing, and otherwise improving, of Lands for Settlement purposes, and expenses incidental thereto	48,985	7 5			51,014	12 7
"	30,000	0 0	Railway Construction Branch— Railway Trial Surveys—further sum	26,540	7 1			3,459	12 11
"	50,000	0 0	Construction of Tramways generally					50,000	0 0
"	43,000	0 0	Berrigan to Jerilderie Railway	37,750	17 8			5,249	2 4
"	130,200	0 0	Parkes to Condobolin Railway	103,546	18 2			26,653	1 10
"	25,000	0 0	Land Resumption for Authorised Railways	3,736	10 10			21,263	9 2
"	6,700	0 0	Further Extension of Railway into Cemetery at Rookwood	6,647	15 11			52	4 1
"	5,425	0 0	Land Claims on old Railway Lines	4,991	19 2			433	0 10
"	27,000	0 0	Marrickville to the Burwood Road	16,382	7 5			10,617	12 7
"	4,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch:— Rushcutter's Bay—Northern Extension of Reclamation, East Side, and for Formation of Beach Road	4,000	0 0				
"	50,000	0 0	Richmond River Improvements—further sum	38,918	11 8			11,081	8 4
"	5,000	0 0	Nambucca River Improvements	1,319	12 8			3,680	7 4
"	5,000	0 0	Bellinger River Improvements	5,000	0 0				
"	6,600	0 0	Tweed River Improvements	6,600	0 0				
"	140,000	0 0	Towards Harbour Works and Improved Shipping Facilities, Port of Newcastle	44,592	12 2			95,407	7 10
"	76,000	0 0	Reclamation and Dredging, including cost of resumption of land, &c., Cook's River	62,512	3 0			13,487	17 0
"	12,000	0 0	Trial Bay Harbour Works	7,555	0 5			4,444	19 7
"	5,000	0 0	Towards Improving Entrance to Camden Haven... ..	234	13 5			4,765	6 7
£	985,925	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 611,468	5 9			374,456	14 3
£	67,011,194	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 54,341,437	6 0	1,264,638	1 6	11,405,118	12 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	67,011,194	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 54,341,437	6 0	1,264,638	1 6	11,405,118	12 6
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
59 VICTORIA, No. 6—continued.									
	985,925	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 611,468	5 9	.....		374,456	14 3
1895	3,000	0 0	Government Architect— Supreme Court, Sydney—Additions ...	2,634	0 4	.....		365	19 8
"	12,000	0 0	Art Gallery—Additions, &c. ...	12,000	0 0	.....		
"	4,000	0 0	Public Works and Chief Secretary's Office —Additions, &c.—further sum ...	3,998	4 2	.....		1	15 10
"	30,000	0 0	Kenmore Hospital for the Insane— further sum ...	30,000	0 0	.....		
"	13,500	0 0	Treasury Buildings—Additions—further sum ...	.....		.....		13,500	0 0
"	13,500	0 0	Mines Department—Erection of Offices...	.....		.....		18,500	0 0
"	6,000	0 0	Museum—Additions, &c. ...	3,048	11 7	.....		2,951	8 5
"	6,000	0 0	Erection of Offices for Board of Health...	6,000	0 0	.....		
"	3,520	0 0	Roads and Bridges and Sewerage— Additional Cost of Bridges erected jointly by the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales over the Murray River at Wahgunyah, Tintaldra, Jin- gellic, and Mulwala ...	3,515	17 8	.....	4 2 4	.....
"	34,500	0 0	Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board— Duplicate Rising Main, Walka to Buttai	21,978	14 0	.....		12,521	6 0
"	1,000	0 0	Store Advance Account—To provide for purchase of Stores, the value thereof to be replaced as the cost of specific consumption is ascertained ...	1,000	0 0	.....		
"	25,000	0 0	Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage— Country Towns Water Supply generally.	7,364	5 10	.....		17,635	14 2
"	25,000	0 0	Country Towns Sewerage ...	2,352	3 8	.....		22,647	16 4
"	6,000	0 0	Mosman's Bay Storm-water Channel ...	.....		.....		6,000	0 0
"	9,000	0 0	Towards Straightening Course of Styx and Throsby Creeks, to facilitate the Discharge of Flood-waters ...	8,653	4 9	.....		346	15 3
"	10,000	0 0	Department of Mines— Metallurgical Works and Appliances and Expenditure incidental thereto ...	6,497	10 1	.....		3,502	9 11
"	15,000	0 0	Agricultural Branch— Agricultural College and Experimental Farms and Stations ...	9,933	4 5	.....		5,066	15 7
"	100,000	0 0	Water Conservation and Irrigation, Artesian Boring and Public Watering Places— Construction of Works in connection with Water Conservation, Distribution Drainage, for Artesian Boring on Stock Routes and Crown Land, for the construction of Public Watering- places and Appliances, and expendi- ture incidental thereto ...	31,697	13 10	.....		68,302	6 2
"	5,000	0 0	Water Supplies for Mining Townships ...	4,997	4 9	.....		2	15 3
"	20,000	0 0	Miscellaneous Services— Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally ...	20,000	0 0	.....		
	£ 1,332,945	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 787,139	0 10	.....	4 2 4	545,801	16 10
	£ 67,011,194	0 0	Carried forward ...	£ 54,341,437	6 0	1,264,638	1 6	11,405,118	12 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	67,011,194	0 0	Brought forward	£ 54,341,437	6 0	1,264,638	1 6	11,405,118	12 6
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
59 Vic. No. 6—continued.									
	1,332,945	0 0	Brought forward...	£ 787,139	0 10	4	2 4	545,801	16 10
1895	1,500	0 0	Harbours and Rivers Branch— New Lighter for Newcastle Harbour ...	584	7 4	.....		915	12 8
"	1,000	0 0	Improvements to Entrance, Cape Hawke	53	18 5	.....		946	1 7
"	1,500	0 0	Dock at the Richmond River	3	8 0	.....		1,496	12 0
"	12,000	0 0	Towards conversion of Grab Dredges into Sand-pump Dredges...	12,000	0 0	.....		
"	5,000	0 0	Straightening Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, and erection of Shed, &c., thereon	5,000	0 0	.....		
"	3,000	0 0	New Wharf at Manly Beach	3,000	0 0	.....		
"	5,100	0 0	Government Architect— Post Offices—Erection—Five Dock, Petersham, Stockton, and Mount Victoria	3,679	3 2	.....		1,420	16 10
"	6,000	0 0	Post Offices, minor towns—Erection ...	4,419	17 0	.....		1,550	3 0
"	3,000	0 0	Post Offices—Purchase of Sites ...	2,692	9 5	.....		307	10 7
"	2,000	0 0	Court-houses—Erection—Peak Hill and Bowral	527	1 6	.....		1,472	18 6
"	600	0 0	Court-house, &c.—Additions—Bellingen..	.....		.....		600	0 0
"	7,700	0 0	Lock-ups—Erection and Sites—Dubbo, Burwood, Junee, Wee Waa, and Surry Hills	3,454	12 1	.....		4,245	7 11
"	3,000	0 0	Police Stations—Erection—Wyalong, Ford's Bridge, and Pallamallawa ...	1,341	8 4	.....		1,658	11 8
"	1,000	0 0	Hospital for Insane, Callan Park—Further Accommodation	1,000	0 0	.....		
"	3,500	0 0	Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere—Additional Accommodation	3,477	3 0	.....		22	17 0
"	3,300	0 0	Benevolent Asylum, Rookwood—Two (2) Additional Pavilions	2,328	1 10	.....		971	18 2
"	3,000	0 0	Coast Hospital, Little Bay—Accommodation for Infectious Diseases... ..	875	0 0	.....		2,125	0 0
"	3,000	0 0	Gaols—Additions, &c.—Young and Tamworth	2,868	4 3	.....		131	15 9
"	500	0 0	Justice Department Offices, Sydney—Additions—further sum	461	4 0	.....		38	16 0
"	45,200	0 0	Roads and Bridges— Bridges (3) Warrambools on Road Walgett towards Brewarrina, &c., Fall's Creek, Ellenborough River, Marra Creek, near Butterbone, Gobarralong, Murrumbidgee River, Fish River at O'Connell, Bogan River at Monkey, Namoi River at Walgett, Giant's Creek Murray River at Albury (Moiety), Turon River at Wallaby Rocks, Cuttaburra Creek (3), Road Bourke to Wanaaring, Molonglo River at Foxlow, Adelong Creek at Moore's Crossing, Colombo Creek, Nunnock Creek, Tantawangle River, Cooradigbee Creek, Tenterfield Creek, Tenterfield, Narran River at Angledool or Yerambah, Page's River near Blandford Station, Marra Creek at Hermitage, Bogan River at Buddabadah	28,383	17 1	.....		16,816	2 11
	£1,443,845	0 0	Carried forward	£ 863,288	16 3	4	2 4	580,552	1 5
	£67,011,194	0 0	Carried forward...	£54,341,437	6 0	1,264,638	1 6	11,405,118	12 6

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	67,011,194 0 0	Brought forward	£ 54,341,437 6 0	1,264,638 1 6	11,405,118 12 6
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		59 VICTORIA, No. 6—continued.			
	1,443,845 0 0	Brought over	£ 863,288 16 3	4 2 4	580,552 1 5
1895	2,220 0 0	Roads and Bridges—continued.			
		Windsor Bridge—Raising and Repairs—further sum	2,220 0 0	.....	.....
"	2,000 0 0	North Bourke Bridge—Approaches .....	.....	.....	2,900 0 0
"	18,500 0 0	Gundagai Bridge—Reconstruction, &c....	6,995 10 3	.....	11,504 9 9
"	2,500 0 0	Denison Bridge, Bathurst—Protection of Macquarie River, Bank at	1,591 0 0	.....	909 0 0
"	1,150 0 0	Road—Fitzroy Falls, via Belmore Falls, to Robertson—Deviations	441 5 0	.....	708 15 0
"	2,610 0 0	Road—Main Western—Wood blocking portion between City Boundary and Glebe Road	2,370 6 9	.....	239 13 3
"	1,500 0 0	Road through Grand Arch—Jenolan Caves	1,500 0 0	.....	.....
"	5,000 0 0	Enmore Road—Contributions towards cost of wood-blocking	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
"	3,800 0 0	New Steam Ferry Punt for George's River	17 0 0	.....	3,783 0 0
"	6,600 0 0	Bridge at Morpeth—Hunter River	5,384 15 2	.....	1,215 4 10
"	1,225 0 0	Bridge at Melville Ford—Hunter River... ..	840 9 0	.....	384 11 0
"	1,750 0 0	Bridge at Blaxland's Crossing, over Nepean River	1,743 2 10	.....	6 17 2
"	1,500 0 0	Bridge—Nepean River—at Harvey's Crossing ... ..	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
"	1,000 0 0	Road—Granville to Southern Road (Woodville Road)	954 11 1	.....	45 8 11
"	10,000 0 0	Department of Mines—Compensation for cancellation of Sale or Lease of Land in terms of section 45, Land Act of 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889... ..	4,588 6 0	.....	5,411 14 0
"	50,000 0 0	Forest Branch—For thinning out and otherwise improving Forest Reserves	39,387 0 3	.....	10,612 19 9
	1,555,200 0 0	Total under Act 59 Vic., No. 6	£ 936,322 2 7	4 2 4	618,873 15 1
		60 VICTORIA No. 32.			
1896	12,000 0 0	Military—For Defence Purposes generally, including Electric and Search Lights and Submarine Mines... ..	2 0 2	.....	11,997 19 10
"	14,000 0 0	For Purchase of 1,000 Magazine Rifles and equipment ... ..	.....	.....	14,000 0 0
"	150,000 0 0	Railways—Towards Improvements of Grades and Curves—further sum	143,487 16 4	.....	6,512 3 8
"	100,000 0 0	Additions to Rolling Stock	35,492 16 8	.....	64,507 3 4
"	50,000 0 0	Additions to Railway Lines, Stations, and Buildings, and other purposes, including Safety Appliances	38,653 3 3	.....	11,346 16 9
"	150,000 0 0	Government Tramways—For conversion of the existing Tram Lines to an Electric System, and to provide additional Rolling Stock in connection therewith	205 13 4	.....	149,794 6 8
	£ 476,000 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 217,841 9 9	.....	258,158 10 3
	£ 68,566,394 0 0	Carried forward	55,277,759 8 7	1,264,642 3 10	12,023,992 7 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—					
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.				
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
	68,566,394	0 0	Brought forward	£55,277,759	8 7	1,264,642	3 10	12,023,992	7 7	
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
	60 VICTORIA No. 32—continued.									
	476,000	0 0	Brought forward	£	217,841	9 9	258,158	10 3	
1896	10,000	0 0	Department of Lands— For Hay Irrigation Works	8,077	8 7	.....	1,922	11 5	
"	3,690	0 0	Roads— Road from Albion Park, via Macquarie Pass, to Robertson	415	7 10	.....	3,274	12 2	
"	3,500	0 0	Bridges— Stonequarry Creek, in Picton	2	6 8	.....	3,497	13 4	
"	12,900	0 0	Dunmore, Paterson River	81	5 4	.....	12,818	14 8	
"	18,600	0 0	Kempsey, Macleay River... ..	0	7 6	.....	18,599	12 6	
"	16,000	0 0	Tweed River, at Murwillumbah	125	4 0	.....	15,874	16 0	
"	6,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers— Tweed River Improvements	5,705	7 9	.....	294	12 3	
"	1,000	0 0	Clarence River—Removal of Reefs, Macleay—further sum	997	13 11	.....	2	6 1	
"	11,000	0 0	Hastings River Improvements	12	14 8	.....	10,987	5 4	
"	18,000	0 0	Towards North Harbour Reclamation, Newcastle	731	9 0	.....	17,268	11 0	
"	15,000	0 0	Improvement of the Navigation of Mac- leay River	12,742	11 1	.....	2,257	8 11	
"	10,000	0 0	Landing Silt from Sand Pumps and other Dredges, and forming Ground,	8,534	14 9	.....	1,465	5 3	
"	10,000	0 0	Bellinger River Improvements—further sum	6,509	6 2	.....	3,490	13 10	
"	10,000	0 0	Manning River Entrance Improvements— further sum	3,260	0 10	.....	6,739	19 2	
"	3,000	0 0	Moruya River Improvements	211	5 10	.....	2,788	14 2	
"	104,000	0 0	Darling Harbour Wharf—Extension of Railway to Port Jackson—Purchase of Land ... ..	.....	.....	.....	104,000	0 0
"	100,000	0 0	Duplicate Main from Prospect to Potts' Hill (in conjunction with present Canal and Pipe Line, including Land Compensation) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100,000	0 0
"	8,000	0 0	Wollongong Harbour Trust—Cost of Works taken over by the Government	8,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	14,000	0 0	Fascine Bank round East Kempsey— Flood protection ... ..	.....	.....	14,000	0 0	.....	
"	5,000	0 0	Long Cove Reclamation and Wharfage... ..	1,126	2 8	.....	3,873	17 4	
"	4,000	0 0	Dredge Dock, Clarence River	6	15 0	.....	3,993	5 0	
"	4,700	0 0	Extension and Reconstruction of Queen's Wharf, Newcastle	4,700	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	2,000	0 0	Boiler Shop, Store, Tools, &c., Fitzroy Dock	1,905	2 5	.....	94	17 7	
"	2,500	0 0	Completion of Sea Wall, Rushcutter's Bay, east side... ..	2,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	15,000	0 0	Improvements to Cook's River, near Tempe, providing for discharge of Flood Waters	44	7 0	.....	14,955	13 0	
"	3,000	0 0	Government Architect— To complete the Sydney Hospital—further sum	2,779	10 10	.....	220	9 2	
"	20,950	0 0	Court-houses—Erections—Additions, &c.—Wyndham and Bourke (further sums), Parkes, West Maitland, Red- fern, White Cliffs, Taree, and Hillston	6,350	7 6	.....	14,599	12 6	
"	1,500	0 0	Colonial Secretary's and Public Works Building—To complete Additions	1,499	19 11	.....	0	0 1	
£	909,340	0 0	Carried forward...	£	294,160	19 0	14,000	0 0	601,179	1 0
£	68,566,394	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£55,277,759	8 7	1,264,642	3 10	12,023,992	7 7	

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Act of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances.				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	68,566,394	0 0	Brought forward	£55,277,759	8 7	1,264,642	3 10	12,023,992	7 7
			GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.						
			60 VICTORIA No. 32—continued.						
	909,340	0 0	Brought forward	£ 294,160	19 0	14,000	0 0	601,179	1 0
1896	10,600	0 0	Government Architect—continued.						
			Government Printing Office—Electric Light Plant, Additional Accommodation, and Appliances	8,475	18 3	.....	.....	2,124	1 9
"	1,200	0 0	Berrima Gaol—Erection of Governor's Quarters, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	0 0
"	30,000	0 0	Kenmore Hospital for Insane—Additional Buildings	17,169	13 10	.....	.....	12,830	6 2
"	7,200	0 0	Hospitals—Additions, &c.—Parramatta, Newcastle, and Rydalmere	2,735	18 8	.....	.....	4,464	1 4
"	7,900	0 0	Lock-ups—Erection, &c.—Wentworth, Hill End, Tinonee, Forbes, and Quirindi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,900	0 0
"	1,700	0 0	Health Board Offices—further sum	1,091	11 4	.....	.....	608	8 8
"	3,500	0 0	Royal Mint—Alterations and Repairs to Buildings, &c., Renewal of Machinery—further sum	3,500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	2,200	0 0	Local Land Board and Survey Offices, East Maitland, Dubbo, and Hay—Completion—further sum	1,135	18 6	.....	.....	1,064	1 6
"	3,200	0 0	Land Board and Survey Office, Bourke—Erection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	0 0
"	2,500	0 0	For erection of Buildings at Forbes to be used as a Local Land Board and District Survey Office	602	5 0	.....	.....	1,897	15 0
"	1,900	0 0	Law Offices, Chancery Square—Additional Accommodation	1,900	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	1,600	0 0	Australian Museum, New Roof	642	6 10	.....	.....	957	13 2
"	5,000	0 0	Newcastle Boatmen's Quarters	2,242	6 6	.....	.....	2,757	13 6
"	2,500	0 0	Customs House—Alterations	168	2 10	.....	.....	2,331	17 2
"	3,700	0 0	Public Works and Colonial Secretary's Buildings—Leading-in Lines, &c., Electric Lighting Plant, and Steam or Hot Water Plant ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700	0 0
"	350	0 0	Justice Department—Additions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	0 0
"	1,500	0 0	Newcastle old Court-house—Converting into Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	0 0
"	800	0 0	Governor's Country Residence—Hill View	800	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	6,853	0 0	Police Stations and Quarters, Erection, &c.—Eden, Albury, Lismore, Gladstone, Tiboburra, Currabubula, and Milparinka	114	17 5	.....	.....	6,738	2 7
"	14,350	0 0	Post Offices, Erections, Additions, &c.—Lismore, Alexandria, Peak Hill, Summer Hill, Murwillumbah, Carrington, Randwick, Arncliffe, and South Broken Hill	1,386	0 0	.....	.....	12,964	0 0
"	16,000	0 0	General Post Office—Additions	1,006	14 8	.....	.....	14,993	5 4
"	14,000	0 0	Offices for Inspector-General of Police and Controller-General of Prisons ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	0 0
"	1,000	0 0	Government House, Sydney—External Rebuilding	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	3,500	0 0	Sewerage Construction—Double Bay Storm-water Channel Extension ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	0 0
"	15,000	0 0	South Willoughby and Outfall Works, and Land Resumption ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	0 0
"	19,000	0 0	Mosman's and Outfall Works	51	1 8	.....	.....	18,948	18 4
	£1,086,393	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 338,183	14 6	14,000	0 0	734,209	5 6
	£68,566,394	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£55,277,759	8 7	1,264,642	3 10	12,023,992	7 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	68,566,394 0 0	Brought forward	£ 55,277,759 8 7	1,264,642 3 10	12,023,992 7 7
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		60 VICTORIA No. 32—continued.			
	1,086,393 0 0	Brought forward	£ 338,183 14 6	14,000 0 0	734,209 5 6
1896	3,500 0 0	Sewerage Construction—continued.			
	3,500 0 0	Double Bay Low Level ... ..	.....	.....	3,500 0 0
	14,700 0 0	Storm-water Sewer, Newcastle District, Pasturage Reserve Drainage Extension	3,357 8 5	.....	142 11 7
	6,000 0 0	Branch Drains—New Lambton, Lambton, Adamstown, and Hamilton	295 4 4	.....	14,404 15 8
	700 0 0	Drainage of Sea Slopes, Bondi and Wa- verley Extension ... ..	.....	.....	6,000 0 0
	6,620 0 0	Storm-water Channel through Callan Park Reclamation	441 10 6	.....	258 9 6
		Country Towns Sewerage—			
	5,000 0 0	Parramatta Sewerage, Orange Storm- water Drainage, Liverpool Storm- water Drainage, Picton Storm-water Drainage, Narrandera Storm-water Drainage, and Country Towns Sewerage generally ... ..	.....	.....	6,620 0 0
	9,000 0 0	Northern Slopes, North Sydney ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
	33,000 0 0	Providing new Sewers, and for elevating Sewage into Main Bondi Outfall Sewer, at Woolloomooloo	282 6 9	.....	8,717 13 3
	9,000 0 0	Branch Sewer, draining parts of Randwick and Waverley	959 5 8	.....	32,040 14 4
	1,590 0 0	Sewerage in Low Level Zone at Rush- cutter's Bay ... ..	.....	.....	9,000 0 0
		Construction of Drain across Reclamation to connect Main Drain, Long Cove	661 5 6	.....	928 14 6
		Tramways Construction—			
	130,500 0 0	Electric Tramway from Circular Quay to Redfern Railway Station, and also along Harris-street to the intersection of John-street	4,694 10 8	.....	125,805 9 4
		Railway Construction—			
	32,730 0 0	Nevertire to Warren Railway	10,458 3 8	.....	22,271 16 4
	73,170 0 0	Tamworth to Manilla Railway	2,201 5 10	.....	70,968 14 2
	4,300 0 0	Jerilderie to Berrigan Railway ... ..	.....	.....	4,300 0 0
	27,250 0 0	Berrigan to Finley Railway	3,642 9 1	.....	23,607 10 11
	7,030 0 0	Railway Trial Surveys ... ..	.....	.....	7,000 0 0
		Water Conservation and Irrigation—			
	100,000 0 0	For Works in connection with Water Conservation and Irrigation Drainage, and Land Resumptions under the Water Rights Act ... ..	.....	.....	100,000 0 0
		Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—			
		Water—			
	69,500 0 0	General Reticulation and other works in connection with Water Supply within the county of Cumberland	63,129 2 8	.....	6,370 17 4
	14,500 0 0	Improvement to Water Supply of Boroughs of Leichhardt and Balmain	14,500 0 0	.....
	12,000 0 0	Manufacture and erection of Steel Storage Tanks at Wahroonga, Pymble, and Hornsby, for Districts along Milson's Point to Hornsby Railway Line and Duplicate Engine at Chatswood ...	603 14 7	.....	11,396 5 5
	£ 1,649,953 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 443,410 2 2	14,000 0 0	1,192,542 17 10
	£ 68,566,394 0 0	Carried forward	£ 55,277,759 8 7	1,264,642 3 10	12,023,992 7 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	68,566,394 0 0	Brought forward	£55,277,759 8 7	1,264,642 3 10	12,023,992 7 7
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		60 VICTORIA No. 32—continued.			
	1,649,953 0 0	Brought forward	£ 443,410 2 2	14,000 0 0	1,192,542 17 10
		Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—continued.			
		Water—continued.			
1896	6,000 0 0	Erection of Buildings for caretakers, &c., of Depôts and Water Stations, Addi- tions to Engine-house, Crown-street	.....	.....	6,000 0 0
"	9,000 0 0	Improvements, &c., to Supply Canal above Prospect Reservoir	3,061 3 5	.....	5,938 16 7
"	20,500 0 0	Duplicate Engines and Boiler, Centennial Park Reservoir ... ..	.....	.....	20,500 0 0
"	12,000 0 0	Duplicate Trunk Main, Chatswood to North Sydney (to recoup advance from Revenue)	11,138 10 1	.....	861 9 11
		Sewerage—			
"	5,000 0 0	Extension of Reticulation in the City ...	102 16 1	.....	4,897 3 11
"	66,000 0 0	Reticulation in Waverley, Paddington, Randwick, Waterloo, and North Sydney	8,994 3 10	.....	57,005 16 2
"	10,000 0 0	Darling Harbour low level works ...	106 17 8	.....	9,893 2 4
"	9,000 0 0	Circular Quay low level works ...	.....	.....	9,000 0 0
		Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—			
"	5,000 0 0	Reticulation and other works ... ..	.....	.....	5,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	Extension of Water Mains and Con- structing a Reservoir to supply the Sulphide Corporation, Cockle Creek	4,482 1 7	.....	5,517 18 5
		Miscellaneous Services—			
"	7,000 0 0	For Erection of Country Technical Col- leges and Technological Museums ...	.....	.....	7,000 0 0
"	1,000 0 0	For Additions to Technical College, Sydney	859 2 10	.....	140 17 2
"	40,000 0 0	For Erection of new School Buildings of a permanent character	28,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
"	6,000 0 0	Additions to Art Gallery... ..	16 7 10	.....	5,983 12 2
		Mines—			
"	15,000 0 0	To provide Water Supplies for Mining Townships, &c.—further sum ...	11,262 13 3	.....	3,737 6 9
"	20,000 0 0	For Metallurgical and Assay Works, School of Mines, and to promote the development of the Mining Industry	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
"	10,000 0 0	Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms—further sum... ..	.....	.....	10,000 0 0
		Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring—			
"	26,000 0 0	Construction of Works in connection with Artesian Boring and Water Supplies on Stock Routes and Crown Lands; for the construction of Public Water- ing Places and appliances and exp- enditure incidental thereto ...	.....	.....	26,000 0 0
		Miscellaneous Services—			
"	70,000 0 0	Construction and Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines generally— further sum	67,428 16 4	.....	2,571 3 8
		Department of Lands—			
"	25,000 0 0	Towards Clearing or otherwise Improving Crown Lands... ..	.....	.....	25,000 0 0
	£2,022,453 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 578,862 15 1	14,000 0 0	1,429,590 4 11
	£68,566,394 0 0	Carried forward... ..	£55,277,759 8 7	1,264,642 3 10	12,023,992 7 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
					Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
	68,566,394	0 0	Brought forward	£55,277,759	8 7	1,264,642	3 10	12,023,992	7 7
	GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.								
	60 VICTORIA No. 32—continued.								
	2,022,453	0 0	Brought forward	£ 578,862	15 1	14,000	0 0	1,429,590	4 11
1896	6,135	0 0	Roads— Relaying Wood Blocks in King-street, Newtown, from Bligh-street to the Railway Bridge	8	12 6	.....		6,126	7 6
„	58,275	0 0	Bridges— For Erection of Bridges at the under-mentioned sites—Wollondilly River, at Rossi's Crossing; Wollomombi River, Armidale to Kempsey; Byron Creek, Road Possum Shoot to Brooklet; Deep Creek, Moonee to Congarini; Bargo River, Main South Road; Biree River, Molten Plains to Brewarrina; Culgoa River, at Weilmoringle; Deep Creek, Bega to Nimitybelle; Wilson's Creek, Lyttleton to Bembooka; Bega River, at Bega Main South Coast Road; Duck Creek, at Canonbar, Canonbar to Pine Ridge; Narromine; Broadwater Creek, Broadwater Creek to Lawrence; Westbrook Bridge, Camden to Oaks; Cowal, at Trangie; Coalbaggie Creek, Dubbo, Coonamble to Collie; Warren Creek, Coonamble to Tunderbrine Creek; Hunter River, at Morpeth; Rockey Creek, Grebert's to Solferino; Fortis Creek, Grebert's to Solferino; Carrigatel Creek, Forbes to Marsden and Wyalong, including land compensation; Lagoon Creek, Kempsey to foot of Jeogla Mountain; Lower Creek, Armidale, near 59 Mile; Wheeny Creek, at Blaxland's Ridge; Cox's River, at Junction Main West Road; Bow Bridge, Main South Coast Road, Weean Creek, Inverell to Strathbogie; Gil Gil Creek, at Wilboa; Billabong, at Cape Billabong Creek to Urana; Camden Haven, at Kendall; Tuross Estuary, Trunkatabella Bridge, Main South Coast Road; Twelve-Mile Creek, Pilliga to Walgett; Burren Creek, Walgett, via Burren, to Narrabri; Nepean River, at Harvey's Crossing (further sum); Molonglo River, at Burbong, Goulburn to Cooma; Queanbeyan River, at Queanbeyan; Seven Hills, No. 1 near Station; Seven Hills, No. 2 near Station; Swamp, Blacktown Road, Blacktown to Windsor Road; Bluff River, Glen Innes to Tenterfield; Sandy Creek, Tenterfield to Ballina, Bokhara Road, Walgett to Brenda; and Whitton, over Lagoon	6,246	14 3	.....		52,028	5 9
	£2,086,863	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 585,118	1 10	14,000	0 0	1,487,744	18 2
	£68,566,394	0 0	Carried forward ..	£55,277,759	8 7	1,264,642	3 10	12,023,992	7 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.		Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—				
	£	s. d.			Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
	68,566,394	0 0	Brought forward	£55,277,759	8 7	1,264,642	3 10	12,023,992	7 7
GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.									
60 VICTORIA No. 32—continued.									
	2,086,863	0 0	Brought forward	£ 585,118	1 10	14,000	0 0	1,487,744	18 2
1896	2,000	0 0	Harbours and Rivers—						
	12,000	0 0	Byron Bay Jetty	1,486	6 3	.....		2,513	13 9
"	15,000	0 0	New Wharf, Circular Quay (late A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf)	6,985	1 0	.....		5,014	19 0
"	1,500	0 0	Conversion of Grab Dredges to Sand-pump Dredges	14,904	9 3	.....		95	10 9
"	1,800	0 0	Dredge Dock, Richmond River—further sum ... ..	.....		.....		1,500	0 0
"	4,500	0 0	Towards fitting Steam Steering Gear on Tugs, and Electric Light on Dredges and "Thetis"	116	11 0	.....		1,683	9 0
"	2,000	0 0	Wharf and Crane at Bourke	5	0 6	.....		4,494	19 6
"	15,000	0 0	New Ballast Jetties at Stockton ... ..	.....		.....		2,000	0 0
"	13,530	0 0	Self-propelled Steam Sand-pump Dredge for deepening Shallow Bars	3	9 0	.....		14,996	11 0
			Government Architect—						
			Court-houses—Erections, Additions, &c.—						
			Cudal; Pambula; Glen Innes; Delegate Court and Watch House; Lismore; Tiboburra—Purchase of Building; Gilgandra Court-room and Offices; Hillston; Peak Hill Court and Watch House—Additional sum; West Kempsey—Further sum; Albury; Darlinghurst; Water Police Court; Buckley's Crossing Court and Watch House; Armidale; Court Houses generally	5,067	10 5	.....		8,462	9 7
"	1,000	0 0	Governor Phillip's Statue, Foundations, &c.	260	5 6	.....		739	14 6
"	800	0 0	Botanical Gardens—Drainage of Buildings	41	4 1	.....		758	15 11
"	623	0 0	Purchase of Site for Court-house and Lock-up at Burwood ... ..	.....		.....		623	0 0
"	2,000	0 0	Government Printing Office—Installation of a System of Fire Extinction	1,435	2 6	.....		564	17 6
"	4,120	0 0	Gaols, Additions, &c.—Maitland—Quarters in connection with New Wing for Females; Gaols—Additions, Repairs, &c.; and Cobar Lock-up, Gaol Parramatta Hospital—Additions, Medical Superintendent's Quarters	3,338	2 7	.....		781	17 5
"	750	0 0	Lock-ups—Erection, Additions, &c.—Cobar, Coolah, Gunnedah, and Rockley	699	7 3	.....		50	12 9
"	14,225	0 0	Police Stations and Quarters—Additions, &c.—Enngonia, Tamworth, Broken Hill, Taree, Forbes, Jindera, Nowendoc, Ungarie, Gloucester, Mungindi, Narrabri, Coolah, Police Buildings generally, and Lock-ups	7,028	14 3	.....		7,196	5 9
"	12,040	0 0	Post and Telegraph Offices—Erection, Additions, &c.—Camden, Warren, Howlong, Bega, Cooma, Boggabri, Moree, and Minor Towns	5,492	2 8	.....		6,547	17 4
	£2,193,576	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£ 631,981	8 1	14,000	0 0	1,547,594	11 11
	£68,566,394	0 0	Carried forward... ..	£55,277,759	8 7	1,264,642	3 10	12,023,992	7 7

STATEMENT—continued.

Year.	Appropriations under Acts of Parliament.	Particulars of Appropriation.	Expenditure to 30th September, 1897.	Balances—	
				Written off.	Retained for Expenditure, 30th September, 1897.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	68,566,394 0 0	Brought forward	£ 55,277,759 8 7	1,264,642 3 10	12,023,992 7 7
		GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT—continued.			
		60 VICTORIA No. 32—continued.			
	2,193,576 0 0	Brought forward	£ 631,981 8 1	14,000 0 0	1,547,594 11 11
1896	500 0 0	Sewerage Construction— Construction of Drain between Court- house Hill and Belongil Creek, Byron Bay	239 11 1	.....	260 8 11
"	2,500 0 0	Necropolis—Drainage ... ..	.....	.....	2,500 0 0
"	3,000 0 0	Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage— Sewerage—Improvement for better dis- posal of Sludge at Cook's River, Botany ... ..	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
"	6,000 0 0	Mines— Resumption of Accommodation House, &c., at Jenolan Caves, and to provide improved buildings	2,601 13 0	.....	3,398 7 0
"	65,800 0 0	To meet 5 per cent. debentures falling due in 1897— In January—Railways and Public Works —30 Vic. No. 23	65,700 0 0	.....	100 0 0
	£ 2,271,376 0 0	Total under Act 60 Vic. No. 32	700,522 12 2	14,000 0 0	1,556,853 7 10
	£ 70,837,770 0 0	Total General Loan Account	£ 55,978,282 0 9	1,278,642 3 10	13,580,845 15 5
	£ 10,215,630 18 3	Add Total Old Loans Account (from page 42)	£ 9,954,501 17 10	261,129 0 5	.....
	£ 81,053,400 18 3	GRAND TOTAL	£ 65,932,783 18 7	1,539,771 4 3	13,580,845 15 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

C.

SERVICES PROVIDED FOR BY LOANS.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loan Acts, from the commencement of the Loans Account to 30th September, 1897.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways				38,401,243	13	10*
Tramways				1,868,214	11	11
Telegraphs				938,301	3	11
Immigration				569,930	0	0†
Water Supply, Sydney				2,668,862	9	5
Water Supply, County of Cumberland				706,422	8	10
Water Supply, Hunter District				35,205	1	3
Water Supply, Country Towns				760,064	6	4
Sewerage, Sydney				2,439,503	0	5
Sewerage, Country Towns				12,877	14	9
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney				423,741	19	3
Water Supply and Sewerage—Stores Advance Account				36,000	0	0
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for lands resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35				43,261	14	6
Conservation of Water, Artesian Boring, &c.				511,249	4	0
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Wharfage Accommodation, Sydney	1,190,070	4	4			
Wharfs and Appliances	301,841	1	9			
Improvements, &c., Harbours and Rivers	986,993	11	7			
Breakwaters	340,799	12	10			
Lighthouses	94,434	15	10			
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay	78,940	9	6			
Dock Accommodation	320,239	1	8			
Dredges and Punts	375,948	11	11			
Reclamation Works	406,136	18	1			
New Pilot Steamer	23,000	0	0			
				4,118,404	7	6
Public Works and Buildings:—						
Public Buildings	1,521,712	18	1			
Public Buildings and Works for Educational and Scientific Purposes	795,957	9	11			
Reformatories, Hospitals, and Benevolent Asylums	114,312	10	2			
Public Works and Improvements	192,159	2	8			
Towards Purchase of Sites, and Erection of Buildings for Local Land Board and District Surveyor's Offices	15,853	16	7			
Government Resumption of Land	437,379	10	6			
				3,077,375	7	11
Roads and Bridges				999,831	16	3
Fortifications and Military Works				1,241,721	4	0
Compensation for cancellation of sale or lease of land, in terms of section 45, Land Act, 1884, and section 2 of Mining Act of 1889				4,588	6	0
Repayments by Loans:—						
Loans repaid under various Acts				7,026,130	0	0
Public Works, Queensland, prior to separation from New South Wales, on 10th December, 1859:—						
Harbours and Rivers	1,837	18	2			
Public Works and Buildings	33,203	10	4			
Roads and Bridges	14,814	0	0			
				49,855	8	6
TOTAL				65,932,783	18	7

* The expenditure for Railways includes £175,838 13s. 1d., contributed in 1877 by the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make good the amount short realised by the negotiation of the Railway Loan Act under 36 Vic. No. 17. † Inclusive of £375,500 6s. 2d. for a Debenture Debt due by the Territorial Revenue for Immigration Service at 23rd November, 1855, the date of the proclamation of the new Constitution.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant

D.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

D.

GENERAL LOAN

Dr.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
To PAYMENTS made to 30th September, 1897, under Loan Appropriations, on Account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Abstract of Expenditure, page 87	65,932,783	18	7
To TREASURY BILLS issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, paid off	3,996,000	0	0
To PAYMENTS from amount recovered from the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company...	1,513	0	0
To Credit Balance, General Loan Account, 30th September, 1897	924,091	0	3
TOTAL	£70,854,387	18	10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897,

ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE to 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By PROCEEDS of DEBENTURES, Funded and Inscribed Stock, issued for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans to 30th September, 1897, to the amount of £72,740,078 3s. 6d., as shown by Public Debt Statement, page 99	69,920,240 11 8	
By PROCEEDS of TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 55 Victoria No. 7, to extent of £4,000,000, for Public Works and Services, as shown on Public Debt Statement, page 99	3,983,077 1 9	
		73,903,317 13 0
<i>Less—</i>		
Amounts of Proceeds included in Public Debt Statement, but not credited to either Old Loans or General Loan Account, viz.:—		
Immigration	£724,733 3 1	
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9... ..	2,502,884 0 0	
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,174,700 0 0	
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—		
Waterworks	85,000 0 0	
Municipal Council of the City of Sydney—		
Sewerage Works	126,000 0 0	
Municipal Council, Darlington—Sewerage		
Works	5,000 0 0	
Municipal Council, Redfern—Sewerage Works	27,532 11 10	
Newcastle Borough Council—Water Supply		
Works	16,000 0 0	
Balmain Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	2,500 0 0	
Ashfield Municipal Council—Sewerage Works	9,700 0 0	
North Sydney Borough Council—Sewerage		
Works	4,400 0 0	
	4,678,449 14 11	
Act 16 Victoria No. 39—		
Amount over-raised on issue of £200,000, and		
paid over to Sydney Railway Company	£7,365 3 4	
Less Amount short-raised on issue of £17,500		
provided from Consolidated Revenue	929 0 0	
	6,436 3 4	
Amounts over-raised and credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund,		
viz.:—		
Act 35 Victoria No. 5	£444 19 6	
Act 36 Victoria No. 2	15,833 10 9	
Act 41 Victoria No. 7	25,116 18 9	
	41,395 9 0	
		4,726,281 7 3
NET PROCEEDS credited to General Loan Account	£69,177,036 5 9	
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, in terms of Act 41 Victoria No. 8, to make good the amount short-raised in negotiation of Debentures authorised to be issued under Act 36 Victoria No. 17. (Issue, £1,901,500; net proceeds, £1,725,661 6s. 11d.)		175,838 13 1
By AMOUNT RECOVERED from the MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), to make good damage by fire to Hawkesbury Agricultural College Buildings, Richmond... ..		1,513 0 0
By AMOUNT ADVANCED from CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, pending the realisation of loans authorised		1,500,000 0 0
TOTAL	£	70,854,387 18 10

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
ON
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

YEAR RAISED	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DEBENTURES.											
1842-55	Immigration	Govt. Gazettes, 1842 to 1855.	705,200	0	0	705,200	0	0	724,733	3	1
1653-5	Loans to the Sydney Railway Company	16 Vic., No. 39	217,500	0	0	217,500	0	0	223,936	3	4
1854-9	Sydney Sewerage	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000	0	0	209,030	0	0	200,970	18	3
1854-8	Sydney Water Supply	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000	0	0	208,400	0	0	200,808	15	3
1855-67	Public Works	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750	0	0	144,000	0	0	134,615	10	6
1855-7	Railways	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733	18	8	666,800	0	0	628,541	15	5
1856-61	Public Works	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323	0	0	410,500	0	0	394,624	14	0
1856-8	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776	0	0	73,700	0	0	70,276	16	11
1856	Railways	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000	0	0	203,000	0	0	199,997	10	0
1857	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400	0	0	132,300	0	0	130,311	0	0
1858-9	Public Works	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717	18	11	112,000	0	0	106,988	12	6
1858-9	Railways	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000	0	0	299,000	0	0	298,647	7	7
1859-61	To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000	0	0	145,700	0	0	143,924	15	3
1859-61	Railways and Public Works	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500	0	0	760,700	0	0	751,575	2	5
1862	Public Works	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600	0	0	5,000	0	0	4,925	5	0
1860-2	To pay off Railway Debentures	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600	0	0	365,600	0	0	359,081	13	7
1862	Public Works and to pay off Land and Immigration Debentures.	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223	0	0	348,200	0	0	338,511	0	7
1861-2	Railways and Public Works	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535	0	0	113,900	0	0	112,209	11	6
1861	Voluntary and Assisted Immigration	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000	0	0	55,500	0	0	54,945	16	0
1862-6	Railways, Immigration, and Public Works	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370	14	6	1,782,300	0	0	1,684,855	7	11
1867	Railways and Public Works	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832	0	0	162,000	0	0	696,146	2	5
1867	Railways and Public Works	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025	12	7	670,000	0	0	266,433	17	2
1866	To pay off Debentures	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	192,377	0	0
1867	Railways, Public Works, and Immigration	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450	0	0	219,400	0	0	712,115	16	1
1868	Railways and other purposes	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000	0	0	758,000	0	0	61,573	0	0
1867	Railways and other purposes	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850	0	0	65,800	0	0	968,503	13	10
1869	Railways	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	177,934	0	0
1868-9	Railways and other purposes	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407	0	0	177,400	0	0	195,244	6	9
1869-70	Railways and other purposes	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885	0	0	197,800	0	0	399,660	1	6
1871	Railways, to pay off Debentures, and other purposes.	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151	13	7	407,100	0	0	437,899	0	6
1871	To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....			450,000	0	0	10,872,367	17	4
1871	Railways and other purposes	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980	0	0	374,900	0	0	375,424	19	6
1872	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863	7	3	406,800	0	0	422,696	18	0
1875-6	Railways	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500	0	0	1,901,500	0	0	13,396,151	1	9
Carried forward			13,604,174	5	6	14,049,030	0	0			

* Overdue bonds unrepresented. † This amount was included in a sum of £7,365 3s. 4d. paid over to the Sydney Railway Company, being the which was supplied for the service from the Consolidated Revenue. ‡ Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. § The amount short-raised b Loan of £832,000 floated in September, 1894, under

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES.					
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
19,533 3 1	705,200 0 0	705,200	.....	.....
†6,436 3 4	217,500 0 0	217,500	.....	.....
The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over, raised under these Acts.							
		25,900 0 0	25,900	.....	.....
		97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....
		6,730 0 0	6,680	50 0 0	*1882		
		24,000 0 0	24,000	.....	.....
		54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....
		29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....
		50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....
		36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....
		31,000 0 0	31,000	.....	.....
		61,000 0 0	61,000	.....	.....
		21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....
		12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....
		70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....
		40,000 0 0	40,000	.....	.....
		291,800 0 0	291,800	.....	.....
		139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		133,300 0 0	133,300	.....	.....
		2,700 0 0	.....	2,700 0 0	Permanent	5 per cent.	135 0 0
		46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....
		150,000 0 0	150,000	.....	.....
		70,800 0 0	70,600	200 0 0	*1882		
		136,800 0 0	136,800	.....	.....
		6,700 0 0	6,700	.....	.....
		70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....
		3,200 0 0	3,200	.....	.....
		203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....
		132,300 0 0	132,300	.....	.....
		100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....
		10,000 0 0	10,000	.....	.....
		2,000 0 0	2,000	.....	.....
		175,000 0 0	175,000	.....	.....
		90,000 0 0	90,000	.....	.....
		34,000 0 0	34,000	.....	.....
		145,000 0 0	145,000	.....	.....
		700 0 0	700	.....	.....
		400,000 0 0	400,000	.....	.....
		312,000 0 0	312,000	.....	.....
		25,000 0 0	25,000	.....	.....
		23,700 0 0	23,700	.....	.....
		5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....
		365,600 0 0	365,400	200 0 0	*1 Jan., 1890...		
		348,200 0 0	348,200	.....	.....
		113,900 0 0	113,900	.....	.....
		55,500 0 0	55,500	.....	.....
		1,782,300 0 0	1,782,300	.....	.....
		162,000 0 0	161,900	100 0 0	1 Jan., 1895... ^b		
		670,000 0 0	669,800	200 0 0	1 Jan., 1895... ^b		
		300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....
		219,400 0 0	219,300	100 0 0	*1 Jan., 1896...		
		758,000 0 0	756,800	1,200 0 0	*1 July, 1896...		
		65,800 0 0	65,700	100 0 0	*1 Jan., 1897...		
		1,000,000 0 0	793,900	206,100 0 0	1 Jan., 1898...	5 per cent.	10,305 0 0
		177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1898...	"	8,860 0 0
		197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 Jan., 1899...	"	9,885 0 0
		407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900...	"	20,355 0 0
.....	450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900...	"	22,500 0 0
25,969 6 5	11,365,830 0 0	9,922,880	1,442,950 0 0	.....		72,040 0 0
†444 19 6	374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901...	5 per cent.	18,745 0 0
†15,833 10 9	406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902...	5 "	19,965 0 0
.....	1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 July, 1903...	4 "	40,000 0 0
.....	901,500 0 0	1 July, 1905...	4 "	36,060 0 0
42,247 16 8	14,049,030 0 0	9,930,380	4,118,650 0 0	.....		186,810 0 0

premium gained on two issues of £50,000 and £150,000 under the Act 16 Vic. No. 39. The third loan of £17,500 was issued at a discount of £929, under this Act, viz., £175,838 13s. 1d., has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. a £25,000 repaid by Government of Victoria, Act 57 Victoria No. 17, to meet these Debentures.

YEAR RAISED.	SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.			AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK, SOLD.			NET AMOUNT RAISED.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward		13,604,174	5	6	14,049,030	0	0	13,396,151	1	9
1873-6	FUNDED STOCK (a). Public Works and repayment of Loans (New South Wales Four per cents.)	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780	0	0	530,189	9	2	509,780	0	0
1876-88	DEBENTURES. Railways and other purposes	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690	0	0	224,900	0	0	221,045	0	0
1879	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes. {	38 Vic., No. 2 40 Vic., No. 12 41 Vic., No. 4	3,249,552	0	0	3,249,500	0	0	3,178,374	1	5
1881-3	{ Railways and other purposes { Railways and other purposes	41 Vic., No. 7 43 Vic., No. 11	1,120,000 7,352,768	0	0	1,120,000 7,352,700	0	0	1,145,116 7,302,099	18	9
	INSCRIBED STOCK.										
1883	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 12	1,262,000	0	0	1,262,000	0	0	1,244,685	17	6
1883-5	Railways and other purposes	44 Vic., No. 28	7,102,000	0	0	7,102,000	0	0	6,486,883	8	6
1885	Railways and other purposes	45 Vic., No. 22	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	894,886	19	3
1885	Railways and other purposes	46 Vic., No. 23	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	1,789,773	18	6
1885-9	Railways and other purposes	48 Vic., No. 26	14,388,303	0	0	12,322,700	0	0	11,811,175	19	8
1889	Railways and other purposes To pay off Debentures	50 Vic., No. 28 52 Vic., No. 16	3,115,393 1,390,600	0	0	1,122,600 1,390,600	0	0 ^p	1,067,753 1,389,813	9	4
1895	Railways and other purposes	52 Vic., No. 17 56 Vic., No. 1	3,641,305	0	0	1,100,000 323,691	0	0 ^p	1,046,257 323,691	12	8
1895	Railways and other purposes	53 Vic., No. 23 56 Vic., No. 1	5,089,896	0	0	1,144,000 15,000	0	0 ^p	1,088,107 15,000	18	11
1891-3	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	54 Vic., No. 33	7,021,757	0	0	67,021,757	0	0	66,649,285	12	7
1893	Railways and other purposes	55 Vic., No. 35 56 Vic., No. 1	1,190,276	0	1	472,443 699,778	0	0 ^b	461,208 699,778	4	1
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes. {	56 Vic., No. 24 56 Vic., No. 1	879,806	0	0	879,800	0	0	879,800	0	0
1894	Railways, repayment of Loans, and other purposes. {	56 Vic., No. 1 57 Vic., No. 17	1,460,650	0	0	631,080 832,000	0	0	631,080 782,550	0	0
1895	Railways and other purposes	58 Vic., No. 14	1,062,012	0	0	863,947	0	0	862,776	0	0
1895	Repayment of Loans	59 Vic., No. 5	977,400	0	0	198,065	0	0 ^m	197,650	12	6
1895	Railways and other purposes	59 Vic., No. 6	1,555,200	0	0	633,400	0	0	602,454	3	5
1895	Railways, Repayment of Loans, and other purposes.	60 Vic., No. 32	2,271,376	0	0	222,255 1,020,457	0	0	222,135 1,020,207	7	6
	Totals of Loans authorized		£81,479,938	5	7	68,783,894	3	6	65,966,523	19	5
1889-90	Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years).	53 Vic., No. 9	2,600,000	0	0	2,502,884	0	0	2,502,884	0	0
1892	Treasury Bills	55 Vic., No. 7	4,000,000	0	0	3,250,000 750,000	0	0	3,233,077 750,000	1	9
1896	Treasury Bills (Deficiency to June, 1895)	59 Vic., No. 22	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0	1,174,700	0	0
1888	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Waterworks.		85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
1889	Municipal Council of the City of Sydney Sewerage Works.		126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0	126,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Darlington, Sewerage Works.		5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
1890	Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage Works.		30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	27,532	11	10
1893	Newcastle Borough Council, Water Supply Works.		16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0
1894	North Sydney Sewerage Works		4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0	4,400	0	0
1894	Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.		2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
1888	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.		3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0	3,700	0	0
1890	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.		1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
1890	Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Works.		4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
	TOTALS		£89,533,238	5	7	76,740,078	3	6	73,903,317	13	0

* Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. † Of these sums, £2,050,000 were issued in Debentures. The £2,000,000 loan of 1882 was issued availed of to the extent of £1,186,300 only. a Debentures not issued. b Inscribed in Treasury Books as Funded Stock. c Includes £494,200 Conversion Stock, as follows:—19 Vic., Nos. 38 and 40, £100; 22 Vic., £200,000 Conversion Stock sold during 1893 and 1894, realizing £189,600. d Issued to cover Consolidated Revenue deficiency of 1886 and previous years. e Issued on account of authorizations by the various payments of £150,000, fresh bills to extent of £1,752,884 were then issued for a further period of five years, maturing 1st January, 1900, at 3 and 4 per cent. f The respective re-issues were £1,304,354 at 3 per cent., £388,500 at 4 per cent. g Issued on account of authorizations by the various Acts of 1889. h Taken over by Government with Water Supply Works under Act 55 Victoria, No. 27. Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1889. i Taken over by Government with Water Supply Works under Act 55 Victoria, No. 27. Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1889. j Loan of £832,000, issued September, 1894, to meet Debentures under Act of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in thirty years by means of an Annual Sinking Fund of £6,602 3s. 4d. k Mortgage held by Australian Government with Stormwater Sewer in Beattie-street, Balmain, under Act 57 Vic., No. 12, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Extension Act of 1894. NOTE.—The amount of Stock sold under the Funded Stock Act of 1892, 56 Vic. No. 1, was £2,549,350. The premium, amounting to £7,533 4s. 6d. The net proceeds were distributed to the purposes of the following Acts, viz.:—52 Vic. No. 17, £323,691 10s.;

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

continued.

AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT RAISED.	PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.						
		AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUR DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST PER ANNUM.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
42,247 16 8	.....	14,049,030 0 0	9,930,380	4,118,650 0 0	.....	.....	186,810 0 0
.....	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	Interminable.	4 per cent.	21,207 11 7
.....	14,645 0 0	224,900 0 0	.....	224,900 0 0	1 July, 1906...	4 "	8,996 0 0
.....	71,177 18 7	3,249,500 0 0	.....	3,249,500 0 0	1908 & 1909...	4 "	129,980 0 0
*25,116 18 9	.....	1,120,000 0 0	.....	2,863,700 0 0	1 July, 1910 }	4 "	114,548 0 0
.....	50,668 1 1	7,352,700 0 0	.....	5,609,000 0 0	1 July, 1933 }	4 "	224,360 0 0
.....	17,314 2 6	1,262,000 0 0	.....	1,262,000 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	50,480 0 0
.....	615,116 11 6	7,102,000 0 0	.....	315,300 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	12,612 0 0
.....	105,113 0 9	1,000,000 0 0	.....	6,786,700 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	237,534 10 0
.....	210,226 1 6	2,000,000 0 0	.....	1,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	35,000 0 0
.....	2,577,127 0 4	{ 6,713,300 0 0	.....	2,000,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1924...	3½ "	70,000 0 0
.....	2,047,639 10 8	{ 3,500,000 0 0	.....	6,713,300 0 0	1 Oct., 1924 }	3½ "	234,965 10 0
.....	786 16 4	{ 2,109,400 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918 }	3½ "	122,500 0 0
.....	2,271,355 17 4	{ 1,100,000 0 0	.....	2,109,400 0 0	1 Sept., 1918 }	3½ "	73,829 0 0
.....	3,986,788 1 1	{ 1,122,600 0 0	.....	1,122,600 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	33,678 0 0
.....	372,471 7 5	{ 1,390,600 0 0	.....	1,390,600 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	48,671 0 0
.....	29,289 6 0	{ 1,100,000 0 0	.....	1,100,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	33,000 0 0
.....	6 0 0	{ 323,691 10 0	.....	323,691 10 0	1912	4 "	12,947 13 2
.....	19 3 10	{ 1,144,000 0 0	.....	1,144,000 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	34,320 0 0
.....	414 7 0	{ 15,000 0 0	.....	15,000 0 0	1912	4 "	600 0 0
.....	374,945 16 7	{ 494,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	174,797 0 0
.....	119 12 6	{ 4,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	1 July, 1933...	4 "	100,000 0 0
.....	312,737 5 8	{ 2,027,557 0 0	.....	699,778 10 0	1912	4 "	27,991 2 10
.....	2,271,376 0 0	{ 472,443 0 0	.....	879,800 0 0	1912	4 "	35,192 0 0
.....	67,364 15 5	{ 699,778 10 0	.....	631,080 0 0	1912	4 "	25,243 4 0
.....	15,330,508 1 2	{ 832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	1 Sept., 1918...	3½ "	29,120 0 0
.....	.....	{ 863,947 0 0	.....	863,947 0 0	1912	3 "	25,918 8 2
.....	.....	{ 198,065 0 0	.....	198,065 0 0	31 Dec., 1924...	3 "	5,941 19 0
.....	.....	{ 633,400 0 0	.....	633,400 0 0	1 Oct., 1935...	3 "	19,002 0 0
.....	.....	{ 222,255 0 0	.....	222,255 0 0	30 June, 1925...	3 "	6,667 13 0
.....	.....	{ 1,020,457 14 4	.....	1,020,457 14 4	1912	3 "	30,613 14 8
.....	
67,364 15 5	15,330,508 1 2	68,783,894 3 6	9,930,380	58,853,514 3 6	.....	.....	2,166,526 6 5
.....	.....	2,502,884 0 0	1,050,000	1,452,884 0 0	1 Jan., 1900 }	3 per cent.	31,931 10 4
.....	.....	{ 3,250,000 0 0	3,996,000	4,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1896.. }	4 "	15,540 0 0
.....	.....	{ 750,000 0 0	.....	.....	1 Oct. 1896.. }	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,174,700 0 0	150,000	1,024,700 0 0	1 March, 1901	3 per cent.	30,741 0 0
.....	.....	85,000 0 0	5,000	80,000 0 0	Various years..	4, 5, & 6 "	4,000 0 0
.....	.....	126,000 0 0	26,000	100,000 0 0	"	5 and 6 "	5,620 0 0
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	1 July, 1912...	4 "	1,200 0 0
.....	.....	16,000 0 0	.....	£16,000 0 0	1 Dec., 1901...	5 "	800 0 0
.....	.....	4,400 0 0	4,400	.....	1 Jan., 1897...	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0	30 Sept., 1898...	6 "	150 0 0
.....	.....	3,700 0 0	.....	3,700 0 0	1 Oct., 1903...	4½ "	166 10 0
.....	.....	1,500 0 0	1,500	.....	1 July, 1895...	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,500 0 0	.....	4,500 0 0	1 Aug., 1900...	5½ "	247 10 0
67,364 15 5	15,330,508 1 2	76,740,078 3 6	15,163,280	61,571,798 3 6	.....	.....	2,250,922 16 9

in Debentures also, but they were subsequently authorized to be exchanged for Inscribed Stock at the option of the holders—a privilege which was issued in September, 1891; £494,200, Conversion Stock, issued May, 1891; and £2,027,557, being portion of loan of £2,500,000, floated October, 1893. The No. 22, £2,000; 24 Vic. No. 24, £10,700; and 24 Vic. No. 26, £2,200—matured 1st July, 1891; 25 Vic. No. 19, £279,200—matured 1st January, 1892; and First issue, of £2,502,884 at 4 per cent. for five years matured on 1st January, 1895, but bills to extent of £750,000 having been retired by annual per cent., the latter rate being allowed only on bills representing Trust Funds, the relative Statutes to which provided for investment at not less than Loan Acts. f Taken over by Government with Sewerage and Water Works under Act 43 Victoria No. 32, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act of Loan Account. h Taken over by Government with Sewerage Works under Act 53 Vic., No. 16, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Act Amendment Act of 1892. j Loan of £2,500,000 under these Acts conjointly floated in London in October, 1895. k Sinking Fund, £3,788 2s. 1d., handed Acts 26 Vic. No. 14 and 27 Vic. No. 14 matured on 1st January, 1895. m Including provision for Services to extent of £198,065, to be eventually paid Mutual Provident Society from the Balmain Municipal Council. Interest payable by Government from 1st July, 1894. n Taken over by Govern- p Loan of £4,000,000 raised in London in October, 1895. q Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government. £9,896 14s., was, after deducting expenses for commission on sales, viz., £2,863 9s. 6d., transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz., 53 Vic. No. 23, £15,000; 55 Vic. No. 35, £699,778 10s.; 56 Vic. No. 24, £379,800; 55 Vic. No. 17, £631,080.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

PUBLIC DEBT.

SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED AND INSCRIBED STOCK.			
Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.
23 Vic., No. 5...	1890	100	200 0 0
26 Vic., No. 14	1895	200	300 0 0
27 Vic., No. 14	1895-6	100	1,300 0 0
29 Vic., No. 9...	1896-7	1,200	100 0 0
29 Vic., No. 23	1896-7	.....	206,100 0 0
30 Vic., No. 23	1897-8	.....	179,700 0 0
31 Vic., No. 11	1898-9	177,200	197,700 0 0
31 Vic., No. 27	1898-9	2,500	857,100 0 0
Balmain Municipal Council, Sewerage	1898-9	.....	.....
32 Vic., No. 13	1900-1	407,100	.....
34 Vic., No. 2...	1900-1	450,000	.....
Under various Acts	1900-1	374,900	.....
35 Vic., No. 5...	1901-2	5,000	420,900 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1901-2	25,000	.....
City of Sydney Sewerage Works	1901-2	16,000	.....
Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Works	1901-2	399,300	.....
36 Vic., No. 2...	1902-3	25,000	459,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1902-3	34,700	.....
City of Sydney Sewerage Works	1902-3	.....	50 0 0
17 Vic., No. 34	Interminable or payable at the option of the Government in 1882 or afterwards	.....	200 0 0
19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	Permanent	.....	2,700 0 0
18 Vic., No. 40	Permanent	.....	.....
36 Vic., No. 21 (New South Wales 4 per cents.)	Interminable (Funded Stock)	.....	530,189 9 2
36 Vic., No. 17	1903-4	.....	1,000,000 0 0
City of Sydney Waterworks	1904-5	20,000	58,000 0 0
City of Sydney Sewerage Works	1904-5	38,000	.....
36 Vic., No. 17	1905-6	.....	2,300 0 0
39 Vic., No. 18	1905-6	.....	901,500 0 0
38 Vic., No. 2...	1906-7	.....	224,900 0 0
40 Vic., No. 12	1908-9	1,450,000	3,249,500 0 0
41 Vic., No. 4...	1908-9	1,799,500	.....
41 Vic., No. 7...	1909-10	.....	.....
43 Vic., No. 11	1910-11	.....	2,050,000 0 0
Ashfield Municipal Council, Sewerage	1903-4	3,700	8,200 0 0
Municipal Council, Redfern, Sewerage	1900-1	4,500	.....
City of Sydney Waterworks	1912-13	.....	30,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1912-13	.....	30,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1910-11	813,700	2,000,000 0 0
41 Vic., No. 7...	1933-4	1,186,300	.....
43 Vic., No. 11	1933-4	.....	3,000,000 0 0
43 Vic., No. 11	1933-4	1,422,700	.....
43 Vic., No. 11	1933-4	1,262,000	3,000,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 12	1933-4	315,300	.....
44 Vic., No. 28	1924-5	.....	5,500,000 0 0
44 Vic., No. 28	1924-5	1,286,700	.....
44 Vic., No. 28	1924-5	1,000,000	5,500,000 0 0
45 Vic., No. 22	1924-5	2,000,000	.....
46 Vic., No. 23	1924-5	1,213,300	.....
48 Vic., No. 26	1924-5	.....	5,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	.....	3,500,000 0 0
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	2,109,400	.....
48 Vic., No. 26	1918-19	1,390,600	3,500,000 0 0
52 Vic., No. 16	1918-19	.....	4,994,200 0 0
54 Vic., No. 33	1918-19	.....	.....
54 Vic., No. 33	1933-4	2,027,557	2,500,000 0 0
55 Vic., No. 35	1933-4	472,443	.....
50 Vic., No. 28	1933-4	1,122,600	.....
52 Vic., No. 17	1935-6	1,100,000	4,000,000 0 0
53 Vic., No. 23	1935-6	1,144,000	.....
59 Vic., No. 5...	1935-6	633,400	.....
57 Vic., No. 17	1918-19	.....	832,000 0 0
58 Vic., No. 14	1912	863,947	1,062,012 0 0
	1924-5	198,065	.....
	1925	222,255	.....
59 Vic., No. 6...	1912	1,020,457/14/4	1,242,712 14 4
56 Vic., No. 1 (New South Wales Funded Stock)	1912	.....	2,549,350 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic., No. 9 (Deficiency)	Annual Payments of £150,000	.....	1,452,884 0 0
" 55 Vic., No. 7	1896	.....	4,000 0 0
" 59 Vic., No. 22	1901	.....	1,024,700 0 0
Total			£61,571,798 3 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, FUNDED and INSCRIBED STOCK, and TREASURY BILLS, on 30th September, 1897.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	INSCRIBED AND FUNDED STOCK.	TREASURY BILLS.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
					Rate.	Amount.
1890	£ 200 ^a	£	£	£ s. d. 200 0 0	5 ½ cent.	£ s. d.
1895	300 ^a	.....	.....	300 0 0	"	.....
1895-6	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	"	.....
1896-7	1,200 ^a	.....	.....	1,200 0 0	"	.....
	100 ^a	.....	.....	100 0 0	"	.....
1898-9	177,200	.....	.....	177,200 0 0	"	8,860 0 0
	** 2,500	.....	.....	2,500 0 0	6 ½ cent.	150 0 0
1898-9	197,700	.....	.....	197,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	9,885 0 0
1900-1	857,100	.....	.....	857,100 0 0	"	42,855 0 0
	4,500 ^b	.....	.....	4,500 0 0	5 ½ cent.	247 10 0
	374,900	.....	.....	374,900 0 0	5 ½ cent.	18,745 0 0
1901-2	5,000	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	300 0 0
	* 25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	"	1,500 0 0
	¶ 16,000	.....	.....	16,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	800 0 0
	399,300	.....	.....	399,300 0 0	"	19,965 0 0
1902-3	25,000	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	6 ½ cent.	1,500 0 0
	* 34,700	.....	.....	34,700 0 0	"	2,082 0 0
1903-4	1,000,000	.....	.....	1,000,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	40,000 0 0
	3,700 ^b	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	4 ½ cent.	166 10 0
1904-5	20,000	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	1,000 0 0
	* 38,000	.....	.....	38,000 0 0	"	1,900 0 0
1905-6	2,300	.....	.....	2,300 0 0	6 ½ cent.	138 0 0
	901,500	.....	.....	901,500 0 0	4 ½ cent.	36,060 0 0
1906-7	224,900	.....	.....	224,900 0 0	"	8,996 0 0
1908-9	1,450,000	.....	.....	1,450,000 0 0	"	72,500 0 0
1909-10	1,799,500	.....	.....	1,799,500 0 0	"	89,975 0 0
1910-11	2,050,000	.....	.....	2,050,000 0 0	"	102,500 0 0
	813,700	.....	.....	813,700 0 0	"	40,685 0 0
1912-13	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
	30,000	.....	.....	30,000 0 0	"	1,200 0 0
1912 ... ..	.....	1,884,404 14 4	.....	1,884,404 14 4	3 ½ cent.	56,532 2 10
1912 (New South Wales Funded Stock) ..	.....	2,549,350 0 0	.....	2,549,350 0 0	4 ½ cent.	101,974 0 0
	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	122,500 0 0
1918-19 ... ..	.....	3,500,000 0 0	.....	3,500,000 0 0	"	122,500 0 0
	.....	4,994,200 0 0	.....	4,994,200 0 0	"	174,797 0 0
	.....	832,000 0 0	.....	832,000 0 0	"	29,120 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
1924-5 ... ..	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
	.....	5,500,000 0 0	.....	5,500,000 0 0	"	192,500 0 0
	.....	198,065 0 0	.....	198,065 0 0	3 ½ cent.	5,941 19 0
1925 ... ..	.....	222,255 0 0	.....	222,255 0 0	"	6,667 13 0
	.....	1,186,300 0 0	.....	1,186,300 0 0	4 ½ cent.	47,452 0 0
1933-4 ... ..	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
	.....	3,000,000 0 0	.....	3,000,000 0 0	"	120,000 0 0
	.....	2,500,000 0 0	.....	2,500,000 0 0	"	100,000 0 0
1935-6 ... ..	.....	4,000,000 0 0	.....	4,000,000 0 0	3 ½ cent.	120,000 0 0
1897-8	206,100	.....	.....	206,100 0 0	5 ½ cent.	10,305 0 0
Interminable, being un-presented balance of Debentures payable off in 1882	250	.....	.....	250 0 0	"	.....
New South Wales 4 per cents. ... ..	.....	530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	4 ½ cent.	21,207 11 7
Permanent	2,700	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	5 ½ cent.	135 0 0
Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 (annual payments of £150,000) ...	.....	.....	1,452,884	1,452,884 0 0	3 ½ cent.	31,931 10 4
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7 (1896) ... ..	.....	.....	4,000 ^a	4,000 0 0	4 ½ cent.	15,540 0 0
Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22 ... ..	.....	.....	1,024,700	1,024,700 0 0	"	.....
Total Amount outstanding, 30th September, 1897	10,693,450	48,396,764 3 6	2,481,584	61,571,798 3 6	.....	2,256,922 16 9

* City of Sydney Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† Municipal Council Redfern Sewerage Works taken over by the Government.

‡ Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.

§ Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

† City of Sydney Waterworks Debentures taken over by the Government.

‡ Newcastle Borough Council Water Supply Debentures taken over by the Government.

§ Balmain Municipal Council Sewerage Debentures taken over by the Government.

|| Overdue Debentures not yet presented. || Ashfield

PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT showing Distribution of Interest on Public Debt on 30th September, 1897.

Description of Stock.	Amount of Stock.	6 per cent.	5½ per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent.	Total Interest.
	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debentures	2,150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 452,518 0 0
	2,289,000 0 0	.....	.....	114,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
	94,500 0 0	5,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,299,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,984 0 0	.....	.....
	4,500 0 0	.....	247/10/-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	166/10/-	.....	.....	.....
	10,693,450 0 0								
Inscribed Stock	29,326,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,026,417	.....	} 1,533,869 0 0
	9,686,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,452 0 0	.....	.....
	4,000,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000 0 0	
	43,012,500 0 0								
New South Wales Funded Stock 56 Vic. No. 1 ...	2,549,350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,974 0 0	.....	.....	101,974 0 0
New South Wales 4 per cents.	530,189 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,207 11 7	.....	.....	21,207 11 7
New South Wales 1924 Stock 58 Vic. No. 14 ..	198,065 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,941 19 0	} 69,141 14 10
New South Wales Funded Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14 ...	863,947 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,918 8 2	
New South Wales 1925 Stock 59 Vic. No. 6... ..	222,255 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,667 13 0	
New South Wales Funded Stock 59 Vic. No. 6 ...	1,020,457 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,613 14 8	
Treasury Bills (Deficiency of 1886 and previous years), 53 Vic. No. 9	1,064,384 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,931 10 4	} 47,471 10 4
	388,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,540 0 0	.....	.....
	1,452,884 0 0								
Treasury Bills, 55 Vic. No. 7	4,000 0 0*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Bills (Deficiency 30 June, 1895) 59 Vic. No. 22)	1,024,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,741 0 0	30,741 0 0
TOTALS	£ 61,571,798 3 6	5,670	247/10/-	114,450	166/10/-	858,157 11 7	1,026,417	251,814 5 2	2,256,922 16 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

* Matured.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT
OF
BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES,
AND THE
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME
ON
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.

STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CREDIT BALANCES:—							
General Loan Account					924,091	0	3
TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS:—							
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9 ...	160,021	15	9				
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19 ...	15,000	0	0				
Bankruptcy Suitors Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19 ...	517	17	2				
Bankruptcy Unclaimed Dividend Fund, 51 Vic. No. 19...	6,786	10	6				
Civil Service Superannuation Account, 48 Vic. No. 24 ...	439,917	9	7				
Country Towns Water Supply Works Repayments—							
Loan Trust Account	993	11	2				
Government Savings Bank Account, 34 Vic. No. 15 ...	4,555,711	2	9				
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—							
Store Advance Account	1,000	0	0				
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board—							
Deferred Payments Account	182	10	11				
Immigration Remittances	48	10	0				
Municipal Council of Sydney, Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13	28,206	1	4				
Newcastle Borough Council Water Debentures Sinking							
Fund, 55 Vic. No. 27	3,788	2	1				
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)	20,000	0	0				
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales							
(Limited)	20,000	0	0				
Police Reward Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	445	3	3				
Police Superannuation Fund, 25 Vic. No. 16	91	3	10				
Poundage	1,577	12	0				
Public Instruction Endowment Account, 44 Vic. No. 19...	199,642	12	9				
Public Schools Property Fund, 43 Vic. No. 23	1,287	4	2				
Railway Store Account	175,376	4	0				
Railway Construction Store Account	85,564	6	8				
Revenue Suspense Account	8,106	7	3				
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	259	19	10				
Sheep Account	1,104	10	7				
Savings Bank of New South Wales—Deposit Account ...	2,165,000	0	0				
Sewerage—Contractor's Advance Account	2,315	10	11				
Store Advance Account, Harbours and Rivers Department	1,960	16	7				
Water Supply and Sewerage Store Advance Account ...	14,395	4	0				
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic. No. 11	163	7	9				
Sundry Deposits Account	78,396	3	6				
					7,987,859	18	4
Railway Loan Redemption Fund Account, 53 Vic. No. 24 ...	75,000	0	0				
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund, 58 Vic.							
No. 14	13,204	6	8				
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund, 59 Vic.							
No. 6	14,817	0	0				
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account	109	10	0				
Colonial Treasurer's:—							
Master in Equity Account... .. .	368,857	4	1				
Master in Lunacy Account... .. .	62,580	8	1				
Curator of Intestate Estates Account	66,905	3	2				
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account... .. .	28	1	7				
Registrar of Probates Account	14,018	7	10				
Prothonotary Account	2,176	0	1				
					617,696	1	6
					9,529,647	0	1
Less Debit Balances:—							
Consolidated Revenue Fund	40,402	10	8				
General Post Office New Street Resumption Account							
(Suspense Account)	469,262	19	8				
Centennial Park Account (Suspense Account)	224,371	19	9				
Advances to General Loan Account	1,500,000	0	0				
					2,234,037	10	1
Carried forward	£				7,295,609	10	0

and the distribution of the same, on 30th September, 1897.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.												
CASH:—												
Cash in hands of Receiver										5,000	0	0
Sydney Account—												
Bank of New South Wales—												
General Loan Account, <i>Cr.</i>	924,091	0	3									
Railway Loan Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i> ...	75,000	0	0									
New South Wales 1924 Stock Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i>	13,204	6	8									
New South Wales 1925 Stock Redemption Fund, <i>Cr.</i>	14,817	0	0									
Treasury Notes Withdrawal Account, <i>Cr.</i> ...	109	10	0									
Colonial Treasurer's—												
Master in Equity Account, <i>Cr.</i>	92,087	4	1									
Master in Lunacy Account, <i>Cr.</i>	20,796	8	1									
Curator of Intestate Estates Account, <i>Cr.</i>	66,905	3	2									
Registrar in Bankruptcy Account, <i>Cr.</i> ...	28	1	7									
Registrar of Probates Account, <i>Cr.</i> ...	14,018	7	10									
Prothonotary Account, <i>Cr.</i>	2,176	0	1									
City Bank of Sydney—												
Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>	9,187	10	10									
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd.—												
Public Account, <i>Cr.</i>	142,300	4	1									
	1,374,720 16 8											
<i>Less</i> Bank of New South Wales Public Account, <i>Dr.</i>	720,135	15	10									
Credit Balance	£			654,585	0	10						
Fixed Deposits—												
Public Account—												
City Bank of Sydney				150,000	0	0						
Total Credit Balance, Sydney Account	£						804,585	0	10			
London Account—												
Add balance at the credit of the London Account as brought to account ...	£						1,125,148	16	0			
Net Credit Balance	£									1,929,733	16	10
Carried forward—Total Cash	£									1,934,733	16	10

STATEMENT OF BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES— <i>continued.</i>							£	s.	d.	
<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>										
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	£	7,295,609	10	0
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>										
TOTAL ...							£	7,295,609	10	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,
 Sydney, 14th October, 1897.

and the distribution of the same on 30th September, 1897—*continued*.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES—<i>contd.</i>												
Brought forward—Total Cash ...	£											1,934,733 16 10
SECURITIES—												
Treasury Chest—												
Public Instruction Endowment Account—												
Debentures ...		56,000	0	0								
New South Wales Four Per-cents, 36 Vic. No. 21		106,781	19	3								
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1		12,490	0	0								
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		18,600	0	0								
							193,871	19	3			
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9—												
Debentures ...		64,900	0	0								
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1		30,000	0	0								
New South Wales Funded Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14		30,000	0	0								
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		16,000	0	0								
							140,900	0	0			
Government Savings Bank Fund—												
Debentures ...		113,200	0	0								
New South Wales Four Per-cents, 36 Vic. No. 21		296,466	13	11								
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1		1,000,000	0	0								
New South Wales Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6		880,000	0	0								
New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14		20,000	0	0								
New South Wales 1925 Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6		150,000	0	0								
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9		809,000	0	0								
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22		1,024,700	0	0								
							4,293,366	13	11			
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, 48 Vic. No. 24—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...			338,000	0	0							
Municipal Council of Sydney—Sinking Fund, 50 Vic. No. 13—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...			6,500	0	0							
University of Sydney—Wm. Roberts' Bequest Trust—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...			4,000	0	0							
Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales (Limited)—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...			20,000	0	0							
Perpetual Trustee Company (Limited)—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...			20,000	0	0							
Bankruptcy Estates Account, 51 Vic. No. 19—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...			7,000	0	0							
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Equity Account—												
New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1 ...			104,770	0	0							
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...			172,000	0	0							
Colonial Treasurer's Master in Lunacy Account—												
New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9 ...			41,784	0	0							
Miscellaneous ...			18,683	0	0							
							5,360,875	13	2			
Total Securities ...	£									5,360,875	13	2
TOTAL ...	£									7,295,609	10	0

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

SCHEDULE

TO THE

ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8,

SHOWING THE

TOTAL REMUNERATION ESTIMATED TO BE
RECEIVED BY ALL PUBLIC OFFICERS

WHO HOLD MORE THAN ONE OFFICE,

OR WHO RECEIVE ANY FEES, SPECIAL ALLOWANCE, QUARTERS, FUEL, OR LIGHT, IN
ADDITION TO THEIR FIXED ANNUAL SALARIES,

ALSO DEDUCTIONS OF AMOUNTS CHARGEABLE FOR QUARTERS,
PROVISIONS, FUEL, AND LIGHT,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1898.

*Printed under No. 22 Report from Printing Committee,
18 November, 1897.*



SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPELGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

[3s.]

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

II.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.							
12	S. M. Mowle.....	Usher of the Black Rod..... Clerk to Refreshment Committee	.428	60	.....	488	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.							
13	S. C. Young	House Steward..... Value of quarters, fuel, and light	250	100	.....	350	
13	Margaret Leaney.....	Housekeeper	90	25	.....	115	
13	W. Snowdon.....	Watchman	160	25	.....	185	
13	F. Kent.....	For services in connection with fire-extinguishing appliances...	.....	25	.....	185	
13	F. Kent.....	House Servant	145	40	.....	185	
13	J. Mallitt	Value of quarters, fuel, and light	.....	40	.....	185	
13	M. J. M'Neish	Stableman.....	145	40	.....	185	
13	M. J. M'Neish	Value of quarters, fuel, and light	.....	40	.....	185	
13	M. J. M'Neish	Servant	80	25	.....	105	
13	M. J. M'Neish	Value of quarters, fuel, and light	.....	25	.....	105	
13	Hannah Rose	Servant	80	25	.....	105	
13	Hannah Rose	Value of quarters, fuel, and light	.....	25	.....	105	
13	Jessie Brooks	Servant	80	25	.....	105	
13	Jessie Brooks	Value of quarters, fuel, and light	.....	25	.....	105	
13	Agnes Ahern	Servant	80	25	.....	105	
13	Agnes Ahern	Value of quarters, fuel, and light	.....	25	.....	105	
PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.							
14	F. Walsh	Librarian	476	75	.....	551	
14	F. Walsh	Value of quarters, fuel, and light	.....	75	.....	551	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

7

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			&	£	£	£	
POLICE—continued.							
20	Patrick Brennan	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		Value of quarters and light		65	.....	377/10/-	
20	W. E. Lenthall*	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		In lieu of quarters and light		85			
		Inspector of Theatres		25	.....	422/10/-	
20	M. E. D. Ford.....	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		Value of quarters and light		68	.....	380/10/-	
20	Philip Smith.....	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		Value of quarters rented and light		65	.....	377/10/-	
20	James Bremner	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		Value of quarters and light		70			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-	.....	395	
20	William C. Lynch	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		Value of quarters rented and light		72	.....	384/10/-	
20	Stephen Cotter.....	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		Value of quarters rented and light		70			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-	.....	395	
20	George H. Hyem.....	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		Value of quarters and light		55			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-	.....	380	
20	Alfred Potter	Inspector of Police	267/10/-				
		Value of quarters and light		80			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-	.....	360	
20	Edmund Lawless.....	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		In lieu of quarters and light		62			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-	.....	387	10/- per diem when travelling.
20	William T. Baker	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		Value of quarters rented and light		65	.....	377/10/-	
20	Roger Fenton	Inspector of Police	267/10/-				
		In lieu of quarters		50			
		Do light.....		5	.....	322/10/-	
20	Daniel Byrne	Sub-Inspector of Police	267/10/-				
		Value of quarters and light		45	.....	312/10/-	
20	Robert Latimer	Inspector of Police	312/10/-				
		Value of quarters and light		45	.....	357/10/-	
20	Robert Barry	Sub-Inspector of Police	267/10/-				
		In lieu of quarters and light		55			
		Do uniform clothing		12	.....	334/10/-	
20	John Bell	Sub-Inspector of Police	267/10/-				
		In lieu of quarters		68			
		Do light.....		5			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-	.....	353	
20	Thomas Cameron.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	267/10/-				
		Value of quarters and light		55	.....	322/10/-	
20	James Cornett.....	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters and light		45	.....	290	
20	William T. Langworthy ...	Sub-Inspector of Police	245				
		Value of quarters and light		55	.....	300	
20	Denis Carroll	Sub-Inspector of Police	267/10/-				
		Value of quarters rented and light		41	.....	308/10/-	
20	William Scott	Sub-Inspector of Police	267/10/-				
		Value of quarters and light		55			
		Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act		12/10/-	.....	335	

* District Inspector under Licensing Act, Metropolitan District

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.		
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£		
POLICE—continued.								
20	John Saunders.....	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters Do light	245	40 5	290	} 10/- per diem when travelling.	
20	Isaac Morrow	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	245	45 .....	.....	290	
20	John Robinson.....	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters Value of light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	245	65 5 .....	.....	322/10/-	
20	Henry J. Hughes	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters Value of light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	245	65 5 .....	.....	322/10/-	
20	Thomas Parker.....	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	245	45 .....	.....	290	
20	John Garland	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters Value of light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	245	50 5 .....	.....	307/10/-	
20	William R. Elliott	Sub-Inspector of Police Quarters rented Value of light Sub-Inspector under Licensing Act	245	65 5 .....	.....	327/10/-	
20	A. Johnston	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters rented and light	245	70 .....	.....	315	
20	John Sutherland	Sub-Inspector and Police Storekeeper..... In lieu of quarters and light In lieu of uniform clothing	245	55 12 .....	.....	312	
20	John S. Clarke.....	Sub-Inspector and Drill Instructor Value of quarters and light	245	25 .....	.....	270	
20	John M'Keague	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	245	45 .....	.....	290	
20	E. A. Webb	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters Value of light	245	50 8 .....	.....	303	
20	Joseph Jones	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	245	45 .....	.....	290	
20	Francis Le Boutillier	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	245	45 .....	.....	290	
20	W. Camphin	Superintendent of Police In lieu of quarters and light	380	88	468		15s. per diem when travelling.
20	G. McDowell	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters and light Do uniform clothing	267/10/-	55 12	334/10/-		} 10s. per diem when travelling.
20	Wm. J. Tindall	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters Do uniform clothing Value of light	245	50 12 5 .....	.....	312	
20	Frederick Fowler.....	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters rented Do light	245	52 5 .....	.....	302	
20	Ernest C. Day	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	245	55 .....	.....	300	
20	Harry Grugeon	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters and light	245	55 .....	.....	300	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POLICE—continued.							
20	James M. Travers	Sub-Inspector of Police Value of quarters.....	191/12/6	55	.....	246/12/6	
20	Alexander Boyd	Sub-Inspector of Police In lieu of quarters Value of light	245	50 5	.....	300	
20	J. McCarthy	Constable, Bateman's Bay Acting Custom's Officer	146	52	.....	198	
20	J. J. Eather	Senior Constable, Woolgoolga Acting Custom's Officer	146	20	.....	166	
20	Geo. Stutchbury	Senior Constable, Delegate..... Acting Custom's Officer	146	20	.....	166	
20	W. A. Wood	Senior Constable, Milparinka..... Acting Custom's Officer	146	25	.....	171	
20	P. J. Connors	Constable, Tooma .. Acting Custom's Officer	127/15/-	10	.....	137/15/-	
20	F. Wilkinson	Constable, Bowna... Acting Custom's Officer	127/15/-	10	.....	137/15/-	
LUNACY.							
21	E. Sinclair	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Gladsville Quarters	750		100	650	Net total
21	E. Godson	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta Quarters	750		100	650	
21	H. Blaxland	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park .. Quarters	750		100	650	
21	C. Ross	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore .. Quarters	750		100	650	
21	W. C. Williamson	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere .. Quarters	710		100	610	
21	G. E. Miles	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle .. Quarters	434		75	359	
21	H. C. McDouall	Senior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Gladsville Quarters	420		30	390	
21	A. G. Henry	Senior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park .. Quarters	420		50	370	
21	G. Morton	Senior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta .. Quarters	420		50	370	
21	R. J. Millard	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park .. Quarters	300		30	270	
21	J. F. Flashman	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta..... Quarters	300		30	270	
21	C. A. Hogg	Junior Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Gladsville..... Quarters	300		30	270	
21	J. F. Floyd	Dispenser, Hospital for Insane. Callan Park .. Quarters	200		26	174	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
21	W. Peterson.....	Dispenser and Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	240		26	214	
21	E. M. Betts	Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville... Quarters	450		60	390	
21	A. Whiting	Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.. Quarters	400		60	340	
21	J. H. Wilkinson	Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta... Quarters	400		60	340	
21	J. E. Moore	Superintendent, Reception House, Darlinghurst	275		40	235	
21	W. T. Roberts	Clerk, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	240		26	214	
21	C. H. Richardson.....	Clerk and Storekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Quarters	240		26	214	
21	H. R. McGill	Clerk and Storekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	240		26	214	
21	T. Folkard	Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	190		26	164	
21	J. Wharf	Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	190		26	164	
21	W. Little	Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	190		26	164	
21	C. Jones	Chief Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	160		26	134	
21	A. D. Price	Chief Attendant and Storekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle Quarters	190		26	164	
21	B. A. Simpson	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	190		26	164	
21	M. G. Quinn	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	190		26	164	
21	M. A. Fairbairn	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	190		26	164	
21	M. Newtown.....	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	160		26	134	
21	S. Pope	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	160		26	134	
21	M. A. Watson	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Quarters	160		26	134	
22	D. Meppom	Divisional Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	150		18	132	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	J. Bronger.....	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	T. Neeley.....	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Brett.....	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Bell	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	H. Skerritt	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Barker	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	C. M'Donall.....	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	T. Barker	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.....	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	C. Stear	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	A. Kennedy	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Crehan	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	B. Coggins	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	R. Gibson.....	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. A. Fetherston	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	P. Rigney	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	F. Johnston	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	T. Cooke	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Nicholls	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. W. Farley	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	C. Jenkins	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	114		18	96	
		Provisions.....					

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	T. Clue	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	E. T. Peirce	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	R. de Bell Ball.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	C. A. Weston	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Quigley.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	W. R. Dawson.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		15	82	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	G. W. Slogrove	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		15	82	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	M. Balfe	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		15	82	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	A. Moorhead	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		15	82	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	D. Miles	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		15	82	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	H. Jones	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	107		15	82	
		Provisions.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	P. F. Connell	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	100		10	90	
		Provisions.....					
22	T. F. O'Donnell	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	100		15	75	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	W. J. Martin	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	100		15	75	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	A. T. Withers	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	100		15	75	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	W. H. Clarke	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	100		15	75	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					
22	G. O'Sullivan	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	93		15	68	
		Provisions, &c.....			10		
		Quarters					

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	S. Hill	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	93				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
22	E. E. Tunks	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	93				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
22	L. Stieme	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	93				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
22	R. Hurst	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	93				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
22	W. Kelly	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	61	
22	G. H. Gledden.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	61	
22	W. Wallace	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	61	
22	D. Braithwaite.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	61	
22	W. H. Cullip	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	61	
22	H. Cuff	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	M. Macken	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	E. Fairhall	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	M. N. Stuart	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	E. M'Nulty	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	M. E. O'Connell	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	M. Weller	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	M. Leahy	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	M. Cooke	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	M. Giles	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	F. Samuels	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	M. Kimber	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	A. Mortimer.....	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	M. Mitchell	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	A. Roberts	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	71				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	C. Jones	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	71				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	A. M. Smith.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	71				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	A. Lewis	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	71				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	B. Farrell	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	71				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	C. D. Sinclair	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	71				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	A. Wright	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	67				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	J. Kelly	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	67				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	L. L. Byrne	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	67				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	42	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	E. Burnett	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane Gladesville	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	M. Mitchell	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	N. Fairley.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	J. McHugh	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	F. M. Fox	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	C. Keepence.....	Store Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	A. Adair	Carter, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	105				
		Provisions			10		95
22	S. W. Gommersall	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Glades- ville	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	H. Skinner	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Glades- ville	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	J. Tournier	Outdoor Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	105				
		Provisions			10		95
22	E. Eagles	Farm Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	99				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		74
22	H. Forbes.....	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	117				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		92
22	J. A. Spearing	Out-door attendant, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	93				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		68
22	K. Troy.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	77				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		52
22	K. McKee.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	77				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		52
22	E. Wilson.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		42
22	H. Wallace	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		42

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	M. O'Connor	Housemaid and assistant cook, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville Provisions, &c. Quarters	67		15 10	42	
22	E. Rippon.....	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	67		15 10	42	
22	J. Good.....	Needlewoman, Hospital for In- sane, Gladesville	85		15 10	60	
22	W. Lindus	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	77		15 10	52	
22	E. Laverack	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	77		15 10	52	
22	T. Wilkinson	Assistant cook, Hospital for In- sane, Gladesville	96		15 10	71	
22	A. J. Tymms	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	123		18	105	
22	J. Smith	Gate-keeper, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	111		18	93	
22	R. D. Cannan	Gate-keeper, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	105		18	87	
22	W. C. Burgess	Plumber, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	150		18	132	
22	W. Algie	Divisional Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	140		10	130	
22	J. G. ...	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130		10	120	
22	W. Edwards.....	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130		10	120	
22	J. Halligan	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130		10	120	
22	G. Whiteman	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130		10	120	
22	J. Lamond	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130		10	120	
22	W. Tuckwell.....	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130		10	120	
22	C. Jenkins	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130		10	120	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	F. Cawley	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	P. C. Bjornstad	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130		10	120	
		Provisions.....					
22	W. Lee	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions					
22	J. Booth	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	114		10	104	
		Provisions					
22	T. Creed	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Latham.....	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions					
22	S. Jarrett	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	T. S. Shackleton	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	T. Graham	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Hillier	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	W. Greer	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	A. Weekes	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. A. Fitzpatrick	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	E. H. Board.....	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Riordan	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	A. Lyons	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Cleary	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	W. Algie, jun.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	C. J. Board	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	G. Veitch	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	J. Crowell	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions.....			10	97	
22	W. Williams.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions.....			10	97	
22	R. Griffiths	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions.....			10	97	
22	A. G. Walker	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions.....			10	97	
22	G. Kruss	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions.....			10	97	
22	W. Austin	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions.....			10	97	
22	J. Halligan, jun.	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions.....			10	97	
22	W. McKelvey	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	82	
22	J. W. Geelan	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	82	
22	P. Kruss	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	107				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	82	
22	J. Kell	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	100				
		Provisions.....			10	90	
22	G. H. Ford	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	100				
		Provisions.....			10	90	
	R. Shearer	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	100				
		Provisions.....			10	90	
	A. Tunks	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	100				
		Provisions.....			10	90	
	W. Martin	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	93				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
	J. Bridgefoot, jun.	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	93				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
	C. A. Jenkins	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	61	
	J. J. Fleming	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	61	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	G. Taylor	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		61
22	A Douglass	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		61
22	J. Johns	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		61
22	F. Addy	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	90				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		65
22	C. Douglass	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		60
22	M. Bolster	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		60
22	A. Slattery	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		60
22	M. Knox	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		60
22	L. Lynch	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		60
22	A. Martin	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		60
22	M. Magill.....	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		60
22	Z. Wallace	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		50
22	M. A. Toohey	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		50
22	M. Ayton	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		50
22	L. Jackson	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		50
22	F. Bale	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		50

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	A. G. McKelvey	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	75		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		50
		Quarters					
22	E. Drinkwater	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	75		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		50
		Quarters					
22	L. Drury	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	75		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		50
		Quarters					
22	J. Lyons	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		46
		Quarters					
22	M. Walker	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		46
		Quarters					
22	M. Cuff	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		46
		Quarters					
22	M. Smith	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		46
		Quarters					
22	A. Halley	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		46
		Quarters					
22	A. Folkard	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		46
		Quarters					
22	A. Paton	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		46
		Quarters					
22	N. Beattie.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	67		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		42
		Quarters					
22	M. Finucane.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	67		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		42
		Quarters					
22	M. Johnson	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	67		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		42
		Quarters					
22	E. Potter	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		33
		Quarters					
22	R. Shaw	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		38
		Quarters					
22	F. Downie	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		38
		Quarters					

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	M. Thompson	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	63				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	38	
22	J. Weir.....	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130				
		Provisions.....			10	120	
22	R. Edwards	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130				
		Provisions.....			10	120	
22	H. De Mars	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	108				
		Provisions.....			10	98	
22	W. Clegg	Store Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130				
		Provisions.....			10	120	
22	G. Bellamy	Carter, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	105				
		Provisions.....			10	95	
22	J. Horsey	Carter, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	99				
		Provisions.....			10	89	
22	J. Hillier	Out-door Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	117				
		Provisions.....			10	107	
22	R. Coleman	Out-door Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	117				
		Provisions.....			10	107	
22	J. H. Butterworth	Gate-keeper, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	123				
		Quarters			18	105	
22	J. C. Johannsen	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	123				
		Quarters			18	105	
22	J. Bridgefoot	Farm Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	129				
		Quarters			18	111	
22	F. W. Mottershead.....	Engineer, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	180				
		Quarters			18	162	
22	J. Hardman	Store Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	130				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	105	
22	N. Tuckwell	Gate-keeper, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.....	111				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	86	
22	C. Kentwell	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	77				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	52	
22	A. Anlezark	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	77				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	52	
22	J. Skerratt	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	77				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	52	
22	E. Gillespie	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	77				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	52	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	E. Furlong	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	72		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		47
22	S. Turner	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	67		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		42
22	A. Kingsmill	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	67		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		42
22	K. Donoghue	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	67		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		42
22	K. Algie	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	85		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		60
22	G. Bulfin	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	T. Skerritt	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	W. H. Carter	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	J. Hain	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	J. Cashman	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	W. Dempsey	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	T. Love	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	P. Dwyer	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	J. Adams	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	T. Ramsay	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114				
		Provisions			10		104
22	H. Parsons	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114				
		Provisions			10		104
22	H. Mackintosh	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114				
		Provisions			10		104
22	D. Mathison	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114				
		Provisions			10		104
22	J. Dwyer	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114				
		Provisions			10		104

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	J. R. Cox	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Monk	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	F. W. Constant	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	H. Waller.....	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114		10	104	
		Provisions.....					
22	M. Fitzpatrick	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	114				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	89	
22	A. Perryman	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	W. Henderson.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	H. Wilson.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Kitching	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	A. Proctor.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	W. Comerford	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	J. Osborne	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	E. Brodie	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	D. Hart.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	C. G. Lawson	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	107		10	97	
		Provisions.....					
22	C. Shepherd.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	82	
22	P. Sinclair	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	82	
22	H. Müller	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	107				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	82	
22	T. Kernaghan	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	100				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	75	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	J. Gould	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	100		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		75
22	E. A. Bower	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	93		10		83
		Provisions			10		
22	J. Frogley.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	93		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		68
22	J. Jackson	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	93		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		68
22	A. Bunney.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park.....	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	H. Crick	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	W. H. Rochester.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	H. E. Dean	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	J. B. Lindsay	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	A. Hunt	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		61
22	W. Braithwaite	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		61
22	A. J. Tuckwell.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		61
22	F. G. Hewitt	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	J. N. Ross.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		61
22	W. Folkard	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	C. E. Thompson	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.....			10		61

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	A. Palmer.....	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	K. Miller	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	E. Scarlett	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	M. Bass.....	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	B. Smith	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	S. McLean	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	A. Anderson.....	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	M. Flannery.....	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	E. Wills	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	M. Woolley	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	F. Goymour	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	M. McNulty.....	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	M. A. Mitchell.....	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	A. Murray	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	71				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	E. Middleton	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	71				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	M. Cummings	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	71				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10	46	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	M. Cahill	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	71				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	V. Steel.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	71				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	V. Roberts	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	71				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	A. Engliert	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	71				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	E. Smith	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	71				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	R. Kelly	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	71				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	O. Thompson	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	K. McSweeney.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	M. Beckhouse	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	J. Stewart.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	M. Colvin.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	M. J. Braithwaite	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	38	
22	E. Sadlier.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	38	
22	K. Sadlier.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	38	
22	F. Tidyman	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	38	
22	F. M. Alexander.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	38	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	M. J. Flynn	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		38
22	L. Frith	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		38
22	A. McLeod	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		38
22	M. Jones	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		38
22	M. A. Adams	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		38
22	J. J. Blackburn	Outdoor Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	117		10		107
22	W. Swadling	Hall Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	111		10		101
22	M. Chamberlain	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	96		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		71
22	K. Frith	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		(1
22	M. McCarthy	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	77		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		52
22	J. Bourne	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		47
22	M. Hoyde	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		47
22	K. Boland	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	67		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		42
22	E. Byrnes	Assistant Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		47
22	L. Driscoll	Assistant Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	67		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		42
22	A. Smith	Assistant Cook, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	67		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		42

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	M. McNulty.....	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	72				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	47	
22	L. Palmer.....	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	85				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	A. T. Richards.....	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	77				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	52	
22	H. Digby	Store Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	130				
		Quarters			18	112	
22	S. Chcetham.....	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	123				
		Quarters			18	105	
22	W. E. Rushton	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	123				
		Quarters			18	105	
22	H. Perryman	Farm Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	117				
		Quarters			18	99	
22	G. Towns	Gatekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	111				
		Quarters			18	93	
22	W. H. Dawson.....	Carter, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	111				
		Quarters			18	93	
22	R. McDowall	Engineer, Hospital for Insane, Callan Park	180				
		Quarters			18	162	
22	R. Brewer.....	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	130				
		Provisions			10	120	
22	G. Little	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	130				
		Provisions			10	120	
22	J. Johnstone	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	130				
		Provisions			10	120	
22	E. Summers	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	114				
		Provisions			10	104	
22	R. Woodbine	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	107				
		Provisions			10	97	
22	G. Redding	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	100				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	75	
22	J. Carlin	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	100				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	75	
22	W. Leopold	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	93				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	68	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	M. J. Brown.....	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	85				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	60	
22	D. Bowman	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	75				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	J. Hayes	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	75				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	50	
22	E. J. Mankey	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	71				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	M. P. Rodgers	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	71				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	M. Hindmarsh.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	71				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	46	
22	E. M. Hayes.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	M. Smedley	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	K. L. Briggs.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	M. Sneddon	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	42	
22	S. Limb.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	38	
22	S. J. Galbraith.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	38	
22	F. Sarratt	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	105				
		Provisions, &c.			10	95	
22	J. Bleazard	Gatekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	99				
		Quarters			18	81	
22	J. Procco	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	108				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	83	
22	H. A. Roberts	Outdoor Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	87				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	62	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	M. A. Evans.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	77				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		52
22	J. Lessels	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	72				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		47
22	K. Daly.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	67				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		42
22	L. E. Spearing.....	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		50
22	W. Collins	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	J. Teddman	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	H. J. Cleasby	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	130				
		Provisions			10		120
22	S. Woods	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	114				
		Provisions			10		104
22	J. Groves	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	114				
		Provisions			10		104
22	D. Yates	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	114				
		Provisions			10		104
22	L. J. Little	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	107				
		Provisions			10		97
22	S. A. Augustson	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	107				
		Provisions			10		97
22	J. M'Gregor	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	107				
		Provisions			10		97
22	H. Shepherd.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	107				
		Provisions			10		97
22	A. Roberts	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	100				
		Provisions			10		90
22	D. Edstein	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	100				
		Provisions			10		90
22	H. Gottsch	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	100				
		Provisions.....			10		90
22	A. Chisholm.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	100				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		75
22	G. J. Stahl	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	100				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		75

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
LUNACY—continued.							
22	H. Dorahy	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	100		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		75
22	K. Buckley	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere.....	100		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		75
22	D. Burnet.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	93		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		68
22	G. W. Prudames.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	93		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		68
22	W. Webber	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	H. Edwards	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	H. E. S. Woodroffe	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	J. Hoyle	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	86		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		61
22	K. Ferguson.....	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	85		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		60
22	C. Archbald	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		46
22	M. O. Bagot.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		46
22	M. Smythe	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		46
22	E. Coulton	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	71		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		46
22	V. Morrison	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		38
22	O. M. Anderson	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		38
22	M. B. Chapman	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	63		15		
		Provisions, &c.			10		38

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	K. G. Pickard	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	J. Graham	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	M. Pope	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	W. H. Tuckwell	Carter, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	111				
		Provisions			10		101
22	W. Howell	Out-door Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	105				
		Provisions			10		95
22	O. Norfolk	Farm Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	111				
		Provisions			10		101
22	M. Hartigan	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	105				
		Provisions			10		95
22	M. Daly	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	77				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		52
22	E. O'Brien	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	72				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		47
22	B. Marsden	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		42
22	E. Turkington	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	75				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		50
22	L. Teasdell	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		42
22	J. Hughes	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	108				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		83
22	J. Pickering	Carpenter, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	120				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		95
22	R. J. Brown	Store Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	106				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		81
22	A. Hesson	Gatekeeper, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmere	99				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		74

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>						
22	W. Walbutton	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	77				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	52	
22	R. Attwood	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Rydalmerc	111				
		Quarters			18	93	
22	J. Mackie	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	130				
		Provisions			10	120	
22	H. P. Dance	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	130				
		Provisions			10	120	
22	P. Hennessey	Charge Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	130				
		Provisions			10	120	
22	G. Watts	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	114				
		Provisions			10	104	
22	D. Robertson	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	114				
		Provisions			10	104	
22	A. Tamsett	Senior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	114				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	89	
22	G. Folkard	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	107				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	82	
22	A. Fairley	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	100				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	75	
22	G. Duck	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	100				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	75	
22	E. Dival	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	93				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
22	C. Bullock	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	93				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
22	H. Rippon	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	93				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
22	R. Stark	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	93				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	68	
22	J. Anable	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	86				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	61	
22	J. Carroll	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	86				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10	61	

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	L. Rose	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	86 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	61	
22	E. Carmody	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	86 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	61	
22	W. Bradbury	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	86 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	61	
22	C. McCallum	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	86 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	61	
22	F. Hartley	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	86 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	61	
22	H. Hess.....	Junior Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions..... Quarters	86 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	61	
22	E. McCarthy	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	85 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	60	
22	K. Taylor	Charge Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	85 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	60	
22	M. Graham ...	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	75 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	50	
22	G. Taylor	Senior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	75 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	50	
22	J. Searles	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	71 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	46	
22	E. Mackey	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	71 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	46	
22	L. Cook.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	63 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	38	
22	J. Mahoney	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	63 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	38	
22	M. A. Cook	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	63 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	15 10	38	
22	E. Monohan.....	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore..... Provisions, &c..... Quarters	63	15 10	38	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	R. Paton	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	S. Palmer	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	S. McDonnell	Junior Nurse, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	63				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	W. Butler.....	Hall Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore.....	99				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		74
22	S. Selmes	Messenger, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	77				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		52
22	A. Wilson.....	Carter, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	105				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		80
22	A. Phillips	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	99				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		74
22	B. Troy.....	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	86				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		61
22	L. Noakes.....	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		42
22	S. McAnally.....	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	72				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		47
22	A. Wetherspoon	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		42
22	E. Harris	Laundress, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		42
22	M. Blakey	Needlewoman, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	75				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		50
22	C. Fitzgibbon	Housemaid, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	67				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		42
22	A. Williams	Engineer, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	150				
		Provisions, &c.			15		
		Quarters			10		125

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>LUNACY—continued.</i>							
22	T. English	Carpenter, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	144				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		119
22	W. Johnston	Farm Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	117				
		Quarters			18		99
22	A. Gollan	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	117				
		Quarters			18		99
22	R. Rea	Store Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Kenmore	112				
		Quarters			18		94
22	A. Smith	Charge Attendant, Reception House for Insane, Darlington	130				
		Provisions.....			10		120
22	F. Naylor	Charge Attendant, Reception House for Insane, Darlington	130				
		Provisions.....			10		120
22	H. Russell	Junior Attendant, Reception House for Insane, Darlington	107				
		Provisions.....			10		97
22	J. Algie.....	Junior Attendant, Reception House for Insane, Darlington	100				
		Provisions.....			10		90
22	W. H. Hawes	Junior Attendant, Reception House for Insane, Darlington	86				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		61
22	T. McGlade	Charge Nurse, Reception House for Insane, Darlington.....	85				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		60
22	A. Christensen.....	Senior Nurse, Reception House for Insane, Darlington	75				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		50
22	M. Duffin	Junior Nurse, Reception House for Insane, Darlington.....	63				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		38
22	V. Tuite	Cook and Laundress, Reception House for Insane, Darlington	77				
		Provisions, &c.....			15		
		Quarters			10		52

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.							
24	R. T. Paton	Government Medical Officer, Sydney	800				
		House			100	700	
24	T. E. Franklin	Surgeon and Dispenser, Trial Bay Prison	400				
		Value of quarters and rations ..			80	320	
24	S. H. Hinder	Dispenser, Biloela Gaol	160				
		Value of quarters.....			18	142	
25	R. U. Russell	Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital	550				
		Value of quarters.....			50	500	
25	R. M. Farrell	House Surgeon, Coast Hospital...	200				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....			100	100	
25	F. C. Higgins	House Surgeon, Coast Hospital .	200				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....			100	100	
25	C. G. Willman.....	Clerk and storekeeper Coast Hos pital.....	225				
		Value of quarters			30	195	
25	A. C. Watt	Dispenser, Coast Hospital	165				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....			65	100	
25	J. J. Rohr.....	Office Assistant, Coast Hospital .	90				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light ..			40	50	
25	J. Costaloe	Carpenter, Coast Hospital	154				
		Value of quarters and uniform...			30	24	
25	J. McKenny	Senior Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital ..	130				
		Value of quarters and uniform...			30	100	
25	R. Tinman	Grounds Attendant, Coast Hospital	128				
		Value of quarters and uniform...			30	98	
25	F. Farrer	Painter, Coast Hospital	128				
		Value of quarters and uniform ..			30	98	
25	E. Erickson	Workman, Coast Hospital	120				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....			50	70	
25	T. A. Dures	Attendant, Coast Hospital	120				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			50	70	
25	S. de Sterke	Attendant, Coast Hospital.....	120				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			50	70	
25	J. Penberthy	Store Attendant, Coast Hospital...	134				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform.....			50	84	
25	J. W. F. Biddell.....	First Cook, Coast Hospital.....	150				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light			40	110	
25	J. A. Shaw	Second Cook, Coast Hospital.....	130				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light			40	90	
25	J. A. Simms.....	Third Cook, Coast Hospital	102				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light ..			40	62	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT—contd.							
25	Geo. Banks	Kitchenman, Coast Hospital..... Value of quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	102 .....	.....	40	62	
25	P. Callaghan	Second Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	122 .....	.....	50	72	
25	J. McElhinney.....	Third Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	116 .....	.....	50	66	
25	F. C. Calf.....	Fourth Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	116 .....	.....	50	66	
25	E. J. Calf	Fifth Ambulance Driver, Coast Hospital	116 .....	.....	50	66	
25	J. M'Master.....	Matron, Coast Hospital	245 .....	.....	100	145	
<i>Nursing Staff.—Coast Hospital.</i>							
25	1 Head Nurse	1 Head Nurse	105 .....	.....	50	55	
25	5 Senior Nurses	5 Senior Nurses, at £100 each ... Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform, at £50 each	500 .....	.....	250	250	
25	14 Nurses	14 Nurses, at £90 each	1,260 .....	.....	700	560	
25	18 Probationary Nurses ...	18 Probationary Nurses, at £75 each.....	1,350 .....	.....	900	450	
25	E. Hooper.....	Needlewoman	100 .....	.....	50	50	
25	H. Sullivan	Laundress.....	110 .....	.....	50	60	
25	S. Biddick.....	Assistant Laundress	100 .....	.....	50	50	
25	Norah Leahy	Assistant Laundress	95 .....	.....	50	45	
25	M. J. Walsh.....	Servant, Coast Hospital	85 .....	.....	50	35	
25	Mary Rendall	Servant, Coast Hospital	85 .....	.....	50	35	
25	Nellie Holmes	Servant, Coast Hospital	80 .....	.....	50	30	
25	Laura Buchanan	Wardmaid, Coast Hospital	80	50	30	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.							
27	S. Maxted.....	Director Quarters, fuel, and light	750 .....	.....	75	675	
27	J. Wing	Assistant Superintendent, George-street Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	260 .....	.....	45	215	
27	A. M. Brooke	Matron Superintendent, Liver- pool Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	220 .....	.....	75	145	
27	D. R. Macdermott	Matron Superintendent, Rook- wood Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	220 .....	.....	75	145	
27	E. R. L. Dennis	Matron Superintendent, Mac- quarie-street Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	200 .....	.....	55	145	
27	F. Willow.....	Matron, Newington Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	200 .....	.....	60	140	
27	M. Jowett.....	Matron, Ormond House Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	180 .....	.....	45	135	
27	W. J. Morey	Dispenser, George-street Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	160 .....	.....	45	115	
27	G. R. Hepplewhite	Clerk and Foreman, Newington ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	156 .....	.....	45	111	
27	W. O'Donnell	Clerk and Storekeeper, Newington Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	144 .....	.....	45	99	
27	J. Tracey	Gardener and Attendant, Ormond House Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	140 .....	.....	50	90	
27	L. Le Jeune	Matron, Boys' Home Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	125 .....	.....	70	55	
27	A. B. Teece	Matron, Cottage Homes for Aged Couples Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	125 .....	.....	55	70	
27	M. Gorman	Housekeeper, Newington Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	120 .....	.....	35	85	
28	T. R. Little	Gardener, Rookwood Asylum ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	120 .....	.....	35	85	
28	J. Wall	Carpenter, George-street Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	120 .....	.....	15	105	
28	C. Macdermott	Chief Attendant, George-street Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	115 .....	.....	35	80	
28	W. Gibson	Attendant, George-street Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	100 .....	.....	35	65	
28	C. Crawley	Attendant, George-street Asylum Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	100 .....	.....	35	65	
28	J. Irving	Herdsmen, Newington..... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	100 .....	.....	35	65	
28	E. Anderson	Nurse and Dispenser, Newington Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	102 .....	.....	35	67	
28	A. R. Norton	Attendant, Rookwood..... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	100 .....	.....	35	65	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.							
28	K. Graham	Nurse in charge of Ophthalmic Home, Mittagong	127				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	100	
28	M. Jefford	Senior Nurse, Rookwood.....	97				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	62	
28	J. E. Bredin.....	Dispenser, Rookwood	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			45	45	
28	W. Garland	Attendant, George-street Asylum.	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	55	
28	F. Hanson	Attendant, George-street Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
28	C. Macnamara	Nurse, Newington Asylum.....	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
23	E. O'Neill.....	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
28	M. Farrell	Nurse, Newington Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
23	N. O'Keefe	Nurse, Newington Asylum.....	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
23	E. Dobbin.....	Nurse, Newington Asylum.....	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
28	Vacant	Nurse, Newington Asylum.....	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
28	I. S. Arthur	Attendant, Newington Asylum ...	85				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			45	40	
28	E. Nixon	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
28	K. Bagot	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	55	
28	E. Errington	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
28	Vacant	Nurse, Rookwood Asylum	90				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	55	
28	M. Crimes.....	Attendant, Ormond House.....	95				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			35	60	
28	Vacant	Laundress, Ormond House.....	79				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			27	52	
28	F. Boyd.....	Head Wardswoman, Newington..	77				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light			35	42	
28	E. A. Lambert.....	Mother, No. 1 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	50	
28	C. Forde	Mother, No. 2 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	50	
28	J. Balfour.....	Mother, No. 4 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	50	
28	E. L. Eagar	Mother, No. 5 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	50	
28	A. Cole	Mother, No. 6 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	50	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.							
28	L. Phillips	Mother, No. 7 Cottage Home, Mittagong	77				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	50	
29	L. McNicol	Probationary Nurse, Rookwood... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.	65		35	30	
28	M. Taylor.....	Probationary Nurse, Newington.. Quarters, rations, fuel, and light..	75		35	40	
28	E. L. Eagar	Attendant, No. 5 Cottage Home, Mittagong	57				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	30	
28	A. Cutcliffe	Relieving Mother and Needle-woman, Cottage Homes, Mittagong	57				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	30	
28	E. Asselin.....	Mother, No. 1 Cottage Home, Parramatta	77				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	50	
28	M. O'Reilly	Mother, No. 2 Cottage Home, Parramatta	77				
		Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.			27	50	
FIRE BRIGADES.							
30	W. D. Bear	Superintendent, Fire Brigades Board	600			600	With quarters.
BOTANIC GARDENS.							
31	J. H. Maiden	Director of Botanic Gardens, &c. Value of house	620			515	
		Value of house			105		
31	Vacant	Secretary and Accountant	235				
		Value of house.....			60	175	
31	G. Harwood.....	Superintendent.....	295				
		Value of house.....			50	245	
31	J. Jones.....	Overseer, Government Domains... Value of house.....	225			175	
		Value of house.....			50		
31	F. McKay.....	Bailiff, Government Domains ... Value of house.....	160			120	
		Value of house.....			40		
31	J. McEwen	Superintendent, State Nursery, Campbelltown.....	275				
		Value of house.....			50	225	
31	W. Forsyth	Overseer, Centennial Park..... Value of house.....	225			175	
		Value of house.....			50		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.						
	<i>Headquarters Staff.</i>						
35	Major-General G. A. French.	Major-General.....	1,250				
		Value of quarters		125			
		Do stabling.....		27			
		Do light		12			
		Furniture allowance		137			
		Soldier servants		55		1,606	
35	Colonel H. D. Mackenzie..	Assistant Adjutant-General	457				
		Value of quarters		125			
		Do forage		68			
		Do stabling.....		28			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		43			
		Do servant		27		748	
35	Lt.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. E. D. Taunton.	Assistant Quartermaster-General	457				
		Value of quarters		125			
		Do forage		68			
		Do stabling.....		28			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		43			
		Do servant		27		748	
35	Captain and Brevet-Major M. M. Boam.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	384				
		Value of quarters.....		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		32			
		Do servant		27		573	
35	Garrison Sergeant-Major..	Garrison Sergeant-Major	178				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		37			
		Do uniform		5		261	
35	Provost-Sergeant	Provost-Sergeant	178				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		35			
		Do uniform.....		5		259	
35	Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry.	Sergeant-Instructor	125				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		162	
35	Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range.	Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range	153				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do uniform		5			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		39		238	
35	Sergeant, Rifle Range.....	Sergeant, Rifle Range.....	135				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		22			
		Do uniform		5		194	
35	2 Markers, Rifle Range ...	2 Markers	125				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform		5		162	each.
35	1 Marker	1 Marker	135				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniforms		5		172	
	<i>Pay Branch.</i>						
36	C. Solomon	Staff Paymaster	457				
		Value of quarters.....		82			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		32			
		Do servant		27		598	
	<i>Ordnance Branch.</i>						
36	Major J. T. Blanchard ...	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance	438				
		Value of quarters.....		82			
		Do rations, fuel, and light..		32			
		Do servant		27			
		Charge pay		36		615	
36	Lieutenant W. J. Brown...	Receiver and Issuer of Stores ...	250				
		Value of quarters		45		295	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES —continued.						
	<i>New South Wales Artillery.</i>						
36	Colonel S. C. U. Smith ...	Officer Commanding Artillery Forces	730				
		Value of quarters		125			
		Do forage (2 horses)		68			
		Do stabling		27			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		43			
		Do soldier servant		55		1,048	
37	Major W. T. Bridges	Firemaster	356				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		32			
		Do soldier servant		27			
		Acting Instructor		46		591	
	<i>Brigade Division Field Artillery.</i>						
37	Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Airey	Officer Commanding Field Artillery Brigade	420				
		Value of quarters		102			
		Do forage		68			
		Do stabling		28			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		35			
		Do soldier servant		27			
		Do command pay		55		735	
37	Captain H. Dangar	Captain and Adjutant, Field Artillery	321				
		Value of quarters		54			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		25			
		Do soldier servant		27		475	
							2s. 6d. per diem, while Acting Adjutant.
37	Lieutenant E. A. Antill ...	Lieutenant, Field Artillery	216				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		25			
		Do soldier servant		27		362	
37	Lieutenant S. E. Christian	Lieutenant, Field Artillery	216				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		25			
		Do soldier servant		27		362	
	<i>1st Garrison Division.</i>						
38	Captain A. H. Sandford ...	Captain and Adjutant, 1st Garrison Division	321				
		Value of quarters		54			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		25			
		Do soldier servant		27		475	
							2s. 6d. per diem, while acting Staff Captain.
	<i>Garrison Company's Officers.</i>						
38	Major A. H. P. Savage ...	Major 1st Garrison Division	356				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		32			
		Do soldier servant		27			
		Do command pay		45		590	
38	Major F. Baynes	Major, 1st Garrison Division	356				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage allowance		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		32			
		Do soldier servant		27			
		Do command pay		45		590	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES						
	<i>—continued.</i>						
	<i>New South Wales Artillery—continued.</i>						
	Garrison Company's Officers—continued.						
38	Major P. L. Murray	Major, 1st Garrison Division.....	356				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		32			
		Do soldier servant		27			
		Do Command pay		45	.....	590	
38	Captain A. G. H. Morris...	Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	321				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	428	
38	Captain H. Le Messurier...	Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	321				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant.....		27	.....	428	
38	Captain A. P. Luscombe...	Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	321				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	428	
38	Lieutenant R. H. L. B. Jenkins.	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division	216				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	314	
38	Lieutenant C. W. Lamb...	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division	216				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	314	
38	Lieutenant H. J. C. Taylor	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division	216				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	314	
38	Lieutenant G. E. Bulmer	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division	216				
		Value of quarters.....		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant.....		27	.....	314	
38	Lieutenant A. Stewart ...	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division	216				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	314	
38	Lieutenant Jno. Mair.....	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division	180				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	278	
38	Lieutenant H. S. Sweetland	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division	180				
		Value of quarters.....		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	278	
38	Lieutenant	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division	180				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	278	
38	Lieutenant	Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division	180				
		Value of quarters.....		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do soldier servant		27	.....	278	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES						
	<i>—continued.</i>						
	<i>Staff Office for Engineer Services.</i>						
40	Capt. J. H. R. King	Chief Surveyor.....	350				
		Value of quarters.....		55		405	
40	Submarine Mining Store-keeper.	Submarine Mining Storekeeper...	183				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		32			
		Do uniform.....		5		261	
40	Staff Instructor to Electricians.	Staff Instructor to Electricians ...	183				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		32			
		Do uniform.....		5		261	
40	Sergeant Artificer, Electricians.	Sergeant Artificer, Electricians...	143				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		36			
		Do uniform.....		5		216	
	<i>Engineers, No. 3 Company, Submarine Miners—Permanent.</i>						
40	Major J. H. A. Lee.....	Officer Commanding	384				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		32			
		Do servant		27			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14		573	
	<i>Medical Staff Corps—Permanent.</i>						
41	Surgeon-Colonel W. D. C. Williams.	Surgeon-Colonel and Principal Medical Officer	609				
		Value of quarters.....		125			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		44			
		Do soldier servant.....		27		853	
	<i>Veterinary Department.</i>						
41	Captain Scott	Captain and Principal Veterinary Surgeon	200				
		Value of forage		34		234	
	<i>Lancers Regiment.</i>						
43	Captain G. L. Lee	Adjutant and Paymaster	329				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do servants.....		27		484	
43	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		32			
		Do uniform.....		5		286	
43	Quartermaster-Sergeant...	Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	160				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do uniform		5		251	
43	Orderly room clerk	Orderly-room Clerk.....	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do uniform		5		228	
43	4 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do uniform		5		228	each.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES							
<i>—continued.</i>							
<i>Mounted Rifles.</i>							
44	Captain J. M. Antill	Adjutant and Paymaster	329				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		25			
		Do servants		27		484	
44	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		39			
		Do uniform		5		293	
44	Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	160				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do uniform		5		251	
44	Orderly-room Clerk.....	Orderly-room Clerk.....	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do uniform		5		228	
44	4 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do uniform		5		228	each.
<i>Partially-paid Artillery.</i>							
45	Captain Kyngdon	Adjutant and Paymaster	321				
		Value of quarters.....		55			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stable		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light... ..		25			
		Do servant		27		476	
45	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	178				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light.. ..		39			
		Do uniform		5		263	
45	Orderly-room Clerk.....	Orderly-room Clerk.....	143				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	
<i>Infantry—1st Regiment.</i>							
47	Major M. M. Bayly	Adjutant and Paymaster	370				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light.. ..		32			
		Do servant		27		559	
47	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light.. ..		27			
		Do uniform		5		233	
47	Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	160				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do uniform		5		203	
47	Orderly-room Clerk.....	Orderly-room Clerk	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	
47	4 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	each.
47	2 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	134				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		171	each.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES							
<i>—continued.</i>							
<i>Infantry—2nd Regiment.</i>							
48	Captain J. G. Legge	Adjutant and Paymaster	334				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		25			
		Do servant		27		489	
48	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		34			
		Do uniform		5		240	
48	Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	160				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do uniform		5		203	
48	Orderly-room Clerk	Orderly-room Clerk	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	
48	5 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	each.
48	Sergeant-Instructor.....	Sergeant-Instructor.....	134				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		171	
<i>Infantry—3rd Regiment.</i>							
49	Major Bartlett.....	Adjutant and Paymaster	370				
		Value of quarters		82			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		32			
		Do servant		27		559	
49	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light.....		34			
		Do uniform		5		240	
49	Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	160				
		Value of quarters.....		38			
		Do uniform		5		203	
49	Orderly-room Clerk	Orderly-room Clerk	153				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		190	
49	3 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	each.
49	4 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	134				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		171	each.
<i>Infantry—4th Regiment.</i>							
49	Captain M. A. Hilliard ...	Adjutant and Paymaster	334				
		Value of quarters		55			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light.....		25			
		Do servant		27		489	
49	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light.....		32			
		Do uniform		5		238	
49	Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	160				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do uniform		5		203	
49	Orderly-room Clerk.....	Orderly-room Clerk	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	
49	4 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5		180	each.
49	3 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	134				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform.....		5		171	each.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES						
	<i>—continued.</i>						
	<i>Partially-paid Medical Staff Corps.</i>						
50	W. O. J. Bond.....	Warrant-Officer and Staff-Instructor	178				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		48			
		Do uniforms		5	...	272	
	<i>Army Service Corps.</i>						
51	Lieutenant R. Beauman ...	Adjutant and Quartermaster.....	277				
		Value of quarters.....		46			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do servant		27	.....	423	
51	Warrant-Officer Sergeant-Major.	Warrant-Officer	160				
		Value of quarters.....		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		34			
		Do uniform.....		5	.....	240	
51	Labourer	Labourer	125				
		Value of quarters.....		32	.....	157	
51	3 Carters	Carters	143				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform.....		5	.....	180	each.
51	Carter	Carter	125				
		Value of quarters.....		32			
		Do uniform.....		5	.....	162	
	<i>Barrack Section.</i>						
51	Barrack Sergeant.....	Barrack Sergeant	125				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		34			
		Do uniform		5	.....	196	
51	Barrack Labourer	Barrack Labourer	125				
		Value of quarters.....		32	.....	157	
	<i>Volunteers.</i>						
53	Officer Commanding Volunteer Forces.	Officer Commanding Volunteer Forces	420				
		Value of quarters		102			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stable		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		36	.....	606	
	<i>First Australian Horse.</i>						
53	Adjutant and Quartermaster.	Adjutant and Quartermaster	232				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light...		25			
		Do servant		27	.....	378	
53	Sergeant-Major	Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light ..		34			
		Do uniform		5			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14	.....	288	
53	Quartermaster-Sergeant...	Quartermaster-Sergeant	153				
		Value of quarters.....		38			
		Do uniform		5			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14	.....	244	
53	3 Sergeant-Instructors ...	Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling.....		14	.....	228	each.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1896-7.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. III.—Chief Secretary—continued.							
PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES							
<i>—continued.</i>							
<i>5th (Union) Regiment.</i>							
53	Adjutant and Quartermaster.	Adjutant and Quartermaster	259				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		25			
		Do servant		27	.....	405
53	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		34			
		Do uniform		5	.....	240
53	2 Quartermaster-Sergeants	Quartermaster-Sergeants	153				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do uniform		5	.....	196 each.
53	2 Sergeant-Instructors	Sergeant-Instructors	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	180 each.
<i>6th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.—Australian Rifles.</i>							
54	Lieutenant and Adjutant.	Lieutenant and Adjutant	259				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		25			
		Do servant		27	.....	405
54	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		34			
		Do uniform		5	.....	240
54	Quartermaster-Sergeant	Quartermaster-Sergeant	153				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do uniform		5	.....	196
54	Orderly-room Clerk	Orderly-room Clerk	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	180
54	Sergeant-Instructor	Sergeant-Instructor	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	180
<i>7th Volunteer Infantry Regiment.—St. George's Rifles.</i>							
54	Lieutenant and Adjutant.	Lieutenant and Adjutant	259				
		Value of quarters		46			
		Do forage		34			
		Do stabling		14			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		25			
		Do servant		27	.....	405
54	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Regimental Sergeant-Major	160				
		Value of quarters		41			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		34			
		Do uniform		5	.....	240
54	Quartermaster-Sergeant	Quartermaster-Sergeant	153				
		Value of quarters		38			
		Do uniform		5	.....	196
54	Orderly-room Clerk	Orderly-room Clerk	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	180
54	Sergeant-Instructor	Sergeant-Instructor	143				
		Value of quarters		32			
		Do uniform		5	.....	180
NAVAL FORCES.							
56	G. S. Bosanquet	Officer in Charge of Torpedoes ...	280				
		Commander Naval Artillery					
		Volunteers		72			
		In lieu of quarters		150			
		Do rations, fuel, and light		43	.....	545
56	Wm. Amess	Engineer for Torpedoes	223				
		In lieu of quarters		90			
		Do rations		37	.....	350

IV.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	TREASURY.		£	£	£	£	
62	F. Kirkpatrick	Under Secretary for Finance and Trade	920	50	.....	970	} Allowance, attendance at Parliament House.
63	C. Geary	Housekeeper	140	100		} Fuel and light.
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	40	100	
63	Alicc Butz	Housekeeper	45	.....	.....	45	Quarters, fuel, and light.
	STAMP DUTIES.						
63	M. A. Coupland	Office-keeper	90	.....	.....	140	
		For quarters .....	.....	50	.....	140	
	CUSTOMS.						
64	T. R. Miller	Shipping Clerk	300	.....	.....	300	} Receive a fee of 5s. each for each vessel cleared by them after 4.30 p.m.
64	J. Lappin	Do	275	275	
64	F. H. Elliott	1st Clerk, Statistical Branch	325	.....	.....	325	
65	C. Alderton	Messenger, Newcastle	120	.....	.....	90	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	90	
65	W. Champion	Coast Waiter, Broken Bay	215	.....	.....	175	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	40	175	
65	J. T. Allen	Boatman, Broken Bay	120	.....	.....	104	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	16	104	
65	F. Eckman	Boatman, Broken Bay	120	.....	.....	100	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	100	
65	T. V. Smith	Sub-Collector, Eden	250	.....	.....	220	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	220	
66	C. D. Whitty	Sub-Collector, Tweed River	250	.....	.....	225	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	25	225	
66	A. J. Gray	Boatman, Tweed River	120	.....	.....	108	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	12	108	
66	P. Clark	Preventive Officer, Botany	166	.....	.....	136	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	136	
66	E. Potts	Preventive Officer, Wollongong	175	.....	.....	155	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	155	
66	J. Dickson	Sub-Collector, Tocumwal	250	.....	.....	225	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	25	225	
66	R. Mooney	Sub-Collector, Wentworth	350	.....	.....	375	
		Acting Officer for Victorian Customs .....	.....	25	.....	375	
66	J. Banks	Sub-Collector, Euston	250	.....	.....	270	
		Acting Officer for Victorian Customs .....	.....	20	.....	270	
65	W. H. Whyte	Tide Surveyor, Newcastle	350	.....	.....	380	
		Acting Inspector of Stock .....	.....	30	.....	380	
66	D. A. Thomas	Sub-Collector, Cobram	200	.....	.....	212	
		Acting Officer for Victorian Customs .....	.....	12	.....	212	
66	J. E. Smith	Sub-Collector, Moama	325	.....	.....	300	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	25	300	
67	C. Johnson	Clerk, Wilcannia	150	.....	.....	160	
		Allowed quarters .....	.....	10	.....	160	

NOTE.—The following Officers, when required to attend after the usual hours of business, receive remuneration from the applicants at the following rates, viz. :—
Warehouse-keeper and Landing Waiters, 2s. per hour; Lockers and Tide Waiters, 1s. 6d. per hour.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT.						
73	V. W. Williams	Superintendent, Mercantile Explosives Department	400				
		Lieutenant, Naval Artillery Volunteers		30		430	
73	W. Weldon	Officer-in-charge, Magazine, Goat Island	275				
		Value of quarters			25	250	
73	J. Williams	Warder and Cooper, Magazine, Goat Island	150				
		Value of quarters			10	140	
73	W. J. Weldon	Boatman, Goat Island	130				
		Value of quarters			10	120	
73	C. J. McCarthy	Overseer, Magazine, Broken Bay	175				
		Value of quarters			10	165	
73	W. Joller	Warder, Magazine, Broken Bay	130				
		Value of quarters			10	120	
73	J. Curran	Warder, Magazine, Broken Bay	130				
		Value of quarters			10	120	
	BOARD OF HEALTH.						
74	Wm. Peirce	Assistant Health Officer	575				
		Value of quarters			60	515	
74	Edward Stanley	Chief Veterinary Inspector	635				
		Value of quarters			80	555	
74	E. Cameron	Housekeeper	25				
		Value of quarters			10	15	
74	F. Hill	Senior Attendant, Lazaret	180				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	120	
74	S. Bertram	2nd Attendant, Lazaret	144				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	84	
74	J. F. Coleman	3rd Attendant, Lazaret	144				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	84	
74	J. Shearer	4th Attendant, Lazaret	144				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	84	
74	G. A. Downer	Cook, Lazaret	144				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	84	
74	E. Kaye	Nurse, Female Lazaret	135				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			60	75	
74	J. Smith	Attendant, Female Lazaret	105				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel, light, and uniform			55	50	
74	J. F. Vincent	Superintendent of Quarantine	365				
		Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform			75	290	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
BOARD OF HEALTH—continued.							
74	C. E. Cornelius	Assistant Storekeeper, Quarantine Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform.....	190		40	150	
74	W. Anderson	Boatman, Watson's Bay..... Value of quarters and uniform ...	160		36	124	
74	R. St. G. Maunsell	Driver, Launch of A. H. O. Value of quarters and uniform ...	160		36	124	
74	W. Layton	Coxswain of A. H. O..... Value of quarters and uniform ...	160		36	124	
74	W. Nickels	Q. O. and Boatman, Newcastle ... Value of quarters and uniform ...	160		36	124	
74	Henry Pedley	Q. O. and Boatman, North Head Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform.....	160		40	120	
74	W. Hay.....	Q. O. and Boatman, North Head Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform.....	148		40	108	
74	J. White	Q. O. and Boatman, North Head Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform.....	148		40	108	
74	Wm. Phillips	Q. O. and Boatman, North Head Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform.....	148		40	108	
74	A. H. Willshir.....	Q. O. and Boatman, North Head Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform.....	148		40	108	
74	F. Billingham	Q. O. and Boatman, North Head Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform.....	148		40	108	
74	A. Payne	Q. O. and Boatman, Sydney Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform.....	148		40	108	
74	B. Hawkins	Forewoman, Quarantine..... Value of quarters, fuel, light, and uniform.....	100		25	75	
75	Geo. Shelley.....	Inspector of Abattoir..... Value of quarters	350		50	300	
75	Peter Raymond	Senior Sub-Inspector, Abattoirs... Value of quarters	200		30	170	
75	Wm. Jones	Sub-Inspector, Abattoirs	186		30	156	
75	Wm. Cochrane	Stock and Gatekeeper, Abattoirs Value of quarters	118		10	108	
SHIPPING MASTERS.							
	<i>Sydney—</i> R. Smith	Deputy Shipping Master and Accountant	0			300	{ The receipt of this amount is consequent upon attendance at all parades (26) during the year.
		Lance-Sergeant, No. 4 Co. (Electric), Engineers				10/4/10/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MARINE BOARD.						
76	Francis Hixson	President, Marine Board	740				
		Captain Commanding Naval Forces		77			
		Value of quarters and gas		225		1,042	
76	G. S. Lindeman	Secretary, Marine Board	470				
		Senior Commander, New South Wales Naval Forces		61		531	
77	Henry Newton.....	Harbour Master, Newcastle	416				
		Quarters		100			
		Meteorological Observer.....		12		528	
76	Francis Rule	Accountant, Marine Board	236				
		Paymaster, Naval Forces		54		290	
77	G. Melville	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle.....	326				
		Inspector, Marine Board, Newcastle		45			
		Value of quarters.....		50		421	
77	J. R. Lawrence	Clerk to Harbour Master, Sydney	236				
		Telegraph Operator.....		52		288	
77	R. T. Hall	Principal Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	187				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50			
		Charge of Leading Lights		12		249	
77	H. S. Patterson	Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Lighthouse	270				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		30		300	
77	W. H. Thomas.....	Assistant Engineer, Electric Light, Macquarie Lighthouse...	150				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		30		180	
77	William May	Principal Lightkeeper, Hornby Lighthouse	250				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50		300	
77	J. Johnson	Principal Lightkeeper, Light-house, Newcastle	246				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50		296	
77	W. Parker	Principal Lightkeeper, Cape St. George Lighthouse	207				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light		50			
		Meteorological Observer.....		12		269	
77	G. C. Priest	Principal Lightkeeper, Point Stephens Lighthouse	187				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50			
		Telegraph Operator.....		26		273	
77	Daniel Watson.....	Principal Lightkeeper, Seal Rocks	250				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50			
		Telegraph Operator.....		52		352	
77	John Burgess	Principal Lightkeeper, Montague Island	250				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		300	
77	John Skelton	Principal Lightkeeper, Green Cape	250				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		300	
77	W. J. Steere	Principal Lightkeeper, Broken Bay	187				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		237	
77	John Skelton, junr.	Principal Lightkeeper, Solitary Island	167				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50		217	
77	J. Leddra	Superintendent, Lightship, at Sydney	250				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50			
		Charge of Pile-light, Shark Island		24		324	
77	F. Cobb.....	Lightkeeper, Fort Denison.....	140				
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30			
		Meteorological Observer.....		12		182	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimates.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.	
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net total.		
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£		
	MARINE BOARD—continued.							
77	W. Gambell.....	Lightkeeper, Ulladulla	158					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30	.....	188	
77	H. E. Lambourne	Lightkeeper, Nelson's Bay.....	141					
		Value of quarters, &c.		30				
		Preventive Officer		30	.....	201	
77	R. Crossingham	Principal Lightkeeper, Smoky Cape	197					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50	.....	247	
77	F. Silva	First Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	157					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30				
		Attending Leading Lights, Port Jackson		12	.....	199	
77	A. Johnson	First Assistant Lightkeeper, Hornby Lighthouse.....	155					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30	.....	185	
77	W. Gardiner	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Newcastle	157					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30				
		Attending Breakwater Lights, Newcastle.....		24	.....	211	
77	Various	Three 1st Assistant Lightkeepers	127					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30	.....	157	each.
77	Various	Two 1st Assistant Lightkeepers	157					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30	.....	187	each.
77	J. McNally	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Port Stephens	134					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30	.....	164	
77	J. H. Leddra	Mate, Light-ship, Sydney	134					
		Attending Pile-light, Sydney.....		12	.....	146	
77	Various	Two 1st Assistant Lightkeepers	141					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30	.....	171	each.
78	R. Johnson	2nd Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	120					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30				
		Attending Leading Lights, Port Jackson.....		12	.....	162	
78	J. Quinn	} 2nd Assistant Lightkeepers {	120					
78	W. H. Williams			} Value of quarters, &c..... {				
78	W. Smith					30	150	each.
78	Various	Three 2nd Assistant Lightkeepers	101					
		Value of quarters, &c.		30	.....	131	each.
78	D. McDonald	2nd Assistant Lightkeeper, Newcastle	120					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		30				
		Attending Breakwater Lights, Newcastle.....		24	.....	174	
78	Various	Two 2nd Assistant Lightkeepers	111					
		Value of quarters		30	.....	141	each.
78	T. Thornley	2nd Assistant Lightkeeper, Montague Island.....	120					
		Value of quarters		30	.....	150	
78	Peter Watt	Assistant Lightkeeper, Lightship, Sydney	123					
		Attending Pile-light, Sydney.....		12	.....	135	
78	O. J. Hersee.....	Assistant Lightkeeper, Lightship, Sydney	101					
		Attending Pile-light, Sydney.....		12	.....	113	
78	A. Hacking	Pilot, Newcastle	363					
		Value of quarters, &c.....		50	413		

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MARINE BOARD—continued.						
78	F. Cumming	Pilot, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	363	50		413	
78	W. D. Wood	Pilot, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	363	40		403	
78	J. L. Sweet	Pilot, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	228	50		278	
78	E. W. Warner	Pilot, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	219	50		269	
78	A. Stevenson	Pilot, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	210	50		260	
78	J. E. Morris	Pilot, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	210	42		252	
79	W. S. Murray	Pilot, Manning River Value of quarters, &c.	170	25		195	
79	J. A. Jamieson	Pilot, Macleay River Value of quarters, &c.	250	25		275	
79	H. McAuley	Pilot, Clarence River Customs officer Value of quarters, &c. Meteorological observer	250	30 25 12		317	
79	R. A. Fraser	Pilot, Richmond River Customs officer Value of quarters, &c.	190	30 25		245	
79	J. Baird	Pilot, Port Macquarie Value of quarters, &c. Telegraph operator Meteorological observer	160	25 26 12		223	
79	A. Sutherland	Pilot, Moruya Value of quarters, &c. Telegraph operator Meteorological observer	250	25 52 12		339	
79	T. Radcliffe	Pilot, Bellinger River Value of quarters, &c. Telegraph operator	170	25 26		221	
79	T. H. Smith	Pilot, Tweed River* Value of quarters, &c.	150	25		175	
79	T. Bishop	Pilot, Shoalhaven River Value of quarters, &c. Telegraph operator	250	25 26		301	
79	W. J. Whaites	Pilot, Nambucca River Value of quarters, &c. Telegraph operator	250	25 26		301	
79	J. Leonard	Pilot, Camden Haven Value of quarters, &c. Telegraph operator	250	25 26		301	
79	T. Boyd	Pilot, Lake Macquarie Value of quarters, &c.	250	25		275	
79	A. H. Kendall	Pilot, Cape Hawke Value of quarters, &c.	250	25		275	
79	W. Fraser	Pilot, Kiama Value of quarters, &c.	246	30		276	
79	P. S. Newton	Pilot, Twofold Bay Value of quarters, &c. Meteorological observer	170	25 12		207	
79	A. Thompson	Pilot, Wollongong Value of quarters, &c.	225	25		250	
79	J. Puckeridge	Boatswain, boatshed Value of quarters, &c.	200	30		230	
79	Ramsay Gow	Carpenter, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c. Trimmer, Leading Light, Tower Lights, Newcastle	167	18 24		209	

* Previous Pilot received salary of £250.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	MARINE BOARD—continued.						
79	A. M'Kinnon	Boatman, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c. 1st Coxswain, Lifeboat, Newcastle	126 ..... .....	..... 18 50	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 194	
79	Robert Gow	Boatman, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c. 2nd Coxswain, Lifeboat, Newcastle	126 ..... .....	..... 18 25	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 169	
79	J. Williams	Messenger, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c. Trimmer, Leading Light, Tower Lights, Newcastle Charge of Time Ball, Newcastle...	130 ..... ..... .....	..... 30 24 10	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... 104	
79	W. G. Nicolson	Boatman, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c. Trimmer, Coal Channel Lights, Newcastle	126 ..... .....	..... 18 12	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 156	
79	Various	Two Boatmen, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	154 .....	..... 18	..... .....	..... 172	each.
79	Various	Twelve Boatmen, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	126 .....	..... 18	..... .....	..... 144	each.
79	J. G. Olssen	Boatman, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	126 .....	..... 18	..... .....	..... 144	
79	Various	Two Boatmen, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	126 .....	..... 18	..... .....	..... 144	each.
79	K. M'Leod	Boatman, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	106 .....	..... 18	..... .....	..... 124	
79	G. Fraser	Boatman, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	121 .....	..... 18	..... .....	..... 139	
79	Various	Two Boatmen, Newcastle Value of quarters, &c.	116 .....	..... 18	..... .....	..... 134	each.
80	G. Whitnall	Boatman, Manning River Value of quarters, &c. Telephone Operator	126 ..... .....	..... 18 24	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 168	
80	T. Robinson	Boatman, Port Macquarie Value of quarters, &c. Signalman, Tacking Point	126 ..... .....	..... 18 24	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 168	
80	A. C. Lindman	Boatman, Bellinger River Value of quarters, &c. Solitary Island Tender	101 ..... .....	..... 18 6	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 125	
80	G. J. Moffitt	Signal-master, Fort Phillip Value of quarters, &c.	250 .....	..... 50	..... .....	..... 300	
80	S. Williams	Assistant Signal-master, Fort Phillip Value of quarters, &c.	120 .....	..... 30	..... .....	..... 150	
80	J. Francis	Signal-master, South Head Value of quarters, &c.	182 .....	..... 50	..... .....	..... 232	
80	A. E. Gibson	Junior Operator, South Head Value of quarters, &c.	105 .....	..... 30	..... .....	..... 135	
80	H. de Fraser	Night Lookout-man, South Head Trimmer, Leading Lights, Port Jackson 2nd Coxswain, Lifeboat, Sydney...	144 ..... .....	..... 12 6	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 162	
80	Joseph Francis	Night Lookout-man, South Head Trimmer, Leading Lights, Port Jackson	144 .....	..... 12	..... .....	..... 156	
78	P. Humphries	Boatman, Pilot Steamer, Sydney. 1st Coxswain, Lifeboat, Sydney...	144 .....	..... 12	..... .....	..... 156	
	PUBLIC WHARFS.						
82	J. Warren	Assistant Manager Value of quarters	325 .....	..... .....	..... 50	..... 275	
82	W. J. Graham	Caretaker, Woolgoolga Wharf Value of quarters	145 .....	..... .....	..... 20	..... 125	
82	James Gill	Caretaker, Coff's Harbour Jetty Value of quarters	145 .....	..... .....	..... 20	..... 125	

Boatmen are either provided with quarters or receive an allowance of £18 per annum in lieu thereof. The maximum salary of a boatsman is £144 inclusive of quarters.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.					Gross Total.	
88	James Roberts	Tramway Manager	700				
		Sunday duties		52			
		House allowance		100		852	
87	Henry B. Howe	General Works Manager, Eveleigh	650				
		Value of quarters		52		702	
87	Arthur Willis	Station-master, Sydney	350				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		75		425	
87	Chas. Paull	Station-master, Darling Harbour	400				
		Value of quarters		50		450	
87	Joseph Waring	Station-master, Sydney Goods	250				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		50		300	
87	Joseph Noad	Station-master, Aberdeen	165				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		31/4/-		196/4/-	
87	William Hall	Officer-in-charge, Adamstown	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Frederick Christopher Hourn.	Officer-in-charge, Albion Park	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
87	Alfred Lay	Station-master, Albury	270				
		Value of quarters		50		320	
87	John Tobin	Officer-in-charge, Allandale	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
87	Matthew Kenny	Station-master, Armidale	290				
		Value of quarters		50		340	
87	William James Marsden...	Station-master, Arncliffe	180				
		Value of quarters		50		230	
87	Moss S. Browne	Station-master, Ashfield	270				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		50		320	
87	Edward Fegan	Station-master, Auburn	165				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		50		215	
87	Charles A. Bailey	Officer-in-charge, Awaba	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	William Edward Kirby ...	Officer-in-charge, Alexandria	180				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters		26		206	
87	Robert Burns	Officer-in-charge, Ardglen (late Doughboy Hollow).	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Stephen Young Cobbett...	Officer-in-charge, Balmoral	145				
		Value of quarters		26		171	
87	George Farquhar	Station-master, Bathurst	330				
		Value of quarters		50		380	
87	Robert S. Smyth	Officer-in-charge, Bay Road	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
87	Michael Hogan	Officer-in-charge, Beecroft	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	James Seage	Officer-in-charge, Bell	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Alfred Penrose	Officer-in-charge, Berrigan	130				
		Value of quarters		26		156	
87	Isaac Hankins	Officer-in-charge, Bethungra	182				
		Value of quarters		26		208	
87	Joseph J. Pettingell	Station-master, Binalong	220				
		Value of quarters		50		270	
87	Thomas R. Rodriguez	Station-master, Blackheath	165				
		Value of quarters		50		215	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
87	Thomas McCoy	Station-master, Blacktown	365				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	.....	50	.....	415	
87	Albert S. Rowling	Station-master, Bulli	210				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	260	
87	Robert Johnston	Officer-in-charge, Blandford	140				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	166	
87	Thomas J. Nicholson	Station-master, Blayney	200				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	250	
87	John Doherty	Officer-in-charge, Boggabri	150				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	176	
87	William J. Williams	Officer-in-charge, Bomen	170				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	196	
87	Robert Fryer	Officer-in-charge, Borenore	155				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	181	
87	John Tweedie	Station-master, Bourke	330				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	380	
87	Thos. Edwards.....	Officer-in-charge, Bowning	210				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	236	
87	John H. Chapman	Station-master, Bowral	220				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	50	.....	270	
87	Eugene Taylor.....	Officer-in-charge, Berry	140				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	166	
87	Fredk. J. Landsdowne ..	Officer-in-charge, Bellambi.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	166	
87	William J. Duffy.....	Officer-in-charge, Branxton	174				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	200	
87	Thomas F. Seage.....	Officer-in-charge, Breadalbane ..	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	166	
87	John S. O'Donnell	Officer-in-charge, Breeza.....	150				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	176	
87	Albert R. Smith	Station-master, Brewongle	200				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	250	
87	Charles J. Morgan	Station-master, Bowenfels	206				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	256	
87	Park George Davis	Officer-in-charge, Bringagee	130				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	156	
87	Benjamin G. Potter.....	Officer-in-charge, Brocklesby.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	166	
87	William S. Nicholas	Officer-in-charge, Bundanoon ..	158				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	184	
87	Thos. Cavanough.....	Station-master, Bungendore	180				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	50	.....	230	
87	William M. Lackey.....	Station-master, Burwood	270				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	.....	80	.....	350	
87	Joshua H. Brown	Officer-in-charge, Byrock	150				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	176	
87	Frederick H. Powell	Officer-in-charge, Cabramatta ..	158				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	26	.....	184	
87	Dennis Kerin	Officer-in-charge, Camden	150				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	26	.....	176	
87	Frederick R. Nield	Station-master, Campbelltown ..	300				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..	.....	50	.....	350	
87	George House	Officer-in-charge, Capertee	142				
		Value of quarters	26	168	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
87	James Warburton	Station-master, Carrathool.....	165				
		Value of quarters		50		215	
87	James Kilgannon.....	Officer-in-charge, Clarence Siding	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	Henry Hotston	Officer-in-charge, Colo Vale	171				
		Value of quarters		26		197	
87	Patrick Byrnes.....	Officer-in-charge, Coolac.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
87	Joseph J. Walters	Station-master, Cooma	200				
		Value of quarters		50		250	
87	Walter H. Neary.....	Station-master, Coolaman	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50		215	
87	Isaac Clyde	Station-master, Cootamundra.....	220				
		Value of quarters.....		50		270	
87	William Foster	Officer-in-charge, Cobar	160				
		Value of quarters.....		26		186	
87	Thomas C. Wright	Officer-in-charge, Corowa	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	Charles Upton	Station-master, Cowra.....	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50		215	
87	Arthur H. Case	Officer-in-charge, Cockle Creek ...	160				
		Value of quarters.....		26		186	
87	John L. Williams	Station-master, Carlton	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50		250	
87	William Upton.....	Officer-in-charge, Clifton South...	160				
		Value of quarters.....		26		186	
87	Dennis Hoolahan.....	Officer-in-charge, Carcoar	178				
		Value of quarters.....		26		204	
87	John Schofield.....	Officer-in-charge, Coolabah	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	Albert Cuneo	Officer-in-charge, Como	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	Richard Hayes.....	Station-master, Croydon.....	210				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...		50		260	
87	Sydney E. Hinde.....	Station-master, Culcairn.....	224				
		Value of quarters.....		50		274	
87	Joseph Collier	Officer-in-charge, Currabubula ...	145				
		Value of quarters.....		26		171	
87	Thomas Watts.....	Station-master, Chatswood	175				
		Value of quarters.....		50		225	
87	James Bridges	Officer-in-charge, Clyde	140				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...		26		166	
87	David Nicholas	Officer-in-charge, Carlingford ...	140				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...		26		166	
87	Edward Charlton.....	Officer-in-charge, Canley Vale ...	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	Albert Ritchie	Officer-in-charge, Corrimal.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Alfred Clarke	Officer-in-charge, Darlington.....	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
87	James Whybourne	Officer-in-charge, Deepwater	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
87	David Muirhead	Officer-in-charge, Demondrille ...	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
87	Richard M'Gee	Station-master, Dubbo	265				
		Value of quarters		50		315	
87	Walter Levinge	Officer-in-charge, Dapto.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	James Williamson	Officer-in-charge, Douglas Park...	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
87	Samuel Fitzjohn	Officer-in-charge, Dripstone	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
87	Henry John Neville	Officer-in-charge, Exeter.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Thomas H. Watson.....	Officer-in-charge, Eastwood	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	John Walker	Station-master, Emu Plains	220				
		Value of quarters.....		50		270	
87	Bernard D. Rider	Officer-in-charge, Erskineville ...	150				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...		39		189	
87	Robert Crawford	Station-master, Eskbank.....	310				
		Value of quarters		50		300	
87	Timothy M'Carthy	Station-master, Eveleigh	160				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ...		50		210	
87	George E. Crothers.....	Station-master, Farley	160				
		Value of quarters		50		210	
87	William James Gordon ...	Station-master, Fairfield.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....		50		210	
87	William Green.....	Officer-in-charge, Flemington ...	220				
		Value of quarters		26		246	
87	Harrie A. Nightingale ...	Officer-in-charge, Fassifern	179				
		Value of quarters		26		205	
87	John R. Nield	Station-master, Forbes	300				
		Value of quarters		50		350	
87	George Thompson	Officer-in-charge, George's Plains	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Albert Edward Brackenreg	Station-master, Glen Innes	250				
		Value of quarters		50		300	
87	Henry Crawford	Officer-in-charge, Girilambone ...	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Thomas T. Collier	Officer-in-charge, Geurie	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
87	Frederick John Clements...	Station-master, Gerogery	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
87	Lewis S. Beatty	Officer-in-charge, Glenbrook.....	151				
		Value of quarters		26		177	
87	James Maher	Officer-in-charge, Glennie's Creek	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	John Wm. Byrnes	Station-master, Gosford ..	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50		250	
87	Walter E. Gould.....	Station-master, Goulburn	290				
		Value of quarters		50		340	
87	Edmund Milne.....	Inspector, Goulburn ..	340				
		Value of quarters.....		50		390	
87	John Downie	Station-master, Granville	300				
		Value of quarters.....		50		350	
87	Andrew Hartcher	Station-master, Greta	160				
		Value of quarters.....		50		210	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
87	Hainsworth L. Musgrove..	Officer-in-charge, Grong Grong... Value of quarters.....	130	26 .....	.....	156	
87	James O'Mara	Officer-in-charge, Guildford	160	26 .....	.....	186	
87	William C. Smith	Station-master, Gundagai	180	50 .....	.....	230	
87	George H. Benning.....	Station-master, Gunnedah	200	50 .....	.....	250	
87	Haines Thomas Giddy ...	Station-master, Gunning.....	270	50 .....	.....	320	
87	William Webb.....	Station-master, Guyra	172	50 .....	.....	222	
87	John Alt	Officer-in-charge, Gordon	150	26 .....	.....	176	
87	Thomas Dines	Officer-in-charge, Galong	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	George Buxton	Station-master, Hamilton	200	50 .....	.....	250	
87	Charles James	Station-master, Harden	250	50 .....	.....	300	
87	Jeremiah H. Wilks	Officer-in-charge, Harefield	168	26 .....	.....	194	
87	Thomas Morrin	Station-master, Hay	200	50 .....	.....	250	
87	Thomas Casserly	Officer-in-charge, Heathcote	150	26 .....	.....	176	
87	James Glynn	Station-master, Hornsby Junction Value of quarters	200	50 .....	.....	250	
87	George Saffin	Officer-in-charge, Hartley Vale ... Value of quarters	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	William Monks	Officer-in-charge, Harris Park ... Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	William Robins	Station-master, Hexham.....	270	50 .....	.....	320	
87	Thomas Calcott	Station-master, High-street	165	50 .....	.....	215	
87	James Alt	Officer-in-charge, Hilltop	161	26 .....	.....	187	
87	Allan S. Holland.....	Officer-in-charge, Hawkesbury River	150	26 .....	.....	176	
87	John G. Bisset.....	Station-master, Homebush.....	280	50 .....	.....	330	
87	George Beal	Station-master, Honeysuckle Point Value of quarters	225	50 .....	.....	275	
87	Thomas Hall	Station-master, Hurstville	200	50 .....	.....	250	
87	William Maxwell.....	Officer-in-charge, Henty.....	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	Richard Ingram Thomas...	Officer-in-charge, Helensburgh ... Value of quarters	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	James Wilbow.....	Officer-in-charge, Illabo	150	26 .....	.....	176	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
87	Herbert J. Webb.....	Officer-in-charge, Ingleburn Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	157	39 .....	.....	196	
87	John Harwin	Officer-in-charge, Jerrawa Value of quarters	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	James Anderson	Officer-in-charge, Jerilderie Value of quarters	150	26 .....	.....	176	
87	George Griffin	Station-master, Junee Junction... Value of quarters	220	50 .....	.....	270	
87	Charles Hodgson.....	District Superintendent, Junee ... Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	500	60 .....	.....	560	
87	Alfred W. Rose	Station-master, Old Junee..... Value of quarters	180	50 .....	.....	230	
87	Arthur Moss.....	Station-master, Katoomba Value of quarters	170	50 .....	.....	220	
87	John A. McLean	Station-master, Kiama Value of quarters	200	50 .....	.....	250	
87	George Watsford.....	Station-master, Kelso..... Value of quarters	180	50 .....	.....	230	
87	Thomas Lake	Officer-in-charge, Kerr's Creek .. Value of quarters	150	26 .....	.....	176	
87	John Thorburn	Station-master, Kogarah Value of quarters	180	50 .....	.....	230	
87	Arthur Clarke	Officer-in-charge, Koorawatha ... Value of quarters	130	26 .....	.....	156	
87	James W. Colless	Officer-in-charge, Kingswood..... Value of quarters	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	Henry J. McAuliffe.....	Officer-in-charge, Lyndhurst Value of quarters	189	26 .....	.....	215	
87	John Thomas Booth	Station-master, Lawson Value of quarters	180	50 .....	.....	230	
87	Harry Edward Tewksbury	Officer-in-charge, Linden Value of quarters	157	26 .....	.....	183	
87	Robert J. Cavanough	Station-master, Lewisham Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	165	50 .....	.....	215	
87	James Rowe.....	Station-master, Liverpool Value of quarters	255	50 .....	.....	305	
87	William C. Bradly	Station-master, Lochinvar Value of quarters	165	50 .....	.....	215	
87	Phillip Millbank	Officer-in-charge, Locksley..... Value of quarters	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	William Butler	Officer-in-charge, Lithgow..... Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	Herbert J. Holley	Officer-in-charge, Metropolitan Coal Siding. Value of quarters	150	20 .....	.....	176	
87	William McCarthy	Officer-in-charge, Lue Value of quarters	150	26 .....	.....	176	
87	Arthur Charlton	Station-master, Maitland East ... Value of quarters	200	50 .....	.....	250	
87	Frederick E. Corner	Officer-in-charge, Michelago Value of quarters	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	George T. Ferris	Station-master, Maitland West... Value of quarters	310	50	360	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
87	Wellington Allen.....	Station-master, Marulan.....	180				
		Value of quarters		50		230	
87	John W. Duncan.....	Officer-in-charge, Mary Vale.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	George Manley	Officer-in-charge, Menangle	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
87	Thomas Dawes.....	Station-master, Milson's Point ...	165				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters.....		50		215	
87	Horace Dengate	Officer-in-charge, Merrylands ...	161				
		Value of quarters		26		187	
87	Herbert J. Holley	Officer-in-charge, Metropolitan	150				
		Coal Siding.					
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	John Bates	Station-master, Millthorpe.....	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
87	George Upton	Station-master, Mittagong	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
87	Frederick Ræ	Station-master, Molong	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50		250	
87	Arthur Musgrove	Station-master, Morrissett	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50		215	
87	Edward Richardson	Station-master, Moonbi	190				
		Value of quarters.....		50		240	
87	James Wallace.....	Station-master, Morpeth	270				
		Value of quarters.....		50		320	
87	Henry Bailey	Station-master, Moss Vale	230				
		Value of quarters.....		50		280	
87	Peter Moore.....	Station-master, Murrurundi	220				
		Value of quarters.....		50		270	
87	George Samuel Hodgkinson.	Station-master, Macdonald Town	200				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters.....		50		250	
87	James King	Officer-in-charge, Minto	170				
		Value of quarters.....		26		196	
87	Henry Gardner	Officer-in-charge, Mandurama ...	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	William S. Howe	Officer-in-charge, Morundah	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
87	Alexander Guthrie	Officer-in-charge, Mount Druitt..	130				
		Value of quarters.....		26		156	
87	Max Geo. Thomson.....	Station-master, Mount Victoria...	185				
		Value of quarters.....		50		235	
87	Robert Eagleson	Station-master, Mudgee	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
87	Charles W. Westall	Officer-in-charge, Mulgrave	161				
		Value of quarters.....		26		187	
87	Richard Hancock.....	Officer-in-charge, Mullion Creek..	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
87	Richard Barton	Officer-in-charge, Mumbil	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	James Luxford	Officer-in-charge, Murrumbidgee	130				
		Value of quarters.....		26		156	
87	William Jas. Donnan	Station-master, Murrumburrah...	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
87	Thomas E. Ward.....	Station-master, Muswellbrook ...	240				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters.....		50		290	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.							
87	William Atwill	Officer-in-charge, Meadow Bank... Value of quarters.....	165	23 .....	.....	191	
87	Edward Sims	Station-master, Moree	175	50	.....	225	
87	John Day.....	District Superintendent, Murrumbidgee. Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	500	60 .....	.....	560	
87	William Perry.....	Officer-in-charge, Narrabri..... Allowance in lieu of quarters	150	26 .....	.....	176	
87	Thomas Hetherington	Station-master, Narrabri West ... Value of quarters.....	250	50 .....	.....	300	
87	John Gazzard	Station-master, Narrandera	200	50	.....	250	
87	John L. Wheeler.....	Officer-in-charge, Narramine..... Value of quarters.....	165	26 .....	.....	191	
87	William A. Kerin	Station-master, Nevertire	200	50	.....	250	
87	Alfred J. Williams	Station-master, Newbridge..... Value of quarters.....	165	50 .....	.....	215	
87	Geo. Dowling	Station-master, Newcastle	310	50	.....	360	
87	Alfd. Levien.....	Station-master, Newtown	290	65	.....	355	
87	Herman Meyer.....	Station-master, Nowra	152	50	.....	202	
87	Benjamin Dingle.....	Station-master, Nyngan	220	50	.....	270	
87	Walter G. Kitching.....	District Superintendent, Newcastle Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	500	60 .....	.....	560	
87	Frederick Richardson.....	Station-master, Orange	250	50	.....	300	
87	Henry Scullin	Officer-in-charge, Otford..... Value of quarters.....	160	26 .....	.....	186	
87	Andrew Menzies	Officer-in-charge, Ourimbah	162	26	.....	188	
87	James Watsford	Station-master, Parramatta..... Value of quarters.....	330	50 .....	.....	380	
87	John W. Culnane	Station-master, Penrith	275	50	.....	325	
87	John Donnelly.....	Officer-in-charge, Perth	140	26	.....	166	
87	George Scarlett.....	Station-master, Petersham..... Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	275	50 .....	.....	325	
87	David Sheppard	Station-master, Picton..... Value of quarters.....	255	50 .....	.....	305	
87	Reuben Tooth	Officer-in-charge, Picton Lakes... Value of quarters	140	26 .....	.....	166	
87	Francis Davidson.....	Station-master, Piper's Flat	196	50	.....	246	
87	William B. Smith	Station-master, Parkes	300	50	.....	350	
87	Alfred F. Morley.....	Officer-in-charge, Penshurst	140	26	.....	166	
87	Robert H. Lansdown	Station-master, Quirindi..... Value of quarters.....	200	50	250	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
87	Charles Little	Station-master, Queanbeyan	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50		250	
87	William R. Fearnside.....	Station-master, Raglan	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50		215	
87	Patrick Nugent	Officer-in-charge, Ravensworth... ..	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
87	David Chivers	Station-master, Richmond	170				
		Value of quarters.....		50		220	
87	John Campbell.....	Station-master, Riverstone.....	225				
		Value of quarters.....		50		275	
87	Frederick Barling	Officer-in-charge, Razorback	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
87	Samuel York	Station-master, Rockdale	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
87	James L. Morton.....	Station-master, Rookwood	225				
		Value of quarters.....		50		275	
87	William E. Hooper.....	Station-master, Rooty Hill.....	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50		215	
87	John McNab	Station-master, Rydal.....	300				
		Value of quarters.....		50		350	
87	Robert W. Benson	Station-master, Ryde	200				
		Value of quarters.....		50		250	
87	James D. Reid.....	Officer-in-charge, Rylstone.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	John S. Beach	Station-master, St. Mary's	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
87	Joseph Attwood	Station-master, St. Peter's	181				
		Value of quarters.....		50		231	
87	Frederick Willis	Officer-in-charge, St. Leonards ..	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	James Berman.....	Officer-in-charge, Stuart Town ..	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	John J. McRoberts	Station-master, Scone	255				
		Value of quarters.....		50		305	
87	James Burns	Station-master, Seven Hills	225				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters.....		50		275	
87	Alfred Lovett	Station-master, Singleton	220				
		Value of quarters.....		50		270	
87	Thomas Dulling	Officer-in-charge, Spring Hill.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....		26		186	
87	Harding Melville.....	Station-master, Springwood	180				
		Value of quarters.....		50		230	
87	Abel James Gibbins	Station-master, Stanmore	195				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters.....		50		245	
87	William Morse.....	Station-master, Sydenham	255				
		Value of quarters.....		50		305	
87	Geo. W. Davies	Station-master, Strathfield.....	275				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters.....		72		347	
87	Henry Ludford	Station-master, Summer Hill.....	220				
		Value of quarters.....		50		270	
87	Jesse Turner.....	Officer-in-charge, Sutherland.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....		26		186	
87	George Wise	Station-master, Tamworth.....	255				
		Value of quarters.....		50		305	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
	No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.						
87	Joseph H. Cox.....	Station-master, Tamworth (West) Allowance in lieu of quarters.....	210	36/10/-	.....	246/10/-	
87	Cyrus Burge.....	Station-master, Tarago Value of quarters.....	180	50	.....	230	
87	Walter Harris	Station-master, Tarana Value of quarters.....	223	50	.....	273	
87	Stephen F. Dwyer	Officer-in-charge, Tarro Value of quarters.....	140	26	.....	166	
87	George Dean	Officer-in-charge, Tempe..... Value of quarters.....	165	26	.....	191	
87	Henry F. Nesbitt.....	Officer-in-charge, Teralba Value of quarters	201	26	.....	227	
87	Richard Egan	Station-master, The Rock Value of quarters.....	192	50	.....	242	
87	William Hampton	Officer-in-charge, Thornton Value of quarters.....	130	26	.....	156	
87	Frederick Howe	Officer-in-charge, Trangie Value of quarters.....	150	26	.....	176	
87	George Gayleard.....	Officer-in-charge, Thornleigh..... Value of quarters.....	156	26	.....	182	
87	Stephen Brogden.....	Station-master, Tenterfield..... Value of quarters.....	170	50	.....	220	
87	William Cuneo	Officer-in-charge, Thirlmere Value of quarters.....	164	26	.....	190	
87	Thomas Culhane	Officer-in-charge, Towrang..... Value of quarters.....	150	26	.....	176	
87	Thomas J. Foley	Station-master, Temora Value of quarters.....	175	50	.....	225	
87	James Tanner	Officer-in-charge, Table Top (late Yambla) Value of quarters.....	140	26	.....	166	
87	Samuel Young.....	Station-master, Uralla Value of quarters.....	200	50	.....	250	
87	William H. Stanley	Officer-in-charge, Unanderra..... Value of quarters.....	150	26	.....	176	
87	John Gately.....	Officer-in-charge, Uranquinty ... Value of quarters	140	26	.....	166	
87	Frederick Junor	Station-master, Wagga Wagga ... Value of quarters.....	200	50	.....	250	
87	Joseph T. Mawson	Station-master, Walcha Road ... Value of quarters.....	165	50	.....	215	
87	John Woodrow	Station-master, Wallendbeen..... Value of quarters.....	204	50	.....	254	
87	George Moxham	Station-master, Wallerawang ... Value of quarters.....	270	50	.....	320	
87	Hugh W. L. Holt	Station-master, Waratah Value of quarters.....	225	50	.....	275	
87	George A. McLean	Officer-in-charge, Warne Value of quarters.....	140	26	.....	166	
87	Thomas Threlkeld	Station-master, Waterfall Value of quarters.....	170	50	.....	220	
87	William Darby	Station-master, Wellington Value of quarters.....	180	50	230	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Gross Total.	
No. IV.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade—continued.			£	£	£	£	
RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—continued.							
87	Joseph Green	Officer-in-charge, Wentworth Falls	169				
		Value of quarters		26		195	
87	William Riddle	Station-master, Werris Creek ..	180				
		Value of quarters		50		230	
87	Richard Johnsen.....	Station-master, Willow-tree	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50		215	
87	William O'Rourke	Officer-in-charge, Wimbledon ..	161				
		Value of quarters.....		26		187	
87	James Critchley	Station-master, Windsor	190				
		Value of quarters.....		50		240	
87	Frank Mitchell	Officer-in-charge, Wingello	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
87	John Robert Hull	Officer-in-charge, Wingen	189				
		Value of quarters.....		26		215	
87	Roderick Dunne	Officer-in-charge, Whittingham..	150				
		Value of quarters.....		26		176	
87	Henry Rees	Officer-in-charge, Wyong	140				
		Value of quarters.....		26		166	
87	Michael Maguire.....	Station-master, Wallsend	200				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..		28/12/-		228/12/-	
87	John M. Spence	Station-master, Wollongong	180				
		Value of quarters		50		230	
87	John M'Kervey	Officer-in-charge, Woodstock.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Alexander J. Cameron ...	Officer-in-charge, Woy Woy	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Walter Thorpe.....	Officer-in-charge, Woolbrook.....	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	William Brown	Officer-in-charge, Wyee	140				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..		26		166	
87	John A. Riley	Station-master, Whitton	165				
		Value of quarters.....		50		215	
87	James Thomas Jones	Officer-in-charge, Wentworthville	140				
		Allowance in lieu of quarters ..		26		166	
87	George Irwin	Officer-in-charge, Yanko.....	130				
		Value of quarters		26		156	
87	Robert Reeves	Officer-in-charge, Yass Junction	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	Harley J. Addison	Station-master, Yass Town	160				
		Value of quarters		50		210	
87	Garrett F. Fitzgerald	Officer-in-charge, Yerong Creek	150				
		Value of quarters		26		176	
87	William M'Intosh	Station-master, Young	192				
		Value of quarters		50		242	
87	William Fulton	Officer-in-charge, Zig Zag	140				
		Value of quarters		26		166	
87	Michael Fitzgerald	Junior Clerk, Audit Office	120				
		*Sunday duties		26		146	
87	Edward Ferry	Junior Clerk, Audit Office	120				
		*Sunday duties.....		26		146	
87	William Johnson.....	Junior Clerk, Audit Office.....	120				
		*Sunday duties		26		146	
87	STAFF COMMITTEE— Alexander Richardson	Comptroller of Stores	800				
		Chairman of Committee		100		900	
87	Joseph G. S. Corns...	District Goods Manager.....	600				
		Staff Committee		100		700	
87	John Parry.....	Out-door Superintendent	750				
		Staff Committee		100		850	

* Paid at the rate of £26 a year when required to work on Sundays.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

V.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
92	H. F. Barton	Master-in-Equity	£ 1,010	£	£	£	
23	-	Master-in-Lunacy	335	.....	... ..	1,345	

VI.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.			£	£	£	£	
97	E. W. Brierly, Tamworth	Draftsman, District Survey Office	275	.....	.....	275	16s. 8d. per day when on parade.
		2nd Lieut., 4th Regt. Infy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	G. H. Legg, Armidale.....	Surveyor, District Survey Office	300	.....	.....	300	do do
		2nd Lieut., 4th Regt. Infy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	W. E. O'Brien	Crown Lands Agent, Bega.....	275	.....	.....	275	do do
		2nd Lieut., Mounted Rifles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Curators Agent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 per cent. on collections in estates of deceased persons.
99	A. T. Hall	Clerk, Ministerial Branch	200	.....	.....	200	16s. 8d. per day when on parade.
		Lieut., 2nd G.D., N.S.W. Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	C. J. Lester	Draftsman, Roads Branch	300	.....	.....	300	33s. 4d. per day when on parade.
		Major, 2nd G.D., N.S.W., Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	R. Selwyn Smith.....	Clerk, Account Branch	200	.....	.....	200	26s. 8d. per day when on parade.
		Captain, Army Service Corps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	J. L. Wiseman.....	Clerk, Clerical Survey Branch ...	150	.....	.....	150	10s. per day when on parade.
		Sergeant, 2nd G.D., N.S.W., Art.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	T. E. Bamford.....	Operator, Information Bureau ...	52	.....	.....	52	8s. per day when on parade.
		Bandsman, 1st Regt. Infantry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	W. Henley	Clerk, Charting Branch	150	.....	.....	150	10s. per day when on parade.
		Sergeant, 1st Regt. Infantry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	W. Gemell	Draftsman, Compiling Branch ...	290	.....	.....	290	15s. 4d. per day when on parade.
		Q.-M. Sergeant, No. 4. Co., Eng... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	H. Brooks.....	Messenger.....	125	.....	.....	125	8s. per day when on parade.
		Driver, P.B. Field Battery, Art.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	W. Riddle.....	Corridor Cleaner	104	.....	.....	104	10s. per day when on parade.
		Driver, P.B. Field Battery Art.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	J. Killian	Messenger.....	125	.....	.....	125	15s. per month when on parade.
		A.B., Naval Brigade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	J. M'Keown	Cumberland Ranger	200	.....	.....	200	Equipment Allowance.....
		.....	.....	60	.....	260	
100	W. R. Curran	Ranger, Maitland	150	.....	.....	150	Equipment Allowance.....
		.....	.....	50	.....	200	
102	T. Brandt	Messenger, &c., Maitland	120	.....	.....	120	Quarters
		.....	.....	40	.....	160	
102	H. Follett.....	Messenger, &c., Moree	110	.....	.....	110	Quarters
		.....	.....	26	.....	136	
102	J. Craig.....	Messenger, &c., Tamworth.....	100	.....	.....	100	Quarters
		.....	.....	13	.....	113	
102	W. E. Robinson	Messenger, &c., Wagga Wagga...	91	.....	.....	91	Quarters
		.....	.....	7	.....	98	

The Chairmen of the Local Land Boards at Bourke, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, and Moree receive £150 each per annum, to cover cost of conveyance of self and Deposition Clerk.

Each District Surveyor receives £2 2s. per diem when travelling on active field duty, with equipment, total amount not to exceed £150 per annum.

Each salaried surveyor receives £150 per annum (exclusive of cost of forage, but including travelling allowance), for the use of instruments, horses, harness, tents, and camp gear, which are the property of the surveyor.

Trigonometrical Surveyors receive similar allowance to that for salaried surveyors.

Piling Overseers, Trigonometrical Survey Branch, receive £90 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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VII.

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
		ROADS.	£	£	£	£	
108	J. A. Rossbach	District Engineer.....	500				
		Equipment		125		625	
108	A. W. Stilwell	District Engineer.....	550				
		Equipment		125		675	
108	W. J. Hanna	District Engineer.....	550				
		Equipment		125		675	
108	R. E. Jones	District Engineer.....	550				
		Equipment		125		675	
108	W. A. Smith.....	District Engineer.....	500				
		Equipment		125		625	
108	F. M. Baker	Road Superintendent	425				
		Equipment		125		550	
108	R. A. Fraser.....	Road Superintendent	425				
		Equipment		125		550	
108	E. C. Bowyer-Smijth	Road Superintendent	425				
		Equipment		125		550	
108	C. S. Brownrigg	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125		500	
108	V. J. S. Blomfield.....	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125		500	
108	H. D. Cox.....	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125		500	
108	P. J. Cheffins	Road Superintendent	375				
		Equipment		125		500	
108	C. W. Jenkins	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
108	J. G. Leith	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
108	S. Archer	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
108	J. Hope.....	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
108	J. M. Cameron	Road Superintendent	350				
		Equipment		125		475	
108	A. Gracie	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		175		475	
108	T. P. Davies.....	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
108	O. G. Morton	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
108	W. H. C. Rankin.....	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
108	W. B. Nicholson	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
108	G. F. W. Allman.....	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
108	F. S. Murray	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	ROADS—continued.						
108	G. S. Mullen	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		175		475	
108	C. Coane	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		175		475	
108	D. L. Wilson	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment		125		400	
108	E. H. Bawden	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment		175		450	
108	G. E. Wright	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment		125		400	
108	S. M. Cummins	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment		175		450	
108	A. E. Newton	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment		175		450	
108	C. U. O'Hanlon	Road Superintendent	275				
		Equipment		125		400	
108	A. Adam	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	A. F. Osborne	Road Superintendent	275				
		Gauge Recorder, Lachlan River... Equipment		5 125		405	
108	H. W. Statham	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	R. J. Gill	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		175		425	
108	T. W. L. Spencer.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	W. M. C. Moore	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		175		425	
108	F. N. Oxley	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	F. V. Wikner	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	B. E. Shaw	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	N. Grant	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	J. D. Bathgate.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	M. E. Kirwan	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	G. R. Edwards	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	J. G. Fitzgerald	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	R. F. Jenkins	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		175		425	
108	C. Hanly	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	P. E. Bailey.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
<i>ROADS—continued.</i>							
103	C. F. N. North.....	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	W. F. Everett	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	G. Harden	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	H. C. Allman	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	E. F. Crouch	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	V. B. Cooke	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	P. C. Donaldson	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	W. A. G. Lee	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	R. L. Dawson	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	A. C. Fitz Nead	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	C. R. Cunningham	Road Superintendent	300				
		Equipment		125		425	
108	R. G. Edgell	Road Superintendent	200				
		Equipment		125		325	
108	W. Binning	Road Superintendent	250				
		Equipment		125		375	
108	A. F. C. Wood	Field Assistant.....	200				
		Equipment		75		275	
108	W. J. Fordyce.....	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	R. D. Baylis.....	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	T. Oatley	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	A. H. S. Griffin	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	H. E. Martin	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	W. H. Grant	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	W. E. Rennix	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	H. M. Baldock	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	H. L. Swindlehurst.....	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	W. R. Oldham.....	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	T. Egan.....	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	L. G. Bucknell.....	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
ROADS—continued.							
108	B. G. Millard	Field Assistant.....	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	J. Symonds	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	A. E. Benson	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	R. Vowell.....	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	H. E. S. Cooper	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	P. C. Tibbitts	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	F. J. Morrice	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	A. E. Carter.....	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	H. Williams	Field Assistant.....	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	E. F. Bridgewood	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	O. W. Wikner	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	F. Broughton	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	F. L. Brown.....	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	R. H. Bartlett	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	G. Earngey	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	G. E. Kinnear	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	G. L. Lindeman	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	H. A. O. Moriarty	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	O. J. Moore.....	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	W. Shewell	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
108	J. R. Solomons	Clerk	150				
		Equipment		75		225	
108	O. S. Wilkinson	Clerk	125				
		Equipment		75		200	
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY.							
109	H. Fleming	Resident Engineer	300				
		Equipment		75		375	
109	S. H. Weeden	Resident Engineer	450				
		Equipment		75		525	
109	R. E. Williams	Clerk	50			50	£52 per annum while at Tamworth.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total	
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.						
112	J. R. S. Whinfield	Draftsman.....	175	.....	.....	175	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £10 10s. per annum.
		Chief Petty Officer, Naval Artillery.	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	T. G. Wilson	Surveyor	312	.....	.....	384	
		Equipment .....	.....	72	.....	.....
112	D. C. White.....	Surveyor	290	.....	.....	362	
		Equipment .....	.....	72	.....	.....
112	H. Shute	Surveyor	290	.....	.....	362	
		Equipment .....	.....	72	.....	.....
112	S. Mills.....	Surveyor	312	.....	.....	384	
		Equipment .....	.....	72	.....	.....
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.						
108	T. W. Keele.....	District Engineer.....	625	.....	.....	550	Quarters. Annual value not fixed or included herein.
		House .....	.....	.....	75	.....
103	H. D. Walsh.....	District Engineer.....	550	.....	.....	650	
		Hunter River District Board of Water Supply and Sewerage...	.....	100	.....	.....
108	D. Houison	District Engineer.....	500	.....	.....	625	
		Equipment .....	.....	100	.....	.....
		House .....	.....	25	.....	.....
108	H. A. Blomfield	Resident Engineer	450	.....	.....	400	
		House .....	.....	.....	50	.....
108	H. L. Berthon	Clerk	200	.....	.....	200	
	BRIDGES.						
109	Cecil Byrne	Draftsman	100	.....	.....	100	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £6 per ann.
		A.B., Naval Artillery Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	J. F. Shine	Clerk	125	.....	.....	200	
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	.....
	DOCK ESTABLISHMENT.						
109	J. Pratt.....	Dock Superintendent	350	.....	.....	300	
		House .....	.....	.....	50	.....
	GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.						
111	W. L. Vernon	Government Architect	1,064	.....	.....	1,084	Paid for parades, &c.; total not to exceed £6 per ann.
		Captain, 1st Half-Squadron, Sydney Lancers .....	.....	20	.....	.....
111	J. S. Adam	Draftsman	200	.....	.....	200	
		Member, 1st Half-Squadron, Sydney Lancers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	R. M. S. Wells.....	Clerk of Works	225	.....	.....	245	
		Captain, Field Artillery.....	.....	20	.....	.....
111	E. D. Fitzgerald	District Inspector	245	.....	.....	320	
		Equipment .....	.....	75	.....	.....
	CLERICAL.						
112	A. F. Tunks	Clerk	275	.....	.....	300	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £13 per annum.
		House .....	.....	25	.....	.....
		2nd Lieutenant, Army Service Corps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
CLERICAL—continued.							
112	E. J. Devery	Clerk	200	.....	.....	200	
		Sergeant-major, B Battery, Brigade Division, Field Artillery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £8 10s. per annum.
112	George Watt	Clerk	200	.....	.....	200	
		Colour-Sergeant, H Company, 3rd Infantry Regiment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £8 10s. per annum.
ACCOUNTS.							
112	T. J. Cremen	Clerk	350	.....	.....	.....
		Captain and Quarter-Master, 2nd Infantry Regiment .....	.....	15	.....	365	
112	A. Macaulay.....	Clerk	225	.....	.....	225	
		1st Corporal, Engineer Corps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £7 15s. per annum.
112	H. H. Cunneen	Clerk	200	.....	.....	200	
		Bombardier, B Battery, Brigade Division Field Artillery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
MESSENGERS, CLEANERS, &c.							
113	W. Smith	Principal Messenger	210	.....	.....	.....
		Quarters .....	.....	.....	50	160	
113	Eva Dettman	Housekeeper.....	122	.....	.....	.....
		Quarters .....	.....	.....	50	72	
113	J. Monks	Messenger.....	75	.....	.....	75	
		A.B., Naval Artillery Volunteers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total not to exceed £6 per annum.
113	P. Denham	Messenger.....	75	.....	.....	75	
		Gunner, Volunteer Artillery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Paid for parades, &c.; total cannot exceed £6 per annum.
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.							
110	W. Hutchinson	Supervising Engineer	560	.....	.....	560	} Allowance when engaged on construction, £100 per annum. Forage allowance from £80 to £175 per annum, according to district.
110	F. H. Small	do do	560	.....	.....	560	
110	C. M'D. Stewart	do do	470	.....	.....	470	
110	J. M. Stawell	do do	470	.....	.....	470	
110	W. C. Grey	Resident Engineer	335	.....	.....	335	
110	H. F. T. Bode	do do	300	.....	.....	300	
110	A. G. Little	do do	300	.....	.....	300	
110	F. E. Wickham	do do	300	.....	.....	300	
110	W. D. Walker	do do	300	.....	.....	300	
110	J. Cumming.....	Surveyor	380	.....	.....	380	
110	T. Kennedy	do	340	.....	.....	340	} Field allowance on surveys, £180 to £230 per annum, according to district. On construction, from £130 to £175, according to District. Allowance on town surveys, £40 per annum.
110	O. Lloyd	do	335	.....	.....	335	
110	J. J. Jamieson	do	335	.....	.....	335	
110	G. L. Wilkins	do	335	.....	.....	335	
110	C. A. Edwardes	do	300	.....	.....	300	
110	E. A. Powell.....	do	240	.....	.....	240	
110	J. S. Wade	Engineering Assistant.....	240	.....	.....	240	
110	W. J. Quodling	do do	240	.....	.....	240	
110	W. S. Thom.....	do do	200	.....	.....	200	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.			£	£	£	£	
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION—continued.							
110	G. V. Mocatta	Draftsman	300	.....	.....	300	Field allowance on surveys, £180 to £230 per annum, according to district. On construction from £130 to £175, according to district. Allowance on town surveys, £40 per annum.
110	P. W. Shaw	Resident Engineer, Tramways ...	335	.....	.....	335	
110	S. W. Conyers	Engineering Assistant..... Assistant Teacher, Mechanical Drawing, Technical College, Ultimo	250			250	
110	W. Kennedy.....	Draftsman	200	46	.....	296 200	
110	W. C. Adams	Clerk.....	100	.....	.....	100	£52 per annum while at Nevertire.
DREDGE SERVICE.							
113	J. Hamilton	Chief Engineer and Master	372	.....	.....	372	* £2 2s. per survey.
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	*
113	R. Steel.....	Chief Engineer and Master	300	.....	.....	300	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	*
113	W. Jones	Chief Engineer and Master	300	.....	.....	300	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	*
113	D. Mitchell	Chief Engineer and Master	276	.....	.....	276	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	*
113	D. Lawson	Chief Engineer and Master	300	.....	.....	300	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	*
113	W. White	Chief Engineer and Master	276	.....	.....	276	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	*
113	J. L. Grant	Chief Engineer and Master	276	.....	.....	276	
		Engineer Surveyor, Marine Board .....	.....	.....	.....	*
113	H. Fourneaux	Coxswain	132			132	
		Superintendent, Newcastle Rocket Brigade .....	.....	36	.....	168	
113	W. Hughes	Oiler	114			114	
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	12	.....	126	
113	T. Jack	Seaman	114			114	
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	12	.....	126	
113	W. Groves	Seaman	114			114	
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	12	.....	126	
113	J. Bratten.....	Seaman	114			114	
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	12	.....	126	
113	J. English.....	Seaman	114			114	
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	12	.....	126	
113	W. Bohle	Fitter	156	.....	.....	156	Paid for parades; maximum, £6 per annum.
		Bombardier, Garrison Artillery... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	C. Tisser	Boy	84			84	
		Rocket Brigade .....	.....	10	.....	94	
113	C. Knight.....	Boy	78	.....	.....	78	Paid for parades; maximum, £10 per annum.
		Volunteer Artillery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.							
114	W. Holmes	Secretary and Chief Clerk	450			450	Residence; annual value not included herein.
		Captain, 1st Infantry Regiment.. ..	.....	20	.....	470	
114	A. F. Jacob	Superintendent of Works	350			350	
		Forage .....	.....	52	.....	402	
114	H. A. Rotton	Ranger, Water Reserve	50			50	
		Forester, Forest Department.....	210	.....	.....	260	
114	D. C. Robertson	Inspector, Pipe-laying	350			350	
		Forage .....	.....	52	.....	402	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. VII.—Secretary for Public Works—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE—continued.						
114	T. A. Playfair	Assistant Inspector of Pipe-laying Forage	250	52	.....	302	
114	J. Fyfe	Engineer, Crown-street Pumping Station	350	.....	.....	350	Residence, fuel, light; annual value not included herein.
114	C. Rhodes.....	Sanitary Inspector	254/16/-	52	.....	306/16/-	
114	R. M'Kenzie.....	Sanitary Inspector	254/16/-	52	.....	306/16/-	
114	J. Anderson	Inspector of Plumbing	254/16/-	39	.....	293/16/-	
	HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD.						
114	Edward Nash	Maitland, District Inspector	234	30	.....	264	Quarters, fuel, water, and grazing; annual value not included herein.
114	E. Hackett	Engineer in charge of Walka Pumping Engines	250/8/-	.....	.....	250/8/-	
114	J. S. Wood	2nd Engineer, Walka Pumping Engines.....	171	.....	.....	171	
114	P. Murdoch	3rd Engineer, Walka Pumping Engines.....	156	.....	.....	156	Fuel, water, grazing; annual value not included herein.
114	P. M'Mahon.....	Fireman, Walka Pumping Station	125	.....	.....	125	
114	G. Betteridge	Fireman, Walka Pumping Engines	125	.....	.....	125	
114	F. Campbell.....	do do	125	.....	.....	125	Quarters, fuel, water, and grazing; annual value not included herein.
114	D. Newton	Filterman, Walka Pumping Engines	120	.....	.....	120	
114	F. Fletcher	Caretaker, Buttai Reservoir and Turncock	120	.....	.....	120	
114	S. Aspinall	Caretaker, Minmi Reservoir and Turncock	108	.....	.....	108	Quarters, water; annual value not included herein.
114	H. Morgan	Caretaker, Wallsend Reservoir and Turncock	108	.....	.....	108	
114	H. Smith	Caretaker, Lambton Reservoir and Turncock	120	.....	.....	120	
114	J. Stanton.....	Caretaker, Hamilton Reservoir and Turncock	108	.....	.....	108	
114	J. Dawson	Caretaker, Newcastle Reservoir and Turncock	120	.....	.....	120	
114	T. Wall.....	Caretaker, East Maitland Reservoir and Turncock	108	108	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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VIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.							
			£	£	£	£	
116	E. Chestnut	Caretaker	140				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	40	100
<i>Prothonotary.</i>							
117	G. Jarrett.....	Interpreter	100				
16		Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Dept.	150	.....	.....	250
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.							
118	J. B. Spence.....	Chief Sheriff's Office, Sydney.....	200	.....	.....	200
118	M. E. H. Felton	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney.....	190				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	30	160
118	G. S. Challis.....	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	160	.....	.....	160
118	T. Morse	do do	160	.....	.....	160
118	C. E. Dransfield	do do	160	.....	.....	160
118	R. C. Riley	do Albury	160	.....	.....	160
118	J. A. O'Flaherty	do Armidale	160	.....	.....	160
118	C. F. Duchatel.....	do Bathurst	160	.....	.....	160
118	P. J. Cusack.....	do Bega	186	.....	.....	186
118	S. W. Fryer	do Bourke	170	.....	.....	160
118	H. M'Veagh.....	do Broken Hill.....	160	.....	.....	160
118	L. Spooner	do Campbelltown ..	186				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	30	156
118	A. Steel.....	Sheriff's Officer, Cooma	100	.....	.....	100
118	S. E. Tapner.....	do Deniliquin	186				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	30	156
118	J. T. Steel.....	Sheriff's Officer, Dubbo	160	.....	.....	160
118	S. W. Daniel	do Forbes	160	.....	.....	160
118	P. Kinsella	do Glen Innes	160	.....	.....	160
118	K. M. Wray.....	do Goulburn.....	160	.....	.....	160
118	A. S. Meares.....	do Grafton	160	.....	.....	160
118	F. J. Fisher	do Hay	160	.....	.....	160
118	J. Ricketts	do Lismore	160	.....	.....	160
118	H. A. Gough	do Maitland and Newcastle ..	160	.....	.....	160
118	R. M'D. Hunter	do Mudgee	186				
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	30	156
118	S. Jay	Sheriff's Officer, Narrabri	160	.....	.....	160
118	F. R. Walcot	do Port Macquarie..	160	.....	.....	160
118	W. Kirchner	do Singleton	160	.....	.....	160

Fees as per scale.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT—continued.							
118	W. O. Idriess	Sheriff's Officer, Tamworth	160	.....	.....	160	
118	J. H. Powell	do Wagga	160	.....	.....	160	
118	E. H. Boys	do Wollongong.....	186	.....	.....	186	
		Quarters, fuel, and light .....	.....	.....	30	156	
118	A. F. Lloyd	Sheriff's Officer, Yass	160	.....	.....	160	
118	F. J. Clancy.....	Sheriff's Officer, Young	186	.....	.....	186	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	30	156	
118	W. E. Wearne	2nd-class Sheriff's Officer, Bingara	50	.....	.....	50	
118	J. M. Gleeson	do do Bombala	70	.....	.....	70	
118	G. F. Taylor	do do Braidwood ...	50	.....	.....	50	
118	T. G. Cook	do do Burrowa	50	.....	.....	50	
118	L. B. Lane	do do Cobar	50	.....	.....	50	
118	J. Maguire	do do Cocrabarabran	50	.....	.....	50	
118	C. H. Whiting	do do Coonamble ...	50	.....	.....	50	
118	J. J. Purcell.....	do do Cootamundra ..	50	.....	.....	50	
118	J. Muir.....	do do Cowra	50	.....	.....	50	
118	W. H. Hazelton	do do Grenfell	65	.....	.....	65	
118	F. Morano.....	do do Gundagai	50	.....	.....	50	
118	P. A. O'Neill	do do Gunnedah ...	50	.....	.....	50	Fees as per scale.
118	E. Brissenden	do do Hillston	50	.....	.....	50	
118	C. Egan.....	do do Inverell.....	50	.....	.....	50	
118	C. H. Wright	do do Kempsey	70	.....	.....	70	
118	G. O. Shaw	do do Moree	50	.....	.....	50	
118	H. Brook	do do Murrurundi...	50	.....	.....	50	
118	W. S. Collins	do do Newcastle.....	60	.....	.....	60	
118	C. J. Barnes.....	do do Orange	65	.....	.....	65	
118	J. Bowers	do do Parramatta ...	80	.....	.....	80	
118	E. C. Hincksman.....	do do Queanbeyan ...	50	.....	.....	50	
118	H. McCabe	do do Taree.....	50	.....	.....	50	
118	J. L. King.....	do do Tenterfield ...	76	.....	.....	76	
118	J. A. McNamarra	do do Walgett	50	.....	.....	50	
118	J. Clements	do do Wellington ...	50	.....	.....	50	
118	J. W. Thorn.....	do do Wentworth ...	50	.....	.....	50	
118	E. H. Hunt	do do Wilcannia...	50	.....	.....	50	
118	F. W. Linsley.....	do do Windsor	50	.....	.....	50	
118	J. Edwards	Court-keeper and cleaner, King-st.	106	.....	.....	106	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	30	76	
118	A. C. Tate	Court-keeper and cleaner, Chan-	106	.....	.....	106	
		cery Square .....	.....	.....	30	76	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	30	76	
118	Mary Ford	Cleaner, Chancery Square	72	.....	.....	72	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	14	58	
118	Annie Adams	Cleaner, Chancery Square	72	.....	.....	72	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	.....	.....	14	58	
118	Frances Haywood	Court-keeper, Darlinghurst	113	113	
		Quarters, fuel, and light.....	15	98	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT—continued.							
118	Annie Rafferty.....	Court-cleaner, Darlinghurst Quarters, fuel, and light.....	72 .....	.....	14	58	
118	G. Keene	Court-keeper, Albury Quarters, fuel, and light.....	126 .....	.....	30	96	
118	C. E. Greening	Court-keeper, Bathurst Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156 .....	.....	30	126	
118	J. Wallace	Court-keeper, Dubbo Quarters, fuel, and light.....	126 .....	.....	30	96	
118	T. M. Browne	Court-keeper, Goulburn..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156 .....	.....	30	126	
118	W. Batty	Court-keeper, Maitland Quarters, fuel, and light.....	110 .....	.....	30	80	
118	J. McCann	Court-keeper, Newcastle..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	110 .....	.....	30	80	
118	F. W. Gray	Court-cleaner, Orange..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	80 .....	.....	20	60	
118	A. Buchanan	Court-cleaner, Parramatta..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	82 .....	.....	30	52	
118	F. E. Delves.....	Court-cleaner, Singleton Quarters, fuel, and light	60 .....	.....	20	40	
118	J. Russell	Court-keeper, Tamworth..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	110 .....	.....	30	80	
118	W. E. Burton	Court-keeper, Yass Quarters, fuel, and light.....	110 .....	.....	30	80	
DISTRICT COURTS.							
119	M. O'Loughlin.....	Court-keeper, Chancery Square .. Quarters, fuel, and light.....	72 .....	.....	26	46	
119	T. Withers	District Court Bailiff, Sydney ... Fees, not to exceed	200	50	.....	250	
119	E. Searson	District Court Bailiff, Sydney ... Fees, not to exceed	130	70	.....	200	
119	J. Bishop	District Court Bailiff, Sydney ... Fees, not to exceed	130	70	.....	200	
119	J. Campbell	District Court Bailiff, Ballina ...	25	.....	.....	25	
119	G. Hartwell	do Balranald	55	.....	.....	55	
119	W. E. Bennett.....	do Bellingen	25	.....	.....	25	
119	C. Higgs	do Carcoar	40	.....	.....	40	
119	G. H. Margetts	do Casino	40	.....	.....	40	
119	J. R. Langler	do Corowa	25	.....	.....	25	
119	J. Passlow	do Junee	25	.....	.....	25	
119	C. Leggatt.....	do Kiama	40	.....	.....	40	
119	H. J. Gripper	do Lithgow	40	.....	.....	40	
119	W. Harris.....	do Maclean	40	.....	.....	40	
119	J. Payten	do Milton	25	.....	.....	25	
119	J. J. Morris	do Molong	40	.....	.....	40	
119	B. Knappett..	do Moruya	25	.....	.....	25	
119	A. Townsend	do Moss Vale	40	.....	.....	40	
119	A. Eastaughffe.....	do Murwillumbah	40	.....	.....	40	
119	M. O'Dwyer.....	do Murrumburrah	25	.....	.....	25	

Fees as per scale.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
DISTRICT COURTS—continued.							
119	H. G. Meynick.....	District Court, Narrandera.....	25	.....	.....	25	} Fees as per scale.
119	H. Shepherd.....	do Bailiff, Nowra ...	35	.....	.....	35	
119	F. G. Battye	do Nyngan	35	.....	.....	35	
119	F. Pepper.....	do Penrith	50	.....	.....	50	
119	E. Perrot	do Temora	35	.....	.....	35	
119	J. H. Reardon	do Tumut	35	.....	.....	35	
119	C. J. W. Glover	do Warren	40	.....	.....	40	
119	J. M. Wheelihan.....	do Wyalong.....	35	.....	.....	35	
PETTY SESSIONS.							
120	E. Tindall.....	Messenger, Water Police Office... Quarters, fuel, and light	120	.....	25	95	
126	J. W. Evans	Inspector of Weights and Mea- sures	425	.....	.....	.....
		Equipment .....	.....	110	.....	535	
PRISONS DEPARTMENT.							
127	A. H. Collis	Warden, Sydney Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light	525	.....	125	400	
127	W. Jay	Deputy Governor, Sydney Gaol... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	300	.....	75	225	
127	J. H. Scott	Chief Warder, Sydney Gaol	192	.....	40	152	
127	J. Rose	Senior Warder, Sydney Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light	174	.....	38	136	
127	Bridget O'Connell	Principal Female Warder, Sydney Gaol	150	.....	48	102	
127	Johanna Harbin	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	110	.....	42	68	
127	Margaret Henderson	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
127	Alice E. Cuff	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
127	Annie O'Sullivan.....	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
127	Elizabeth B. Dalton	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
127	Kate Lynch	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
127	Mary Dunstone	Female Warder, Sydney Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
127	J. Thompson	Gaoler, Albury..... Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant	300	.....	75	225	
127	Vacant	Gaoler, Armidale	300	.....	75	225	
127	G. H. Stace	Governor, Bathurst Gaol	480	.....	125	355	
127	E. Pyno.	Deputy Governor, Bathurst Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant	275	75	200	

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PRISONS DEPARTMENT—continued.						
127	T. V. Warren	Senior Warder, Bathurst Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174		38	136	
127	Mary T. Kelly	Principal Female Warder, Bathurst Gaol	150		48	102	
127	Theresa Gavin	Female Warder, Bathurst Gaol... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104		40	64	
127	Helen Anderson	Female Warder, Bathurst Gaol... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104		40	64	
128	T. Kiernan	Governor, Berrima Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light, and servants	400		90	310	
128	P. J. Fitzgibbon	Deputy Governor, Berrima Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant	250		70	180	
128	E. Jackson	Governor, Biloela Gaol	400		110	290	
128	P. Phelan	Deputy Governor, Biloela Gaol... Quarters, fuel, and light, and servant	250		70	180	
128	Kate Bridgland	Superintendent, Female Division, Biloela Gaol	200		75	125	
128	R. Clarke	Senior Warder, Biloela Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174		38	136	
128	Kate Courneane.....	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104		40	64	
128	Sarah Mallett	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104		40	64	
128	S. A. Robinson.....	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104		40	64	
128	Eleanor Rivers.....	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104		40	64	
128	Ellen Bolton.....	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104		40	64	
128	Ellen M. Kelly	Female Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	104		40	64	
128	J. Balsdon	1st-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156		36	120	
128	T. Allen	1st-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light	156		36	120	
128	S. Whitehead	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129		31	98	
128	T. Leadly	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light	129		31	98	
128	W. K. Cowley	2nd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	138		34	104	
128	R. F. Keenan	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129		31	98	
128	N. Mackay	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129		31	98	
128	D. James	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129		31	98	
128	J. Blanchard	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129		31	98	
128	P. Buckley	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129		31	98	
128	D. H. Owen.....	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129		31	98	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PRISONS DEPARTMENT—continued.							
128	P. Smith	3rd-class Warder, Biloela Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	129	.....	31	98	
128	J. McKenzie.....	Gaoler, Broken Hill Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	300	.....	75	225	
128	J. H. Mansell	Gaoler, Deniliquin Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	275	.....	75	200	
128	T. W. Beavin	1st-class Warder, Deniliquin Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156	.....	36	120	
128	J. Boyden	Gaoler, Dubbo Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	300	.....	75	225	
128	J. Thomson	Acting Gaoler, Forbes Gaol (With quarters, fuel, and light).	174	.....	.....	174	
129	F. E. Bloxham.....	Governor, Goulburn Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servants	480	.....	125	355	
129	R. Goble	Deputy Governor, Goulburn Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	275	.....	75	200	
129	T. Lennon.....	1st-class Warder, Goulburn Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light.....	156	.....	30	126	
129	M. Donald	Principal Female Warder, Goul- burn Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light.....	150	.....	48	102	
129	C. Dwyer	Female Warder, Goulburn Gaol... Quarters, fuel, and light	104	.....	40	64	
129	Vacant	Female Warder, Goulburn Gaol... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	104	.....	40	64	
129	S. F. Pollack	Gaoler, Grafton Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light.....	300	.....	75	225	
129	T. Piper	Senior Warder, Grafton Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174	.....	38	136	
129	B. Shaw	Gaoler, Hay Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	300	.....	75	225	
129	C. Graham	Governor, Maitland Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servants	400	.....	110	290	
129	S. Stumbles	Deputy Governor, Maitland Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	63	.....	*18	45	
129	T. Blake	Senior Warder, Maitland Gaol ... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	174	.....	38	136	
129	Jane F. Lewis	Principal Female Warder, Mait- land Gaol Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	150	.....	48	102	
129	J. Cotter	Gaoler, Mudgee Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	300	.....	75	225	
129	T. J. Barnett	Governor, Parramatta Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servants	500	.....	125	375	
129	O. Rowley.....	Deputy Governor, Parramatta Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, light, and servant	275	.....	75	200	
130	C. G. Horne.....	Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, rations, fuel, light, and servants	480	.....	125	355	
130	J. J. Clifford	Deputy Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, rations, fuel, light, and servants	275	.....	100	175	
130	M. McNamara	Clerk, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, rations, fuel, and light	250	.....	80	170	
130	S. J. Nebbett	Senior Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	194	38	156	

* For three months only.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. VIII.—Administration of Justice—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PRISONS DEPARTMENT—continued.						
130	R. Brace	1st-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	176	.....	36	140	
130	W. J. Sinclair	2nd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	158	.....	34	124	
130	E. A. Garland	2nd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	158	.....	34	124	
130	J. McMahon	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	W. Heaney	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	C. Stokes	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	H. A. Eichler	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	D. Willie	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	H. Leeds	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	A. Osten	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	P. J. Kissane	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	T. B. Grevy	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	J. Bannon.....	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	C. Cartwright	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	G. E. O'Connor.....	3rd-class Warder, Trial Bay Prison Quarters, fuel, and light.....	149	.....	31	118	
130	M. Coonan	Gaoler, Tamworth Gaol Quarters, fuel, light, and servant.....	300	.....	75	225	
130	W. J. Moxham	Chief Overseer, Trial Bay Prison (With quarters, fuel, and light).	210	.....	.....	210	
130	G. Simpson	Overseer, Trial Bay Prison..... (With quarters, fuel, and light).	170	.....	.....	170	
130	E. D'Arcy.....	Acting Gaoler, Wagga (With quarters, fuel, and light).	174	.....	.....	174	
130	A. G. Leer	Gaoler, Wilcannia Gaol Quarters, fuel, and light.....	295	.....	75	220	
130	J. McKowne.....	Acting Gaoler, Wollongong (With quarters, fuel, and light).	174	.....	.....	174	
130	T. G. Adamson	Gaoler, Young Gaol..... Quarters, fuel, and light.....	300	.....	75	225	
130	A. M. Amor.....	Female Warder, Young Gaol ... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	104	.....	40	64	
130	G. Colvin	Acting Gaoler, Yass (With quarters, fuel, and light).	174	.....	.....	174	
127	A. K. Chapman	Female Superintendent, Sydney Gaol..... Quarters, rations, fuel, and light.....	250	.....	60	190	
127	J. Garrard	Messenger, Prisons' Office Quarters, fuel, and light.....	125	.....	10	115	

IX.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
<p>The Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector, District Inspectors, and Inspectors of the Department of Public Instruction, when obliged to be away from Head-quarters at night, shall be paid 22s. 6d. a day, to include cost of conveyance and all other expenses; if they can return to Head-quarters the same day, Country District Inspectors and Inspectors shall be paid 10s. per day, to include all expenses. Inspectors of the Department of Public Instruction in the Metropolitan, such portions of the sub-Metropolitan, and such other districts as the Board may determine, shall be paid actual expenses. If, on any tour, an Inspector's expenses exceed necessarily the allowance authorised, he may forward accounts, and the excess will be paid to him, subject to the Board's approval thereof. Clerks of Works shall be paid 12s. 6d. for each day of 24 hours (for any portion of a day up to 15 hours, 10d. per hour), with all cost of conveyance paid by the Government.</p> <p>Classified married male Teachers in charge of classified schools are provided with residences or an equivalent. See Schedule now with Estimates, page 147.</p>							
136	H. J. Jessop.....	Messenger.....	£ 160	£	£	£ 160	} With quarters.
136	A. H. Hadwin	Office-keeper and Cleaner	100	.....	.....	100	
136	Mrs. Sherlock	Do do	72	.....	.....	72	
137	H. Given	Caretaker and Cleaner, Fort-street Public School.....	193	.....	.....	193	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	26	167	
HURLSTONE COLLEGE.							
137	J. A. Nicoll	Principal	300	.....	.....	300	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	60	240	
137	E. M. Mallarky	Assistant	170	.....	.....	170	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	50	120	
137	E. J. DuVernet	Matron	175	.....	.....	175	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	50	125	
137	A. Pye	Cook	78	.....	.....	78	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	58	
137	A. McElhinny	Housemaid	56	.....	.....	56	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	20	36	
137	E. Kinny	Housemaid	56	.....	.....	56	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	20	36	
137	N. Peters	Servant.....	46	.....	.....	46	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	20	26	
137	A. Dorrington	Kitchen-maid	52	.....	.....	52	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	20	32	
137	H. Tubb	Caretaker	113	.....	.....	113	
		Value of quarters and rations ..	.....	.....	20	93	
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.							
138	J. Grummitt	Caretaker and Cleaner	130	.....	.....	130	
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light ..	.....	.....	40	90	
NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON."							
140	W. H. Mason	Commander-Superintendent	500	.....	.....	500	
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	150	350	
140	A. P. Robilliard	Lieutenant	300	.....	.....	300	
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	50	250	
140	E. Parbery	Second Officer	220	.....	.....	220	
		Value of quarters and rations.....	.....	.....	40	180	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total	
No. IX.—Public Instruction—continued.			£	£	£	£	
NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON"—continued.							
140	A. Thompson	Chief Schoolmaster	220				
		Value of quarters and rations			50	170	
140	C. E. Leer	Second Schoolmaster	160				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	120	
140	A. P. Humphries	Third Schoolmaster	120				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	80	
140	E. M. Mason	Clerk and Emergency Officer	175				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	135	
140	W. Shaw	Carpenter and Emergency Officer	200				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	160	
140	W. S. Thurston	Boatswain and Drillmaster	172				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	132	
140	J. F. Bourke	Bandmaster and Emergency Officer	160				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	120	
140	W. Walsh	1st Assistant Boatswain and Drillmaster	144				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	109	
140	E. Dermody	2nd Assistant Boatswain and Drillmaster	135				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	100	
140	C. G. Thompson	Laundryman and Stoker	155				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	120	
140	E. Gallagher	Seaman	131				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	96	
140	C. L. Wadling	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
140	H. C. Wood	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
140	W. R. Williams	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
140	R. Gray	Seaman	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
140	C. Hermanson	Seaman	137				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	102	
140	H. A. Keith	Cook and Steward	143				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	108	
140	H. Johns	Assistant Cook and Steward	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
140	A. Reece	2nd Assistant Cook and Steward	119				
		Value of quarters and rations			35	84	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA							
141	T. E. Dryhurst	Superintendent	310				
		Value of quarters and rations			100	210	
141	H. J. Adams	Teacher	162				
		Value of rations			12	150	
141	M. A. Richardson	Assistant Teacher	150				
		Value of quarters and rations			50	100	
141	J. E. Spier	Matron	112				
		Value of rations			12	100	Quarters allowed.
141	B. A. Leo	Assistant Matron	117				
		Value of quarters and rations			42	75	
141	M. K. Daly	Laundress	112				
		Value of quarters and rations			42	70	
141	H. W. Wall	Gardener, &c.	130				
		Value of quarters, rations, fuel and light			45	85	
141	C. A. Robertson	Carter	104				
		Value of rations			29	75	
141	M. A. Clarke	Cook and General Servant	60				
		Value of rations			30	30	
		Attendant	60				
		Value of quarters			30	30	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Total.	
No. IX.—Public Instruction—continued.			£	£	£	£	
CARPENTERIAN REFORMATORY.							
142	F. A. Stayner	Superintendent	300				
		Value of quarters			50	250	
142	Edward Bowcher	Senior Attendant and 2nd Officer	115				
		Value of quarters and rations			45	70	
142	A. Tuck	Farm Overseer	100				
		Value of quarters and rations			45	55	
142	Thomas Egan	Temporary Attendant	100				
		Value of quarters and rations			45	55	
142	R. Colquhoun	Clerk and Storekeeper	110				
		Value of quarters and rations			45	65	
142	James Watson	Temporary Attendant	100				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	60	
142	F. W. Pull	Teacher of Joinery	139				
		Value of quarters and rations			45	94	
142	James Shirden	Orchardist	104			104	Quarters allowed.
142	Vacant	Cook	100				
		Value of quarters and rations			45	55	
142	K. Critchley	Servant	76				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	36	
142	Vacant	Teacher of Tailoring	100				
		Value of quarters and rations			45	55	
SHAFTESBURY REFORMATORY.							
142	M. Jowett	Matron Superintendent	180				
		Value of quarters and rations			45	135	
142	Elizabeth Gyde	School-teacher	100				
		Value of quarters and rations			40	60	
142	M. A. Weelands	Attendant	77				
		Value of quarters and rations			27	50	
142	J. Tracey	Gardener and Attendant	140				
		Value of quarters and rations			50	90	
142	Norah Quinn	Laundress	39			39	Allowed quarters and rations.
OBSERVATORY.							
143	H. C. Russell	Government Astronomer	800				
		Value of quarters			100	700	
143	J. H. Huddy	Messenger, Cleaner, and Carpenter	146				
		Value of quarters			26	120	
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.							
144	H. C. L. Anderson	Principal Librarian and Secretary	630				
		Value of quarters			130	500	
144	J. C. Pierce	Carpenter and Special Constable	144				
		Value of quarters, fuel, and light			36	108	
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
136	J. H. Strong	Clerk	300				
		2nd Lieutenant, 1st Regiment					
		Volunteers		12/10/-		312/10/-	
136	J. S. Wigram	Chief Clerk of Works	375				
		Major, Volunteer Artillery		25		400	
137	J. B. Byrne	Assistant, Blackfriars	225				
		Lieut., 4th Infantry Regiment		15		240	
137	R. S. Pearce	Teacher, Glenmore Road	276				
		Lieut., Volunteer Field Artillery		12/10/-			
		Value of quarters			60	228/10/-	
137	J. P. Stark	Teacher, Martinsville	171				
		Lieutenant, Volunteer Artillery		12/10/-		183/10/-	
137	G. A. Rourke	Assistant, Petersham	225				
		1st Lieut., 1st Infantry Regiment		15		240	
137	C. E. Taylor	Teacher, Goonellebah	206				
		Captain, Mounted Brigade		20			
		Value of quarters			35	191	
137	A. J. Bennett	Teacher, Ryde	192				
		1st Lieut., 3rd Infantry Regiment		15		207	
137	Wm. Byrne	Assistant, Wickham	225				
		1st Lieut., 4th Infantry Regiment		15		240	
137	Geo. Moore	Teacher, Bulga	178				
		1st Lieutenant, 4th Regiment,					
		Volunteer Infantry		15			
		Teacher, Bulga Evening		19			
		Value of quarters			30	182	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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X.

SECRETARY FOR MINES.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
			£	£	£	£	
	HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, &c.						
158	G. Valder	Principal	525				
		Value of quarters, &c.			125	400	
158	E. C. Wood	Science Master.....	285				
		Value of quarters.....			40	245	
158	C. T. Musson	English Master	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
158	Catherine Richardson.....	Housekeeper	132				
		Value of quarters.....			60	72	
158	Vacant	Experimentalist	250				
		Value of quarters.....			52	198	
158	G. Cobb	Farm Foreman	146				
		Value of quarters.....			16	130	
158	C. R. Cassidy	Dairy Instructor	156				
		Value of quarters.....			52	104	
158	J. J. M'Cue	Bee and Poultry Expert.....	120				
		Value of quarters.....		12		132	
158	A. Brooks	Foreman Carpenter.....	156				
		Value of quarters.....			10	146	
	G. Waters.....	Orchardist	250				
		Value of quarters.....			52	198	
159	L. M'Donald	Clerk, Murrumbidgee Farm	150				
		Value of Quarters			25	125	
	DEPARTMENT OF MINES—CARETAKERS OF CAVES.						
154	T. M. Chalker	Wombeyan Caves	90				
		Value of quarters.....			10	80	
154	J. Sibbald	Wellington Caves	85				
		Value of quarters.....			10	75	
154	H. Bradley	Yarrangobilly Caves	100				
		Value of quarters.....			20	80	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. X.—Secretary for Mines—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP.							
155	R. D. Jones	Metropolitan Inspector of Stock ... Inspector under Imported Stock Act	240 200	.....	.....	440
155	George E. Mackay	Inspector of Stock, Albury Stationery Office rent.....	325	5 8	.....	338
155	C. J. Vyner	Inspector of Stock, Armidale..... Stationery Fuel	325	5 2	.....	332
155	W. Dargin	Inspector of Stock, Balranald ... Stationery..... Office rent.....	275	5 10	.....	290
155	G. S. Smith	Inspector of Stock, Bathurst..... Stationery	250	5	.....	255
155	R. W. Dawson.....	Inspector of Stock, Bombala Stationery Office rent.....	275	5 13	.....	293
155	D. W. F. Hatten.....	Inspector of Stock, Bourke Stationery Office rent.....	325	5 15	.....	345
155	H. L. Mater.....	Inspector of Stock, Braidwood ... Stationery Office rent.....	275	5 7/5/-	.....	287/5/-
155	B. Broughton	Inspector of Stock, Brewarrina... Stationery Office rent.....	300	5 25	.....	331
155	C. B. King	Inspector of Stock, Carcoar Stationery Office cleaning and fuel	250	5 5	.....	260
155	James Cotton	Inspector of Stock, Cobar Office rent.....	300	12	.....	312
155	A. James	Inspector of Stock, Condobolin... Office rent.....	275	10	.....	285
155	Chas Hudson	Inspector of Stock, Cooma..... Stationery Office rent.....	275	5 13	.....	293
155	E. May-Steers	Inspector of Stock, Coonabarabran Stationery Rent	275	5 13	.....	293
155	T. W. Medley	Inspector of Stock, Coonamble ... Stationery Office rent.....	250	5 19/10/-	.....	274/10/-
155	Theo. Watson	Inspector of Stock, Corowa Stationery Fuel	250	5 2	.....	257
155	Joseph Weir	Inspector of Stock, Deniliquin ... Stationery..... Office cleaning and fuel	300	5 5	.....	310
155	R. G. Dulhunty	Inspector of Stock, Dubbo..... Stationery Office rent..... Office cleaning and fuel	325	5 15 5	.....	350
155	W. S. Dowling.....	Inspector of Stock, Forbes..... Stationery..... Office cleaning Clerical assistance	300	5 3 12	.....	320
155	M. J. St. Clair	Inspector of Stock, Glen Innes... Stationery Office rent	300	5 5	.....	310
155	J. L. Henderson	Inspector of Stock, Goulburn..... Stationery Office rent Office cleaning	250	5 19/10/- 4	.....	278/10/-

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. X.—Secretary for Mines—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.						
155	A. A. Devlin (Acting).....	Inspector of Stock, Grafton	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		270	
155	D. L. MacKenzie	Inspector of Stock, Gundagai ...	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		12/10/-			
		Office cleaning		3		270/10/-	
155	R. W. Broughton	Inspector of Stock, Hay	300				
		Stationery		5		305	
155	Thomas Cadell	Inspector of Stock, Hillston	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		295	
155	W. A. Mackie	Inspector of Stock, Germanton ...	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		10		315	
155	J. A. T. Rochfort	Inspector of Stock, Jerilderie ...	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		320	
155	James Yeo	Inspector of Stock, Moss Vale ...	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		325	
155	W. J. Powell (Acting) ...	Inspector of Stock, West Maitland	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		26		306	
155	Joseph Wilks	Inspector of Stock, Broken Hill...	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		320	
155	W. H. Lowe	Inspector of Stock, Merriwa	225				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		245	
155	E. W. Proctor	Inspector of Stock, Mossgiel	300				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		320	
155	E. G. Finch	Inspector of Stock, Molong	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		10		265	
155	J. W. Chanter	Inspector of Stock, Moulamein ...	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		10		265	
155	J. W. Brodie	Inspector of Stock, Murrurundi...	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent		9/15/-		264/15/-	
155	E. V. Ffrench	Inspector of Stock, Moree	275				
		Stationery		5			
		Office cleaning		6/10/-		286/10/-	
155	C. J. Crocker	Inspector of Stock, Mudgee	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		270	
155	A. H. Farrand.....	Inspector of Stock, Narrabri.....	275				
		Stationery.....		5			
		Office rent.....		12/10/-			
		Office cleaning and fuel		5		297/10/-	
155	W. J. Elworthy	Inspector of Stock, Narrandera...	300				
		Office rent.....		15		315	
155	H. E. Palmer	Inspector of Stock, Kempsey.....	250				
		Stationery		5			
		Office rent.....		15		270	
155	E. Alford	Inspector of Stock, Singleton.....	250				
		Stationery		5		255	

Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per m. l.c., and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. X.—Secretary for Mines—continued.			£	£	£	£	
PREVENTION OF SCAB IN SHEEP—continued.							
155	W. D. Dowe.....	Inspector of Stock, Tamworth ... Stationery..... Office rent.....	325	5 15	345	Inspectors of Stock are allowed travelling expenses in lieu of forage, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and not to exceed in the aggregate £50 per annum.
155	P. R. Brett	Inspector of Stock, Urana	250	13	.....	263
155	Chas. Lyne	Inspector of Stock, Wagga Wagga Stationery.....	275	5 .....	.....	280
155	R. Kirkpatrick	Inspector of Stock, Warialda..... Stationery..... Office cleaning and fuel	275	5 5 .....	.....	285
155	T. T. W. Mackay.....	Inspector of Stock, Wanaaring... Stationery	325	5 20	.....	350
155	D. A. Morgan	Inspector of Stock, Wentworth... Stationery	275	5 15	.....	295
155	W. J. C. Tully.....	Inspector of Stock, Wilcannia ... Stationery.....	300	5 26	.....	331
155	C. W. Dargin	Inspector of Stock, Penrith	250	5	.....	262/10/-
155	Wallace Ryrie	Inspector of Stock, Walgett	300	5	.....	320
155	J. F. Turner.....	Inspector of Stock, Yass..... Stationery.....	275	5 6	.....	286
155	R. Meadows.....	Inspector of Stock, Young..... Stationery..... Office rent..... Fuel	275	5 16/5/- 2	298/5/-	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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XI.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.							
			£	£	£	£	
164	P. B. Walker	Chief Electrician and Engineer-in-Chief of Telegraphs	800				
46		Director of Military Telegraphs		90			
143		Meteorological Observer		12		902	
164	W. J. Davies	Chief Inspector and Superintendent, Mail Branch				*700	Inspectors are allowed 15/- per diem when travelling on duty, in addition to cost of conveyance by coach, &c. They are also allowed free passes by train.
164	G. P. Unwin	Senior Inspector				500	
164	J. B. Bossley	Inspector				470	
164	A. Burnett	do				461	
164	E. J. Young	do				400	
164	W. H. Maguire	do				375	
164	E. W. Bramble	do				375	
164	F. P. Brewer	do				375	
163	D. C. Coote	Cashier	450				
		Allowance for losses		25		475	
163	W. A. Leggatt	Clerk, Account Branch	250				
47		Captain, 1st Regiment		20		270	
164	J. Thompson	Distributor of Stamps	425				
		Allowance for losses		25		450	
164	F. A. Kelleher	Clerk, Distributer's Branch	200				
		Allowance for losses		11		211	
164	J. C. O'Hara	Clerk, Distributer's Branch	275				
47		Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment		15		290	
162	J. Clarke	Inland Mail Clerk	400				
		Overland English Mails		25		425	
164	C. Clarke	Clerk, Mail Branch				*350	
164	R. R. Iredale	do				*325	
164	E. B. Seymour	do				*325	
164	J. M'Neilly	do				*300	
164	H. R. Davies	do				*325	
164	F. Butler	do				*275	
164	M. H. M'Donnell	do (Shipping)				*275	
164	J. Robinson	do	260				
		Allowance for losses		11		*271	
164	F. F. Falconer	Clerk and Translator				*275	
164	C. Brady	Clerk, Mail Branch				*250	
164	J. L. Stokes	do				*225	
164	A. M'Neilly	do				*225	
164	S. B. Hilton	do				*225	
164	F. W. Rush	do				*225	
164	J. Middleton	Assistant Shipping Clerk				*225	
164	A. Briggs	Clerk, Mail Branch				*200	
164	R. A. Shortland	do				*200	
164	G. C. Warre	do	200				
		Allowance for losses		5		*205	

* Overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English and Foreign Mails received or despatched.

N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
164	R. W. Horn	Clerk, Mail Branch.....	.....	.....	.....	*200
164	J. C. Wheeler	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*200
164	M. J. Brady	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*175
164	A. F. de Abreu	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*175
164	H. J. Foskett	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*175
164	T. W. Baker.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*175
164	R. H. Millington	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*175
164	F. Mullarkey	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*150
164	J. A. Mitchell	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*150
164	A. Solomon	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*150
164	R. R. Herkes	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*130
164	A. W. Bell	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*125
164	John Kerr	do .....	.....	.....	.....	*100
165	R. Powell	Booking Clerk.....	150				
		Destroying old telegrams, papers, &c.		10		160	
164	J. Y. Nelson.....	Electrician	450				
47		Captain, Electrical Engineers ..		51		501	
164	A. A. Dircks	Assistant Electrician	320				
47		Lieutenant, Electrical Engineers ..		18		338	
164	J. Cormick	Testing Officer ..	240				
47		Sergeant-major, Electrical Engineers ..		15		255	
165	J. Reeve	Clerk, Check Branch	150				
47		Private, 1st Regiment.....		6		156	
166	J. S. Fitzmaurice.....	Chief Engineer, Electric Light Branch	350				
47		Lieutenant, Electrical Engineers ..		18		368	
166	G. E. Letton	Assistant Engineer, Electric Light Branch	197				
47		Sapper, Electrical Engineers.....		7/4/-		204/4/-	
165	A. Strachan	Clerk, Booking.....	125				
47		Sapper, P.P.S. Miners		7/4/-		132/4/-	
165	H. E. Williams	Operator	200				
47		Sapper, Electrical Engineers.....		7/4/-		207/4/-	
165	J. S. Hay	Operator	100				
47		Sapper, Electrical Engineers.....		7/4/-		107/4/-	
166	H. Bloore	Fitter, Telephone Branch	223				
47		Sapper, Electrical Engineers.....		7/4/-		230/4/-	
166	D. Berkeley	Fitter, Telephone Branch	125				
51		Corporal, Army Service Corps ..		7		132	
163	E. Lloyd	Teller, Money Order Division ..	300				
		Risk allowance		12/19/4		312/19/4	
163	C. T. Morris.....	Clerk, Money Order Division.....	250				
		Risk allowance.....		10/16/1		260/16/1	
163	W. C. Allpress.....	Clerk, Money Order Division.....	232				
		Risk allowance.....		10/0/6		242/0/6	
163	H. Hilton	Clerk, Money Order Division.....	200				
		Risk allowance.....		8/12/10		208/12/10	
163	W. Moir	Clerk, Money Order Division.....	175				
		Risk allowance.....		7/11/3		182/11/3	
163	C. S. Gillham	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	250				
53		Sub-Lieutenant, N.A. Vol.		18/15/-		268/15/-	
163	J. E. Guyot	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	200				
47		1st Lieutenant, 3rd Regt.		15		215	
163	C. H. Coggins	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	190				
47		Sub-Lieutenant, N.A. Vol.....		20		210	
163	W. L. Johnston	Clerk, Money Order Division ..	140				
44		Sergeant, B.D.F. Artillery		12		152	

* Overtime allowances are granted to the officials of the Mail Branch of this Office in consideration of giving their attendance whenever called upon, either during day or night, to sort English and Foreign Mails received or despatched.

N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
164 47	F. Golding	Testing Officer	200				
		Sapper, Electrical Engineers		6		206	
171	Mrs. C. Abbott.....	Officekeeper	100				
		Value of quarters.....		16		116	
168	A. A. S. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Aberdeen	180				
		Value of quarters.....			30	150	
168	J. Waddell	Post and Telegraph Master, Adaminaby.....	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
168	W. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Adamstown	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
169	A. Bray.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Adelong	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
168	Mrs. R. Long	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Albion Park	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	C. E. Dale.....	Postmaster, Albury.....	370				
		Value of quarters.....			50	320	
168 47	J. J. Curran.....	Postal Assistant, Albury.....	140				
		Sergeant, 1st Regiment		12		152	
168 143	W. J. Parsons	Telegraph Officer, Albury	330				
		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			40	302	
168	P. D. Brown.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Alectown.....	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	W. Watts.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Alexandria	180				
		Value of quarters.....			30	150	
168	E. O. Hodgson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Alstonville	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
169	Mrs. K. M. Black	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Annandale	210				
		Value of quarters.....			40	170	
168 77	B. Thomas	Post and Telegraph Master, Arakoon	120				
		Light and Signal Master		52			
		Value of quarters.....			20	152	
168	E. J. Collier.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Araluen	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
168 143	F. Whysall	Post and Telegraph Master, Armidale.....	350				
		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			50	312	
168	J. P. Olsen	Post and Telegraph Master, Ashfield	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
168	C. R. Bousfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Ballina	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
168	A. Melville	Post and Telegraph Master, Balmain	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.
 Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance.
 Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

N.B.—The Military pay is dependent on attendance at all parades

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	Geo. Lobsey	Post and Telegraph Master, Balranald	260				
171		Forage		63/17/6			
		Value of quarters			40	283/17/6	
168	C. M. Ireland	Post and Telegraph Master, Baradine	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	J. S. Roberts	Post and Telegraph Master, Barmedman	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	E. W. Connolly	Post and Telegraph Master, Barraba	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
168	T. White	Post and Telegraph Master, Barringun	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
168	L. A. Hewitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Bateman's Bay	150				
171		Porterage		6			
		Value of quarters			20	136	
168	W. G. Thompson	Postmaster, Bathurst	400				
		Value of quarters			50	350	
168	W. A. Blackstone	Telegraph Officer, Bathurst	350				
143		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			50	312	
168	J. W. McCutcheon	Post and Telegraph Master, Bega	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
168	J. C. Toose	Post and Telegraph Master, Bellbrook	210				
171		Forage		31/4/0			
		Value of quarters			30	211/4/0	
168	F. Smythe	Post and Telegraph Master, Bellingen	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	G. D. Williams	Post and Telegraph Master, Bemboka	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
163	Mrs. P. Armstrong	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bendemeer	110				
		Value of quarters			20	90	
168	H. Thurston	Post and Telegraph Master, Berridale	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	A. J. Barwick	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrigan	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
168	J. W. Connelly	Post and Telegraph Master, Berrima	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
168	R. Dixon	Post and Telegraph Master, Berry	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
168	H. A. Weatherall	Post and Telegraph Master, Bingara	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
168	R. J. Farquharson	Post and Telegraph Master, Blackheath	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	J. W. Clinch	Post and Telegraph Master, Blayne	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	W. Jackson	Post and Telegraph Master, Bodalla	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	C. A. Oliver	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabilla	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
168	R. L. Sheddert	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabri	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	A. G. Robins	Post and Telegraph Master, Bombala	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	J. T. Lambert	Post and Telegraph Master, Booligal	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
168	T. J. M. Trader	Post and Telegraph Master, Bourke	400				
143		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters			50	362	
168	Mrs. B. Seymour	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Bowna.....	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	J. D. Sherriff	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowral	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	W. A. Johnston	Post and Telegraph Master, Bowraville	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	H. Curry	Post and Telegraph Master, Braidwood	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	J. A. Tulloch	Post and Telegraph Master, Branxton.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	C. J. Robins.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Brewarrina.....	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
168	E. Adam	Post and Telegraph Master, Broadwater.....	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	H. E. Best	Post and Telegraph Master, Broke	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	Vacant	Post and Telegraph Master, Broken Hill	400				
		Value of quarters.....			50	350	
168	E. D. A. Livermore.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Brushgrove	130				
		Value of quarters.....			20		
		Porterage		13		123	
168	J. P. Carter	Post and Telegraph Master, Bulabdelah.....	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	E. T. Eames	Post and Telegraph Master, Bundarra	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
168	T. L. Coughlan	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungendore	190				
		Value of quarters.....			30	160	
168	J. H. Grill	Post and Telegraph Master, Bungwall Flat	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	W. Rinkin	Post and Telegraph Master, Burruga	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	

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 Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £86 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	B. V. Squire.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrawang	120	.....	20	100	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	D. J. Elliott.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Burrowa	220	.....	30	190	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	H. Matthews	Post and Telegraph Master, Burwood.....	240	.....	40	200	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	P. Prott	Post and Telegraph Master, Byrock	190	.....	30	160	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	J. C. Flanders	Post and Telegraph Master, Byron Bay.....	150	.....	20	130	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	J. J. L. Morony	Post and Telegraph Master, Camden	220	.....	30	190	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	W. Wood	Post and Telegraph Master, Campbelltown	220	.....	30	190	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	F. Burgis	Post and Telegraph Master, Camperdown	220	.....	30	190	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	G. C. Walter	Post and Telegraph Master, Candelo	180	.....	30	150	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	A. H. Costin.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Canowindra	150	.....	20	130	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	T. Stokes	Post and Telegraph Master, Captain's Flat.....	140	.....	20	120	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	F. J. Fowler.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Carcoar	220	.....	30	190	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	C. D. Logan	Post and Telegraph Master, Cargo	120	.....	20	100	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	S. L. Hancock	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrathool	180	.....	30	150	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	W. J. Gwynne.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Carrington	160	.....	20	140	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	F. B. Kenane	Post and Telegraph Master, Casino	240	.....	40	200	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	J. T. Miner	Post and Telegraph Master, Cassilis	160	.....	20	140	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	J. Johnson	Post and Telegraph Master, Charlestown	120	.....	20	100	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	Mrs. A. M. Ford	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Chatswood	120	.....	20	100	
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	A. H. C. McAulay	Post and Telegraph Master, Chatsworth Island.....	130	.....	20	110	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	S. Mansfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Clarence Town	130	20	110	
		Value of quarters	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	Vacant	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobar	330				
		Value of quarters			40	290	
168	W. J. Oswald	Post and Telegraph Master, Clifton	100				
171		Porterage		12		112	
168	J. Horsley	Post and Telegraph Master, Cobargo	190				
171		Forage		31/4/-			
		Value of quarters			30	191/4/-	
168	E. F. Dagleish	Post and Telegraph Master, Collarendabri	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
168	M. Russell	Post and Telegraph Master, Come-by-Chance	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	H. G. Kulmar	Post and Telegraph Master, Concord	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
168	G. D. Wooddall	Post and Telegraph Master, Condobolin	250				
		Value of quarters			40	210	
168	Mrs. E. Church	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Coogee	110				
		Value of quarters			20	90	
168	R. Finney	Post and Telegraph Master, Coolah	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	W. Moore	Post and Telegraph Master, Coolamon	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
168	H. J. Burton	Post and Telegraph Master, Cooma	260				
143		Meteorological observer		12			
		Value of quarters			40	232	
168	J. E. Ballard	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonabarabran	210				
143		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			30	192	
168	F. Waddups	Post and Telegraph Master, Coonamble	300				
		Value of quarters			40	260	
168	S. W. Cambridge	Post and Telegraph Master, Cooranbong	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	G. S. Hay	Post and Telegraph Master, Cootamundra	320				
		Value of quarters			40	280	
168	R. F. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Copeland North	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	S. Moffitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Coraki	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	J. M. Cooke	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
168	J. J. Molloy	Post and Telegraph Master, Cowra	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
168	J. Walter	Post and Telegraph Master, Crookwell	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General— continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	J. Claxton.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudal	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
168	W. Dowling.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudgen	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	B. L. Edwards.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Cundletown	130				
171		Porterage		5			
		Value of quarters			20	115	
168	A. C. Green	Post and Telegraph Master, Dalton	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	E. A. Bingham.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Dapto	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	M. E. Husing	Post and Telegraph Master, Darlington	180				
		Value of quarters.....			30	150	
168	W. S. Gentle	Post and Telegraph Master, Daysdale	100				
		Value of quarters			20	80	
168	J. Cox	Post and Telegraph Master, Deepwater	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	J. G. Elliott.....	Postmaster, Deniliquin	350				
		Value of quarters.....			50	300	
168	R. Buckley	Telegraph Officer, Deniliquin.....	350				
143		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters.....			50	312	
168	W. W. Cumming.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Denman	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
168	G. F. Schwinghammer ..	Post and Telegraph Master, Drake	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
168	P. J. H. Sewell	Post and Telegraph Master, Drummoyne	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
168	W. P. Raper.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Dubbo	330				
		Value of quarters.....			40	290	
168	L. Isaac.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Dulwich Hill	170				
		Value of quarters.....			30	140	
168	T. J. Foley	Post and Telegraph Master, Dungog	190				
		Value of quarters.....			30	160	
168	T. Carey	Post and Telegraph Master, Dural	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	J. B. Doutry.....	Post and Telegraph Master, East Balmain	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
168	H. T. M. Williams	Post and Telegraph Master, East Maitland	240				
49		Captain, 4th Regiment		20			
		Value of quarters.....			40	220	
168	F. Small	Post and Telegraph Master, Euabalong	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
168	C. G. Kebby.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Eden	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	C. F. Wakely	Post and Telegraph Master, Edgecliffe	240		40	200	Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers, but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only they have not been included in this Schedule. Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.
		Value of quarters					
168	Miss B. J. Moore	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Elizabeth-street South	180		30	150	
		Value of quarters					
168	T. W. C. Young	Post and Telegraph Master, Emmaville	210		30	180	
		Value of quarters					
168	A. L. Henderson	Post and Telegraph Master, Enfield	140		20	120	
		Value of quarters					
168	A. C. Atkinson	Post and Telegraph Master, Enmore	240		40	200	
		Value of quarters					
168	W. R. Bragg	Post and Telegraph Master, Erskineville	150		20	130	
		Value of quarters					
168	J. R. Cabel	Post and Telegraph Master, Eugowra	150		20	130	
		Value of quarters					
168	A. M. Kennedy	Post and Telegraph Master, Euston	160				
171		Forage		63/17/6			
		Value of quarters			20	203/17/6	
168	A. L. Bennett	Post and Telegraph Master, Fernmount	120		20	100	
		Value of quarters					
168	N. W. Clifford	Post and Telegraph Master, Finley	100		20	80	
		Value of quarters					
168	Miss L. Baker	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Fivedock	100		20	80	
		Value of quarters					
168	W. S. Bellemy	Post and Telegraph Master, Forbes	300				
143		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			40	272	
168	P. Aldrick	Post and Telegraph Master, Forster	120		20	100	
		Value of quarters					
168	F. R. M. Scott	Post and Telegraph Master, Frederickton	120		20	100	
		Value of quarters					
168	H. Robinson	Post and Telegraph Master, George-street West	240		40	200	
		Value of quarters					
168	S. H. Phillips	Post and Telegraph Master, Germanton	200		30	170	
		Value of quarters					
168	Mrs. K. O'Brien	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Gerringong	140		20	120	
		Value of quarters					
168	J. Curran	Post and Telegraph Master, Gilgandra	180		30	150	
		Value of quarters					
168	G. J. Ruwald	Post and Telegraph Master, Ginninderra	120		20	100	
		Value of quarters					
168	D. A. Rayner	Post and Telegraph Master, Gladstone	120				
171		Porterage		5			
		Value of quarters			20	105	

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	Miss L. Knott ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Glebe Point	220				
		Value of quarters			40	180	
168	J. Anschan	Post and Telegraph Master, Glen Innes.....	280				
		Value of quarters			40	240	
168	J. J. Kennedy	Post and Telegraph Master, Gloucester	120				
171		Forage		26			
		Value of quarters			20	126	
168	J. D. Caldwell	Post and Telegraph Master, Goodooga	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
168	F. C. Gillett.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Goolagong	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	J. F. Parr.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Gosford	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	F. G. Davis	Postmaster, Goulburn	400				
		Value of quarters			50	350	
168	C. A. Middleton	Telegraph Officer, Goulburn	330				
143		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters			40	302	
168	R. C. Willans	Post and Telegraph Master, Grafton	330				
		Value of quarters			40	290	
168	Miss J. Higgs	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Granville	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	R. S. Cooper.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Green Cape.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	J. T. Fountain.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Grenfell	210				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	M. J. Sheppard	Post and Telegraph Master, Greta	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	A. J. Knight	Post and Telegraph Master, Gulargambone	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	W. Clarke.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Gulgong	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	C. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Gundagai	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	H. Martin.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunnedah	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	F. W. Timmis	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunning	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
168	H. L. Wheeler.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Hamilton	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	J. M. Drum	Post and Telegraph Master, Harden	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers; but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £35 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	Mrs. M. V. McCloskey ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Hartley Vale	120				
		Delivering telegrams		10		130	
168	H. C. Carolan	Post and Telegraph Master, Harwood Island.....	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	W. Camper	Post and Telegraph Master, Hay.	400				
143		Meteorological Observer.....		24			
		Value of quarters			50	374	
168	T. Horan	Post and Telegraph Master, Helensburgh	140				
171		Porterage		30			
171		Delivering telegrams		13			
		Value of quarters			20	163	
168	A. J. Meynink	Post and Telegraph Master, Hill End.....	190				
		Value of quarters.....			30	160	
168	W. C. Rush	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillgrove	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
168	W. S. Arnott	Post and Telegraph Master, Hillston	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	M. Lockyer	Post and Telegraph Master, Hinton	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	C. G. A. Doutry	Post and Telegraph Master, Homebush	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	G. A. M. Carroll	Post and Telegraph Master, Hornsby Junction.....	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	G. J. Dennis.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Howlong.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	L. J. Coghlan	Post and Telegraph Master, Hunter's Hill.....	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	W. G. Mason	Post and Telegraph Master, Hurstville	160				
171		Porterage		6			
		Value of quarters			20	146	
168	W. H. Rowland	Post and Telegraph Master, Inverell	290				
143		Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters			40	262	
168	F. W. Hawker.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Ivanhoe	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	A. D. Fowler	Post and Telegraph Master, Jerilderie	270				
		Value of quarters			40	230	
168	Mrs. H. A. Atkinson	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Jerry's Plains.....	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	G. Daly.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Jones Island	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	W. J. Holahan	Post and Telegraph Master, Junce	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	

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Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	J. B. Nugent	Post and Telegraph Master, Kangaroo Valley	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	J. R. Nash	Post and Telegraph Master, Katoomba	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	A. E. Marsden	Post and Telegraph Master, Kelso	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	W. F. Davidson	Post and Telegraph Master, Kempsey	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	L. Kingsmill	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiama	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	J. Creer	Post and Telegraph Master, Kiandra	120				
143		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			20	112	
168	M. H. Kelly	Post and Telegraph Master, King-street	350				
		Value of quarters			50	300	
168	A. H. Gosbell	Post and Telegraph Master, Kogarah	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
168	F. A. Leseberg	Post and Telegraph Master, Kyamba	190				
171		Forage		45/12/6			
		Value of quarters			30	205/12/6	
168	H. D. Edwards	Post and Telegraph Master, Lake Cudgellico	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	H. J. Rowthorn	Post and Telegraph Master, Lambton	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	A. Thomson	Post and Telegraph Master, Laurieton	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	C. E. Gibson	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawrence	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	W. Newton	Post and Telegraph Master, Lawson	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	A. T. McMillan	Post and Telegraph Master, Leichhardt	220				
		Value of quarters			40	180	
168	T. H. Ryan	Post and Telegraph Master, Lismore	290				
		Value of quarters			40	250	
168	D. A. Thomas	Post and Telegraph Master, Lithgow	280				
		Value of quarters			40	240	
168	A. Galbraith	Post and Telegraph Master, Liverpool	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
163	G. T. Alcorn	Post and Telegraph Master, Lochinvar	100				
171		Porterage		26		126	
168	T. McArthur	Post and Telegraph Master, Louth	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	F. Waller	Post and Telegraph Master, Lower Botany	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	Mrs. E. M. Done	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Macksville	100				
		Value of quarters			20	80	
168	J. Lamy	Post and Telegraph Master, Macleay	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
168	W. F. Burgess	Post and Telegraph Master, Manilla	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	G. U. Hosking	Post and Telegraph Master, Manly	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	J. L. Shambler	Post and Telegraph Master, Marengo	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	W. H. Day	Post and Telegraph Master, Marrickville	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	T. E. Mulholland	Post and Telegraph Master, Marsdens	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	H. A. Hoare	Post and Telegraph Master, Marulan	150				
171		Porterage		20			
		Value of quarters			20	150	
168	P. T. Whealy	Post and Telegraph Master, Menindie	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
168	A. N. Muir	Post and Telegraph Master, Merewether	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168		Post and Telegraph Mistress, Merimbula	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	W. A. Reid	Post and Telegraph Master, Merriwa	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	T. J. S. Dignam	Post and Telegraph Master, Miller's Point	150				
		Value of quarters			20	130	
168	Mrs. M. A. Isaacs	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Millie	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	S. C. Francis	Post and Telegraph Master, Milthorpe	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	E. G. Stewart	Post and Telegraph Master, Milparinka	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	J. T. Hackett	Post and Telegraph Master, Milton	210				
171		Porterage		24			
		Value of quarters			30	204	
168	G. P. Webb	Post and Telegraph Master, Minmi	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	A. Prott	Post and Telegraph Master, Mittagong	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	

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 Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	J. N. Falconer	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama	160				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	140	
168	A. E. South	Post and Telegraph Master, Mogil Mogil	130				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	110	
168	R. P. Martin	Post and Telegraph Master, Molong	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	200	
168	R. V. P. Flanagan	Post and Telegraph Master, Morangorell	120				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	100	
168	J. Munro	Post and Telegraph Master, Moree	290				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	250	
168	J. Bennett	Post and Telegraph Master, Morpeth	220				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	190	
168	H. A. Lott	Post and Telegraph Master, Moruya	220				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	190	
168	A. Bellamy	Post and Telegraph Master, Mossgiel	220				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	190	
168	J. E. Parke	Post and Telegraph Master, Moss Vale	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	200	
168	A. E. Parker	Post and Telegraph Master, Moulamein	160				
171		Forage .....	.....	63/17/6			
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	203/17/6	
168	J. Gray.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Mount Hope	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	120	
168	F. J. Barnett	Post and Telegraph Master, Mount Victoria	260				
143		Meteorological Observer.....	.....	12			
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	232	
168	O. Haydock	Post and Telegraph Master, Mudgee	330				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	290	
168	L. Tobin	Post and Telegraph Master, Mulgoa	120				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	100	
168	C. O. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Mulwala	160				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	140	
168	J. A. Keating	Post and Telegraph Master, Mundooran.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	130	
168	A. Leslie	Post and Telegraph Master, Mungindi	190				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	160	
168	F. T. South	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrumburrah	220				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	190	
168	C. P. Moxham	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrurundi	220				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	190	
168	W. J. Grime	Post and Telegraph Master, Murwillumbah	240				
		Value of quarters.....	40	200	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—n			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
168	C. C. Paul	Post and Telegraph Master, Muswellbrook.....	280				
		Value of quarters.....			40	240	
168	A. J. Martin	Post and Telegraph Master, Nambucca Heads	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
168	F. W. Browne	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrabri	320				
		Value of quarters.....			40	280	
168	H. Malone	Post and Telegraph Master, Narrandera.....	290				
		Value of quarters.....			40	250	
168	W. J. Lawless	Post and Telegraph Master, Nelligen	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	W. J. Noble	Post and Telegraph Master, Nelson's Bay	120				
171		Porterage		6			
		Value of quarters.....			20	106	
168	A. Wardrop.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Neutral Bay	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	W. J. S. Montgomery.....	Post and Telegraph Master, New Angledool	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
168	H. S. C. Eckley	Post and Telegraph Master, Newbridge	120				
171		Porterage		10			
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	W. O'Neill	Postmaster, Newcastle	400				
		Value of quarters			50	350	
168	G. J. Warren	Post and Telegraph Master, Newcastle West.....	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
168	G. L. Campbell	Post and Telegraph Master, New Lambton	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	
168	C. H. Hatch	Post and Telegraph Master, Newton Boyd.....	180				
171		Forage		36/10/-			
		Value of quarters			30	186/10/-	
168	J. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Newtown.....	370				
		Value of quarters.....			50	320	
168	T. Stapleton	Post and Telegraph Master, Nimitybelle	130				
		Value of quarters.....			20	110	
168	F. C. Pelham	Post and Telegraph Master, North Botany.....	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
168	H. McBaron.....	Post and Telegraph Master, North Broken Hill	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	Mrs. R. L. Fitzpatrick ...	Post and Telegraph Mistress, North Parramatta.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
168	G. A. Reid	Post and Telegraph Master, North Sydney	330				
		Value of quarters.....			40	290	
168	G. S. Roberts	Post and Telegraph Master, Nowra.....	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers; but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office, only they have not been included in this Schedule.

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	F. A. Abrams	Post and Telegraph Master, Nundle	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	B. Cox	Post and Telegraph Master, Nymagee	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	G. N. Hayward	Post and Telegraph Master, Nyngan	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	J. Metcalf	Post and Telegraph Master, Oberon	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	A. H. Davies	Post and Telegraph Master, Orange	350				
		Value of quarters			50	300	
168	A. Carroll	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxford-street	290				
		Value of quarters			40	250	
168	H. T. Green	Post and Telegraph Master, Oxley	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	A. T. Gale	Post and Telegraph Master, Paddington	290				
		Value of quarters			40	250	
168	S. Macrow	Post and Telegraph Master, Parliament House	190				
47		Sapper, Electrical Engineers		7/4/-		197/4/-	
168	H. J. Lee	Post and Telegraph Master, Palmer's Island	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	E. J. Cornell	Post and Telegraph Master, Pambula	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	W. A. Lorking	Post and Telegraph Master, Parkes	290				
		Value of quarters			40	250	
168	T. Quirk	Post and Telegraph Master, Parramatta	350				
		Value of quarters			50	300	
168	E. M. Doust	Post and Telegraph Master, Paterson	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	J. Campey	Post and Telegraph Master, Peak Hill	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	C. H. Kellett	Post and Telegraph Master, Penrith	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	E. Chapman	Post and Telegraph Master, Petersham	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	F. Burgess	Post and Telegraph Master, Picton	220				
171		Porterage		5			
		Value of quarters			30	195	
168	E. V. Blackwell	Post and Telegraph Master, Pilliga	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
168	T. Barclay	Post and Telegraph Master, Pooncarrie	210				
171		Forage		45/12/6			
		Value of quarters			30	225/12/6	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

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Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
	No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.		£	£	£	£	
	POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.						
168	S. E. Hewett	Post and Telegraph Master, Port Macquarie	220				
		Value of quarters.....			30	190	
168	F. Lassen	Post and Telegraph Master, Pyrmont	210				
		Value of quarters.....			30	180	
168	M. E. Burke	Post and Telegraph Master, Queanbeyan	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
168	T. Dickson	Post and Telegraph Master, Quirindi	260				
		Value of quarters.....			40	220	
168	J. A. Kelly	Post and Telegraph Master, Randwick	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
168	L. M. J. Butler	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace	160				
		Value of quarters.....			20	140	
168	H. Moyse	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern	260				
		Value of quarters.....			40	220	
168	G. E. Collett	Post and Telegraph Master, Richmond	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
168	H. Litchfield	Post and Telegraph Master, Robertson	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
168	A. W. Plumley	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockdale.....	180				
		Value of quarters.....			30	150	
168	W. T. Keating	Post and Telegraph Master, Rockley	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
168	J. M'Neely	Post and Telegraph Master, Rozelle	190				
		Value of quarters.....			40	150	
168 171	T. Swan	Post and Telegraph Master, Ryde	150				
		Keeping office open until 8 p.m.....		10		160	
168	S. R. Millard	Post and Telegraph Master, Rylstone	190				
		Value of quarters.....			30	160	
168 171	E. J. Robbins	Post and Telegraph Master, St. Mary's	180				
		Delivering telegrams		12			
		Value of quarters.....			30	162	
168	Mrs. M. Russell	Post and Telegraph Mistress, St. Peter's	150				
		Value of quarters.....			20	130	
168	J. Ramsay	Post and Telegraph Master, Scone	240				
		Value of quarters.....			40	200	
168	E. J. Wood	Post and Telegraph Master, Silverton	140				
		Value of quarters.....			20	120	
168	J. Kelf	Post and Telegraph Master, Singleton	300				
		Value of quarters.....			40	260	
168 171	A. Vallance	Post and Telegraph Master, Smithfield	60				
		Delivering telegrams		13		73	
168	A. J. Paine	Post and Telegraph Master, Smithtown	120				
		Value of quarters.....			20	100	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	J. Hayes	Post and Telegraph Master, Sofala	140				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	120	
168	H. J. Chapman.....	Post and Telegraph Master, South Grafton	210				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	180	
168	C. Chapple	Post and Telegraph Master, Strathfield	190				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	150	
168	J. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Stroud.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	130	
168	P. E. Eslick	Post and Telegraph Master, Stuart Town	150				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	130	
168	F. C. Freeman	Post and Telegraph Master, Summer Hill	240				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	200	
168	L. A. Tomkinson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Sunny Corner.....	180				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	150	
168	E. J. Stuckey	Post and Telegraph Master, Surry Hills.....	210				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	30	180	
168	C. H. Powell	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutherland	120				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	100	
168	W. Alexander	Post and Telegraph Master, Sutton Forest.....	150				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	130	
168	J. Sampson	Post and Telegraph Master, Tabulam.....	170				
171		Forage .....	.....	36/10/-			
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	20	186/10/-	
168	W. J. Chandler	Post and Telegraph Master, Tamworth	350				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	50	300	
168	J. Johnston	Post and Telegraph Master, Taralga	160				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	140	
168	E. H. Taylor	Post and Telegraph Master, Tarcutta	120				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	100	
168	R. R. Graham	Post and Telegraph Master, Taree	210				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	180	
168	W. Allan	Post and Telegraph Master, Tareena	190				
171		Forage .....	.....	76/16/6			
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	236/16/6	
168	J. M. Foley	Post and Telegraph Master, Temora	250				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	40	210	
168	P. S. Eldershaw	Post and Telegraph Master, Tenterfield	280				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	40	240	
168	C. M. Black	Post and Telegraph Master, Tibooburra	180				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	150	

Fuel, light, and cleaning are allowed to most of these Officers; but as they are intended to meet the requirements of the office only, they have not been included in this Schedule.

Letter-carriers, Mailboys, and Messengers receive a forage allowance ranging from £13 to £45 12s. 6d. per annum where there is a mounted delivery or clearance. Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

109

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	J. B. Guilfier	Post and Telegraph Master, Tilpa	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	G. J. Stibbard	Post and Telegraph Master, Tingha	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	J. T. Ward	Post and Telegraph Master, Tinonee	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	P. A. Dunne.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Tocumwall	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
168	F. S. Gibson.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Torowangee	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	J. McFadden	Post and Telegraph Master, Trundle	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	Mrs. E. Lee	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Trunkey Creek	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	D. Bremner	Post and Telegraph Master, Tuena	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	H. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumberumba	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
168	H. J. Dyce	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumbulgum	120				
		Value of quarters			20	100	
168	E. T. Mulligan.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Tumut.....	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
168	.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Tweed Heads.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	L. Gambell	Post and Telegraph Master, Ulladulla.....	85				
171	.....	Porterage		15		100	
168	W. J. Loughman.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Ulmarra	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	W. J. L. Kyle	Post and Telegraph Master, Ultimo.....	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
168	A. Morton.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Upper Copmanhurst.....	140				
		Value of quarters			20	120	
168	K. Mitchell	Post and Telegraph Master, Uralla	250				
		Value of quarters			30	220	
168	R. Seton	Post and Telegraph Master, Urana	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
168	H. B. Jefferson	Post and Telegraph Master, Wagga Wagga	370				
143	.....	Meteorological Observer.....		12			
		Value of quarters			50	332	
168	E. T. Hudson	Post and Telegraph Master, Walbundrie	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	

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Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £68 17s. 6d. per annum.

SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT— <i>continued.</i>							
168	D. R. Thursby	Post and Telegraph Master, Walcha	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
168	B. J. Martin	Post and Telegraph Master, Walgett	260				
143		Meteorological Observer		24			
		Value of quarters			40	244	
168	W. Mead	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallerawang	160				
		Value of quarters			20	140	
168	W. Keohan	Post and Telegraph Master, Wallsend-Plattsburg	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
168	J. S. Page	Post and Telegraph Master, Wanaaring	190				
		Value of quarters			30	160	
168	W. Harris	Post and Telegraph Master, Waratah	180				
		Value of quarters			30	150	
168	M. F. McDonough	Post and Telegraph Master, Wardell	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	W. O. Newbery	Post and Telegraph Master, Warialda	220				
		Value of quarters			30	190	
168	G. W. Self	Post and Telegraph Master, Warren	260				
		Value of quarters			40	220	
168	A. C. Manuel	Post and Telegraph Master, Watson's Bay	120				
171		Porterage		10			
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	W. Walters	Post and Telegraph Master, Wattle Flat	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	R. Galloway	Post and Telegraph Master, Wauchope	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	W. B. Nesbitt	Post and Telegraph Master, Waverley	240				
		Value of quarters			40	200	
168	J. T. Molloy	Post and Telegraph Master, Wee Waa	210				
		Value of quarters			30	180	
168	A. Chrystal	Post and Telegraph Master, Wellington	280				
		Value of quarters			40	240	
168	.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Wentworth	280				
143		Meteorological Observer		12			
		Value of quarters			40	252	
168	E. A. Williams	Post and Telegraph Master, West Kempsey	130				
		Value of quarters			20	110	
168	W. Johnson	Post and Telegraph Master, West Maitland	370				
		Value of quarters			50	320	
168	P. Claye	Telegraph Officer, West Maitland	350				
		Value of quarters			50	300	
168	J. P. F. McGlinn	Operator, West Maitland	150				
49		Lieutenant, 4th Regiment		12/10/-		162/10/-	

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SCHEDULE TO THE ESTIMATES FOR 1897-8.

Reference to Estimate.	Name of Officer.	Offices, Allowances, and Deductions.	Proposed fixed Salaries, Allowances, and Deductions.				Other allowances not of fixed annual amount.
			Salaries.	Allowances.	Deductions.	Net Total.	
No. XI.—Postmaster-General—continued.			£	£	£	£	
POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—continued.							
168	E. C. Dunne.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Wickham	160		20	140	
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	
168	J. R. Holding	Post and Telegraph Master, Wilcannia	330				
143		Meteorological Observer.....	.....	24			
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	314	
168	R. B. Edward	Post and Telegraph Master, William-street	290				
		Value of quarters.....	.....	.....	40	250	
168	J. A. Dick.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Windsor	280				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	40	240	
168	J. W. Hodgins.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Wingham	160				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	140	
168	J. T. Marx	Post and Telegraph Master, Wiseman's Ferry	220				
171		Forage .....	.....	36/10/0			
171		Porterage .....	.....	10			
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	236/10/	
168	J. C. J. Smith	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollombi	220				
171		Forage .....	.....	36/10/-			
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	226/10/-	
168	C. W. Prott	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollongong	260				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	40	220	
168	G. H. Rowthorne.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Wolumla.....	120				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	100	
168	G. Thomson	Post and Telegraph Master, Woodburn	100				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	80	
168	M. S. Dargin.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Woollahra	240				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	40	200	
168	E. C. Lawrence	Post and Telegraph Master, Woolwich	42				
171		Delivering correspondence and telegrams .....	.....	40	.....	82	
168	E. A. Graham	Post and Telegraph Master, Woonona	120				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	100	
168	C. H. Roberts	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyalong.....	160				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	150	
168	W. J. Stafford	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyong	130				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	110	
168	W. C. Mobbs	Post and Telegraph Master, Wyrallah	120				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	20	100	
168	J. R. Colls	Post and Telegraph Master, Yass.....	260				
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	40	220	
168	H. J. Lancaster	Post and Telegraph Master, Yetman	180				
171		Forage .....	.....	36/10/-			
		Value of quarters .....	.....	.....	30	186/10	
168	W. M'Nab.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Young	320				
		Value of quarters	40	280	
168	L. Tilney	Operator, Young	130				
47		Lieutenant, 1st Regiment	12/10/-	142/10	

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 Telegraph Line Repairers are paid forage allowances ranging from £36 10s. to £63 17s. 6d. per annum.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Printed under No. 22 Report from Printing Committee, 18 November, 1897.

SCHEDULES A TO E—1897-8.

Schedule.	Branch.	Amount voted for Expenditure from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	Estimated Amount unexpended on 30th June, 1898, or provided for from other votes.	Amount estimated to be expended during the Year ending 30th June, 1898.
	<i>(Approximate Appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>	£	£	£	£
A	Roads and Bridges	550,000	631,078	81,078	550,000
B	Harbours and Rivers Navigation ...	45,150	55,168	10,168	45,000
C	Dredge Service	75,000	97,930	22,930	75,000
D	Government Architect	50,000	60,544	10,544	50,000
E	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	7,545	1,117	6,428
	TOTAL	720,150	852,265	125,837	726,428

No.	Designation of Vote or Work.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
SCHEDULE A—1897-8.			
Roads and Bridges.			
<i>(Approximate Appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
		Miles.	£
1	Main Roads outside Municipalities—Schedule A 1 ...	1,855	42,741
2	Main Roads and other Works within Municipalities— Schedule A 2	1,202 ³ / ₈	40,625
3	Minor Roads—Schedule A 3	26,351	330,246
4	Salaries, Equipment Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Con- tingencies ... ..	.....	53,000
5	Erection, Repair, and Renewal of Bridges, &c. ... ..	.....	72,000
6	Unclassified Roads and other Works ... ..	.....	} 77,466
	Incidental and Contingent Works and Services ... ..	.....
7	Expenses of Punts and Ferries . ... ..	.....	15,000
	<i>Less</i> —Salaries to be paid from Salaries Establishment		631,078
	Vote ... ..	.....	31,078
	<i>Less</i> —Estimated Amount unexpended on the 30th		600,000
	June ... ..	.....	50,000
		29,408 ³ / ₈	550,000

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
<p>SCHEDULE A 1—1897-8.</p> <p>Main Roads outside Municipalities.</p> <p><i>(Approximate Appropriation only, but subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i></p> <p><i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i></p>			
		Miles	£
1	Great Northern Road—Morpeth to Maryland	351	4,700
2	Great Southern Road—Ashfield Cross Roads to Albury ...	313	4,230
3	Great Western Road—Sydney to Warren	303	5,925
4	Goulburn to Cooma	117	1,290
5	Tarago to Braidwood	28	980
6	Bombala, <i>via</i> Tantawanglo, to Merimbula	52	2,360
7	Bathurst, <i>via</i> Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell	93	2,500
8	Orange, <i>via</i> Boree, to Forbes	63	1,650
9	Wallerawang to Mudgee	66	990
10	Grafton, <i>via</i> Glen Innes, to Inverell	143	5,570
11	Milson's Point, <i>via</i> Lane Cove Road, to Peat's Ferry Road ...	6	1,200
12	Main South Coast Road from Campbelltown, <i>via</i> Wollongong, Ulladulla, and Punkalla, to Bega	172	5,590
13	Parramatta, at east end of Broken Back Bridge, <i>via</i> Windsor and Richmond, to Richmond Bridge	24	1,290
14	Newcastle, <i>via</i> Hamilton and Plattsburg, to Minmi	3	150
15	Tenterfield to Ballina	106	4,016
16	Prospect to Richmond	15	300
	TOTALS	1,855	42,741

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
SCHEDULE A 2—1897-8.			
Main Roads and other Roads and Works within Municipalities.			
<i>(Approximate Appropriation only, but subject to such altera- tions within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
<i>Length of Main Roads end at Post Office of Terminal Towns.</i>			
MAIN ROADS.			
		Miles.	£
1	Great Northern Road—Morpeth to Maryland— Within limits of South Singleton, Singleton, Greta, Muswellbrook, Aberdeen, Scone, Murrurundi, Tam- worth, Uralla, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield In lieu of Tolls, to be divided between Municipalities of East and West Maitland and Morpeth	41½ 7	789 816
2	Great Southern Road—Ashfield Cross Roads to Albury— Within limits of Ashfield, Enfield, Burwood, Strathfield, Bankstown, Cabramatta and Canley Vale, Liverpool, Picton, Mittagong, Goulburn, Yass, Gundagai, and Albury In lieu of Tolls, to be divided between Municipalities Sydney to Liverpool	50½ ...	1,063 1,354
3	Great Western Road—Sydney to Warren— Within limits of Glebe, Camperdown, Annandale, Leich- hardt, Petersham, Five Dock, Ashfield, Burwood, Auburn, Concord, Rookwood, Granville, Perra- matta, Prospect and Sherwood, St. Mary's, Penrith, Katoomba, Bathurst, Orange, East Orange, Wel- lington, Molong, Dubbo, and Warren In lieu of Tolls, to be divided between Municipalities, Glebe to Parramatta	44½ ...	3,898 1,844
4	Goulburn to Cooma—within limits of Goulburn, Queanbeyan, and Cooma	8½	164
5	Tarago to Braidwood—within limits of Braidwood	1¼	65
6	Bombala to Merimbula—within limits of Bombala	1	35
7	Bathurst, <i>via</i> Blayney and Cowra, to Grenfell—within limits of Bathurst, Blayney, Carcoar, Cowra, and Grenfell	8½	185
8	Orange, <i>via</i> Boree, to Forbes—within limits of Forbes and Cudal	14	420
9	Wallerawang to Mudgee—within limits of Cudgegong and Mudgee	9½	190
10	Grafton, <i>via</i> Glen Innes, to Inverell—within limits of Grafton, Glen Innes, and Inverell	10¾	395
11	Milson's Point, <i>via</i> Lane Cove Road, to Peat's Ferry Road— within limits of North Sydney and North Willoughby	5½	800
12	Sydney, <i>via</i> Dam at Cook's River, to Halfway House—within limits of Newtown, Darlington, Erskineville, Alexandria, Marrickville, St. Peters, Rockdale, and Kogarah	7¼	3,000
	Carried forward... ..	209¾	15,018

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
Brought forward... ..		209 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,018
MAIN ROADS—continued.			
13	Stanmore Road from Enmore Road to Canterbury Trust Road—within limits of Newtown, Marrickville, Petersham, and Canterbury	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	550
14	Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliffe Bridge—within limits of Newtown and Marrickville	3	500
15	Main South Coast Road from Campbelltown <i>via</i> Wollongong, Ulladulla, and Punkalla to Bega—within limits of Campbelltown, North Illawarra, Wollongong, Central Illawarra, Shellharbour, Kiama, Jamberoo, Gerringong, Berry, Nowra, Ulladulla, Moruya, and Bega	83 $\frac{5}{8}$	3,316
16	Balmain over Iron Cove and Parramatta River Bridges to Ryde—within limits of Drummoyne, Hunter's Hill, and Ryde	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	800
17	Sydney to Banks Meadow (Botany Road)—within limits of Redfern, Alexandria, Waterloo, North Botany, and Botany	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,200
18	Newcastle <i>via</i> Hamilton and Plattsburg to Miami—within limits of Hamilton, Adamstown, New Lambton, Lambton, Wallsend, and Plattsburg	9	360
19	Tenterfield to Ballina—within limits of Tenterfield, Lismore, Casino, and Ballina	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	720
OTHER ROADS AND WORKS.			
20	South Head Roads—within limits of Paddington, Woollahra, Waverley, and Vaucluse	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,000
21	Roads within limits of Hurstville, Rockdale, Kogarah, and Canterbury—		
	Stoney Creek Road	3	
	Forest Road	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	Croydon Road	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kogarah and Woniara Road	3	
	Rocky Point Road	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Hurstville to Croydon	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Canterbury Trust Road	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,384
22	Road past Callan Park Asylum—within limits of Leichhardt	1	42
23	Parramatta to Pennant Hills (Bettington's Lane to Carlingford Road)—within limits of Dundas	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
24	Upper road leading to Eastwood—within limits of Ryde	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	175
25	Missenden Road—within limits of Camperdown	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
26	Bettington's Lane—within limits of Dundas Municipality	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
27	Petersham to Abbatoirs—within limits of Leichhardt and Balmain	2	400
28	Halfway House and Abbatoirs to "White Bay Hotel"—within limits of Sydney and Balmain	1	300
29	Lighting Belmore Bridge		60
30	Military and Long Bay Road, Randwick—within limits of Randwick	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	225
31	Randwick and Coogee Roads—within limits of Randwick	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000
32	South Head Road at Watson's Bay to Military Reserve Gates—within limits of Vaucluse	1	43
33	Military Road, St. Leonards—within limits of North Sydney, Mossman's, St. Leonards, and Warringah	7	350
34	Extensions of Minor Roads, as per Schedules D3 and D4, leading into or through Municipalities	800	10,000
TOTAL		1,202$\frac{3}{8}$	40,625

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
SCHEDULE A 3, 1897-8.			
Minor Roads.			
<i>(Approximate Appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limit of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>			
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>			
<i>Not including any Road within Municipalities.</i>			
		Miles.	£
ALBURY DISTRICT.			
1	Albury to Boomanoomana	70	1,100
2	Albury to Cookardinia	42	340
3	Albury and Corowa Road to Urana	45	700
4	Albury to Urana	67	1,000
5	Corowa to Coreen and Jerilderie Road, at Momalong ...	40	480
6	Corowa to Piney Range	28	340
7	Culcairn to Germanton	18	290
8	Culcairn to Walbundrie	20	350
9	Germanton to Bowler's Gap	8	120
10	Germanton to Cookardinia	14	120
11	Gerogery to Howlong	27	325
12	Gerogery, via Jindera, to Bungowannah	20	160
13	Gerogery Station to Walla Walla	20	240
14	Howlong to Walbundrie... ..	22	180
15	Jindera to Wagga and Albury Road	4	20
16	Jindera to Walla Walla	12	190
17	Wagga and Albury Road, via Yambla Station, to Jingellie...	57	900
ARMIDALE DISTRICT.			
19	Armidale to Castle Doyle	10.	70
20	Armidale to Duval	6	50
21	Armidale to Eastern Plains	32	210
22	Armidale to Gostwyck	15	100
23	Armidale, via Hillgrove, to Perrett's	75	1,800
24	Armidale, via Kelly's Plains, to Bald Knob	10	120
25	Armidale to Long Swamp	10	80
26	Armidale to Mihi Creek	17	110
27	Armidale to Kangaroo Hills	40	400
28	Armidale to Yarrowyck	21	150
29	Baker's Creek to West Hillgrove	4	70
30	Baker's Creek, via Herbert Park, to Lochabar	20	150
31	Black Mount to Guyra	6	60
32	Balala to Bundarra	36	240
33	Brookstead to Gara	6	40
34	Booralong towards Aberfoyle	14	120
35	Bendemeer to Retreat Station	11	80
36	Cooney to Metz	4	80
37	Chandler Bridge to foot of Jeogla Mountain	22	440
38	Cregan's to Rocky River	10	60
39	Duval to Pearson's	5	50
40	Eight Mile to Puddledock	6	40
41	Eastern Plains to Tenterden	7	70

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
ARMIDALE DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
42	Guyra to Sandy Creek	10	70
43	Irishtown to Wollum Platform	12	40
44	M'Intyre Flat to Puddledock	12	100
45	North Saumarez Bridge to Uralla	10	50
46	Pint Pot to Chandler River	15	130
47	Rock Vale to Kookabookra	29	100
48	Salisbury Plains to Kentucky	10	50
49	Uralla to Kingstown	29	150
50	Uralla to Bundarra	44	450
51	Uralla, <i>via</i> Gostwyck, to Rockwood	13	70
52	Violet Dale, up Dumaresq Creek	10	100
53	Walcha, towards Emu Creek	6	40
54	Walcha to Uralla	24	120
BALLINA DISTRICT.			
55	Ballina to Cooper's Shoot	16	600
56	Ballina to Byron Bay, <i>via</i> North Creek	16	400
57	Alstonville, Booyong Road, to Napier's	3	60
58	Alstonville to Pearce's Creek	6	260
59	Alstonville-Booyong Road to Teven Junction	8	240
60	Barlow's Mill to Howard's	1	30
61	Blanch's to Burns' Point Ferry	10	300
62	Cochrane's to Duncan's	3	60
63	Coraki to Broadwater	8	180
64	Coraki to Buckendoon	3	90
65	Coraki to Swan Bay	6	90
66	Coraki to Tuckurimba	5	150
67	Dutton's to Marom Creek	6	180
68	Jesswoolgan to Uralba	4	120
69	Laris' to Toohey's Mill	5	200
70	M'Lean's to Model Farm	1	30
71	Moylan's to the Beach	2	60
72	Newrybar to Bangalow	5	200
73	Old Ballina Road	4	90
74	Pimlico to Emigrant Creek Point	2	60
75	Pimlico to Wardell-Ballina Road	2	60
76	Road up Right Bank German Creek	2	60
77	Rous Factory, <i>via</i> Beeson's, to Wardell Road	3	120
78	Tintenbar to Binnaburra	8	400
79	Tintenbar to Alstonville	7	280
80	Tintenbar, <i>via</i> Toohey's Mill, to Booyong Village	7	350
81	Tintenbar to Pearce's Creek	4	160
82	Toohey's Mill Road to Hogan's	6	240
83	Two-mile Creek to Newrybar	3	90
84	Teven to Ferry (south side)	3	90
85	Tuckombil to Rous	3	150
86	Tucki to Munroe's Wharf	3	120
87	Tucki to Rous	6	220
88	Upper North Creek to Byron Bay Road	1	30
89	Wardell-Rous Road to Alstonville	3	80
90	Wardell to Emigrant Bridge	7	200
91	Wardell to the Beach	2	80
92	Wardell to Rous	10	500
93	Wilson's to Sneath's	3	90
94	Woodburn to Dungarubba	7	170
95	Woodburn to Tucki	13	400

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
BATHURST DISTRICT.			
96	Bathurst to Icely...	19	200
97	Bathurst to Belle View ...	6	100
98	Bathurst, <i>via</i> George's Plains, to Burruga ...	44	1,660
99	Bull Ridge to Isabella River ...	13	50
100	Caloola Road, <i>via</i> Wimbledon, to Newbridge ...	9	85
101	Diamond Swamp to Tarana ...	8	170
102	Duramana, <i>via</i> Peel, to Limekilns Road ...	11	54
103	Evans' Plains to Perth ...	5	50
104	George's Plains to Caloola ...	11	105
105	Hill End to Duramana ...	35	160
106	Kirkconnell to Sunny Corner ...	5	160
107	Kelloshiel to Gowan ...	20	200
108	Kelso to O'Connell ...	11	180
109	Kelso to Upper Turon ...	33	350
110	Kelso to Monkey Hill ...	35	1,000
111	Kelso to Kelloshiel ...	4	30
112	Kelso to White Rock ...	5	50
113	Leeholme to Tarana and O'Connell Road ...	12	130
114	Meadow Flat, <i>via</i> Sunny Corner, to Palmer's Oakey...	22	440
115	Mitchell's Creek to Road, Sunny Corner to Palmer's Oakey...	2	15
116	O'Connell to South Apsley ...	12	125
117	O'Connell Road to Cooper's, over Bridge ...	2	25
118	Perth, <i>via</i> Charlton, to Rockley... ..	20	340
119	Perth to Mount Evernden ...	7	150
120	Rankin Bridge to Monkey Hill ...	28	200
121	Rockley to Swallow Nest ...	7	65
122	Sofala to Palmer's Oakey ...	13	125
123	Wimbledon to Fitzgerald's Valley ...	5	20
BEGA DISTRICT.			
124	Bega to Tathra ...	10	480
125	Bega towards Nimitybelle ...	38	600
126	Bega to Pambula ...	18	250
127	Bega to Brogo (Old Road) ...	8	130
128	Bega to Bermagui ...	30	250
129	Bega to Brianderry ...	5	50
130	Bermagui to Cobargo ...	14	475
131	Bermagui to Tilba Tilba ...	8	200
132	Bermagui to Quaama ...	16	80
133	Candelo to Bemboka ...	15	200
134	Candelo to Wyndham ...	14	150
135	Cobargo to Wadbilliga ...	23	110
136	Cadgarrary to Upper Brogo ...	10	150
137	Eden to Pambula... ..	12	300
138	Eden to Sturt ...	20	380
139	Honeysuckle to Burragate ...	3	40
140	Kanooma to Candelo ...	9	150
141	Kameruka to Bemboka ...	10	150
142	Lochiel to Back Creek ...	9	50
143	Merimbula to Jellat Jellat ...	14	150
144	Pambula to Merimbula ...	4	150
145	Pambula to Bald Hills ...	5	30
146	Pambula to New Buildings ...	22	400
147	Pambula to Back Creek ...	10	150
148	Wilgoa to Wandellow ...	4	40
149	Wolumla to Yurammie ...	10	70
150	Wyndham to Burragate ...	7	50

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
BELLINGEN DISTRICT.			
151	Bellingen, <i>via</i> Bowraville, to Congarini	28	700
152	Bellingen Road up Missibotti Creek	12	240
153	Bellingen Road up South Arm	6	180
154	Bowraville to Upper South Arm	10	180
155	Bowraville to Upper North Arm	15	250
156	Congarini up Taylor's Arm	25	720
157	Cedar Creek to Nambucca Heads	2	80
158	Coast Road to Campbell's	9	90
159	Coast Road to Perrett's	41	1,200
160	Coast Road to Sullivan's	8	160
161	Coff's Harbour to Sharpe's	18	850
162	Congarini up North bank, Taylor's Arm	6	100
163	Fernmount to Tyson's	1	30
164	Gordonville to McFayden's	6	150
165	John M'Leod's to Buchanan's	5	150
166	Marx Hill to South Arm	4	100
167	Myers' Crossing up Never Never	13	200
168	Moonee to Congarini (North Coast Road)	53	1,500
169	North Arm Road, at M'Kay's, to Smith's Selection	7	100
170	North Arm to Beach	20	410
171	Quilkie's down Taylor's Arm (south side)	6	120
172	Red Hill to Kerr's	8	250
173	Road up South Branch Orara River	4	50
174	Sharpe's up east bank Orara River	9	300
BLATNEY DISTRICT.			
175	Blatney to Rockley	24	400
176	Blatney to Neville	14	280
177	Blatney to Barry	6	150
178	Blatney to Guyong	6	200
179	Blatney to Grahamstown	4	120
180	Blatney to Milthorpe	7	175
181	Blatney to Brown's Creek	7	100
182	Caloola to Trunkey	18	36
183	Carcoar to Milthorpe and Cadia Road	10	200
184	Carcoar to Flyer's Creek	11	210
185	Carcoar to Hobby's Yards	12	200
186	Carcoar to Felldimber Creek	5	75
187	Dairy Creek to Galley Swamp	4	120
188	Glasson's Woolshed to Moorilda	3	60
189	Mandurama to Burnt Yards	7	70
190	Mandurama to Neville	10	220
191	Matthews' to Forest Reefs	9	90
192	Moorilda to Neville	12	460
193	Newbridge to Abercrombie River	30	580
194	Rockley to Trunkey	18	150

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
BOMBALA DISTRICT.			
195	Bombala to Buckley Springs	7	40
196	Bombala to Delegate	22	675
197	Bombala, <i>via</i> Gunningrah, to Bobundarah	37	180
198	Bombala, <i>via</i> Maharatta, to Craigie	19	170
199	Bombala to Nimitybelle	30	1,275
200	Cathcart to Bibbenluke	6	70
201	Cathcart to New Buildings	16	290
202	Craigie to Delegate	7	60
203	Craigie, <i>via</i> Quinburra, to Border	5	40
204	Delegate to Border, near Bendock	4	60
205	Delegate to Border, near Kirkanong	8	60
206	Delegate, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Wollondilly	17	140
207	Holt's Flat to Tantawanglo	19	130
208	Nimitybelle towards Bobundarah	12	50
209	Pericoe to Wog Wog	12	95
210	Towomba to Bondi	25	100
211	Towomba to New Buildings	13	110
212	Wellesley, <i>via</i> Craigie, to Border	12	80
BOURKE DISTRICT.			
213	Bourke to Barrington	80	380
214	Bourke to Hungerford	126	570
215	Bourke to Wanaaring	113	760
216	Luscombe's Hotel to Weilmoringle	53	530
BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.			
217	Braidwood and Tarago Road, <i>via</i> Larbert, to Tarago	25	190
218	Braidwood to Nerriga	34	450
219	Braidwood to Nelligen	31	800
220	Braidwood, <i>via</i> Bell's Creek, to Araluen	16	500
221	Braidwood towards Queanbeyan	18	250
222	Braidwood to Elrington	8	230
223	Braidwood to Sergeant's Point	7	150
224	Braidwood, <i>via</i> Reidsdale, to Bell's Creek	12	100
225	Braidwood to Animbo	40	300
226	Araluen, <i>via</i> Bettowynd, to Back Creek	10	40
227	Charleyong to Mayfield	9	50
228	Doughboy Hill towards Bungendore	6	90
229	Elrington to Araluen	6	100
230	Larbert, <i>via</i> Reedy Creek, to Hallett's	5	20
231	Major's Creek to Snowball	32	280
232	Monga to Major's Creek	11	140
233	Nerriga to Oallen Ford	9	50
234	Reidsdale to Warrumbucca	5	50
235	Sergeant's Point to Clyde Road	6	60
236	Sergeant's Point, <i>via</i> Charley's Forest, to Wog Wog	17	150
237	Tallaganda Crossing up Jerrabat Gully	13	60
238	Wallace's Gap, <i>via</i> Ballalaba, to Oranmere	9	120

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
CAMPBELLTOWN DISTRICT.			
239	Campbelltown to Narellan	2	60
240	Appin to Brook's Point	5	60
241	Appin, <i>via</i> Wilton, to Maldon	13	220
242	Barker's Lodge to Oakdale	7	100
243	Barker's Lodge, <i>via</i> Thirlmere, to Bargo River	9	100
244	Bulli Pass to Cataract River	7	150
245	Bulli, <i>via</i> Coal Cliff, to Blue Gum Forest	12	400
246	Buggy's Hill to the Oaks Road (Bob's Range Road)	3	50
247	Camden to Oaks	6	400
248	Camden to Werombi	8	240
249	Cawdor to Westbrook	2	60
250	Darke's Forest to Heathcote Road	5	100
251	Douglas Park to 13-mile Peg on Mount Keira Road	11	120
252	Foot of Mountain up the Wollondilly River	9	200
253	Heathcote to Bulli Pass	18	200
254	Loop Road, <i>via</i> Glendarual and Brownlow Hill	2	20
255	Liverpool, <i>via</i> Holdsworthy, to Eckersley	14	140
256	Menangle to Great Southern Road	4	100
257	Menangle to Picton	12	240
258	Main Southern Road to Cobbitty	6	90
259	Narellan to Elderslie	2	30
260	Narellan to Luddenham	12	500
261	Oaks to Cox's River	22	925
262	Picton, <i>via</i> Oaks, to Blaxland's Crossing	28	600
263	Raby to Minto	1	30
264	Upper Picton to Thirlmere	2	90
265	Waterfall to Otford Hill	8	200
CASINO DISTRICT.			
266	Casino to Myall Creek	27	800
267	Casino to Mount Lindsay	46	1,000
268	Casino to Ellangowan	8	200
269	Casino to Coraki	14	650
270	Casino to North Codrington	13	500
271	Casino-Mount Lindsay Road to Reynolds	5	50
272	Ballina-Tenterfield Road to Savilles	3	100
273	Casino-North Codrington Road, <i>via</i> Tomki Public School, to Tatham	5	150
274	Coraki to Myall Creek	29	200
275	Coraki to Wyrallah	7	300
276	Deep Creek to Busby's Flat	13	390
277	Green Ridge to Tatham, <i>via</i> Knight's Farm	6	60
278	Palmer's Plains to South Gundurimba	7	200
279	Swan Bay to New Italy	6	180
280	Tabulam to Myall Creek	41	650
281	Tatham to Myrtle Creek	16	200
282	Woodburn to Bungawalbin Ferry	7	210
283	Woodburn to Boundary Creek at Blanch's	10	350
284	Woodburn to the Gap (Iluka Road)	7	140

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
MINOR ROADS—continued.		Mi le.	£
COBAR DISTRICT.			
285	Cobar to Nyngan	80	80
286	Cobar towards Bourke	48	180
287	Cobar to Louth	78	150
288	Cobar towards Wilcannia	73	410
289	Cobar to Balarabon	60	120
290	Cobar towards Hillston	160	290
291	Euabalong to Willandra Bridge	45	100
292	Gilgunnia to Mount Hope	31	93
293	Nymagee to Hermidale	46	500
294	Nymagee to Mount Boppy	41	80
295	Nymagee to Melrose	70	180
296	Nymagee to Priory	20	80
COOMA DISTRICT.			
297	Cooma to Nimitybelle	19	700
298	Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Kiandra	48	1,000
299	Cooma to Jindabyne	29	900
300	Cooma to Bobundarah	18	340
301	Cooma to Green Hills	12	120
302	Cooma, <i>via</i> Myalla, to Bobundarra Road	19	200
303	Cooma, <i>via</i> Rosebrook, to Cowra	20	150
304	Cooma to Big Badger	24	240
305	Cooma to Murrumbucca	10	100
306	Cooma, <i>via</i> The Peak, to Dry Plain	16	150
307	Cooma, <i>via</i> Dangelong, to Kydra	18	200
308	Adaminaby to Jindabyne	27	250
309	Adaminaby to Dry Plain	10	50
310	Bredbo to Nimbo... ..	27	270
311	Berridale to Buckley's Crossing... ..	6	70
312	Buckley's Crossing to Maffra	9	50
313	Buckley's Crossing towards Jimenbuen	10	50
314	Buckley's Crossing to Jindabyne	22	200
315	Boloco to Popong	5	25
316	Bobundarah to Adaminaby	38	200
317	Billylingra to Adaminaby	30	300
318	Coolringdon to Buckley's Crossing	19	200
319	Dangalong Road to Tom Grogan's Creek	10	60
320	Jindabyne to Wollondilly	7	35
321	Jindabyne to Inglebyrah	20	100
322	Mittagang to Billyrumbuck	8	40
323	Mortlock's to Cowra Reefs	10	130
324	Nimitybelle to top of Brown Mountain	12	600
325	Nimitybelle down Tom Grogan's Creek	6	30
326	Nimitybelle to Countaguinea	28	150
327	Prahran to Snowy Plain... ..	30	250
328	Rhine Falls to Bolaro	16	125
329	Slack's Creek to Middlingbank	14	225
330	Umralla Platform towards Corora Reefs	12	60
COONAMBLE DISTRICT.			
331	Coonamble to Combogolong	41	300
332	Coonamble towards Billaroy	15	30
333	Coonamble towards Quambone	38	75
334	Coonamble towards Baradine	45	100
335	Coonamble towards Coonimbia	36	52
336	Coonamble to Pilliga	58	93
337	Coonamble to Tunderbrine	43	100
338	Coonamble to Gilgandra (East side of River)	58	500
339	Coonamble to Warren	65	550
340	Bourbah to Gulargambone	13	70
341	Budgeon to Gilgandra	48	60
342	Gilgandra towards Collie	20	25
343	Quambone towards Warren	52	150

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
COONABARABRAN DISTRICT.			
344	Coonabarabran to Malally	42	750
345	Coonabarabran to Tenandra	44	400
346	Coonabarabran to Timor Rock	8	50
347	Coonabarabran to Mundooran	44	950
348	Coonabarabran to Black Stump	43	400
349	Coonabarabran to Bomera	42	250
350	Coonabarabran, <i>via</i> Madderty, to Ulamambri	10	50
351	Belah to Tannabah	10	100
352	Boogaldi to Pilliga	62	100
353	Coolah to Cassilis	23	75
354	Leadville to Cassilis	30	75
355	Malally to Denison Town	77	950
356	Mundooran to Tunderbrine	41	400
357	Redbank to Merrygoen	17	30
COOTAMUNDRA DISTRICT.			
358	Cootamundra to Coolac	24	150
359	Cootamundra to Temora... ..	30	300
360	Cootamundra to Stockinbingal	10	110
361	Cootamundra, <i>via</i> Ironbong, to Bethungra	23	160
362	Cootamundra, <i>via</i> Kilrush, to Wallendbeen	8	80
363	Cootamundra to Junee	32	300
364	Cootamundra to Binalong	26	400
365	Cootamundra towards Berthong	8	90
366	Cootamundra to West Jindalee... ..	8	40
367	Coolac to Gobarralong	8	350
368	Coolamon to Cowabee	20	350
369	Coolamon, <i>via</i> Kindra, to North Berry Jerry	16	200
370	Coolamon, <i>via</i> Springwood, to Beaconsfield	35	350
371	Devlin's Gate, <i>via</i> Junction Hotel, to Mandemah	30	250
372	Grong Grong to Warri	28	280
373	Illabo to Eurongilly	10	100
374	Jugiong to Murrumburrah	22	200
375	Junee to Cooba Creek	18	100
376	Narrandera to Collinroobie	35	200
377	Narrandera to Yalgogrin	50	330
378	Old Junee Railway Station to Merulebale	16	200
379	Temora to Wyalong	41	2,050
380	Temora to Old Junee	33	330
381	Temora to Mandemah	20	260
382	Wallendbeen, <i>via</i> Stockinbingal, to Temora	28	300
COWRA DISTRICT.			
383	Cowra, <i>via</i> Darby's Falls, to Hovell's Creek	25	225
384	Cowra to Breakfast Creek	24	390
385	Cowra, <i>via</i> Binni Creek, to Walli	17	120
386	Cowra to Canowindra	17	725
387	Cowra to Glen Logan	5	80
388	Cowra to Koorawatha	16	70
389	Cowra to Goolagong	20	580
390	Brundah towards Marengo	14	100
392	Grenfell to Goolagong	27	160
393	Lyndhurst to Bigga	34	480
394	Mandurama to Canowindra	30	200
395	Morongla Creek towards Burrowa	31	300
396	Mount McDonald to Grabine	7	40
397	Walli to Woodstock	4	160
398	Woodstock to Canowindra	19	480
399	Woodstock to Mount McDonald	15	400

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MINOR ROADS—continued.			
CROOKWELL DISTRICT.			
400	Crookwell to Mount Wayo	16	660
401	Crookwell to Laggan and Binda Road	6	70
402	Crookwell to Gunning	26	300
403	Crookwell to Bigga	38	300
404	Crookwell to Gullen	8	350
405	Crookwell to Taralga	25	430
406	Binda to Tuena	17	128
407	Carter's to Pomeroy	9	54
408	Cotta Walla to Roslyn	7	110
409	Kialla to Middle Creek	2	30
410	Laggan to Golspie	10	80
411	Laggan to Binda	13	100
412	Laggan Road to Strathaird	5	35
413	Leighwood to Stonequarry	12	100
414	Mount Wayo to Abercrombie	57	660
415	Mummel Bridge to Narrawa	35	430
416	Tuena Road to Sherwood	16	70
417	Taralga to Rockwell	16	290
418	Wheeo to Binda	10	76
419	Wheeo to Gunning	18	150
420	Wheeo towards Crookwell	10	160
DENILQUIN DISTRICT.			
421	Deniliquin to Boomanoomana	63	600
422	Deniliquin to Colimo	25	380
423	Deniliquin, <i>via</i> Moonee Swamp, to Finley	36	160
424	Deniliquin to Moama	30	200
425	Deniliquin, <i>via</i> Aratula, to Tocumwal	40	200
426	Deniliquin to Urana	79	500
427	Deniliquin to Wakool Bridge	30	200
428	Deniliquin to Wangonilla	20	320
429	Barham to Neimur Bridge	26	200
430	Berrigan to Finley	13	65
431	Berrigan to Momalong	11	100
432	Berrigan to Mulwala	23	230
433	Berrigan, Mulwala Road to Cobham	18	100
434	Berrigan to Savernake	16	100
435	Berrigan to Tocumwal	25	125
436	Conargo to Old Goree Bridge	55	150
437	Jerilderie to Berrigan	17	200
438	Jerilderie to Coreen	40	350
439	Jerilderie, <i>via</i> Yanko, to Goolgumbra	26	110
440	Jerilderie to Tocumwal	30	200
441	Mathoura to Bunaloo	15	75
442	Moama to Moulamein	95	350
443	Moama to Thyra	20	200
444	Pretty Pine to Moulamein	56	300
DUBBO DISTRICT.			
445	Dubbo towards Cobborah	47	480
446	Dubbo to Gilgandra	42	1,200
447	Dubbo to Yeoval	40	140
448	Dubbo to Peak Hill	41	400
449	Cobborah to Gilgandra	60	600
450	Mary Vale to Cobborah Road	3	100
451	Nevertire to Warren	12	100
452	Wellington towards Cobborah	35	670
453	Wellington to Goolma	30	580
454	Wellington to Ponto	15	300
455	Wellington to Wooloman	15	300

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
FORBES DISTRICT.			
456	Forbes to Goolagong	30	430
457	Forbes to Bogolong	36	165
458	Forbes to Gunningbland Junction	22	584
459	Forbes to South Condobolin	56	1,160
460	Forbes to Parkes	16	80
461	Forbes to Condobolin	54	380
462	Brolgan Tank to Condobolin	50	200
463	Bogan Gate to Trundle	14	140
464	Canowindra to Eugowra	22	200
465	Canowindra to Goolagong	16	100
466	Canowindra to Long's Corner	15	75
467	Condobolin to Melrose	33	200
468	Condobolin towards Wagga	20	100
469	Eugowra to Bindogundra Railway Platform	18	240
470	Gobondry to Bogan Gate Railway Platform	35	300
471	Manildra to Toogong	10	100
472	Parkes to Manildra	34	300
473	Parkes, <i>via</i> Trundle, to Condobolin	62	240
474	Parkes to Bolderogery	31	130
475	Parkes to Coradgery	23	250
476	Parkes, <i>via</i> Alectown, to Peak Hill	30	1,100
GLEN INNES DISTRICT.			
477	Glen Innes to Mount Mitchell	15	100
478	Glen Innes to Red Range	18	170
479	Glen Innes to Shannon Vale	8	60
480	Glen Innes, <i>via</i> Wellingrove, to King's Plains	19	350
481	Glen Innes to Emmaville	25	230
482	Bald Nob, <i>via</i> Dundee, to Emmaville	23	100
483	Emmaville to Strathbogie	8	200
484	Emmaville to Deepwater	17	430
485	Emmaville to Webb's	7	60
486	Guyra to Oban	18	140
487	Guyra to Glencoe	23	340
488	Guyra to Kangaroo Camp	31	400
489	Glencoe Railway Station to Mount Mitchell	15	100
490	Mail Station to Llangothlin Platform	5	30
491	Maybole to Ben Lomond	11	50
492	Red Range Road to Bear Hill	37	240
493	Stonehenge to Graham's Valley	5	50
494	Wandsworth to Old Ben Lomond Inn	16	150
495	Wellingrove to Strathbogie	15	100
496	Yarrowford to Ranger's Valley	11	50
GOSFORD DISTRICT.			
497	Gosford to Cooranbong	32	1,250
498	Gosford to the Blood Tree	16	200
499	Gosford and Cooranbong Road to Tuggerah Lakes (Cobb's Road)	2	60
500	Gosford and Cooranbong Road to Jilliby and Mandalong Road	3	60
501	Gosford and Cooranbong Road to Swansea	16	260
502	Gosford to Tuggerah Beach	12	300
503	Gosford and Blood Tree Road to Narara Station	5	75
504	Cooranbong to Mandalong	3	45
505	Cooranbong to Wattagan Mountain (Wollombi Road)	10	300
506	Cooranbong and Wattagan Mountain Road to Humphries' Conditional Purchase	4	120
507	Erina Creek, <i>via</i> Kincumber, towards Terrigal Haven	7	300
508	Jilliby to Little Jilliby	3	150
509	Kincumber to Lloyd's Wharf	7	50
510	Morisett to Mouth of Dora Creek	3	40

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
GOSFORD—continued.			
511	Maitland Road to Earl's Conditional Purchase (Fox Gully Road)	2	80
512	Maitland Road, Broomfield's Hill	3	40
513	Ourimbah to Chittaway	6	180
514	Ourimbah up Ourimbah Creek	7	350
515	Tuggerah Beach Road to Selections east of Matcham's	4	40
516	Wyong, <i>via</i> Tuggerah, to Water Reserve	3	60
517	Wyong to Allison's	2	150
518	Wyong, <i>via</i> Jilliby and Mandalong, to Morisset	15	600
519	Woodbury's to Yarramalong	10	500
GOULBURN DISTRICT.			
520	Goulburn to Taralga	26	500
521	Goulburn to Mount Wayo	10	175
522	Goulburn to Mummel Bridge	13	230
523	Goulburn to Bungonia	15	210
524	Goulburn to Windellama	22	250
525	Goulburn to Roslyn	24	375
526	Goulburn to Pomeroy	15	210
527	Goulburn, <i>via</i> Boxer's Creek, to Great South Road	6	60
528	Collector to Bredalbane	10	100
529	Collector to Tiranna	26	200
530	Kippielaw to Bredalbane	8	80
531	Kippielaw to Biala	23	200
532	Marulan to Taralga	40	400
533	Old Marulan to Oallen Ford	36	225
534	Richlands to Wombeyan Caves	15	120
535	Run of Water to Parkesbourne	6	60
536	Run of Water to Winderradeen	16	160
537	Roslyn Road to Chain of Ponds	9	75
538	Towrang to Arthursleigh	21	80
539	Towrang to Long Reach	18	270
540	Taralga to Bummaroo Ford	19	240
541	Windellama to Mayfield	12	60
GRAFTON DISTRICT.			
542	South Grafton to Moonee (North Coast Road)	44	1,320
543	South Grafton to Perrett's	55	1,320
544	South Grafton to Rushforth	8	120
545	South Grafton to Ulmarra	3	150
546	Arnold's to Appletree Flat	24	960
547	Blaxland's Flat Road	15	75
548	Brawnstone to Coutt's Crossing	8	100
549	Caramana to Seeland's	5	60
550	Caramana to Eatonswill	5	80
551	Cowan's Creek to Waterview	2	20
552	Copmanhurst to Upper Smith's Creek	6	90
553	Dalmorton to Chandler's Creek	8	40
554	Gear's to Coval Lane, Coval Lane and Deep Gully Road	5	150
555	Grebert's to Solferino	43	430
556	Glynn's to Nymboida	8	45
557	Kelly's, <i>via</i> Sharpe's, to Moonee	42	1,750
558	Levenstrath, <i>via</i> Kangaroo Creek, to Green's	16	160
559	Moleville to Stockyard Creek	6	60
560	McIntosh's to Nymboida	23	350
561	McIntosh's to Levenstrath	3	60
562	Pearce's, <i>via</i> Behan's, to Eatonswill	9	130
563	Phillip's to Solferino Road	30	300
564	Stony Pinch to Smith's Creek	4	40
565	Stony Pinch up Stockyard Creek	7	140
566	Waterview to Ramornie	5	80
567	Whiteman Creamery to Whiteman Bridge	4	60

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
HAY DISTRICT.			
568	Hay to Gunbar	45	130
569	Hay to Booligal	50	400
570	Hay to Wanganella	50	200
571	Hay to Balranald... ..	116	350
572	Booligal to Hillston	43	120
573	Booligal to Ivanhoe	83	375
574	Balranald to Swan Hill Ferry ..	57	150
575	Carrathool to Hillston	60	430
576	Gillenbah to Darlington Punt (south side)	45	200
577	Hillston to Roto	25	150
578	Hillston to Cudgellico	60	240
579	Narrandera to Hay (north side)	100	250
580	Wangnella to Yanca	88	120
581	Whitton to Cudgellico	105	600
INVERELL DISTRICT.			
582	Inverell to Bundarra	27	250
583	Inverell to Kangaroo Camp	25	275
584	Inverell, <i>via</i> Elsmore, to Glen Innes Road	13	275
585	Inverell towards Warialda	18	950
586	Inverell to Gum Flat	15	150
587	Inverell to King's Plains	20	350
588	Inverell to Strathbogie	32	500
589	Inverell to Texas	70	£50
590	Inverell to Dinton Vale	12	150
591	Inverell to Wallangra	38	1,050
592	Elsmore to Kangaroo Camp	11	140
593	Little Plain to Bingera	26	700
594	Little Plain to Reedy Creek	6	100
595	Rob Roy to Reedy Creek	15	270
596	Tingha to Elsmore	12	200
597	Wallangra to Strathbogie	46	250
KEMPSEY DISTRICT.			
598	Kempsey to foot of Jeogla Mountain	66	1,900
599	Armidale Road to Taylor's Arm	25	370
600	Armidale Road to Wabro Creek	7	100
601	Armidale up Mungay Creek	16	80
602	Armidale Road up Nulla Creek... ..	12	70
603	Armidale to Upper Five Day Creek	10	140
604	Armidale to head of Hickey's Creek	16	130
605	Congarini to Rolland's Plains Road (North Coast Road)	40	1,400
606	Cheer's Hill to Allgomera	20	140
607	Commandant Hill to Port Macquarie Road	2	40
608	Darkwater Bridge up left bank Belmore	10	100
609	Darkwater Bridge up right bank Belmore and Branch Road	16	160
610	East Kempsey to Crescent Head	12	270
611	East Kempsey to Verge's Swamp	5	40
612	East Kempsey to Sherwood	10	175
613	East Kempsey to Spencer's Creek and Branch Roads	28	600
614	Greenhills, <i>via</i> Sherwood Bridge, to Dungay Creek	11	270
615	Long Reach to Clybuca	2	40
616	Long Reach to Rainbow Reach... ..	3	40
617	Macksville to Macleay Heads	11	100
618	Macksville to Upper Warrell Creek	5	50
619	Owen's Wharf up left bank Kinchela Creek	6	30
620	Outlet Road, Dungay Creek	5	40
621	Peterkin's to Warrell Creek Ferry	5	120
622	Road left bank Macleay, Skillion Flat, to Five Day Creek	26	240

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
KEMPSEY DISTRICT—continued.			
623	Sevenoakes to Trial Bay	17	600
624	Sherwood to Willi Willi	24	200
625	Traveller's Rest to Macleay Heads	10	200
626	Trial Bay Road to Smoky Cape	4	50
627	Trial Bay Road to South West Rocks	3	40
KIAMA DISTRICT.			
628	Berry to Barrengarry	14	560
629	Barrengarry to Nowra	12	450
630	Barrengarry and Nowra Road to Lumsden's Corner	4	150
631	Fall's Creek towards Jervis Bay	5	50
632	Illaroo Road to Brown's Mountain	6	100
633	Kangaroo Valley, <i>via</i> Brogher's Creek, to Kangaroo Mount... ..	9	100
634	Kangaroo Mount, at Bellawongarah, to Cambewarra Mount... ..	7	95
635	Kangaroo Valley to Budgong Gap	6	120
636	Nowra to Yalwal... ..	15	330
637	Nowra to Nerriga	35	700
638	Nowra Bridge to Lower Budgong	14	400
639	Nowra to Burrier	9	72
640	Tomerong to Jervis Bay... ..	7	115
641	Wollongong, <i>via</i> Mount Kiera, to 13-mile Peg	9	78
LISMORE DISTRICT.			
642	Lismore to Gundurimba... ..	2	70
643	Lismore to Blue Knob	23	800
644	Lismore towards Night Cap	15	450
645	Lismore to Tucki... ..	7	280
646	Lismore to Risley's	15	600
647	Lismore to Beardow's	6	180
648	Blakebrook to Keerrong... ..	5	150
649	Blakebrook to Petersen's	5	200
650	Bexhill to Monticollum Road	15	570
651	Bexhill to Pearce's Creek	6	240
652	Bexhill to Woodlawn	1	30
653	Bexhill to Numulgi School and Cross's Selection	3	120
654	Boat Harbour to Cowlong	5	200
655	Boggy Creek to Cottee's	2	60
656	Clune's to Beardow's	6	180
657	Clune's to Binna Burra	6	240
658	Clune's to Stagg's	4	160
659	Clune's to M'Kenzie's	3	120
660	Cowlong to Marom Creek	10	300
661	Deegan's to Irvine's	2	40
662	Eureka to Duraby	9	270
663	Eureka to Gay's	1	40
664	Geraghty's to Bryant's	3	80
665	Goonellebah to Rous	7	280
666	Gundurimba to Marshall's	5	130
667	Hayden's to Watson's	6	160
668	Leycester Creek Bridge to Campbell's	20	400
669	Old Condong Road	3	90
670	Pearson's to Trimble's	1	20
671	Pearce's Creek to Booyong Railway Station	2	60
672	South Lismore to Wyrallah	6	240
673	Synott's to Funnell's	11	300
674	Thorburn's to Kelly's	3	90
675	Thorburn's to English's	4	120
676	Webster's to Flood's	2	80
677	Wyrallah to Rous	7	280

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
LITHGOW DISTRICT.			
678	Lithgow Municipality to Middle Hartley	6	200
679	Alick's Creek to Bloomhill	2	60
680	Beaconsfield to Little River	13	80
681	Blackheath to Hat Hill	7	80
682	Blackheath to Megalong	5	60
683	Bowenfels to Stony Point	6	150
684	Bowenfels to Lidsdale	9	200
685	Bowenfels to Tarana	16	160
686	Bell Station to Mount Wilson	10	175
687	Blackheath to Govett's Leap	2	40
688	Four-mile Tree to Charlton	17	150
689	Great Western Road to Wentworth Falls Reserve	1	20
690	Hartley to Jenolan	29	760
691	Katoomba to Caves Road	25	60
692	Lidsdale to Wolgan	9	80
693	Little Hartley to Lowther	13	130
694	Little Hartley to Hartley Vale Station	7	240
695	Lowther to Gambenang	4	40
696	Marrangaroo to Meadow Flat	14	300
697	Mount Victoria to Bell	7	70
698	Mount Victoria to Mount York Reserve	3	60
699	Mutton's Falls to O'Connell	9	130
700	Oberon to Caves Road	16	160
701	Oberon to O'Connell	17	400
702	Oberon to Swatchfield	19	200
703	Oberon to Shooter's Hill	14	140
704	Oberon to Jenolan	18	380
705	O'Connell to Beaconsfield	24	300
706	Piper's Flat to Sunny Corner	10	300
707	Rydal to Hampton	14	230
708	Springwood to Hawkesbury	9	180
709	Tarana to Oberon	17	500
710	Thompson's Creek to Portland	5	150
711	Wallerawang to Rydal	5	100
712	Wentworth Falls to Burragarang	20	100
MACLEAN DISTRICT.			
713	Maclean to Palmer's Channel	6	120
714	Brushgrove, <i>via</i> Tyndale, to Maclean	12	180
715	Brushgrove, <i>via</i> Bluff Point, to Maclean	13	370
716	Chatsworth to Woodburn	26	1,300
717	Harwood, <i>via</i> Serpentine, to Chatsworth	4	150
718	Harwood to Chatsworth	5	50
719	Grafton, <i>via</i> Southgate, to Broadwater	23	1,100
720	Grafton to Flying Horse	21	600
721	Lawrence to Myall Creek	20	800
722	Roads, Palmer's Island	16	240
723	Southgate to Flood Reserve	2	20
724	Ulmarra to Yamba	21	1,000
725	Ulmarra towards Corinda	20	200
726	Union Church to Southgate Wharf	2	80
727	Woodfordleigh to Tyndale	5	50

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for	Amount
		1897-8.	proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
MAITLAND DISTRICT.			
728	East Maitland to Freeman's Waterholes	20	600
729	East Maitland to Minmi Road	4	130
730	East Maitland to Raymond Terrace	9	400
731	West Maitland, <i>via</i> Dunmore, to Paterson	13	475
732	West Maitland to Mulbring	16	200
733	Aberglassyn, <i>via</i> Lowry's, to the River	1	16
734	Allandale Road to Greta	3	72
735	Branxton towards Cessnock and Branch, <i>via</i> Railway Station	7	115
736	Branxton, <i>via</i> Elderslie, to Singleton Road	12	192
737	Branxton to Dalwood Bridge	5	80
738	Branxton to McMullin's	4	32
739	Cessnock, <i>via</i> Allandale, to Harper's Hill	13	500
740	Cessnock and Allandale Road towards Branxton	6	88
741	Cessnock to Josephson's	7	150
742	Clarencetown to Dungog	14	500
743	Clarencetown, <i>via</i> Glen William, to Brookfield	9	216
744	Dagworth Bridge to East Maitland Road	4	70
745	Dunmore to Clarencetown	16	400
746	Drinen's Gate to Gresford	9	80
747	Dunmore Road to Largs and Tocal Road	2	80
748	Eccleston to Upper Alleyn River	8	64
749	Gresford to Eccleston	17	272
750	Gresford and Eccleston Road towards Dungog	6	60
751	Gresford to Lostock	14	336
752	Gostwycke to New Park (Wallarobba Road)	11	280
753	Gostwycke to Vogel's selection	4	32
754	Hinton to Nelson's Plains Road	5	144
755	Hillesborough, <i>via</i> Rosebrook, towards Maitland	10	250
756	Lochinvar to Boyce's	3	36
757	Lostock to Carraboler	15	120
758	Lochinvar to Lamb's Creek and Windermere	10	180
759	Lochinvar to Railway Station	2	35
760	Largs, <i>via</i> Tocal, to Paterson Bridge	7	168
761	Miller's Forest Creamery to Tarro	6	144
762	Morpeth to Four-mile Creek	5	120
763	Morpeth, <i>via</i> Hinton, to Stuart's Corner	4	160
764	Morpeth to Largs	3	36
765	Morpeth punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs	4	64
766	Morpeth to Raymond Terrace Road	3	120
767	Martin's Wharf Road	2	45
768	Oakhampton Road	5	200
769	Penshurst to Alleyn River	4	96
770	Pitnacree Bridge to Dunmore House	3	130
771	Paterson to Gresford	15	450
772	Pokolbin Hills towards Branxton	14	168
773	Phoenix Park to M'Clymont's Swamp	4	60
774	Pokolbin Village Reserve to McDonald's	6	120
775	Road to Dalwood Ford (Tangarin Road)	4	48
776	Rutherford, <i>via</i> Farley, to Cessnock	16	600
777	Rutherford, <i>via</i> Stanhope, to Elderslie	23	400
778	Rutherford, <i>via</i> Telara, to Fishery Creek and Tegg's	2	48
779	Raymond Terrace, <i>via</i> Nelson's Plains, to Seaham	8	132
780	Scotch Creek Road	2	30
781	Sandy Creek to Mount Vincent	7	200
782	Seaham Road to Dunn's Creek	4	48
783	Stanhope Road to Singleton and Gresford Road	8	64
784	Thompson's Bridge to Pitnacree Road	3	50
785	Tocal up Webber's Creek	3	36
786	Union Inn, <i>via</i> Melville Ford, towards Rosebrook	4	70
787	Vacy to Summer Hill	5	80
788	Wallarobba to German Bridge, and branch to Brookfield	12	144
789	Wallarobba Road to Cox's Creek	4	32
790	Yanabong Bridge to East Maitland Road	3	120

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		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.			
791	Dover Point Ferry to Heathcote Railway Station	10	230
792	La Perouse to Little Bay	2	95
793	Randwick Toll-gate to La Perouse	6	310
794	Sylvania to Port Hacking	7	230
MOREE DISTRICT.			
795	Moree towards Narrabri... ..	31	50
796	Moree, <i>via</i> Goonal, to Mogil Mogil	87	200
797	Moree to Mungindi	74	1,300
798	Moree to Bogamildi	27	300
799	Moree towards Bingara	27	200
800	Moree to Terry-hie-hie	31	150
801	Booloroo Bridge to Goondiwindi	76	350
802	Bobbiwoa Creek to Rocky Creek	25	200
803	Garah to Kunopia	35	60
804	Ironbarks towards Boolcarrol	25	300
805	Narrabri to Terry-hie-hie	49	250
806	Narrabri to Boggabri, <i>via</i> Terriaro	32	200
807	Narrabri to Eulah and Bullawa Creeks	30	200
808	Narrabri to Little Mountain	2	30
809	Narrabri towards Moree... ..	48	200
810	Narrabri to Pilliga	58	500
811	Rocky Creek to Terry-hie-hie	20	100
812	Walgett Road, at Wee Waa, up Pian Creek	25	100
813	Woolabra, <i>via</i> Millie, to Moree... ..	50	300
MORUYA DISTRICT.			
814	Moruya to Araluen	36	600
815	Araluen and Moruya Road, <i>via</i> Kiora, to Moruya	7	42
816	Bingie to Dwyer's Creek	7	40
817	Bodalla to Dignam's Creek	26	400
818	Bodalla, <i>via</i> Noorooma, to Tilba	24	300
819	Brooman to Nelligen	32	230
820	Eurobodalla to Nerrigunda	8	64
821	Eurobodalla to Billa Bilbow	8	40
822	Mogo to Ryan's Creek Bridge	28	90
823	Mogo to Tomakin	4	32
824	Nelligen to Bateman's Bay	6	40
825	Nelligen to Milton Road, at M ^c Millan's	9	40
826	Punkalla to Noorooma	4	40
827	Termeil towards Milton	15	140
828	Turlinjah to Nerrigundah	12	30
829	Turlinjah to Tuross Heads	5	30
MOSS VALE DISTRICT.			
830	Moss Vale to Barrengarry	17	680
831	Moss Vale to Jamberoo	16	640
832	Moss Vale to Mandemar	10	380
833	Moss Vale to Meryla	18	510
834	Barber's Creek to Barrengarry	40	570
835	Berrima, <i>via</i> Soapy Flat, to Joadja	14	140
836	Berrima to Bowral	5	100
837	Bowral to the Briars	2	80
838	Bowral to Robertson (Kangaloon Road)	15	600

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		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
MOSS VALE DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
839	Bunter's to Myra Vale	5	80
840	Blenkensopp's to Myra Vale	3	170
841	Burrawang to the Robertson Road	2	80
842	Bundanoon to the Wingello Road	3	90
843	Burradoo to Kangaloon Road	2	80
844	Bargo River to West Bargo	8	80
845	Bargo River to Hill Top, with Branch to Buxton	14	140
846	Barrengarry to Yarra Yarra	4	40
847	Barrengarry to Parish's Farm	6	65
848	Bendeila Road to Jack's Corner	7	70
849	Exeter to Main Southern Road	6	220
850	Foster's Gate to Barber's Creek	8	80
851	Foster's Gate to Wells' Creek	10	100
852	Fitzroy Falls, <i>via</i> Belmore Falls, to Robertson	13	570
853	Glenquarry to Yarrunga	9	270
854	Hill Top to Main Southern Road	7	70
855	Kangaloon to Waratah Factory	1	50
856	Little Forest to Canyonleigh	27	900
857	Mittagong to Argyle Road	1	50
858	Main Southern Road to Bullio	20	380
859	Main Southern Road to Jellore	8	40
860	Mittagong to Glenquarry	6	120
861	Picton Lakes to Bargo River	3	50
862	Robertson to Fountaindale	6	90
863	Robertson, <i>via</i> Macquarie Pass, to Glenquarry	16	500
864	Sutton Forest to Main Southern Road	3	65
865	Sutton Forest, <i>via</i> Exeter, to Foster's Gates	13	340
866	Tourists Road to Parish's Farm	5	55
MUDGEE DISTRICT.			
867	Mudgee to Cassilis	49	960
868	Cudgegong to Denison Town	37	1,370
869	Cudgegong to Hill End	40	480
870	Cudgegong to Home Rule	8	120
871	Cudgegong to Rylstone	26	320
872	Cudgegong to Wollar	24	480
873	Cudgegong Village to Rylstone	14	280
874	Cudgegong to Merendee	16	128
875	Camboon, <i>via</i> Pyangle, to Dungaree	10	50
876	Capertee to Glen Alice	25	250
877	Cobborah to Denison Town	16	80
878	Cullenbone to Cobborah	39	1,370
879	Guntawang to Goolma	14	280
880	Grattai to Sally's Flat	33	480
881	Gulgong to Jackson's Crossing	5	40
882	Gulgong to Martin's Crossing	3	36
883	Monkey Hill to Hill End	19	360
884	Rylstone to Bylong	31	250
885	Rylstone, <i>via</i> Bogie, to Capertee	30	120
886	Rylstone to Narrango	12	60
887	Sofala to Rylstone	36	300
888	Tabrabucca to Hammond's	29	116
889	Wall's Junction to Botoblar	10	100
890	Windeyer to Queen's Pinch	14	180
891	Tallewang Road to Goodiman Inn	4	100
892	Turner's Store, <i>via</i> Linburn, to Blackman's	6	30

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MINOR ROADS—continued.			
MURWILLUMBAH DISTRICT.			
893	Murwillumbah to Blue Knob	26	800
894	Murwillumbah to Risley's, <i>via</i> Possum Shoot...	40	1,440
895	Murwillumbah to Cudgen Wharf	15	500
896	Murwillumbah to Boyd's Punt Ferry	18	650
897	Murwillumbah to Queensland Border	12	360
898	Binna Burra to Byron Bay	11	400
899	Bilumbil to Cowens	4	250
900	Burringbar to Cudgera	4	80
901	Burringbar to Mooball	6	100
902	Burringbar to Upper Burringbar	4	80
903	Byangum to Dunbible	3	50
904	Byangum up Middle Arm	4	100
905	Condong to Duranbah	12	300
906	Condong to Palfrey's	3	70
907	Crabbe's to Lloyd's	4	80
908	Cudgen to Norrie's Head	6	50
909	Doran's up Mullumbimby Creek	4	80
910	Doran's to Risley's	11	300
911	Dungay to Skinner's	6	120
912	Flick's to the Quarry	1	40
913	Fox's to M'Cormack's	5	120
914	Granuaile to Bangalow	2	70
915	Hainsville, <i>via</i> Mullumbimby, to Byron Bay	19	800
916	Hartigan's up North Arm. Tweed River	8	200
917	Kynumboon up Nobby's Creek	7	200
918	Mullumbimby up Main Arm, Brunswick	6	200
919	Myokum to Tyagarah	2	100
920	Pocket to Blindmouth	6	240
921	Possum Shoot to Binna Burra	6	200
922	Possum Shoot to Cooper's Shoot	6	100
923	Reddacliff's to Brunswick Road	4	100
924	Ryan's to the Border	5	50
925	Tumbulgum to Tweed Heads	13	250
926	Tyagarah to Boyle's	3	150
MUSWELLBROOK DISTRICT.			
927	Muswellbrook to Merriwa	47	880
928	Muswellbrook Bridge to Sandy Hollow	21	340
929	Muswellbrook, <i>via</i> Dartbrook, to Scone	17	120
930	Aberdeen to Narrow Passage and Scrumlow	25	370
931	Belltree's to Stewart's Brook	14	200
932	Brandy Creek, <i>via</i> Goorangoola, to Dry Creek	13	80
933	Broke, <i>via</i> Nine-mile Creek, to Munimbah and Singleton Road	9	70
934	Boggy Flat Crossing, towards Dight's Ford	3	20
935	Cambewell to Goorangoola Road, at Kermode's	9	40
936	Cooper's Flat Road up Karakoora Creek	9	40
937	Dangar's Creek, <i>via</i> Glendon Post Office, to Drinan's Gate	11	90
938	Glennie's, <i>via</i> Chilcott's Flat, to Goorangoola Road	3	35
939	Goorangoola Road to Bowman's Creek	6	55
940	Goorangoola Road to Carrow Brook	16	80
941	Gundy to Timor	22	50
942	Great Northern Road, up Dry Creek	6	30
943	Jerry's Plains to Denman	16	125
944	Jerry's Plains to Doyle's Creek	10	40
945	Kayuga Road to Castle Rock	9	40

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
MUSWELLBROOK DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
946	Kayuga, <i>via</i> Baxter's, to Aberdeen	13	140
947	Merriwa to Cassilis	27	720
948	Meehan's Crossing to Limestone and Maloney's	13	135
949	Muscle Creek Road	10	75
950	Merriwa to Bunnan	18	90
951	Mount Morby Road to Dartbrook Bridge	9	50
952	Moonan Brook to Glenrock Cattle Station	24	100
953	Redbourneberry Bridge, <i>via</i> Clydesdale, to Scott's Flat Road	3	20
954	Redbourneberry Bridge to Dyrning	11	60
955	Rix's Creek, <i>via</i> Glennie's, to Goorangoola Road	5	35
956	Saddler's Creek Road	9	70
957	Sandy Hollow to Widdin Creek	16	70
958	Scone to Bunnan	20	320
959	Scone, up Middle Creek... ..	16	150
960	Scone to Moonan Brook... ..	36	700
961	Singleton to Cooper's Flat	23	360
962	Singleton, <i>via</i> Warkworth, towards Jerry's Plains	16	240
963	Singleton, <i>via</i> Maison Dieu, to Jerry's Plains... ..	16	180
964	Sedgefield, <i>via</i> Glendon Bridge, to Grosford Road	4	20
965	Singleton to Brandy Creek	10	60
966	Singleton, <i>via</i> Whittingham Reserve, to Broke	13	100
967	Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth	6	35
968	Upper Dartbrook to Upper Wybong	9	65
969	Upper Dartbrook and Sparke's Creek	12	65
970	Wybong and Brogheda Road	14	40
971	Waddell's Orchard, <i>via</i> White Falls, to Great Northern Road	11	70
972	Widdin Creek to Wollar... ..	33	100
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.			
973	Awaba to Freeman's Water Holes	5	300
974	Adamstown to Lake Macquarie	13	400
975	Cooranbong to Dora Creek Platform	3	160
976	Cooranbong to Freeman's Water Holes	8	160
977	Charlestown to Dudley	2	100
978	Hexham to Limeburners' Creek (North Coast Road)	21	600
979	Hexham to Williamstown	9	200
980	Lambton to Charlestown	3	60
981	Lambton and Charlestown Roads to Cardiff	2	80
982	Minmi to Thornton	6	200
983	Raymond Terrace to Seaham	9	180
984	Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Caswell's Road)	6	25
985	Raymond Terrace to Saltash	9	200
986	Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road (Miskells Road)	3	20
987	Raymond Terrace to Williamstown	4	100
988	Stockton to Saltash	12	500
989	Saltash to Nelson's Bay	18	200
990	Seaham Punt to Clarencetown	13	160
991	12-mile, Stroud Road, to Sawyers' Point	6	120
992	Tea Gardens to Alicetown	14	150
993	Wallsend to Gosford Road, at Cooranbong	15	300
694	Wallsend to Lake Macquarie	3	150
695	Wallsend to Sandgate	2	50
696	Waratah to Minmi Road	10	450
697	Young Wallsend to Minmi	6	240

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
NORTH SYDNEY DISTRICT.			
998	Defence Road to the Pittwater Road	6	230
999	Balgowlah, <i>via</i> French's Forest, to Gordon	10	120
1000	Barrenjoey Road to M'Garr's Creek	3	100
1001	Cowan Creek Road	3	40
1002	Eastern Road, Turramurra	1	20
1003	French's Forest to Greendale	5	160
1004	Fidden's Wharf Road	1	30
1005	Fox Valley to Thornleigh Station	3	40
1006	Galston Road to Berowra Creek	4	75
1007	Galston to Dural	3	90
1008	Galston to Fagan's	3	60
1009	Gladesville, <i>via</i> Gordon, to Pittwater (Stoney Creek Road) ..	21	360
1010	Hornsby to Galston	7	350
1011	Lane Cove Road to Cowan Creek, at Bobbin's Head	4	100
1012	Manly to Barrenjoey	24	650
1013	Mobb's Hill to Rogan's Hill	6	300
1014	Pearce's Corner to Pennant Hills	5	230
1015	Pearce's Corner to Brooklyn Railway Station... ..	22	260
1016	Pearce's Corner to Berowra Creek at Crosslands	6	30
1017	Pennant Hills Road to Mould's Corner	4	200
1018	Pennant Hills Road to Thornleigh Quarry	1	40
1019	Pennant Hills Road, <i>via</i> Beecroft, to Eastwood	4	150
1020	Pennant Hills Road to Beecroft Station (Murray Road)	2	40
1021	Ray's Road, Carlingford... ..	3	90
1022	Road through Harbord Estate	2	60
1023	Round Corner, at Dural, to Wiseman's Ferry (Old North Road)	20	400
1024	Turramurra to Bobbin's Head Road	2	60
ORANGE DISTRICT.			
1025	Orange to Canoblas	10	270
1026	Orange to Cargo	25	200
1027	Orange to Icely	12	200
1028	Orange to Ophir	16	200
1029	Orange to Pinnacles	8	120
1030	Orange towards Carcoar... ..	13	250
1031	Orange to Warne... ..	33	250
1032	Boree to Manildra	9	180
1033	Bridgewater to Yeoval	28	320
1034	Cargo to Canowindra	14	230
1035	Cargo to Cudal	8	120
1036	Cumnock to Bolderogery	20	100
1037	Cudal to Barrington Hall	6	60
1038	Curra Creek to Arthurville	9	90
1039	Curra Creek to Bolderogery	33	200
1040	Crimmins' to Four-mile Creek	7	100
1041	Dripstone to Newrea	4	150
1042	Eslick's towards Four-mile Creek	3	80
1043	Favell's towards Byng	4	100
1044	German's Hill to Boree	12	140
1045	German's Hill to Kite's Swamp	14	150
1046	Lucknow to Worboy's Junction	8	450
1047	Lucknow to Huntley	3	120
1048	Millthorpe to Byng	10	100

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
ORANGE DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1049	Millthorpe to Lewis Ponds	16	160
1050	Millthorpe to Cadia	12	290
1051	Millthorpe to Spring Hill	4	70
1052	Molong to Cargo	24	100
1053	Molong to Norah Creek	10	60
1054	Molong to Warne	20	160
1055	Molong to Manildra	15	250
1056	Molong to Gregra	8	80
1057	Molong to Redbank	4	80
1058	Murphy's Hill to Cudal	10	100
1059	Mullion to Belgravia	7	50
1060	Mullion to Ophir	10	80
1061	Reservoir to Cadia	8	300
1062	Shadforth to Whiley's Junction	4	140
1063	Spring Hill towards Cadia	6	60
1064	Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs	6	100
1065	Spring Terrace to Long Swamp.. ..	5	80
1066	Stuart Town to Burrendong	16	100
1067	Treweek's to Lewis Ponds	10	150
1068	Worboy's to Spring Terrace	5	60
1069	Warne Road to Kerr's Creek	4	60
1070	Wellington towards Burrendong	15	120
1071	Wellington to Ulundry	26	200
PARRAMATTA DISTRICT.			
1072	Parramatta to Pennant Hills Road	1	60
1073	Parramatta Park to Toongabbie Creek... ..	5	150
1074	Baulkham Hills to Round Corner, at Dural (Old North Road)	6	300
1075	Baulkham Hills School to Toongabbie	3	60
1076	Baulkham Hills to Seven Hills Road (Chapel Road)	2	30
1077	Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Seven Hills Station, to Windsor Road... ..	6	270
1078	Broken Back Bridge to Pennant Hills Road	4	180
1079	Carn's Hill, <i>via</i> Brinjelly, to Greendale.. ..	8	200
1080	Castle Hill to Old Parramatta Road	1	20
1081	Castle Hill to Main Windsor Road	2	40
1082	Liverpool to Penrith and Bringelly Road	10	150
1083	Main West Road to Prospect Reservoir	4	115
1084	Main West Road to Lapstone Range (Old Bathurst Road)... ..	2	60
1085	Main Windsor Road to Toongabbie Road (over Hammer's Bridge).	1	40
1086	Main Western Road to Blacktown Road (Flushecombe Road)	3	90
1087	Main Western Road to Seven Hills Road (Toongabbie Road)	4	60
1088	Old Castle Hill Road to Government Reserve	2	20
1089	Old North Road, at Castle Hill, to Government Reserve (Old Castle Hill Road).	2	20
1090	Old Windsor Road, <i>via</i> Pearce's, to Blacktown Station	3	60
1091	Rooty Hill Station to Blacktown Road	3	120
1092	Rooty Hill Station, <i>via</i> Mount Capicure, to Chatsworth	6	220
1093	Round Corner, at Dural, to Rouse Hill	8	100
1094	Seven Hills Road to Vardy's Grant	2	30
1095	St. Mary's to Orphan School Road	5	200
1096	South Creek to Luddenham	6	200
1097	St. Mary's to Blacktown, <i>via</i> Llandilo... ..	3	125
1098	Toongabbie Creek to Windsor Road, at Kellyville	5	50
1099	Woodville Road to Fairfield Station	1	45

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued</i> .			
PORT MACQUARIE DISTRICT.			
1100	Port Macquarie to Tacking Point	60	950
1101	Port Macquarie towards Walcha	10	200
1102	Beechwood to Rolland's Plains	6	70
1103	Blackman's Point to Ennis Ferry	1	30
1104	Blackman's Point and Ennis Road to Walcha Road	15	110
1105	Coast Road to Rolland's Plains... ..	17	180
1106	Ennis Road to Glen Esk, Upper Plains		
1107	Ennis and Gowrie Road, <i>via</i> M'Lennen's, to Carney's, and Branch to Sommerville's Gate	11	340
1108	Ellenborough Bridge towards Jacky's Bulga	46	1,400
1109	Kew to Rolland's Plains Road (North Coast Road)	15	400
1110	Laurieton to Upper Camden Haven	10	150
1111	Pappenbarra Creek to Cowal	8	230
1112	Road up Thone Creek	4	80
1113	Roads on Rawdon Island	5	150
1114	Road up Left Bank of Wilson's River	3	35
1115	Roads on Koree Island	6	70
1116	Road up Forbes River	13	150
1117	Rolland's Plains to Dungay Creek	3	80
1118	Rolland's Plains to Ballengarra Wharf	4	80
1119	Stoney Creek to Moreton's Creek	3	80
1120	Wauchope to Beechwood	9	200
1121	Wauchope to Heron's Creek	18	200
1122	Wilson's River, <i>via</i> Bar Scrub, to Walcha Road		
QUEANBEYAN DISTRICT.			
1123	Queanbeyan towards Braidwood	20	280
1124	Queanbeyan towards Gundaroo	24	180
1125	Queanbeyan to Gininderra	13	150
1126	Queanbeyan to Uriarra and Taemas Road	26	170
1127	Queanbeyan to Gudgenby, <i>via</i> Rocky Crossing	33	200
1128	Bungendore towards Doughboy Hill	7	75
1129	Bungendore to Black Range	10	50
1130	Bungendore to Captain's Flat	25	1,500
1131	Bungendore to Gundaroo	20	180
1132	Captain's Flat to Cooma Road, at 24-mile post	6	180
1133	Captain's Flat to Norongo	8	40
1134	Canberra Post Office to 7-mile post on Uriarra Road	3	40
1135	Gininderra towards Gundaroo	11	60
1136	Gininderra towards Bungendore	14	100
1137	Hoskingtown to Harold's Cross... ..	6	60
1138	Old Burra Road to Michelago	20	160
1139	Sparrows Corner to Foxlow, <i>via</i> Carwoola	13	238
1140	Tharwa to Tidbinbilly	12	40
QUIRINDI DISTRICT.			
1141	Quirindi to Warrah Ridge	7	60
1142	Quirindi to Wallabadah	8	250
1143	Quirindi, <i>via</i> Bundella, to Bomera	59	950
1144	Quirindi up Jacob and Joseph Creeks	10	150
1145	Quirindi towards Borah Creek	6	60
1146	Quirindi to Werris Creek	11	50
1147	Quirindi to Gunnedah	48	160

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
QUIRINDI DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>			
1148	Quirindi to Willow Tree... ..	8	130
1149	Blandford, <i>via</i> Box Tree, to Timor	15	100
1150	Blandford to Isis River	12	130
1151	Duri, <i>via</i> Colly Blue, to Bomera	53	600
1152	Gunnedah to Boggabri	24	100
1153	Gunnedah to Mallaly	22	550
1154	Gunnedah to Somerton	23	240
1155	Gunnedah towards Wondobah	6	30
1156	Gunnedah, <i>via</i> north side of Namoi, to Carroll	12	70
1157	Nundle to Crawney	10	40
1158	Timor to Foot of Crawney	20	80
1159	Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek	33	180
1160	Woodton towards Quirindi	9	50
1161	Yarraman to Black Creek	5	20
RICHMOND DISTRICT.			
1162	Richmond Bridge to King's Road	35	800
1163	Richmond to Cornwallis Road	2	30
1164	Belmont, <i>via</i> Box Hill, to Bell's Line	9	100
1165	Blacktown Road, <i>via</i> Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge	4	40
1166	Bulga Road to West Portland	14	70
1167	Bell's Line to Putty	55	800
1168	Blaxland's Ridge to Upper Colo	15	300
1169	Churchill's Wharf to Page's Ferry Road	4	80
1170	Clarendon to Cornwallis... ..	2	40
1171	Comleroy to Sackville Ferry	12	175
1172	Cattai Creek, at Clarke's, to Fisher's	5	40
1173	Cattai Creek, at Pearce's, to Great North Road, at Black's	5	60
1174	Enfield to Reiby's Grant	6	115
1175	E. M'Guire's to Pitt Town Bottoms	5	100
1176	E. M'Guire's to Cattai Creek, at Clarke's	5	60
1177	Fleming's Hill to Grono's Farm... ..	4	40
1178	Kenthurst Post Office to Porter's	3	30
1179	Marsden Park to Box Hill	5	150
1180	M'Grath's Hill to Maroota	15	450
1181	Nicholls' Corner to Enfield Road	2	60
1182	Nelson to Rouse Hill	2	20
1183	Portland Ferry to Sackville Road	10	100
1184	Rouse Hill to Schofield's Platform	3	90
1185	Rouse Hill and Dural Road, <i>via</i> Kenthurst, to Fisher's	6	90
1186	Richmond towards Dr. Clarke's Bridge	2	60
1187	Sackville Road, near Ebenezer, <i>via</i> Page's Ferry, to Maroota... ..	6	60
1188	Windsor Road to Mulgrave Station	1	40
1189	Windsor to Blacktown Road	2	40
1190	Windsor, <i>via</i> Cornwallis, to Richmond... ..	7	105
1191	Wiseman's Ferry Road, <i>via</i> Leet's Vale and Loxton's, to Portland Ferry	11	200
1192	West Portland to Comleroy Road	10	100
1193	Wilberforce to Pitt Town	4	80
1194	Windsor, <i>via</i> Sackville, to Wiseman's Ferry	30	600
1195	Wiseman's Ferry to Singleton's Mill	9	30
1196	Windsor to Bull Ridge	9	200
1197	Yarramundi to Wilberforce	14	250
1198	Yarramundi to Richmond	3	100

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June 1898.
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MINOR ROADS—continued.			
STROUD DISTRICT.			
1199	Stroud to Dungog	13	300
1200	Booral to Bulladelah	18	550
1201	Bulladelah to Bungwall	19	450
1202	Bulladelah to Cooloongoolook	18	100
1203	Bulladelah to Larry's Flat	31	530
1204	Bulladelah down the Myall River	5	60
1205	Bendolba to Upper Wangat	12	320
1206	Barrington to Little Manning River	18	90
1207	Barrington to Cobark Road	10	240
1208	Booral to Karuah River	3	60
1209	Bungwall to Forster	22	200
1210	Clarencetown to Thalabah	10	200
1211	Clarencetown to Limeburners' Creek	9	250
1212	Dungog to Underbank	15	440
1213	Dungog to Fosterton	5	140
1214	Dungog to Thalabah	4	96
1215	Dungog to Weismantel's	17	400
1216	Flyer's Creek to Dorney's	9	300
1217	Gloucester to Copeland	10	220
1218	Gloucester to Cobark	20	300
1219	Junction Barnard and Little Manning Rivers to Nowendoc... ..	28	112
1220	Limeburners' Creek to Krambach (North Coast Road)	70	1,800
1221	Limestone Hill to Newell's Crossing	6	180
1222	Old Inn to Booral Road	6	90
1223	Ridgeway's, via Moukerai, up Karuah River	10	100
1224	Stroud Road to New Wharf	2	30
1225	Telegerry to Masters	10	150
1226	Underbank to Upper Chichester	12	160
1227	Underbank to Upper Williams	10	150
TAMWORTH DISTRICT.			
1228	Tamworth to Barraba	53	2,000
1229	Tamworth to Werris Creek	32	150
1230	Tamworth to Somerton	23	350
1231	Tamworth, via Moore Creek, to Attunga	9	180
1232	Tamworth to the Forest	5	25
1233	Tamworth to Nundle	34	770
1234	Attunga to Somerton	12	60
1235	Attunga to Hall's Creek... ..	17	50
1236	Barraba to Bundarra	40	200
1237	Barraba, via The Gap, to Horton River	19	150
1238	Currabubula to Piallaway	14	80
1239	Dungowan to Swamp Oak	26	290
1240	Dungowan Creek, south bank, to Cadell's	5	30
1241	Flanagan's Swamp to Orundumby and Upper St. Leonards... ..	23	175
1242	Green's Lane to Hartford Gully	8	30
1243	Johnstone's Bridge to Moonbi Railway Station	7	50
1244	Manilla to Somerton	12	50
1245	Walcha Road to Walcha	10	290
1246	Walcha Road to Niangla	25	200
1247	Walcha to Eulo	25	200
1248	Walcha to Aberbaldie	12	90
1249	Walcha to Nowendoc	47	400
1250	Walcha towards Port Macquarie	45	400
1251	Werris Creek Gap to Railway	5	20
1252	Woolomin to Cadell's	4	20

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MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
TAREE DISTRICT.			
1253	Taree towards Tuncurry (North Forster)	14	320
1254	Taree to Wingham	7	230
1255	Taree Ferry to Glenthorne Wharf	2	30
1256	Ashlea to Upper Dingo Creek	16	230
1257	Bullock Wharf to Coolongolook	12	327
1258	Burril Creek to Kimbriki	6	160
1259	Cameron's Crossing to Moril Creek	4	40
1260	Cedar Party Creek Road up Killabakh Creek	6	100
1262	Cedar Party Road to Taree and Wingham Road	7	100
1263	Chatham to Taree and Wingham Road... ..	4	40
1264	Cooperbrook to Harrington	8	150
1265	Croki Punt to Main Road	1	30
1266	Cundle, <i>via</i> Saville's, to Cooperbrook	16	300
1267	Holey Flat to Upper Stewart's River	12	250
1268	Jericho over Big Swamp	5	100
1269	John's River Wharf to Stewart's River Road	6	240
1270	Krambach to Kew (North Coast Road)	55	1,450
1271	Krambach to Tuncurry (North Forster)	25	700
1272	Marlee Road to Gillogly's	2	20
1273	Nowendoc Road to Dolly's Flat... ..	4	16
1274	Nowendoc Road to Upper Manning	21	84
1275	Old Bar Road to Redbank Ferry	2	24
1276	Roads through Dumaresq Island	5	60
1277	Roads through Mitchell's Island	13	180
1278	Roads through Oxley Island	10	200
1279	Road through Paterson's... ..	5	150
1280	Road through Warren's Lane (Cemetery Road)	4	80
1281	Sussman's to Possum Brush	5	100
1282	Tinonee Road to Bootawah	5	70
1283	Tinonee Road to Failford Road... ..	12	150
1284	Tinonee Road to Killawarra	5	50
1285	Tinonee to Old Bar Reserve	12	120
1286	Tinonee to Wingham Ferry	7	130
1287	Upper Lansdowne Roads	18	360
1288	Wingham and Nowendoc to Karaak Flat	3	40
1289	Wingham to Nowendoc	60	1,000
1290	Wingham up Cedar Party Creek	8	230
1291	Wingham, <i>via</i> Ashlea, to Kelvin Grove	12	200
1292	Wingham, <i>via</i> Brimbin, to Lansdowne... ..	10	40
1293	Wingham, <i>via</i> Bungay, to Bo-Bo Creek	6	48
1294	Woola Woola Roads	4	48
TENTERFIELD DISTRICT.			
1295	Tenterfield to Scrub	7	150
1296	Tenterfield to Swamp Oak Creek	6	200
1297	Tenterfield to Bonshaw	70	650
1298	Acacia Creek to the Border at White Swamp... ..	35	250
1399	Acacia Creek, <i>via</i> the Scrub, to Tooloom	21	100
1300	Amosfield School to Acacia Creek	31	450
1301	Amosfield School towards Stanthorpe	6	100
1302	Barney Downs to Millera	20	120
1303	Black Creek, <i>via</i> Pretty Gully, to Tooloom	28	550
1304	Deepwater to Torrington	17	350
1305	Daies Gate to Wallangarra	9	150
1306	Tent Hill to Table-land	12	150
1307	Torrington Road, at Bark Hut Creek, to Tableland Road	3	70
1308	Wallangarra Road, at Railway Gates, to Wanshaw Road	2	70
1309	Wilson's Downfall to Rivertree... ..	19	70

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
TUMUT DISTRICT.			
1310	Tumut to Gundagai	20	950
1311	Tumut, <i>via</i> Brungle, to Gundagai	23	660
1312	Tumut to Lacmalac	10	150
1313	Tumut to Kiandra	59	1,000
1314	Tumut to Adelong	12	290
1315	Tumut, <i>via</i> the Plains, to Jones' Bridge	7	150
1316	Tumut to Tomorrana	20	200
1317	Tumut, <i>via</i> Piper's, up Bumbowlee Creek	5	75
1318	Adelong Crossing to Bago	38	550
1319	Adelong to Hillas Creek... ..	21	230
1320	Brungle Bridge to Gobarralong	14	240
1321	Brungle to Wyangle	10	380
1322	Gilmore to Reilly's Crossing	7	130
1323	Gundagai to Bongonlong	16	120
1324	Gundagai to Wantabadgery	24	180
1325	Jones' Bridge to West Blowering	10	200
1326	Reilly's Crossing, <i>via</i> Batlow, to Bago	13	260
1327	Tarrabandra to Gocup	7	70
1328	Wendowie School up west bank Gilmore Creek	8	80
1329	Wendowie up east bank Gilmore Creek	8	120
TUMBARUMBA DISTRICT.			
1330	Tumbarumba to Little Billabong	38	750
1331	Tumbarumba to Bago	15	300
1332	Tumbarumba to Jingellic	30	300
1333	Tumbarumba, <i>via</i> Tooma, to Welaregang	31	400
1334	Tumbarumba to Courabyra Public School	8	50
1335	Tumbarumba to Upper Burra	6	20
1336	Carabost to Kyamba	9	90
1337	Courabyra to Oberne	15	90
1338	Germanton to Jingellic	36	200
1339	Glenroy to Coppabella	20	60
1340	Glenroy to Mundaroo	12	30
1341	Jingellic to Kancoban	46	300
1342	Rosewood to Humula	16	60
1343	Welaregang to Tintaldra... ..	3	50
WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT.			
1344	Wagga Wagga, <i>via</i> Wallace and Harefield, to Junee	22	£0
1345	Wagga Wagga to Kyamba	33	500
1346	Wagga Wagga to Narrandera	57	200
1347	Wagga Wagga to Gillenbah	60	450
1348	Wagga Wagga to Gregadoo	10	175
1349	Wagga Wagga to Coolaman	22	200
1350	Wagga Wagga to Wantabadgery	24	190
1351	Wagga Wagga to Cookardina	36	275
1352	Wagga Wagga to The Rock	22	150
1353	Coonong Station to Urana	18	600
1354	Henty Station to Munyabla	15	200
1355	Humula to Kyamba	10	130
1356	Humula, <i>via</i> Umbango, to Tarcutta	17	100
1357	Junee, <i>via</i> Railway Line, to Narrandera	67	120
1358	Lower Tarcutta to Alfred Town	16	350
1359	Narrandera to Old Goree Bridge	40	150
1360	Rock Station to Urana	60	400
1361	Rock Station to Green Gunyah	25	150
1362	Umbango, <i>via</i> Oberne, to Tarcutta	14	100
1363	Yerong Station to Urangeline Post Office	30	550

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS—continued.			
WALGETT DISTRICT.			
1364	Walgett to Goondabloni... ..	85	300
1365	Walgett, <i>via</i> Goodooga, to Brenda	105	450
1366	Walgett to Combogolong	29	100
1367	Walgett to Brewarrina	70	150
1368	Walgett to Corinda	50	150
1369	Walgett, <i>via</i> The Springs, to Brewarrina-Goodooga Road	76	150
1370	Collarendabri towards Narrabri... ..	40	150
1371	Collarendabri towards Angledool	60	200
1372	Corinda to Nine-mile Dam	21	150
1373	Goodooga to Brewarrina	28	150
1374	Pilliga to Walgett	66	350
1375	Pilliga, <i>via</i> Bugilbone, to Eurie... ..	60	150
1376	Wee Talaba, <i>via</i> Angledool, to Goodooga	49	80
WARIALDA DISTRICT.			
1377	Warialda towards Inverell	18	900
1378	Warialda to Bogamildi	25	200
1379	Warialda to Gunyerwarildi	25	290
1380	Warialda to Yetman	44	230
1381	Warialda, <i>via</i> Ezzies, to Moree Road	18	130
1382	Warialda, <i>via</i> Gragin, to Reedy Creek	20	80
1383	Bingara to Barraba	36	1,300
1384	Bingara to Warialda	25	800
1385	Bingara to Bundarra	47	280
1386	Bingara Road to Top Bingara	7	40
1387	Bingara to Rocky Creek	25	150
1388	Bingara, <i>via</i> Pallal, to Eulowrie... ..	31	100
1389	Bingara Road, <i>via</i> Gineroi, to Yagobie	29	250
1390	Cobbedah to Rocky Creek	26	180
1391	Coolatai to Wallangra	10	40
1392	Inverell Road, at 23-mile post, to Yetman Road, at 10-mile post	22	100
1393	Moree Road, <i>via</i> Reeve's, to Pallal Road at Bangheet	14	60
1394	Solway's to Gineroi	10	40
1395	Wallangra to Boggabilla	70	220
WILCANNIA DISTRICT.			
1396	Wilcannia to Cockburn	150	350
1397	Wilcannia to Ivanhoe	125	100
1398	Wilcannia to Wanaaring	170	60
1399	Wilcannia to Wentworth	270	300
1400	Wilcannia to Wompah	227	560
1401	Wilcannia to Tilpa	84	175
1402	Broken Hill to Cobham	150	200
1403	Broken Hill to Menindie	68	60
1404	Tallywalka towards Cobar	50	30
1405	Wentworth to Euston	80	30
1406	Wentworth to South Australian Border	60	50

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be ap- propriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
WOLLOMBI DISTRICT.			
1407	Wollombi to Cessnock	18	700
1408	Wollombi up Narone Creek	4	20
1409	Wollombi up Yango Creek	12	120
1410	Wollombi Road to Congewai	11	310
1411	Wollombi Road to Ellalong	4	80
1412	Wollombi Road to Howe's Valley	20	100
1413	Wollombi and Wyong Road to Olney Reserve	6	40
1414	Bullock Wharf down right bank of Mangrove Creek... ..	17	80
1415	Bullock Wharf down left bank Mangrove Creek	25	125
1416	Bullock Wharf to Great North Road, at Buckety	22	120
1417	Yarralong to Mangrove Creek	16	80
1418	Cessnock, <i>via</i> Mount View, to Millfield	11	250
1419	Ellalong to Wallaby Gully	4	80
1420	Laguna to top of Wattagan Mountain... ..	17	200
1421	McDonald River up Webb's Creek	10	50
1422	Murray's Run to Yarralong	23	200
1423	Old North Road to St. Albans	9	250
1424	St. Albans to Mount Manning	19	200
1425	St. Albans up Wright's Creek	9	50
1426	St. Albans up M'Donald River	19	380
1427	Sandy Creek to Millfield... ..	11	210
1428	Thompson's up Dairy Arm	6	30
1429	Wiseman's Ferry to mouth of Mangrove Creek	17	50
1430	Woolong to head of Sandy Creek	3	30
1431	Warkworth to Holmes Creek	7	70
1432	Warkworth to Putty	45	750
1433	Wiseman's Ferry to Warkworth	76	950
YASS DISTRICT.			
1434	Yass to Black Range	11	50
1435	Yass to Fairfield Bridge	24	230
1436	Yass to Gundaroo	23	300
1437	Yass, <i>via</i> Jerrawa, to Dalton	15	210
1438	Yass to Wargeila... ..	24	45
1439	Yass, <i>via</i> Weejasper, towards Tumut	45	650
1440	Yass to Woolgarlo	15	200
1441	Yass to Dalton and Burrowa Road	9	90
1442	Bookham to Chidowla	11	110
1443	Bookham to Cooradigbee	15	150
1444	Bowning to Binalong	15	170
1445	Bookham to Illalong	7	70
1446	Burrowa to Binalong	17	400
1447	Collector to Gundaroo	13	65
1448	Collector to Gunning	15	140
1449	Dalton to Narrawa	26	380
1450	Gunning to Berrybanglo... ..	12	120
1451	Gunning to Gundaroo	19	260
1452	Gunning, <i>via</i> Dalton, to Burrowa	45	650
1453	Kitty's Creek to Dog-trap Ford	17	170
1454	Main South Road to Burrowa	24	230
1455	Murrumbateman to Ginninderra	16	230
1456	Narrawa Road, near Roche's, to Pudman Road	17	120
1457	Taemas to Brindabella	40	400
1458	Waroo, <i>via</i> Boambolo, to Cavan Gap	17	170
1459	Wall's to Bowning	3	20

No.	Designation of Road.	Mileage for 1897-8.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
		Miles.	£
MINOR ROADS— <i>continued.</i>			
YOUNG DISTRICT.			
1459	Young to Burrowa	26	200
1460	Young to Temora... ..	47	300
1461	Young to Grenfell	30	600
1462	Young to Kooroowatha	24	95
1463	Young, <i>via</i> Wombat, to Murrumburrah	15	80
1464	Young to Bumbaldry	24	150
1465	Young to Douglas	25	190
1466	Young, <i>via</i> Kingsvale, to Murrumburrah	16	60
1467	Bendick Morrell to Marengo Flats	14	100
1468	Burrangong to Emu Creek	15	260
1469	Burrowa to Breakfast Creek	26	190
1470	Burrowa to Kenyu	18	145
1471	Burrowa to Narrawa	23	330
1472	Burrowa to Cunningar	20	250
1473	Caragabal, <i>via</i> Bimbi and Thuddungra, to Clifton	42	400
1474	Conns to Morangarell	30	200
1475	Galong towards Burrowa	10	130
1476	Galong, <i>via</i> Kalangan, towards Marengo	22	150
1477	Grenfell to Marsden	51	200
1478	Grenfell to Williams' Crossing	50	100
1479	Grenfell to Weddin Gap... ..	10	75
1480	Gunnary to Reid's Flat	27	200
1481	Jerrybang to Monteagle Platform	12	100
1482	Kingsvale to Wallendbeen	13	50
1483	Reid's Flat to Rugby (or Narrawa)	24	240
1484	Stockinbingal, <i>via</i> Grogan, to Marsden	63	400
1485	Temora to Trungley Station	12	60
		26,351	332,164
<i>Less</i> amount to be charged to Unclassified Road Vote, Item 6, Schedule A ... ..		...	1,918
		£	<u>330,246</u>

No.	Designation of Vote or Work.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
<p>SCHEDULE B.—1897-S.</p> <p>Harbours and Rivers Navigation.</p> <p><i>(Approximate appropriations only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i></p> <p><i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i></p>		
		£
1	Incidental Expenses in connection with Wharfs, Bridges, Light-houses, and other Public Works	17,000
2	Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	1,500
3	Towards Expenses connected with or arising out of employment of Tugs on Special Service	450
4	Master and Driver of "Ganymede"	324
5	Snagging Tributaries of Tweed River	200
6	Maintenance—Newcastle Harbour Works	2,000
7	Maintenance—Wollongong Harbour Works	1,000
8	Removal of Rocks near junction of South Arm, Clarence River	1,000
9	New Punt for 6-ton Crane, Sydney Harbour	500
10	Dock Establishment—Contingencies... ..	4,500
11	Maintenance, Electric Light, Cockatoo Island	600
12	Dredge Dock at Shoalhaven—Repairs, &c.	250
13	Providing and fixing Tide-gauges on Coast of New South Wales	400
14	Tools for Workshops, Newcastle	250
15	Tools and Machinery for Workshops, Fitzroy Dock	1,300
16	Wharfs and Jetties—Erection, Repairs, and Renewals—	
	Wharf, East Coraki, Richmond River	£300
	" New Entrance, Macleay River	200
	" Rawdon Island	200
	" Bungwall, Myall River	350
	" opposite Tinonee, Manning River	250
	" Tomago, Hunter River	100
	" Belmont, Lake Macquarie	350
	" Nambucca Heads—Repairs	600
	" Eden—Repairs—further sum (Re-vote, 96-7)... ..	1,500
	" Bullock Wharf, Wallamba	150
	" East Wardell, Richmond River	250
	" Erskine-street—Repairs, Roadway in front of... ..	200
	" " Additional Shelter Accommodation, &c.	250
	Jetty, Byron Bay—Repairs	2,000
		6,700
17	Salaries, Equipment, Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Contingencies	17,194
		55,168
	Less Salaries to be paid from Salaries Establishment Vote ..	10,168
	TOTAL	£ 45,000

SCHEDULE

Dredge Service—1st July,

APPROXIMATE APPROPRIATION only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total

Designation of Office	LADDER DREDGES													
	Sydney		Newcastle		Samson		Hunter		Vulcan		Pluto and Archimedes		Alcides and Fitzroy	
	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£
Superintending Engineer of Dredges														
Clerks—1 at £245, 1 at £125														
Chief Engineers and Masters	1	372	1	372					1	300	1	300	2	300 630
Engineers														
Engine drivers	1	168	1	168	1	168	1	168	1	156	2	156 312	2	156 312
Firemen	1	132	1	156	1	156	1	156	1	132	1	132	2	132 264
Winchmen	1	132	1	132										
Oilers			1	114										
Foreman of Workshop			1	200										
Boilermakers and Blacksmiths			2	180 360	1	180	1	180	1	180	1	156	2	156 312
Strikers and Boilermakers Assistants			3	132 396	1	132	1	132	1	132	1	132	2	132 264
Fitters	1	156									1	156		
Carpenters	1	168	1	168	1	168	1	168	1	168	2	156 312	2	156 312
Mates	1	180	1	180	1	180	1	180	1	168	2	168 336	2	168 336
Coxswains	1	132	1	132	1	132	1	132	1	132	2	132 264	2	132 264
Leading Seamen														
Seamen	5	114 570	5	114 570	5	114 570	4	114 456	4	114 456	5	114 570	4	114 456
Cooks	1	114	1	114	1	114	1	114	1	114				
Watchmen	1	114	1	114	1	114	1	114	1	114	2	114 228		
Boys	1	78					1	78			3	78 234	2	78 156
Coals, Stores, Repairs, Renewals, &c	16	2,316 1,200	21	3,176 1,900	14	1,914 1,700	14	1,878 1,500	14	2,052 1,200	23	3,132 1,600	22	3,276 1,800
		3,516		5,076		3,614		3,378		3,252		4,732		5,076
TUGS														
	Thetis		Orestes and Ceres		Dawn, Rhea, and Galatea		Achilles, Little Nell, and Dione		Mikado, Day Spring, Ganymede, and Athena		Aurora		Octopus and Vesta	
	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£	@ £	£
Masters	1	260	2	228 456	3	192 576	3	180 540	4	168 672	1	156		
Engineers	1	252	2	228 456	3	192 576	3	180 540	4	168 672	1	156		
Masters and Drivers													2	156 312
Firemen	2	132 264	2	132 264	3	132 396	3	132 396	4	90 360				
Mates	1	144												
Seamen	2	114 228		114 456	2	114 228	2	114 228						
Boys			2	84 168	{ 1 84 } { 2 66 }	216	1	78	4	66 264	1	78	1	78
Messenger														
Coals, Stores, Repairs, Renewals, &c	7	1,148 1,100	12	1,800 1,600	14	1,992 1,650	12	1,782 1,500	16	1,968 1,600	3	390 250	3	390 450
		2,248		3,400		3,642		3,282		3,568		640		840

C.
1897, to 30th June, 1898.

Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand (irrespective of date of claims).

		SUCTION DREDGES										COMBINED GRAB AND SUCTION DREDGES		GRAB DREDGES				Total
Ulysses and Minos		Acor, Alesus, and Dorus		Groper		Castor (Half veal)		Jupiter, Juno, and Neptune		Sigma Rho, Delta, Theta Eta, Iota, and Gamma		Alpha, Beta, Iota, Kappa, Mu, Nu, Zeta, Omega, and Pi		Omicron and Lambda				
@	£	@	£	@	£	@	£	@	£	@	£	@	£	@	£			
2	300	600	3	276	528											£ s d		
			3	180	540	{1 1	228 } 408	1	252	126	{1 2	252 } 708	7	228	1,596	560 0 0		
2	156	312											7	156	1,092	370 0 0		
2	132	264	3	132	396	2	132	264	1	132	66	3	132	396	7	132	924	
			3	114	342	2	78	156	1	114	57	3	114	342	9	132	1,188	
2	156	312																
2	132	264																
			3	156	468	1		156	1	156	78	3	156	468				
2	144	288	{1 1	144 } 300														
2	168	336	3	168	504	1		180	1	180	90	3	180	540				
2	132	264																
						1		132					7	132	924			
6	114	684	9	114	1,026	4	114	456	2	114	228	13	114	1,482	14	114	1,596	
			3	114	342													
			2	114	228	1		114	1	114	57	3	114	342				
						1		78	{1 1	90 } 84	{1 3	90 } 324	7	66	462		66	
22	3,324	34	4,974	15	1,944	10	786	35	4,602	49	6,594	27	3,884	7	786			
	1,900		3,000		1,400		600		3,300		4,200		4,050		900			
	5,224		7,974		3,344		1,386		7,902		10,794		7,884		1,686	74,838	0 0	
TUGS																		
Scylla, Ariel, and Europa		Caretakers laid up plant, &c																
@	£	@	£															
3	144	432																
			3	132	396													
{1 1	{78 66 }	144	1		100													
5	576	4	496															
	390		80															
	966		576														19,162 0 0	
Boiler Renewals and New Buckets																3,100 0 0		
Less—Amount chargeable to other Votes																£98,030 0 0		
TOTAL																23,030 0 0		
TOTAL																£75,000 0 0		

No.	Designation of Vote or Work.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
SCHEDULE D.—1897-8.		
Government Architect.		
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
		£
1	Repairs, Public Buildings, &c.	10,000
2	Furniture, Public Offices generally	3,000
3	Gaols—Additions, Repairs, &c.	3,000
4	Court Houses—Supreme Court, Bathurst, Narrandera, East Maitland, Darlinghurst, and generally—Additions, Repairs, &c. ...	6,311
5	Hard Labour Gaols—Materials, &c....	3,000
6	Police Buildings and Lock-ups—Additions, Repairs, &c.	5,000
7	Post and Telegraph Offices—General Post Office, Scone, Bathurst, and generally—Additions and Repairs	7,112
8	Public Offices—Working Lifts, &c.	1,750
9	Lighting Government Lamps, Sydney Streets, Domain, University, and attending to Gas and Ventilation at Parliamentary Buildings	1,750
10	Institutions for Insane—Additions and Repairs	3,000
11	Benevolent Asylums—Liverpool, Newington, Rookwood, and generally—Additions and Repairs	2,700
12	Coast Hospital—Additions and Repairs	1,000
13	Admiralty House—Repairs, &c.	600
14	Government House—Additions to Messengers' Quarters, &c. ...	250
15	Do Renewal of Building (Re-vote of 1896-7) ...	684
16	Centennial Park—Buildings, &c. (Re-vote of 1896-7)	550
17	“Hill View,” Governor's Country Residence—Repairs, &c. ...	500
18	Gaols—Darlinghurst, Parramatta, Goulburn, Bathurst, Young, and East Maitland—Electric Lighting, Maintenance, &c.	500
19	Sydney Observatory—Repairs, &c.	200
20	Salaries, Equipment, Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses, Contingencies, Photographs of Public Buildings, Copying Plans, &c.	9,637
	<i>Less</i> Salaries to be paid from Salaries Establishment	60,544 3,544
	<i>Less</i> estimated Unexpended Balance, June 30, 1898	57,000 7,000
	TOTAL	£ 50,000

No.	Designation of Vote or Work.	Amount proposed to be appropriated from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
SCHEDULE E.—1897-8.		
Miscellaneous.		
<i>(Approximate appropriation only, and subject to such alterations within the limits of the total Vote as the exigencies of the Service may from time to time demand.)</i>		
<i>(Irrespective of date of claims.)</i>		
SALARIES, Equipment Allowances, Travelling Expenses, Surveys, Rents, Cleaning, Caretaking, Incidentals, and Contingencies.		£
1	Railway and Tramway Construction	2,000
2	Country Towns Water Supply	1,000
3	Water Conservation	1,000
4	Sewerage Construction	2,000
Gratuities—		
5	To John Murphy, Roads Maintenance Man—two weeks' pay for each year's service	£67
6	To T. H. Bradley, Field Assistant, Sydney Water Supply Works—two weeks' pay for each year's service	63
7	To Henry Roff, Plan-mounter, Government Architect's Branch—two weeks' pay for each year of service	57
8	To Daniel Carmody, Roads Maintenance Man—two weeks' pay for each year's service	58
9	Compensation to Mrs. W. H. Nicholls, Widow of the late W. H. Nicholls, Assistant Road Superintendent	100
10	Compensation to Mrs. E. H. Hyde, Widow of the late E. H. Hyde, Slater, who met his death by falling from the roof of the Sydney Mint while on duty	200
11	Compensation to Allan McMillan, Labourer, Bourke Wire Works, for injuries accidentally received whilst working in a trench	76
		621
12	C. R. Cunningham, Road Superintendent—Refund of portion of amount paid to Contractor (Contract 95-11), Engonia Creek Bridge Approach	33
13	W. L. Vernon, Government Architect—Travelling Expenses while visiting and reporting on Public Buildings and Institutions in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe	200
14	H. Rushton—Costs incurred by him (in case Rushton v. Barclay) re refusal of Returning Officer to accept his (H. Rushton's) nomination, Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board Election	25
15	Legal Expenses, &c., incurred by Under Secretary in connection with the Public Works Inquiry Commission	666
<i>Less estimated Amount unexpended on 30th June, 1898</i>		7,545 1,117
TOTAL		£ 6,428

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCHEDULE TO MILITARY ALLOWANCES.

(SHOWING AMOUNT OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES PROVIDED FOR 1896-7, AND PROPOSED FOR 1897-8.)

Printed under No. 22 Report from Printing Committee, 18 November, 1897.

SCHEDULE TO MILITARY ALLOWANCES.

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of—							Total Allowances.	Total, 1896-1897.	Total proposed for 1897-1898.
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.			
HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.													
			£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Major-General	G. A. French ...	35	1,250	262*	...	27	55	.....	32 0 0†	...	376 0 0	1,626 0 0	1,626 0 0
Assistant Adjutant-General	H. D. Mackenzie ...	35	457	125	68	28	27	18 0 0	25 0 0	...	291 0 0	748 0 0	748 0 0
Assistant Quartermaster-General	J. E. D. Taunton ...	35	457	125	68	28	27	18 0 0	25 0 0	...	291 0 0	748 0 0	748 0 0
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	M. M. Boam ...	35	384	82	34	14	27	18 5 0	13 15 0	...	189 0 0	573 0 0	573 0 0
Garrison Sergeant-Major ... ..	.....	35	178	41	...	...	...	27 2 3	9 17 9	5	83 0 0	261 0 0	261 0 0
Provost Sergeant... ..	.....	35	178	41	...	...	...	27 2 3	7 17 9	5	81 0 0	259 0 0	259 0 0
Sergeant Instructor of Musketry ... ..	.....	35	125	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	162 0 0	162 0 0
Assistant Superintendent, Randwick Rifle Range.	.....	35	153	41	...	...	...	29 2 3	9 17 9	5	85 0 0	238 0 0	238 0 0
Sergeant, Rifle Range ... ..	.....	35	135	32	...	...	...	17 16 4	4 3 8	5	59 0 0	194 0 0	194 0 0
Markers, Rifle Range (2) ... ..	.....	35	125	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	162 0 0	162 0 0
Marker, Rifle Range ... ..	.....	35	135	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	172 0 0	172 0 0
PAY BRANCH.													
Staff Paymaster	C. Solomon ...	36	457	32	...	...	27	18 6 3	13 13 9	...	141 0 0	598 0 0	598 0 0
ORDNANCE BRANCH.													
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance	J. T. Blanchard ...	36	474‡	82	...	...	27	18 6 3	13 13 9	...	141 0 0	615 0 0	615 0 0
Receiver and Issuer of Stores	W. J. Brown ...	36	250	45	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	45 0 0	295 0 0	295 0 0
NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.													
Officer Commanding Artillery Forces	S. C. U. Smith ...	37	730	125	68	27	55	18 0 0	25 0 0	...	318 0 0	1,048 0 0	1,048 0 0
Firemaster	W. T. Bridges ...	37	402§	82	34	14	27	18 5 0	13 15 0	...	189 0 0	591 0 0	591 0 0
BRIGADE DIVISION FIELD ARTILLERY.													
Officer Commanding Field Artillery Brigade.	H. P. Airey ...	37	475 ^a	102	68	28	27	18 5 0	16 15 0	...	260 0 0	735 0 0	735 0 0
Captain and Adjutant, Field Artillery ..	H. Dangar ...	37	321	54	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	154 0 0	475 0 0	475 0 0
Lieutenant, Field Artillery	E. A. Antill ...	37	216	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	362 0 0	362 0 0
Lieutenant, Field Artillery	S. E. Christian ...	37	216	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	362 0 0	362 0 0

‡ Includes £137 furniture allowance.

† Light only.

‡ In ludes £36 charge pay.

§ Includes £46 as Acting Instructor.

(a) Includes £55 command pay.

Schedule to Military Allowances—continued.

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of—							Total Allowances.	Total, 1896-1897.	Total proposed for 1897-1898.										
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.													
			£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.								
1st GARRISON DIVISION.																							
Captain and Adjutant, 1st Garrison Division.	A. H. Sandford ...	38	321	54	34	14	27	18	5	0	6	15	0	154	0	0	475	0	0	475	0	0	
GARRISON COMPANIES-OFFICERS.																							
Major, 1st Garrison Division ...	A. H. P. Savage ...	38	401 ^a	82	34	14	27	18	6	3	13	13	9	189	0	0	590	0	0	590	0	0	
Major, 1st Garrison Division ...	F. Baynes ...	38	401 ^a	82	34	14	27	18	6	3	13	13	9	189	0	0	590	0	0	590	0	0	
Major, 1st Garrison Division ...	P. L. Murray ...	38	401 ^a	82	34	14	27	18	6	3	13	13	9	189	0	0	590	0	0	590	0	0	
Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	A. G. H. Morris ...	38	321	55	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	107	0	0	428	0	0	428	0	0
Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	H. Le Messurier ...	38	367 ^b	55	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	107	0	0	428	0	0	428	0	0
Captain, 1st Garrison Division ...	A. P. Luscombe ...	38	321	55	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	107	0	0	474	0	0	474	0	0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	R. H. L. B. Jenkins ...	38	216	46	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	98	0	0	314	0	0	314	0	0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	C. W. Lamb ...	38	216	46	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	98	0	0	314	0	0	314	0	0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	H. J. C. Taylor ...	38	216	46	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	98	0	0	314	0	0	314	0	0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	G. E. Bulmer ...	38	216	46	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	98	0	0	314	0	0	314	0	0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	A. Stewart ...	38	216	46	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	98	0	0	314	0	0	314	0	0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	J. Mair ...	38	180	46	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	98	0	0	278	0	0	314	0	0*
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	H. S. Sweetland ...	38	180	46	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	98	0	0	278	0	0	278	0	0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	Vacant ...	38	180	46	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	98	0	0	278	0	0	278	0	0
Lieutenant, 1st Garrison Division ...	Vacant ...	38	180	46	...	...	27	18	6	3	6	13	9	98	0	0	278	0	0	278	0	0
STAFF OFFICE FOR ENGINEER SERVICES.																							
Chief Surveyor ...	J. H. R. King ...	40	350	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	0	0	405	0	0	405	0	0
Submarine Mining Storekeeper...	40	183	41	22	2	3	9	17	9	5	78	0	0	261	0	0	261	0	0
Staff Instructor to Electricians	40	183	41	22	2	3	9	17	9	5	78	0	0	261	0	0	261	0	0
Sergeant-Artificer, Electricians...	40	143	32	26	2	3	9	17	9	5	73	0	0	216	0	0	216	0	0
ENGINEERS.—No. 3 COMPANY, SUBMARINE MINERS (PERMANENT).																							
Officer Commanding ...	J. H. A. Lee ...	40	384	82	34	14	27	18	6	3	13	13	9	189	0	0	573	0	0	573	0	0	
MEDICAL STAFF CORPS (PERMANENT).																							
Surgeon-Colonel and Principal Medical Officer...	W. D. C. Williams	41	609	125	34	14	27	18	6	3	25	13	9	244	0	0	853	0	0	853	0	0	

(a) Includes £45 command pay.

(b) Includes £46 as Acting Staff Captain.

* Salary proposed for 1897-8, £216, with same allowances.

Schedule to Military Allowances—continued.

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of—							Total Allowances.	Total, 1896-1897.	Total proposed for 1897-1898.	
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.				
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.														
Captain and Principal Veterinary Surgeon	W. Scott	...	41	200	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	34 0 0	234 0 0	234 0 0
LANCERS REGIMENT.														
Adjutant and Paymaster	G. L. Lee	...	43	329	55	34	14	27	18 6 3	6 13 9	...	155 0 0	484 0 0	484 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	...	43	160	41	34	14	...	22 2 3	9 17 9	5	126 0 0	286 0 0	286 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	...	43	160	38	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	91 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0
Orderly Room Clerk	.....	...	43	143	32	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	85 0 0	228 0 0	228 0 0
Sergeant Instructors (4)	.....	...	43	143	32	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	85 0 0	228 0 0	228 0 0
MOUNTED RIFLES.														
Adjutant and Paymaster	J. M. Antill	...	44	329	55	34	14	27	18 6 3	6 13 9	...	155 0 0	484 0 0	484 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	...	44	160	41	34	14	...	29 2 3	9 17 9	5	133 0 0	293 0 0	293 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	...	44	160	38	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	91 0 0	251 0 0	251 0 0
Orderly Room Clerk	.....	...	44	143	32	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	85 0 0	228 0 0	228 0 0
Sergeant Instructors (4)	.....	...	44	143	32	34	14	...	.....	.....	5	85 0 0	228 0 0	228 0 0
PARTIALLY-PAID ARTILLERY.														
Adjutant and Paymaster	J. Kyngdon	...	45	321	55	34	14	27	18 6 3	6 13 9	...	155 0 0	476 0 0	476 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	...	45	178	41	...	...	...	29 2 3	9 17 9	5	85 0 0	263 0 0	263 0 0
Orderly Room Clerk	.....	...	45	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	100 0 0	180 0 0
INFANTRY—1ST REGIMENT.														
Adjutant and Paymaster	M. M. Bayly	...	47	370	82	34	14	27	18 6 3	13 13 9	...	189 0 0	559 0 0	559 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major	.....	...	47	160	41	...	...	...	17 2 3	9 17 9	5	73 0 0	233 0 0	233 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.....	...	47	160	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	43 0 0	203 0 0	203 0 0
Orderly Room Clerk	.....	...	47	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant Instructors (4)	.....	...	47	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant Instructors (2)	.....	...	47	134	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	171 0 0	171 0 0

Schedule to Military Allowances—continued.

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of—							Total Allowances.	Total 1896-1897.	Total proposed for 1897-1898.
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.			
			£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
INFANTRY—2ND REGIMENT.													
Adjutant and Paymaster... ..	J. G. Legge	48	334	55	34	14	27	18 6 3	6 13 9	...	155 0 0	489 0 0	489 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-major ... ..	.....	48	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
Quartermaster-sergeant ... ..	.....	48	160	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	43 0 0	203 0 0	203 0 0
Orderly-room Clerk ... ..	.....	48	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (5) ... ..	.....	48	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructor ... ..	.....	48	134	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	171 0 0	171 0 0
INFANTRY—3RD REGIMENT.													
Adjutant and Paymaster	C. F. Bartlett	49	370	82	34	14	27	18 6 3	13 13 9	...	189 0 0	559 0 0	559 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-major ... ..	.....	49	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
Quartermaster-sergeant ... ..	.....	49	160	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	43 0 0	203 0 0	203 0 0
Orderly-room Clerk ... ..	.....	49	153	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (3) ... ..	.....	49	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (4) ... ..	.....	49	134	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	171 0 0	171 0 0
INFANTRY—4TH REGIMENT.													
Adjutant and Paymaster	M. A. Hilliard	49	334	55	34	14	27	18 6 3	6 13 9	...	155 0 0	489 0 0	489 0 0
Regimental Sergeant-Major ... ..	.....	49	160	41	...	...	...	22 2 3	9 17 9	5	78 0 0	238 0 0	238 0 0
Quartermaster-Sergeant ... ..	.....	49	160	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	43 0 0	203 0 0	203 0 0
Orderly-room Clerk ... ..	.....	49	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (4) ... ..	.....	49	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Sergeant-Instructors (3) ... ..	.....	49	134	32	..	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	171 0 0	171 0 0
PARTIALLY-PAID MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.													
Warrant Officer and Staff Instructor ...	W. G. J. Bond	50	178	41	...	...	...	38 2 3	9 17 9	5	94 0 0	272 0 0	272 0 0
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.													
Adjutant and Quartermaster	R. Beauman	51	180*	46	34	14	27	18 6 3	6 13 9	...	146 0 0	326 0 0	423 0 0*
Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major ... ..	.....	51	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0
Labourer ... ..	.....	51	125	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	32 0 0	157 0 0	157 0 0
Carters (3) ... ..	.....	51	143	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Cartor ... ..	.....	51	125	32	...	...	...	.....	.....	5	37 0 0	162 0 0	162 0 0

* Salary proposed for 1897-8, £277, with same allowances.

Schedule to Military Allowances—*continued.*

Rank.	Name.	Reference to Estimates.	Salary.	Allowances provided, or Cash drawn in lieu of -							Total Allowances.	Total 1896-1897.	Total proposed for 1897-1898.
				Lodging.	Forage.	Stabling.	Servant.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Uniform.			
BARRACK SECTION.													
Barrack Sergeant	51	£ 125	£ 32	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ s. d. 24 2 3	£ s. d. 9 17 9	£ 5	£ s. d. 71 0 0	£ s. d. 196 0 0	£ s. d. 196 0 0
Do Labourer	51	125	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0 0	157 0 0	157 0 0
VOLUNTEERS.													
Officer Commanding Volunteer Forces...	Vacant	53	420	102	34	14	...	18 5 0	17 15 0	...	186 0 0	...	606 0 0*
FIRST AUSTRALIAN HORSE.													
Adjutant and Quartermaster	53	232	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	...	378 0 0†
Sergeant-major	53	160	41	34	14	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	128 0 0	...	288 0 0†
Quartermaster Sergeant	53	153	38	34	14	...	...	...	5	91 0 0	...	244 0 0†
Sergeant-Instructors (3)	53	143	32	34	14	...	...	...	5	85 0 0	...	228 0 0†
5TH REGIMENT (UNION).													
Adjutant and Quartermaster	53	259	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	...	405 0 0†
Regimental Sergeant-major	53	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	...	240 0 0†
Quartermaster Sergeants (2)	53	153	38	...	...	...	...	...	5	43 0 0	...	196 0 0†
Sergeant-Instructors (2)	53	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	...	180 0 0†
6TH REGIMENT (AUSTRALIAN RIFLES).													
Lieutenant and Adjutant	54	259	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	...	405 0 0†
Regimental Sergeant-Major	54	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	...	240 0 0†
Quartermaster-Sergeant	54	153	38	...	...	...	...	...	5	43 0 0	...	196 0 0†
Orderly-room Clerk	54	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	...	180 0 0†
Sergeant-Instructor	54	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	...	180 0 0†
7TH REGIMENT (ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES).													
Lieutenant and Adjutant	54	259	46	34	14	27	18 5 0	6 15 0	...	146 0 0	...	405 0 0†
Regimental Sergeant-Major	54	160	41	...	...	...	24 2 3	9 17 9	5	80 0 0	...	240 0 0†
Quartermaster-Sergeant	54	153	38	...	...	...	...	...	5	43 0 0	...	196 0 0†
Orderly-room Clerk	54	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	...	180 0 0†
Sergeant-Instructor	54	143	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	37 0 0	...	180 0 0†

* New appointment to be made.

† For 1897-8 only.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 10th November, 1897.

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

[6d.]

Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1897.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

(ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1896-1897.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 April, 1897.

Consolidated

ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To AUTHORISED CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, for the year 1896-7, viz. :—						
	Special Appropriations	2,875,971	13	4			
	Schedules to the Constitution Act	45,203	0	0			
	Appropriations under Act 60 Victoria, No. 33	6,598,132	0	0			
		9,514,306	13	4			
	Appropriations under Act 60 Victoria, No. 3 (Parkes Family Grant)	1,048	7	9			
	Special Grant to Country and Suburban Municipalities	65,000	0	0			
		9,580,355	1	1			
	<i>Less</i> —Balances of Appropriations, estimated as not likely to be paid during the year... ..	160,000	0	0			
					9,420,355	1	1
2	To ESTIMATED FURTHER AMOUNT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—						
	Schedule B.—Pensions to Judges	1,516	13	4			
	Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887	100	0	0			
	Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act of 1893	1,000	0	0			
	Interest on Treasury Bills (53 Vic. No. 9, and 55 Vic. No. 7)	646	0	0			
	Interest on Inscribed Stock	14,000	0	0			
	Parliamentary Public Works Committee	2,000	0	0			
	Revenue and Receipts returned	40,000	0	0			
	Interest on uninvested Funds at credit of Government Savings' Bank Account	3,100	0	0			
	Expenses in connection with the Federal Convention	3,000	0	0			
					65,362	13	4
3	To ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES				50,000	0	0
					9,535,717	14	5
4	To ESTIMATED BALANCE TO BE CARRIED FORWARD TO CREDIT OF ACCOUNT FOR NEXT YEAR				104,465	7	0
	TOTAL				£ 9,640,183	1	5

The Treasury, New South Wales.
Sydney, 28th April, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

Revenue Fund.

AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1896-1897.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By BALANCE from Account for the year 1895-1896, brought forward	333,296	1	2	333,514	4	8
	Supplementary Estimates, 1895-6, reduced in Committee of Supply	127	3	1			
	Balance of Appropriations not required	91	0	5			
2	By AMOUNT of ACTUAL and ESTIMATED REVENUE and RECEIPTS for the year 1896-1897:—						
	Taxation	2,543,059	0	0			
	Land Revenue—						
	Sales 1,049,468	0	0				
	Annual Revenue 915,008	0	0				
		1,964,476	0	0			
	Receipts for Services rendered	4,520,538	0	0			
	General Miscellaneous Receipts	265,006	0	0			
					9,293,079	0	0
3	By AMOUNTS REPAID—						
	Advances to Contractors	2,870	18	1			
	Advance to Stamp Exchanges	116	4	7			
	Balances of Advances to Public Officers	9,082	7	1			
					12,069	9	9
4	By AMOUNTS TO BE REPAID—						
	Stamp Exchange Account	1,340	0	0			
	Advances to Contractors	180	7	0			
					1,520	7	0
	TOTAL	£ 9,640,183	1	5			

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Year 1895-6 and the ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year ending 30th June, 1897.

Head of Receipt.	Actual Revenue, 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Actual Revenue, 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	Estimated Revenue, 1st April to 30th June, 1897.	Actual and Esti- mated Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1897.
Taxation.				
Customs	£ 1,825,219	£ 974,748	£ 311,470	£ 1,286,218
Excise	271,826	210,124	63,300	273,424
Stamps	318,304	258,102	60,500	318,602
Land Tax .. .. .	.....	85,696	130,000	215,696
Income Tax	27,658	157,295	170,000	327,295
Licenses	123,108	56,994	64,830	121,824
Total, Taxation	£ 2,566,115	1,742,959	800,100	2,543,059
Land Revenue.				
SALES	£ 1,053,881	527,208	522,260	1,049,468
ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—				
Interest on Land conditionally purchased	80,756	28,822	51,600	80,422
Pastoral Occupation	760,724	668,975	60,792	729,767
Mining Occupation	49,150	37,044	9,440	46,484
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	73,624	48,215	10,120	58,335
	£ 964,254	783,056	131,952	915,008
Total, Land Revenue	£ 2,018,135	1,310,264	654,212	1,964,476
Receipts for Services rendered.				
Railway Receipts	3,156,527	2,570,356	734,660	3,305,016
Post Office	676,668	531,348	172,600	703,948
Mint Receipts	14,333	10,324	2,850	13,174
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	326	463	150	613
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees	66,259	44,372	13,410	57,782
Registration of Brands	830	699	240	939
Public School Fees	73,519	54,399	20,000	74,399
Metropolitan Water Rates	166,078	116,768	47,000	163,768
Metropolitan Sewerage Rates	84,453	53,663	31,000	84,663
Hunter District Water Rates	19,845	14,153	3,340	17,493
Agricultural Colleges	1,816	2,315	128	2,443
Fees of Office	94,136	75,107	21,193	96,300
Total, Receipts for Services rendered	£ 4,354,790	3,473,967	1,046,571	4,520,538
General Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Rents, exclusive of Land	70,271	53,785	14,616	68,401
Fines and Forfeitures	13,087	8,182	3,148	11,330
Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Works—Repayments	1,058	17	.....	17
Country Towns Water Supply Works—Interest	13,974	10,110	840	10,950
Water Rights Receipts .. .. .	.....	7	.....	7
Unclassified Receipts	214,415	118,104	56,197	174,301
Total, General Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 312,805	190,205	74,801	265,006
Grand Totals	£ 9,251,845	6,717,395	2,575,684	9,293,079

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th April, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Actual Revenue from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Revenue from 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	Estimated Revenue for the three months ending 30th June, 1897.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for the year 1896-7.
Taxation.				
		£	£	£
CUSTOMS—				
Spirits	651,409	490,681	183,000	673,681
Wine... ..	24,061	17,527	6,000	23,527
Ale, Beer, and Porter	53,528	44,240	15,000	59,240
Tobacco and Cigars	246,999	195,564	60,000	255,564
Coffee and Chicory	302	1	.....	1
Sugar and Molasses	174,707	110,224	20,000	130,224
Opium	15,835	12,450	3,500	15,950
Rice	13,698	2	.....	2
Dried Fruits	62,937	47,967	12,500	60,467
Specific Duties	358,705	50,741	9,715	60,456
Ad valorem Duties	212,222	4	.....	4
Bonded Warehouses	10,769	5,309	1,750	7,059
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c.	47	38	5	43
	£ 1,825,219	974,748	311,470	1,286,218
EXCISE—				
Ale, Beer, and Porter	125,475	100,399	27,000	127,399
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	6,910	3,877	1,000	4,877
Duty on Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	138,100	104,785	35,000	139,785
Tobacco Factory License Fees	1,341	1,063	300	1,363
	£ 271,826	210,124	63,300	273,424
STAMP DUTIES *	£ 318,304	258,102	60,500	318,602
LAND TAX	£	85,696	130,000	*215,696
INCOME TAX	£ 27,658	157,295	170,000	327,295
LICENSES—				
Wholesale Spirit-dealers and Brewers... ..	6,665	5,990	1,050	7,040
Auctioneers	4,052	3,879	250	4,129
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	96,157	33,074	61,300	94,374
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses... ..	6,900	6,677	300	6,977
Distillers and Rectifiers	104	93	.....	93
Hawkers and Pedlars	2,593	2,444	280	2,724
Pawnbrokers	690	450	170	620
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses	1,693	1,119	600	1,719
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876	791	751	50	801
Licenses to sell Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,584	1,793	695	2,488
All other Licenses	879	724	135	859
	£ 123,108	56,994	64,830	121,824
TOTAL, TAXATION	£ 2,565,115	1,742,959	800,100	2,543,059

* The original estimate of Land and Income Tax was:—

Land Tax	£400,000
Income Tax	108,000
	£508,000

The Act, as finally passed, removed mortgagees of land from the position of land-tax payers to that of income-tax payers, and the income-tax they paid was deducted from the land-tax payable by the owners. This amount is estimated at £70,000. Under the Act, therefore, the figures of the estimate of £508,000 would be—

Land Tax	£330,000
Income Tax	178,000
	£508,000

The amount of £215,696 is for the year 1896, and will be increased by £60,000, which will be received next year, making £275,000 for the year 1896, or £55,000 less than the estimate of £330,000.

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Actual Revenue from 1st July, 1895 to 30th June, 1896.	Revenue from 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	Estimated Revenue for the three months ending 30th June, 1897.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for the year 1896-7.
Land Revenue.				
SALES—	£	£	£	£
Auction Sales	60,748	41,849	14,660	56,509
Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Special Sales	1,675	1,445	75	1,520
Improved Purchases	1,292	1,806	350	2,156
Deposits, &c., on Conditional Purchases	28,199	21,107	6,550	27,657
Instalments (including Interest) on Conditional Purchases	893,549	409,890	483,000	892,890
Balances on Conditional Purchases	63,838	48,433	16,100	64,533
Miscellaneous Purchases	4,580	2,678	1,525	4,203
TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES...	£ 1,053,881	527,208	522,260	1,049,468
Annual Land Revenue.				
INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED...	£ 80,756	28,822	51,600	80,422
PASTORAL OCCUPATION—				
Pastoral Leases (Runs)	344,634	317,460	82	317,542
Conditional Leases	155,500	126,477	30,840	157,317
Annual Leases	43,543	40,433	1,550	41,983
Occupation Licenses	126,216	120,820	60	120,880
Homestead Leases	77,100	47,029	14,151	61,180
Snow Leases	593	498	.....	498
Inferior Leases	204	328	31	359
Scrub Leases	430	396	120	516
Homestead Selections (Improvements)	51	129	140	269
Do (Rent)	3,335	4,677	2,150	6,827
Settlement Leases	7,184	9,316	9,200	18,516
Improvement Leases (Rent)	1,323	1,002	2,318	3,320
Quit Rents	611	410	150	560
TOTAL, PASTORAL OCCUPATION	£ 760,724	668,975	60,792	729,767
MINING OCCUPATION—				
Mineral Leases	11,093	9,342	2,600	11,942
Mineral Licenses... ..	1,100	359	130	489
Leases of Auriferous Lands	15,069	11,651	4,550	16,201
Miners' Rights	10,857	4,874	1,200	6,074
Business Licenses	1,485	985	320	1,305
Royalty on Minerals	9,221	9,580	550	10,130
Residential Leases	325	253	90	343
TOTAL, MINING OCCUPATION	£ 49,150	37,044	9,440	46,484
MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS—				
Timber Licenses, Royalty, &c.	6,631	6,076	2,750	8,826
Fees on Transfer of Runs and Leases	984	635	90	725
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title-deeds	2,048	1,627	470	2,097
Survey Fees	23,411	17,109	2,940	20,049
Special Leases	16,780	15,599	1,720	17,319
All other Receipts	23,770	7,169	2,150	9,319
TOTAL, MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS	£ 73,624	48,215	10,120	58,335
TOTAL, ANNUAL LAND REVENUE	£ 964,254	783,056	131,952	915,008
TOTAL, LAND REVENUE	£ 2,018,135	1,310,264	654,212	1,964,476

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Actual Revenue from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	Revenue from 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	Estimated Revenue for the three months ending 30th June, 1897.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for the year 1896-7.
	£	£	£	£
Receipts for Services rendered.				
RAILWAYS—				
Railways proper	2,866,114	2,344,268	659,000	3,003,268
Tramways	290,413	226,088	75,660	301,748
	£ 3,156,527	2,570,356	734,660	3,305,016
POST OFFICE—				
Postage	476,399	367,063	121,000	488,063
Telegraph Receipts	148,548	119,654	39,500	159,154
Telephones	29,955	26,445	6,600	33,045
Commission on Money Orders	14,733	11,820	3,500	15,320
Postal Notes Poundage	7,033	6,366	2,000	8,366
	£ 676,668	531,348	172,600	703,948
MINT RECEIPTS	£ 14,333	10,324	2,850	13,174
FEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD ...	£ 326	463	150	613
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEES	£ 66,259	44,372	13,410	57,782
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS	£ 830	699	240	939
PUBLIC SCHOOL FEES	£ 73,519	54,399	20,000	74,399
METROPOLITAN WATER RATES	£ 166,078	116,768	47,000	163,768
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE RATES	£ 84,453	53,663	31,000	84,663
HUNTER DISTRICT WATER RATES... .. .	£ 19,845	14,153	3,340	17,493
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES	£ 1,816	2,315	128	2,443
FEES OF OFFICE—				
Certificates of Naturalization	153	136	37	173
Registrar-General	31,571	23,777	7,440	31,217
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	5,947	4,397	1,950	6,347
Registrar of Probates	1,912	1,486	540	2,026
Master in Equity... .. .	3,655	2,985	975	3,960
Curator of Intestate Estates	2,488	1,418	495	1,913
Bankruptcy Court	5,151	3,696	1,450	5,146
Sheriff	1,315	1,084	459	1,543
District Courts	5,530	3,408	1,380	4,788
Courts of Petty Sessions	9,793	6,263	2,448	8,711
Shipping Masters	2,671	2,270	759	3,029
Mining Department	1,347	2,068	950	3,018
Other Fees	22,603	22,119	2,310	24,429
	£ 94,136	75,107	21,193	96,300
TOTAL, RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED ...	£ 4,354,790	3,473,967	1,046,571	4,520,538

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Actual Revenue from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	% Revenue from 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	Estimated Revenue for the three months ending 30th June, 1897.	Actual and Estimated Revenue for the Year 1896-7.
General Miscellaneous Receipts.				
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND—				
Tolls and Ferries	£ 5,075	£ 3,869	£ 1,300	£ 5,169
Wharfs, including Wharfage and Tonnage	55,700	41,716	11,488	53,204
Government Buildings and Premises	9,496	8,200	1,828	10,028
	£ 70,271	53,785	14,616	68,401
FINES AND FORFEITURES—				
Sheriff	522	381	83	464
Courts of Petty Sessions	12,243	7,703	3,060	10,763
Crown's Share of Seizures	287	77	.....	77
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property	20	20	5	25
Other Fines	15	1	.....	1
	£ 13,087	8,182	3,148	11,330
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS REPAYMENTS				
	£ 1,058	17	.....	17
COUNTRY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY WORKS INTEREST				
	£ 13,974	10,110	840	10,950
WATER RIGHTS RECEIPTS				
	£	7	.....	7
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS—				
Transfer from Public Instruction Endowment Account ^t	4,600	.....	12,000	12,000
Sale of Government Property	7,678	7,674	2,000	9,674
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums	13,142	10,315	3,055	13,370
Collections by Government Printer	7,284	4,876	1,930	6,806
Store Rent of Gunpowder, &c.	5,475	5,361	1,100	6,461
Value of Articles manufactured by Prisoners in Gaol, &c.	6,816	5,415	467	5,912
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament	378	153	.....	153
Fees under the Patents Law Amendment Act (51 Vic. No. 7)	3,435	2,963	950	3,913
Interest on Bank Deposits	32,294	13,864	4,375	18,239
Glebe Island Abattoir Receipts	10,447	6,900	2,282	9,182
Dock Receipts	4,352	1,983	480	2,463
Assessment on Sugar Refinery	1,500	1,125	375	1,500
Fisheries Commission	2,749	2,432	483	2,915
Other Receipts	114,265	55,013	26,700	81,713
	£ 214,415	118,104	56,197	174,301
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS				
	£ 312,805	190,205	74,801	265,006
Grand Totals				
	£ 9,251,845	6,717,395	2,575,684	9,293,079

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 27th April, 1897.

G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING OCTOBER, 1896)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 May, 1897

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of October, 1896, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date	Voucher	To whom Paid	Head of Service	Amount
1896				£ s d.
1 Oct	14,762	H. B. Dowson	Mauritius Government, 1896-7	33 19 11
1 "	14,763	I. J. Cowley	" "	19 2 6
1 "	14,764	Jas Cassidy	" "	4 13 1
1 "	14,765	W. A. Mann	" "	32 10 0
1 "	14,766	M. E. Alexander	Widow of the late W. J. Alexander, of Dredge "Jupiter," 1896-7	100 0 0
1 "	14,767	H. Pollock, to pay J. V. Tillett	Attorney General—Salaries, 1896-7	33 6 8
1 "	14,768	" " E. A. Lumsdaine	" "	35 8 4
2 "	14,897	Ann N. Young	Mercantile Marine—Pensions, 1896-7	1 2 0
2 "	14,898	D. C. McLachlan, to pay J. L. Thompson	Agriculture and Forestry—Contingencies, 1896-7	117 18 0
2 "	14,899	H. Pollock, to pay F. H. Salusbury and others	Statute Law Consolidation Commission, 1896-7	75 0 0
3 "	14,991	Joseph White	Hong Kong Government, 1896-7	4 9 7
6 "	15,176	Jas Livingstone	" "	10 12 6
6 "	15,177	Thos O'Connor	Mauritius Government, 1896-7	3 15 1
7 "	15,458	W. Cassidy	" "	13 17 9
9 "	15,951	R. Wade	Sierra Leone Government, 1896-7	4 16 8
9 "	15,952	Thos Graves	Mauritius Government, 1896-7	20 0 10
9 "	15,955	W. J. Wiseman	Wollongong Harbour Trust, 1896-7	3 2 0
9 "	15,956	C. J. Byrnes	" "	2 0 0
9 "	15,957	H. A. M'Cabe	" "	3 2 0
15 "	16,855	J. Banks and Son	West Kempsey Court house, Additions, 1896-7	253 0 0
15 "	16,857	P. R. Meggy	Arbitration Case, Hungerford <i>versus</i> the Public Works Department, 1896-7.	100 0 0
16 "	17,052	J. and A. Brown	Cost of conveying Chinese Lepers to China, 1896-7	1,946 0 0
17 "	17,113	Thos Mellor	Intercolonial Band Contest, 1896-7	50 0 0
17 "	17,114	W. Wilson	Ships' Coal Cargoes Royal Commission, 1896-7	100 0 0
19 "	17,275	Isabella Colthe	Mercantile Marine—Pensions, 1896-7	1 2 0
21 "	17,697	H. Deane, to pay E. A. Lumsdaine	Crown Solicitor—Salaries, 1896-7	19 13 6
21 "	17,698	T. R. Steel, to pay W. A. Davies and others	Wollongong Harbour Trust Arbitration Case, 1896-7	1 12 0
22 "	17,994	Hordern Bros	Norfolk Island Mail Service, 1896-7	13 6 8
22 "	17,995	The Government of Norfolk Island.	Cost of transfer of Administration of Norfolk Island, 1896-7	1,000 0 0
23 "	18,289	C. W. Darley, to pay G. Edwards and others.	Tweed River Improvements, 1896-7	54 14 11
23 "	18,290	Women's Co operative Silk growing Association of N.S.W.	Special grant to Women's Silk growing Association of New South Wales, 1896-7	100 0 0
27 "	18,701	W. C. B. and J. A. Ranken	Resumption of Land for Public Watering Places, 1896-7	98 9 1
28 "	18,881	Transfer from Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces, 1896-7.	Passages to England for Ex-Gunner Sparrow and family, 1896-7	30 0 0
28 "	18,882	Jane Mou	Mercantile Marine—Pensions, 1896-7	1 2 0
28 "	18,883	Benevolent Society of New South Wales.	Special Grant to Benevolent Society	250 0 0
29 "	19,038	D. C. McLachlan, to pay D. Leake and others.	Mines—Contingencies, 1896-7	31 13 6
30 "	19,127A	Superannuation Account	Tweed River Improvements, 1896-7	1 0 0
		Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with	..	8,659 18 11
		Total	..	£ 13,230 11 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th November, 1896.G. E. BRODIE,
pro Accountant.Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING NOVEMBER, 1896.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 May, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the Month of November, 1896, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1896.				£ s. d.
2 Nov..	19,635	W. A. Mann	Mauritius Government—Pensions, October, 1896 .	32 10 0
2 „ ..	19,636	H. B. Dowson...	„ „ „	33 19 11
2 „ ..	19,637	James Cassidy	„ „ „	4 13 1
2 „ ..	19,638	I. J. Cowley	„ „ „	19 2 6
2 „ ..	19,639	T. Mellor	Intercolonial Band Contest—Special Grant, 1896-7	150 0 0
2 „ ..	19,641	Hugh Pollock, to pay E. A. Lumsdane and others.	Attorney-General—Salaries, 1896-7	68 15 0
2 „ ..	19,642	Hugh Pollock, to pay F. H. Salusbury and others.	Statute Law Consolidation Commission, 1896-7.....	75 0 0
3 „ ..	19,787	Joseph White, Pension	Hong Kong Government, 1896-7	4 9 7
3 „ ..	19,788	P. R. Meggy, Secretarial and Typewriting work, 15th June and 2nd September.	Wollongong Harbour Trust, Harbours and Rivers Schedule, 1896-7 (Arbitration case, T. W. Hungerford v. Minister for Works).	6 4 6
3 „ ..	19,789	P. R. Meggy, Short-hand Writing, &c., 23rd June and 2nd Sept.	„ „ „ „	169 13 6
4 „ ..	20,058	W. H. Palmer, Estate of F. Woodward, balance of Bills of Costs, 20th October, 1894, and 16th August, 1895.	Expenses of the late Wollongong Harbour Trust, 1896-7.	11 13 0
5 „ ..	20,310	T. R. Steel, to pay W. Harte, Wages, September.	Tweed River Improvements, 1896-7 ..	11 17 0
5 „ ..	20,311	T. R. Steel, to pay W. Harte and others, October.	„ „ „	187 11 3
11 „ ..	21,139	Robert Wade, Pension, October.	Government of Sierra Leone	4 16 8
11 „ ..	21,140	T. R. Steel, to pay A. Betteridge and others.	Tweed River Improvements, 1896-7	1 4 4
12 „ ..	21,471	W. Cassidy, Pension, October	Government of Mauritius, 1896-7	13 17 9
12 „ ..	21,472	D. C. McLachlan, to pay D. A. W. Robertson and others.	Act for Regulation of Coal Mines and Collieries, 1896-7.	21 14 2
16 „ ..	21,976	John Broomfield, Kerosene Oil, &c., 13th July.	Tweed River Improvements, 1896-7	3 4 3
18 „ ..	22,429	T. Graves, Pension, October	Government of Mauritius, 1896-7	20 0 10
18 „ ..	22,431	T. R. Steel, to pay Wages, W. Dunning and others.	Tweed River Improvements, 1896-7	10 9 8
18 „ ..	22,432	T. R. Steel, to pay Wages, W. Harte and others.	„ „ „	11 9 6
18 „ ..	22,433	T. R. Steel, to pay G. Skinner (Trust Fund, 17/2).	„ „ „	31 12 0
20 „ ..	22,786	T. R. Steel, to pay Wages, E. Griffiths and others.	„ „ „	173 5 9
.....	.....	Grauties to Officers whose services have been dispensed with, 1896-7		1,844 14 5
		Total		2,911 18 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd December, 1896.

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Acting Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING DECEMBER, 1896.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 May, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of December, 1896,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Date.	Voucher.	To whom paid.	Head of Service.	Amount.
1896.				£ s. d.
1 Dec...	24,685	W. A. Mann	On account of the Government of Mauritius—Pension	32 10 0
1 " ...	24,686	J. Cassidy	" " " "	4 13 1
1 " ...	24,687	I. J. Cowley	" " " "	19 2 6
1 " ...	24,688	H. B. Dowson	" " " "	33 19 11
8 " ...	25,569	T. Graves	" " " "	20 0 10
11 " ...	25,536	W. Cassidy	" " " "	13 17 9
31 " ...	29,222	I. J. Cowley	" " " "	19 2 6
31 " ...	29,223	J. Cassidy	" " " "	4 13 1
31 " ...	29,286	H. B. Dowson	" " " "	33 19 11
3 " ...	24,946	J. White	On account of the Government of Hong Kong— Pension.	4 9 7
14 " ...	26,819	Robt. Wade	On account of the Sierra Leone Government—Pension.	4 16 8
3 " ...	24,944	F. G. Weaver	Valuation of Land and Estates of the late Hon. R. Hill.	210 0 0
8 " ...	25,868	D. C. McLachlan	Advance to provide Gratuities to Widows and Representatives of Miners killed in the Stockton Mining Disaster.	125 0 0
10 " ...	26,315	J. L. Campbell—Drafting the State Savings Bank Bill, 1896, June to September, 1896.	Drafting Parliamentary Bills and By-laws Revision	120 0 0
11 " ...	26,537	H. Pollock—To pay salary, J. S. Car- gill, November, 1896.	Crown Solicitor's—Salaries, 1896-7	16 13 4
19 " ...	27,489	Walsend Relief Committee, Adam Cook and others.	On account of Walsend Relief Committee—Special Grant.	50 0 0
29 " ...	28,598	J. Churchill—Gratuity as Messenger..	Legislative Assembly—Contingencies	25 0 0
29 " ...	29,059	H. Pollock—To pay J. S. Cargill De- cember salary.	Crown Solicitor's—Salaries, 1896-7	33 6 8
.....	.....	Gratuities to Officers whose services have been dispensed with		5,645 0 0
		Total.....		£ 6,416 5 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 7th January, 1897.

Approved,—
C. G. L. BOYCE, JAMES N. BRUNKER,
Acting Accountant. For Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING FEBRUARY, 1897.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 May, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of February, 1897, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	124 4 2
Do Mercantile Marine Pensions	1 2 0
Do Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Do Norfolk Island Mail Service	13 6 8
Crown Solicitor—Salaries, 1896-7	33 6 8
Bridge over Murray River at Swan Hill (Loans)	9 16 9
Stuart v. Gould—Taxed Costs	258 8 10
Nevertire Cyclone Relief—Special Grant	150 0 0
Compensation to L. E. Jay, Kenthurst, widow of the late D. Jay	20 0 0
Expenses in connection with visit of the Mounted Rifles to England—Special Grant... ..	500 0 0
Rev. Jas. Clarke v. Maybury—Verdict and Taxed Costs	134 16 8
Expenses in connection with Federation Convention Election	10,000 0 0
To meet Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of office	1,647 18 2
Total	£ 12,902 6 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
20th March, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
J. H. YOUNG,
For Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING MARCH, 1897.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 May, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of March, 1897, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	124 4 2
Do Hong Kong Government	4 9 7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Crown Solicitor—Salaries, 1896-7	33 6 8
District Courts—Salaries, 1896-7	181 18 9
Factories and Shops Branch (Labour and Industry)—Salaries, 1896-7... ..	39 6 3
Parliamentary Standing Committee for Public Works—Salaries, 1896-7	16 0 0
Analytical Branch (Medical Adviser)—Salaries, 1896-7	5 4 10
Compensation to F. Loose for injuries received in construction of Telephone Tunnels	25 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Art Loan Exhibition, National Art Gallery	50 0 0
Gratuities to Officers upon retirement	1,067 3 4
Law Expenses, J. R. Hardy v. Mr. Warden G. Maunsell in re Homeward Bound Gold Mining Co.	202 14 2
Passage Money of Warrant-Officer Taylor and Family to England	140 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Federal Convention Elections	9,469 4 1
Registrar-General's Department—Alterations	22 0 8
Total	£ 11,385 9 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th April, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
J. H. YOUNG,
For Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING APRIL, 1897.)

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 13 May, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of April, 1897, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	127	19	3
Do Mercantile Marine Pensions	3	6	0
Do Hong Kong Government	15	2	1
Do Sierra Leone Government	4	16	8
Do Cape of Good Hope Government	25	0	0
Newcastle Benevolent Society—Special Grant on account of out-door relief	500	0	0
Crown Solicitor—Salaries, 1896-7	33	6	8
District Courts—Salaries, 1896-7	305	18	8
Factories and Shops Branch (Labour and Industry)—Salaries, 1896-7	58	6	8
Parliamentary Standing Committee for Public Works—Salaries, 1896-7	16	0	0
Analytical Branch, Medical Adviser—Salaries, 1896-7	3	2	6
Expenses in connection with the Art Loan Exhibition, National Art Gallery—Further advance	100	0	0
Gratuities to Officers upon retirement	2,147	3	8
Expenses in connection with the Federal Convention Elections	1,067	19	11
Do do Australasian Federal Convention, Adelaide	15	0	0
Public Service Board—Salaries, April, 1897—pending Warrant	80	0	0
Schedule "B," supplement Military Pensions—J. W. Hofflick	4	16	0
Total	£	4,507	18 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th May, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
JAMES N. BRUNKER,
For Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING MAY, 1897.)

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 17 June, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of May, 1897,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	124	4	2
Do Hong Kong Government	4	9	7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4	16	8
Crown Solicitor—Salaries, 1896-7	33	6	8
Gratuity to John Churchill, late Messenger, Legislative Assembly—Further advance	25	0	0
Factories and Shops Branch (Labour and Industry)—Salaries, 1896-7	55	7	0
Parliamentary Standing Committee for Public Works—Salaries, 1896-7	18	0	0
Analytical Branch, Medical Adviser—Salaries, 1896-7	3	2	6
Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of Office	231	12	11
Expenses in connection with the Federal Convention Elections	877	2	2
Schedule "B," Supplement Military Pensions—J. W. Hofflick	2	5	0
Parliamentary Buildings—Repairs... ..	76	11	0
Compilation of Statistics for Federal Convention	104	3	7
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies, 1896-7	2,361	2	2
Grants in aid of Educational Institutions	432	0	5
Conveyance of Detachment of New South Wales Military Forces to England... ..	1,409	0	0
Agriculture and Forestry—Salaries, 1896-7	103	4	6
Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range	34	13	3
Revising List of Fishes of Australia	52	0	0
Expenses in connection with the Eradication of the Phylloxera and the Administration of the Vine Diseases Act	102	6	9
Grants in aid of Charitable Institutions	4,378	15	9
Total	£ 10,433	4	1

The Treasury, New South Wales,
9th June, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
JAMES N. BRUNKER,
For Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JUNE, 1897.)

Printed under No. 12 Report from Printing Committee, 22 July, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of June, 1897.
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	124 4 2
Do Hongkong Government	4 9 7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Coast Hospital—Salaries, 1896-7	25 16 2
Crown Solicitor—Salaries, 1896-7	66 13 4
Factories and Shops Branch (Labour and Industry)—Salaries, 1896-7	108 17 6
Parliamentary Standing Committee for Public Works—Salaries, 1896-7	33 6 8
Analytical Branch, Medical Adviser—Salaries, 1896-7	6 5 0
Expenses in connection with the Art Loan Exhibition, National Art Gallery	150 0 0
Gratuities to Officers upon retirement through abolition of Office	322 16 7
Expenses in connection with the Federal Convention Elections	84 19 8
Schedule "B," Supplement Military Pensions—J. W. Hofflick	2 6 6
Aborigines Protection Board—Contingencies, 1896-7	138 17 1
Grants in aid of Charitable Institutions	3,817 3 1
Grants in aid of Educational Institutions	262 8 6
Agriculture and Forestry—Salaries, 1896-7	66 13 4
Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range	99 3 11
Revising List of Fishes of Australia	14 13 4
Expenses in connection with the Eradication of the Phylloxera and the Administration of the Vine Diseases Act	301 0 0
Parliamentary Buildings—Repairs	72 8 3
Fire Brigades Demonstration at Newcastle	500 0 0
Royal Commission on City Railway Extension	100 0 0
Cost of bringing Troops to Sydney in connection with the Queen's Jubilee Celebration	600 0 0
Government Statistician—Contingencies	14 11 8
Land and Income Tax—Contingencies	2,009 15 2
Government Printer's Department—Contingencies	421 12 9
Shaftesbury Reformatory—Contingencies	58 11 4
Agent-General—Salaries	314 8 4
Legislative Council and Assembly—Contingencies	5 16 11
Total	£ 9,731 15 6

The Treasury, New South Wales,
12th July, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
JAMES N. BRUNKER,
Acting Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING JULY, 1897.)

Printed under No. 16 Report from Printing Committee, 19 August, 1897

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of July, 1897,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	185 10 4
Do Hongkong Government	15 2 1
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Do Imperial Government	300 0 0
Mercantile Marine Pensions... ..	7 14 0
Advance to Paymaster, Treasury	900 0 0
Advance to Crown Solicitor	500 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Record Reign Celebrations	3,600 0 0
Master-in-Lunacy—Salaries	49 6 5
Special Grant Country and Suburban Municipalities	1,422 7 4
Marine Board—Salaries	348 4 9
Sea and River Pilots—Salaries	201 16 5
Agriculture and Forestry—Salaries... ..	58 1 3
Expenses in connection with the Federal Convention Elections	63 18 0
Police Superannuation Fund	1,889 18 2
Schedule "B," Supplement Military Pensions—J. W. Hofflick	2 5 0
Shaftesbury Reformatory—Contingencies	0 7 6
Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range	51 11 9
Master-in-Equity—Salaries	145 15 0
Crown Solicitor—Salaries	33 6 8
M'Sharry v. Railway Commissioners—Law Costs	2,000 0 0
Parliamentary Standing Committee for Public Works—Salaries	16 0 0
Total	£ 11,796 1 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
10th August, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
JAMES N. BRUNKER,
Acting Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING AUGUST, 1897.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 7 October, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of August, 1897.
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	66 8 7
Do Hongkong Government	4 9 7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Do Cape of Good Hope Government	25 0 0
Advance to the Crown Solicitor	700 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Record Reign Celebrations	1,400 0 0
Special Grant, Country and Suburban Municipalities	294 1 2
Marine Board—Salaries	11 18 7
Sea and River Pilots—Salaries	2 5 3
Expenses in connection with the Federal Elections	59 0 0
Schedule "B," Supplement, Military Pensions—J. W. Hofflick	2 6 6
Police Superannuation Fund	17 15 4
Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range	42 16 5
Cost of Statue of Sir Henry Parkes... ..	105 0 0
M'Sharry v. Railway Commissioners—Law Costs	4,000 0 0
Parliamentary Standing Committee for Public Works—Salaries	0 13 4
Total	£ 6,736 11 5

The Treasury, New South Wales,
7th September, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1897.)

Printed under No. 20 Report from Printing Committee, 21 October, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of September, 1897, submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Advances on account of Mauritius Government	124 9 0
Do Hong Kong Government... ..	4 9 7
Do Sierra Leone Government	4 16 8
Master in Lunacy—Salaries	27 18 4
Expenses in connection with the Federal Election	17 14 0
Schedule "B," Supplement Military Pension to J. W. Hofflick	2 6 6
Clearing Scrub on Randwick Rifle Range	49 18 6
Master in Equity—Salaries	82 10 0
Parliamentary Standing Committee for Public Works—Salaries	16 0 0
Crown Solicitor—Salaries	33 6 8
Cost of Statue, &c., of Sir Henry Parkes	64 9 3
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	38 4 8
Pensions to Inspectors of Stock	47 17 4
Chief Secretary—Salaries	144 0 0
Mines Department—Salaries	22 0 10
Expenses, Royal Commission to investigate certain matters affecting the Mudgee Hospital	50 0 0
Expenses in connection with the entertaining of the Federal Delegates	9 10 0
Total	£ 739 11 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th October, 1897.J. VERNON,
Accountant.Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

(STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE FROM, DURING OCTOBER, 1897.)

Printed under No. 22 Report from Printing Committee, 18 November, 1897.

STATEMENT of Payments from the Treasurer's Advance Account during the month of October, 1897,
submitted for the approval of the Honorable the Treasurer.

Head of Service.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Advance on account of Imperial Pensions... ..	127	19	5
Master in Lunacy—Salaries... ..	27	18	4
Mercantile Marine Pensions	3	6	0
Country and Suburban Municipalities—Special Grant	37	12	7
Hong Kong Government	15	2	1
Military Pension to J. W. Hofflick... ..	2	6	6
Police Superannuation Fund	5,424	16	4
Sierra Leone Government	4	16	8
Master in Equity—Salaries	82	10	0
Parliamentary Standing Committee for Public Works—Salaries	17	6	8
Crown Solicitor—Salaries	33	6	8
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	37	0	0
Pensions of Inspectors of Stock	73	9	1
Chief Secretary—Salaries	6	0	0
Expenses in connection with the entertaining of the Federal Delegates	2,201	0	10
Mines Department—Salaries	16	13	4
Mercantile Explosives—Salaries	17	7	3
Conveyance of Mails, pending passage of Estimates	20,360	9	7
Total	£ 28,489	1	4

The Treasury, New South Wales,
15th November, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

Approved,—
G. H. REID,
Treasurer.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 4 May, 1897.

The Auditor-General to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of New South Wales.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 27 April, 1897.

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copies of minutes of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, numbered 97/3⁽²⁾, of date 19th January, 1897, and No. 97/10, of date 2nd March, 1897, authorising the transfer, in each case, of an amount from one head of service to supplement a Vote for another service.

I have, &c.,

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 January, 1897.

Subject :—Transfer of £1,422 10s. from the Vote for "Inspectorial Branch, Treasury," and also of £500 from the Vote for "Travelling Expenses of Inspectors, Treasury," to the Vote of £5,000 for "Reorganisation of the Public Service," Estimates 1896-7.

FOR the reasons set forth in the accompanying paper, I submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, that, in accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the "Audit Act of 1870," the undermentioned amounts be transferred from the Votes specified hereunder to the credit of the Vote of £5,000 for "Reorganisation of the Public Service," viz.:—£1,422 10s. from the Vote for the "Inspectorial Branch, Treasury," and £500 from the Vote for "Travelling Expenses of Inspectors, Treasury," Estimates 1896-7.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

The Executive Council approve of the transfer of the amounts herein specified from the Votes to the Vote referred to, as herein recommended.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 97-3, 19/1/97. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 19/1/97. Confirmed, 21/1/97.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1897.

Subject :—Transfer of £166 10s. from the Vote "To meet adjustments of Salaries on revision by the Public Service Board," to the credit of the Vote for "Auditor-General," Estimates 1896-7.

FOR the reasons set forth in the accompanying paper, I submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, that, in accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the "Audit Act of 1870," the sum of £166 10s. be transferred from the Vote of £10,000, item No. 232, "To meet adjustments of Salaries on revision by Public Service Board" to the credit of the Vote of £11,178, item No. 12, "Auditor-General," Estimates 1896-7.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the transfer of the said amount from the Vote to the Vote specified.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 97-3, 19/1/97. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 19/1/97. Confirmed, 25/1/97.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 March, 1897.

Subject :—Transfer of certain Salaries from the Government Statistician's Office to the Registrar-General's Department as a temporary arrangement.

THE Public Service Board having transferred, from the 1st ultimo, the undermentioned officers from the Government Statistician's Office to the Registrar-General's Department to the positions and with the salaries specified in connection with their names respectively, viz.:—Mr. W. Ridley, Registrar of Vital Statistics and Deputy Registrar-General, £500; Mr. A. L. Vider, clerk, £160; Mr. G. C. Goodman, clerk, £150; Mr. M. J. Gunning, clerk, £100; Mr. E. C. Wright, clerk, £190;—I recommend that, pending the requisite provision being made therefor by Parliament in due course, the amounts of the salaries in question, which have been voted on the Estimates for the current financial year, for the

Government

Government Statistician's office under the head of the Chief Secretary, may, under the provisions of section 18 of the "Audit Act of 1870," be transferred to the Registrar-General's Department (now under the control of the Minister of Justice) and temporarily applied to supplement the amount voted for that Department, which is insufficient to meet the salaries of the officers referred to.

J. H. YOUNG.

The Executive Council approve of the transfer of the Votes referred to as proposed, in terms of the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870."—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 97-10, 2/3/97. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 2/3/97. Confirmed, 9/3/97.

The Auditor-General to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Sir, Department of Audit, Sydney, 27 April, 1897.
Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copies of minutes of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, numbered 97/8, 97/9, and 97/14, dated respectively 16th February, 1897, 2nd March, 1897, and 30th March, 1897, authorising the transfer, in each case, of an amount from one head of service to supplement a Vote for another service.

I have, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 16 February, 1897.

Subject :—"Audit Act of 1870."—Application of a balance under section 18.

THE Colonial Treasurer recommends that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may be pleased to authorise, in terms of section 18 of the "Audit Act of 1870," the application of £100 (one hundred pounds) of the balance of £476 4s. 6d. (four hundred and seventy-six pounds four shillings and sixpence), at credit of the amount of £600 (six hundred pounds) voted under item No. 179 of the Appropriation Act of 1896-7, for "Gold and Escort," to supplement the Vote "To meet unforeseen expenses to be hereafter accounted for" (item No. 222 of the Appropriation Act of 1896-7) which has been found to be insufficient to meet the charges upon it.

It may be mentioned that the Inspector-General of Police, by whose Department the Vote for "Gold and Escort" is expended, reports that it will bear the application herein recommended.

G. H. REID.

The Executive Council approve of the appropriation of the portion of the Vote referred to in the manner proposed, as provided by the Audit Act of 1870.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 97-8, 16/2/97. Approved.—FRED. C. DARLEY, Lieut.-Govr., 16/2/97. Confirmed, 23/2/97.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 26 March, 1897.

Subject :—"Audit Act of 1870."—Application of a balance under section 18.

WITH reference to the authority granted by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council on the 16th ultimo, under section 18 of the "Audit Act of 1870," for the application of £100 of the balance at credit of the Vote of £600 for the current year for "Gold and Escort" (item No. 179), to supplement the Vote for the current year "To meet unforeseen expenses to be hereafter accounted for" (item No. 222), which had been found insufficient to meet the charges upon it, the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer now begs to report that funds are again required on the last-mentioned Vote, and recommends that authority be given to further supplement it by the application of a further sum of £100 from the Vote for "Gold and Escort."

It is reported by the Inspector-General of Police that the Vote for "Gold and Escort" will bear the proposed further application.

J. H. YOUNG.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the appropriation of a further sum of £100 from the Vote to the Vote referred to.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 97-14, 30/3/97. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 30/3/97. Confirmed, 6/4/97.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 25 February, 1897.

Subject :—"Audit Act of 1870."—Application of a balance under section 18.

THE Colonial Treasurer recommends that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may be pleased to authorise, in terms of section 18 of the "Audit Act of 1870," the application of £587 10s. of the balance of £656 13s. 4d. on the "Salaries" Vote for the Audit Department (item No. 12, Appropriation Act, 1896-7), to supplement the Vote of £5,000 for the "Reorganisation of the Public Service" (item No. 32, Appropriation Act, 1896-7).

G. H. REID.

The Executive Council approve of the appropriation of the balance of the Vote referred to in the manner proposed.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 97-9, 2/3/97. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 2/3/97. Confirmed, 9/3/97.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

(STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1896.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 34 Vic. No. 15.

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 May, 1897.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1896, together with a Statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1896.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward from 1895.....	4,121,699	19	6	By Amount of Repayments to Depositors during 1896	1,987,943	6	3
Cash received from Depositors during 1896	2,110,579	0	3				
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1896	128,629	11	4	Balance.....	4,372,965	4	10
	£ 6,360,908	11	1		£ 6,360,908	11	1

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance due to all Depositors at the close of 1896	4,372,965	4	10	By New South Wales Government Debentures	108,200	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 56 Vic. No. 1	1,000,000	0	0
				New South Wales Funded Stock, 36 Vic. No. 21	296,466	13	11
				New South Wales Treasury Bills, 53 Vic. No. 9	809,000	0	0
				New South Wales 1924 Stock, 58 Vic. No. 14	20,000	0	0
				New South Wales Treasury Bills, 59 Vic. No. 22	1,024,700	0	0
				New South Wales 1925 Stock and Funded Stock, 59 Vic. No. 6	530,000	0	0
				Cash at Credit of Trust Account.....	491,922	16	6
				Cash in hands of Controller.....	27,203	6	7
Balance (excess of assets)	1,250	12	11	Interest due on investments and on uninvested funds at 3%.....	66,723	0	9
	£ 4,374,215	17	9		£ 4,374,215	17	9

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Departmental Expenses for 1896	8,000	0	0	By Interest received on investments	71,590	18	6
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	128,629	11	4	Interest accrued and due on uninvested Balance in Treasury	66,723	0	9
Premium paid on investments	433	15	0				
Balance	1,250	12	11				
	£ 138,313	19	3		£ 138,313	19	3

A. J. DOAK, Controller.
Sydney, 3rd March, 1897.

JOSEPH COOK,
Postmaster-General.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing statement of all deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1896, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

22nd March, 1897.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(FROM 1ST APRIL, 1896, TO 31ST MARCH, 1897.)

Printed under No. 2 Report from Printing Committee, 6 May, 1897.

TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(From 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.)

THE Treasurer of New South Wales in account with the Trust Moneys Deposit Accounts under the Acts 20 Victoria No. 11 and 42 Victoria No. 7, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance 31st March, 1896. (20 Vic. No. 11 and 42 Vic. No. 7)	4,236 11 0	By L. T. Lloyd. (20 Vic. No. 11)	314 8 0
W. H. Palmer. (20 Vic. No. 11)	419 10 8	W. H. Palmer do	1,387 18 1
		N. F. Giblin do	2,479 15 3
		Balance on 31st March, 1897. (20 Vic. No. 11 and 42 Vic. No. 7)	474 0 4
	£4,656 1 8		£4,656 1 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st April, 1897.

JOHN VERNON,
Accountant.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FINANCE.

(STATEMENT SHOWING BALANCES AT CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE VARIOUS BANKS ON
THE 6TH DECEMBER, 1897.)

Printed under No. 25 Report from Printing Committee, 8 December, 1897.

STATEMENT showing Balances at Credit of the Government in the various Banks on
the 6th December, 1897.

Bank of New South Wales—

Credit Balances—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Loan Account	838,779	5	10			
Special Trust Account	224,583	14	10			
	1,063,363	0	8			
<i>Less</i> Debit Balance on Public Account	785,827	4	5			
Credit... ..				277,535	16	3

City Bank of Sydney—

Credit Balances—						
On Public Account	3,646	10	7			
At Fixed Deposit (bearing 3½ per cent. interest)	150,000	0	0			
				153,646	10	7

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney—

Credit Balance—on Public Account				29,883	0	10
				£461,065	7	8

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 7th December, 1897.

J. VERNON,
Accountant.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EXPENDITURE FROM VOTES FOR 1896-7 ON WORKS
UNDERTAKEN IN 1895-6.

(RETURN SHOWING.)

Printed under No. 11 Report from Printing Committee, 15 July, 1897.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 19th May, 1897, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

“The Total Amount Paid from Moneys Voted for the Year 1896-7 for
“Works undertaken in the Previous Year.”

(Mr. Wood.)

Minute Paper.

Department of Public Works, Accountant's Office, Sydney, 7 July, 1897.

RETURN showing the Total Amount Paid from Moneys Voted for the Year 1896-7 for Works undertaken in the Previous Year.

	Amount. £	Total. £
Roads and Bridges—		
Road Contracts	38,186	
Bridges Contracts	25,057	
Wages to 30th June, 1896	13,558	
Materials and Sundries (say)	16,893	
		93,694
Harbours and Rivers—		
Contracts	3,386	
Wages and Sundries	717	
		4,053
Government Architect—		
Contracts	11,229	
Wages and Sundries	1,275	
		12,504
		£110,251

THOMAS R. STEEL,
Accountant, Public Works.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE FOR UNCLASSIFIED ROADS FOR 1897-98.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 19 Report from Printing Committee, 14 October, 1897.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 25th August, 1897, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “(1.) How the instalment of the Vote for 1897-98, for Unclassified Roads, has been apportioned.
“(2.) The names of the electorates for which the respective amounts have been allotted.
“(3.) The names of the roads the money was given for expenditure upon, distinguishing the ‘classified,’ or scheduled, from the ‘unclassified.’”

(Mr. Frank Farnell.)

RETURN showing Apportionment of Instalment of the Unclassified Vote into Electorates, for the year 1897-8.

Electorate.	Balances on 1896-7 Appropriations.	Appropriations from 1897-8 Vote.	Total Grant for Electorate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armidale	1,672 6 7	40 0 0	1,712 6 7
Argyle	1,003 10 0	42 14 0	1,046 4 0
Albury ... ..	.....	130 0 0	130 0 0
Ashburnham ... ..	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0
Bingara	723 14 0	86 0 0	809 14 0
Barwon, The	541 11 5	.....	541 11 5
Bega	512 4 2	.....	512 4 2
Boorowa	247 12 1	80 0 0	327 12 1
Bourke	330 0 0	182 10 0	512 10 0
Ballina	278 6 4	110 0 0	388 6 4
Braidwood	133 8 6	120 0 0	253 8 6
Bowral	132 4 4	205 0 0	337 4 4
Camden	101 9 6	38 0 0	139 9 6
Cowra	154 8 1	427 0 0	581 8 1
Cobar	710 12 0	411 0 0	1,121 12 0
Coonamble ... ..	.....	85 0 0	85 0 0
Canterbury	107 10 0	107 10 0
Condoublin	76 10 0	325 0 0	401 10 0
Clarence, The	35 0 0	160 9 0	195 9 0

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Electorate.	Balances on 1896-7 Appropriations.			Appropriations from 1897-8 Vote.			Total Grant for Electorate.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Durham	717	0	0	230	0	0	947	0	0
Dubbo	114	4	4	129	0	0	243	4	4
Eden-Bombala	335	19	7	790	0	0	1,125	19	7
Glen Innes	55	19	6	.....	.....	.....	55	19	6
Gloucester	221	5	1	795	0	0	1,016	5	1
Granville ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	25	0	0
Gunnedah	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0
Gundagai	398	8	6	385	0	0	783	8	6
Grafton	212	4	4	65	0	0	277	4	4
Grenfell	1,024	11	0	495	0	0	1,519	11	0
Hastings and Macleay	461	7	10	206	0	0	667	7	10
Hume, The... ..	8	15	0	276	0	0	284	15	0
Hartley	38	0	0	12	12	0	50	12	0
Hawkesbury, The	59	9	10	83	0	0	142	9	10
Hay	87	10	0	243	0	0	330	10	0
Inverell	12	10	0	91	0	0	103	10	0
Illawarra	259	0	0	.....	.....	.....	259	0	0
Kiama	118	2	6	100	0	0	218	2	6
Kabibah	9	2	0	.....	.....	.....	9	2	0
Lismore	398	15	11	.....	.....	.....	398	15	11
Lachlan, The	197	14	9	100	0	0	297	14	9
Manning, The	25	0	0	267	0	0	292	0	0
Mudgee	83	9	0	.....	.....	.....	83	9	0
Moruya	131	6	0	142	0	0	276	6	0
Maitland, East	250	0	0	111	0	0	361	0	0
Murrumbidgee, The	7	10	0	67	0	0	74	10	0
Murray, The	169	16	7	30	0	0	199	16	7
Macquarie, West	231	2	6	245	0	0	476	2	6
Macquarie	180	13	6	85	0	0	265	13	6
Maitland, West ... ..	.....	.....	.....	651	13	0	651	13	0
Molong	115	0	0	110	0	0	225	0	0
Monaro ... ..	.....	.....	.....	85	0	0	85	0	0
Moree ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	0	0	40	0	0
Narrabri	87	15	0	.....	.....	.....	87	15	0
Northumberland	433	10	2	73	0	0	506	10	2
Nepean, The	178	12	0	56	0	0	234	12	0
Orange	218	6	8	.....	.....	.....	218	6	8
Parramatta... ..	.....	.....	.....	26	0	0	26	0	0
Queanbeyan	895	6	7	40	0	0	935	6	7
Quirindi	327	13	9	25	0	0	352	13	9
Rylstone	390	14	2	183	0	0	573	14	2
Richmond, The	226	10	1	49	0	0	275	10	1
Ryde	220	10	0	94	0	0	314	10	0
Raleigh	31	17	5	180	0	0	214	17	5
Robertson	120	0	0	27	10	0	147	10	0
Singleton	10	8	0	50	0	0	60	8	0
Sherbrooke... ..	837	0	0	731	0	0	1,568	0	0
Shoalhaven, The ... ..	.....	.....	.....	100	0	0	100	0	0
Sydney, East	72	10	0	.....	.....	.....	72	10	0
Tweed, The	1,253	0	7	433	0	0	1,691	0	7
Tumut	117	18	3	.....	.....	.....	117	18	3
Tamworth ... ..	.....	.....	.....	60	0	0	60	0	0
Tenterfield ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25	0	0	25	0	0
Uralla-Walcha	43	0	6	27	0	0	70	0	6
Wagga Wagga	205	0	0	119	0	0	324	0	0
Wellington	245	5	7	233	0	0	478	5	7
Wilcannia	285	2	0	30	0	0	315	2	0
Willoughby	453	18	9	142	10	0	596	8	9
Woronora	302	7	0	20	0	0	322	7	0
Warringah	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	30	0	0
Wallsend	83	10	6	.....	.....	.....	83	10	6
Waratah	64	17	0	.....	.....	.....	64	17	0
Yass	78	14	0	68	0	0	146	14	0
Young	55	5	3	40	0	0	95	5	3
£	20,008	18	0	11,228	18	0	31,237	16	0

RETURN showing Apportionment of Instalment of the Unclassified Vote into Electorates, for the year 1897-8.

Electorate.	Name of Road.	Amount of Grant.	Total Grant for Electorate.
Armidale	Armidale to Eastern Plains Road, near Dumaresq, to Bell's (conditional) 1897-8	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. 1,712 6 7
	Aberfoyle River Aerial Tramway (conditional) ... 1896-7	2 6 7	
	Armidale to Hillgrove deviation at Devil's Den "	1,250 0 0	
	North Sumarez Bridge towards Uralla "	50 0 0	
	Armidale to Hillgrove Road to McDonald's Crossing and temporary common "	40 0 0	
	Wollumbi to Kilcoy "	35 0 0	
	Hillgrove to Perrett's deviation "	200 0 0	
	Armidale to Hillgrove Road to Swamp Creek (conditional) "	25 0 0	
	Armidale to Mihi Creek Road to Road Armidale, via Kelly's Plains, to Blue Knob (conditional) "	10 0 0	
	Armidale to Eastern Plains Road to Boorolong "	60 0 0	
	Selection (conditional) 1897-8	25 0 0	
Argyle	Marulan to Taralga Road towards Forest Reserve (Bogg's Lane) 1896-7	10 0 0	1,046 4 0
	Laggan to Taralga Road towards Roslyn "	85 0 0	
	Kingsdale to Kingsdale Public School "	28 0 0	
	Goulburn to Roslyn Road towards Goulburn to Taralga Road 1897-8	12 0 0	
	Crookwell to Bigga deviation at Wade's Hill ... 1896-7	827 0 0	
	Goulburn to Roslyn Road towards Campbell's and Charter's "	15 0 0	
	Mummel Road, near Mummel Public School, towards Webb's 1897-8	30 14 0	
	Main South Road towards Gorundah 1896-7	38 10 0	
Albury	Moorowatha towards Brocklesby Railway Station 1897-8	40 0 0	130 0 0
	Road up Splitter's Creek "	90 0 0	
Ashburnham	Parkes to Manildra Road to Parkes Water Supply Reserve 1897-8	39 0 0	90 0 0
	Bunbury to Parkes Water Works "	51 0 0	
Bingara	Top Bingera Road 1896-7	18 4 0	809 14 0
	Barraba, via the Gap, to Horton River "	347 10 0	
	Manilla, up right bank of Namoi River, to Blue Hole "	338 0 0	
	Tenterden, down south bank George's Creek (conditional) "	20 0 0	
	Tingha to New Valley 1897-8	35 0 0	
	Manilla to Hall's Creek "	51 0 0	
Barwon	Streets of Brewarrina 1896-7	256 10 3	541 11 5
	Walgett to Goodooga, via Comboral Springs "	200 0 0	
	Embankment in approach to Birree River Bridge.. .. "	62 15 8	
	Fencing in Doyle-street, Brewarrina "	7 10 0	
	Walgett to Pian Creek "	14 15 6	
Bega	Dignan's Creek to Bermagui "	150 0 0	512 4 2
	Bega towards Nimitybelle "	183 14 0	
	Mogilla to Sam's Corner "	52 15 8	
	Bemboka to Sam's Corner "	60 14 6	
	Main South Coast Road at Heffernan's to Upper Brogo "	30 0 0	
	Bega Butter Factory to Herghenan's "	35 0 0	
Boorowa	Crossing over Middle Creek on road Burrowa, &c., near Rugby, via Gorman's "	12 12 11	327 12 1
	Binalong to Coppabella "	100 0 0	
	Galong to Binalong "	114 0 0	
	Gunning, via Dalton, to Burrowa and Douglas' "	20 19 2	
	Cootamundra and Binalong Road to McMahon's Reef 1897-8	80 0 0	
Bourke	Bourke, down right bank Darling River, to Tilpa and Wilcannia (conditional) "	32 10 0	512 10 0
	Brewarrina to Enngonia 1896-7	330 0 0	
	Bourke to Louth (half) 1897-8	150 0 0	

Electorate.	Name of Road.	Amount of Grant.	Total Grant for Electorate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ballina...	Saltwater Creek to Coolgardil 1896-7	47 13 10	
	Ballina to Byron Bay Road, <i>via</i> Tentenbar, to Cemetery, &c. (conditional) "	40 0 0	
	Wardell to Alley's Hill (Bagot's) "	72 10 0	
	Wardell-Rous Road to Bey's "	25 0 0	
	Shannon's to Woodburn (conditional) "	70 0 0	
	Coraki to Buckendoon, deepening drain (conditional) "	23 2 6	
	Alstonville-Booyong Road to Teven Junction, at Maguire's Creek 1897-8	20 0 0	
	Road from Ballina to Byron Bay, <i>via</i> North Creek Road, to Upper North Creek, to Byron Bay Road "	40 0 0	
	Wardell to Rous Road, at Old Camp, to portion 209, Parish Broadwater "	50 0 0	
			388 6 4
Braidwood	Major's Creek to Snowball Deviation "	50 0 0	
	Windellama to Spa and Jessop Mines 1896-7	95 8 6	
	Braidwood towards Queanbeyan, at Bombay Crossing, to Gifford's "	10 0 0	
	Braidwood to Nerriga Deviation, at Beulah River "	28 0 0	
	Braidwood to Nerriga Road, at Nerriga, to Timberlite 1897-8	50 0 0	
	Road from 12-mile Post, Cooma Road, <i>via</i> Harold's Cross, to Captain's Flat, at McDonald's "	20 0 0	
			253 8 6
Bowral	Meryla Platform towards Meryla 1896-7	1 16 8	
	Colo to Colo Vale "	75 0 0	
	Hilltop to the Ridge 1897-8	80 0 0	
	Road to Approach to Berrima Bridge "	125 0 0	
	Main South Coast Road to Picton Lakes... .. 1896-7	31 13 0	
	Picton Lakes Railway Station to Bargo River "	23 14 8	
			337 4 4
Camden	Main South Coast Road, near Camplelitown, to Wedderburn "	101 9 6	
	Noonan's Bridge to Thirlmere Railway Station 1897-8	23 0 0	
	Road through McKinnon's Paddock, Parish of Burragorang "	10 0 0	
			139 9 6
Cowra ...	Mandurama to Burnt Yards 1896-7	70 0 0	
	Woodstock to Kangaroo Flat "	61 10 9	
	Blayney to Forest Reefs (half) "	22 17 4	
	Cowra to Breakfast Creek, near Cameron's, to Wattamondara 1897-8	140 0 0	
	Mount McDonald to Darby's Falls Post Office "	227 0 0	
	Holmwood to Woodstock "	60 0 0	
			531 8 1
Cobar ...	Nymagee to Hermidale 1896-7	57 0 0	
	Louth Punt Approaches "	300 0 0	
	Nyngan to Enaweena "	300 0 0	
	Nymagee to Gilgunnic 1897-8	261 0 0	
	Bourke to Louth (half) "	150 0 0	
	Bourke to Wilcannia, Crossings over creeks near Woodland's 1896-7	53 12 0	
			1,121 12 0
Coonamble	Gilgandra, <i>via</i> Collie, to Warren 1897-8	25 0 0	
	Nevertire to Trangie "	50 0 0	
	Clyde and Trangie streets, Nevertire "	10 0 0	
			85 0 0
Canterbury	Liverpool, <i>via</i> Holdsworthy, to Eckersley Road up George's River (conditional) 1896-7	50 0 0	
	Canterbury Trust Road, between Bond's Road and Bankstown... .. "	40 0 0	
	Belmore Road from Canterbury Road to Forest Road "	17 10 0	
			107 10 0

Electorate.	Name of Road.	Amount of Grant.			Total Grant for Electorate.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Condoublin ...	Approach Road to Parkes to Condobolin Railway at 290 miles 26 chains 1896-7	76	10	0	401	10	0
	Narromine to Tomingley (half) 1897-8	60	0	0			
	Condobolin to Ungaril "	120	0	0			
	Derriwong Siding to Carlisle "	145	0	0			
Clarence ...	Road between Nicholson's and Bathgate's at Lower Southgate 1896-7	25	0	0	195	9	0
	Brushgrove, <i>via</i> Bluff Point, to Maclean, between McKay's and Clarke's "	10	0	0			
	Maclean to Broom's Head... .. 1897-8	55	0	0			
	Upper to Lower Coldstream "	65	0	0			
	Brown's Selection near Broadwater Creek to Lawrence "	20	0	0			
	Shark Creek Road through Loughman's towards Crown Lands "	15	0	0			
	Road, Palmer's Island, Bank Protection, at Police Station "	5	9	0			
Durham ...	Dungog to Thalaba (Thalaba deviation) 1896-7	500	0	0	947	0	0
	Raymond Terrace by east side of Williams River to Seaham "	12	0	0			
	Dungog and Underbank Road up Sugarloaf Creek deviation at Houghett's Hill "	105	0	0			
	Phoenix Park to Morpeth Road to junction of Hunter and Paterson Rivers "	50	0	0			
	Morpeth Punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs... .. "	50	0	0			
	Summer Hill, <i>via</i> Lernoxtton, to Paterson to Lacey Road 1897-8	80	0	0			
	Glenrock to Oakendale "	30	0	0			
	Clarenceetown to Dungog, to Hanley's C.P. "	50	0	0			
	Northern approach to Glen William Bridge "	50	0	0			
	Massey's Creek Road "	20	0	0			
Dubbo... ..	Trangie to Cathundral 1893-7	26	2	0	243	4	4
	Trangie to Collic "	1	18	10			
	Narromine to the Bogan River at the Oaks { 65 } 1897-8	109	0	0			
	{ 44 }						
	Dubbo to Gilgandra Road at Brocklehurst to Burraway 1896-7	2	14	0			
	Dubbo to the Hospital (conditional) 1897-8	25	0	0			
	Narromine to Tomingley (half) "	60	0	0			
Dubbo to Gilgandra Road at Brocklehurst to Goonoo Dam 1896-7	9	9	6				
Eden-Bombala..	Eden, <i>via</i> Kiah River, to Timbillica past Whelan's Swamp "	169	8	6	1,125	19	7
	Bombala, <i>via</i> Mahratta, to Craigie Road at Saucy Creek Bridge to Bondi... .. "	45	0	0			
	Bombala to Delegate Road at 1-mile post to Bur-rumbooka "	10	5	3			
	Towamba to Bondi Road at head of run to Nan-gutta "	33	0	0			
	Old Mila towards Forest Reserve... .. "	22	0	0			
	Bombala to Delegate Road at Saucy Creek to Cambalong "	13	15	10			
	Bombala to Merimbula at Cathcart towards Buckley Springs "	42	10	0			
	Delegate, <i>via</i> Currowong, to Wallandilly Road at Stringybark Range to Tombong 1897-8	20	0	0			
	Cathcart Junction, <i>via</i> Wyndham, to Pambula (cutting Big Jack Mountain) 1896-7	30	0	0			
	Wyndham to head of Matogarah Creek 1897-8	40	0	0			
	Bombala to Nimitybelle (Native Dog deviation) "	700	0	0			
	Glen Innes ...	Grafton, <i>via</i> Glen Innes, to Inverell Road near 22-mile post to Glen Elgin Mines 1896-7	13	14				6	55	19	6
Glen Innes to Red Range "		21	5	0			
Guyra to Falconer, <i>via</i> the Bank Paddock (con- ditional) "		21	0	0			

Electorate.	Name of Road.	Amount of Grant.	Total Grant for Electorate.
Gloucester	Larry's Flat Road at Barry's to Flyer's Creek Road at Gorman's 1897-8	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 1,016 5 1
	Raymond Terrace by east side of Williams River to Seaham 1896-7	11 12 3	
	Stockton to Saltash... .. "	143 5 9	
	Raymond Terrace Ferry approach (Raymond Terrace side) 1897-8	180 0 0	
	Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Saltash (closing up drains on Slade's land) "	15 0 0	
	Hexham, <i>via</i> Raymond Terrace, to Limeburner's Creek 1896-7	20 0 0	
	Williamstown to Medouil "	44 0 0	
	Road to Wallamba Church and School "	2 7 1	
	Williamstown, <i>via</i> Medouri, to Stroud Road ... 1897-8	300 0 0	
	McBride's to Bungwall, Forster Road near Forster's... .. "	30 0 0	
	Road <i>via</i> Dargaville's Crossing up the River <i>via</i> Steven's "	200 0 0	
	Stockton to Saltash at Williamtown to Sandhills (conditional) "	50 0 0	
	Granville	Sutherland Road—Rookwood Culverts (conditional) 1897-8		.....	25 0 0
Gunnedah	Curlewis to junction with Wondobah and Goran Roads 1896-7	50 0 0
Gundagai	Kean's Lane "	240 0 0	783 8 6
	Muttama to Jugiong "	145 0 0	
	Bongongolong to Coolac Railway Station "	13 8 6	
	Road between Muttama Homestead and Muttama Platform... .. 1897-8	60 0 0	
	White's Bridge to Mitta Mitta Creek "	100 0 0	
	Jindalee Siding to Wallendbeen Municipal Boundary "	50 0 0	
	Tumut, <i>via</i> the Plains, to Jones' Bridge up south side Goobraganda River "	90 0 0	
	Gundagai to Wantabadgery, near Nangus, to Cooba Creek "	85 0 0	
Grafton	South Grafton to Ulmarra at Swan Creek, to Clarenza... .. 1896-7	41 11 4	277 4 4
	South Grafton to Ulmarra Road to Clarence River at Alipen Creek Junction (conditional) ... 1897-8	25 0 0	
	Roads in vicinity of Whiteman Creamery ... 1896-7	112 0 0	
	Copmanhurst, <i>via</i> Morrison's, to Smith's Creek... .. "	33 13 0	
	Lavidia Creamery, <i>via</i> Clarenza, to Grafton "	25 0 0	
	Swan Creek Drain to Swan Creek Flood Reserve 1897-8	40 0 0	
Grenfell	Wyalong to Ungaril 1896-7	500 0 0	1,519 11 0
	Wyalong to Willandry "	289 0 0	
	Wyalong to Marsden "	150 0 0	
	Neild-street, Wyalong "	69 11 0	
	Gooloogong into Lachlan River "	16 0 0	
	Grenfell to Adelargo 1897-8	75 0 0	
	West Wyalong to Yalgogrin "	270 0 0	
	Forbes to Pinnacle... .. "	150 0 0	
Hastings and Macleay.	Road from Municipal Boundary, <i>via</i> Kemp-street, to Fredericktown Road... .. 1896-7	23 3 4	667 7 10
	Dondingalong to Cox's Bridge "	113 0 0	
	Main Beechwood Road up left bank of Morton's Creek to Baxter's "	21 8 8	
	Ennis Road to Glen Esk Upper Plains "	44 7 1	
	Kew Rolland's Plains Road to Cedar Creek, clearing on Heron's Creek Road "	59 5 0	
	Main Road to Congarini at Belimbopini along west boundary of portion 14 "	17 10 0	
	Kew Rolland's Plains Road, near 37-mile post, to Heron's Creek Wharf "	12 13 9	
	Road to the Comboyne Reserve, leading to Comboyne Brush "	90 0 0	
	Armidale Road, <i>via</i> Pimagog, to Willi Willi Road 1897-8	206 0 0	
	East Kempsey to Spencer's Creek, Erosion of River Bank 1896-7	80 0 0	

Electorate.	Name of Road.	Amount of Grant.	Total Grant for Electorate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hume, The ...	Cookardina P.O. to McMillan's Store 1897-8 Howlong to Goombargana in front of Brocklesby School-house Road running east of Walla Walla Railway Station 1896-7 Mountain Creek Road 1897-8 Road from Long Gully Siding running northerly Cookardina to Henty	35 0 0 120 0 0 8 15 0 40 0 0 60 0 0 21 0 0	284 15 0
Hartley ...	Court-house, Wallerawang, to Travelling Stock Reserve 1896-7 Mount Victoria to Mount Victoria Falls Reserve (conditional) Lithgow to the Hermitage—fencing deviation ... 1897-8	30 0 0 8 0 0 12 12 0	50 12 0
Hawkesbury ...	Vineyard School to Pitt Town Common 1896-7 Windsor to North Dural, between Pitt Town and Cattai Foot of Gorrick's Hill to Wilberforce Hewitt's Hill to Petersen's Sackville Ferry Road to St. John's Church (conditional) Gorrick's Hill to Wilberforce (conditional) ... 1897-8 Rouse Hill to Cattai Creek, near Forrester Post Office and Public School Rouse Hill to Cattai Creek, across Killarney Chain of Ponds	10 1 8 11 8 2 3 16 6 19 3 6 15 0 0 35 0 0 28 0 0 20 0 0	142 9 10
Hay ...	Hay to Darlington Point, between Kerarbury and Darlington Point 1896-7 Carrathool to the Grazier's Meat Export Company's Works Whitton Ferry Approaches Roads through Toganmain Holding 1897-8	9 0 0 68 0 0 10 10 0 243 0 0	330 10 0
Inverell ...	Asford, <i>via</i> Severn River, to Duncan Marom Creek Seven-mile Post, Inverell, to King's Plains Road towards Goldman's (conditional) 1897-8 Goomorah to Nullamana Yetman to Moree (half)	12 10 0 21 0 0 60 0 0 10 0 0	103 10 0
Illawarra ...	Main S.C. Road, Jamberoo, deviation at Turpentine Hill... .. 1896-7 Main S.C. Road, Jamberoo, deviation at Gray's Hill	199 2 6 59 17 6	259 0 0
Kiama ...	Road through Glen Murray Moss Vale to Jamberoo Road to Road Robertson, <i>via</i> Macquarie Pass, to Glenquarry (conditional) 1897-8 Kangaroo Valley P.O. to Donnelly's and other farms 1896-7	18 2 6 100 0 0 100 0 0	218 2 6
Kahibah ...	Charlestown to Lake Macquarie, at Warner's Estate ... ..	.....	9 2 0
Lismore ...	Leycester Creek Bridge to Campbell's Blakebrook to Foxground Lismore to Risley's Road to Clune's Cemetery (conditional)	300 0 0 68 15 11 30 0 0	398 15 11
Lachlan ...	Nymagee to Hermidale (half) Nymagee streets to the Copper Mine Mt. Hope to Central 1897-8	57 14 9 140 0 0 100 0 0	297 14 9
Manning ...	Cooperook to Harrington... .. Tinonee Punt Landings 1896-7 Harrington Road north to Upper Cattai... .. 1897-8	200 0 0 25 0 0 67 0 0	292 0 0
Mudgee ...	Merrendee up Yamble Bridge 1896-7 Hargraves to Triambil (half)	33 9 0 50 0 0	83 9 0

Electorate.	Name of Road.	Amount of Grant.			Total Grant for Electorate.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Moruya ..	Mosquito Bay to Big Hill 1896-7	70	0	0			
	Moruya to Broulee... .. "	29	3	0			
	Main South Coast Road at Bateman's Bay to Runnymede "	35	3	0			
	Central Tilba to Wallaga Lake 1897-8	42	0	0			
Maitland (East)	Milton to Woodburn "	100	0	0	276	6	0
	Louth Park to portion 54, parish Maitland (conditional) "	41	0	0			
	Minmi to Thornton... .. 1896-7	250	0	0			
	Raymond Terrace to East Maitland Road to Road Maitland towards Waratah 1897-8	70	0	0			
Murrumbidgee..	Lennon's Corner to Moore's Hotel "	15	0	0	361	0	0
	Grong Grong to Wagga-Narrandera Road ... 1896-7	7	10	0			
	June Junction to Wagga-June Road 1897-8	52	0	0			
Murray ...	Berrigan and Mulwala Road to Cobram 1896-7	65	7	1	74	10	0
	Shand's to Berrigan—culvert, Berrigan Creek "	2	0	0			
	Berrigan to Savernake "	40	12	0			
	Corowa, <i>via</i> Merton, to Mulwala "	41	17	6			
	Urana to Brookong Diggings "	20	0	0			
	Road over Nagle's Swamp... .. 1897-8	30	0	0			
Macquarie (West).	Hobby's Yards to Long Swamp and Garibaldi Diggings 1896-7	26	0	0	199	16	7
	Moorilda to Neville (Crouch-street, Neville) "	205	2	6			
	Tom's to Vittoria 1897-8	80	0	0			
	Oberon to Swatchfield Road at Swatchfield to Burruga "	140	0	0			
	Binda to Peelwood "	25	0	0			
Macquarie ...	Alick's Swamp Creek Bank protection 1896-7	10	0	2	265	13	6
	Tarana towards Rydal "	83	2	4			
	Cullen Bullen to Carson's Siding "	60	0	0			
	Tarana-Rydal Road to the Meadows, <i>via</i> Honey-suckle Falls "	27	11	0			
	Meadow Flat to Tarana 1897-8	25	0	0			
	Edith to Ginkin Post Office "	60	0	0			
Maitland (West).	Simpson's to East Greta Public School "	25	0	0	651	13	0
	The Mail Road "	50	0	0			
	West Maitland to Cessnock (Native Dog deviation) "	500	0	0			
	Great North Road, at Harper's Hill, to Hunter River and Oswald "	60	0	0			
	Lochinvar to south of Boyce's "	16	13	0			
Molong ...	Manildra to Dilga deviation at Gumble Creek ... 1896-7	100	0	0	225	0	0
	Meranburn to Manildra—Dilga Road "	15	0	0			
	Canowindra to Toogong 1897-8	110	0	0			
Monaro ...	Jindabyne to Kalkite Crossing, <i>via</i> The Nooks "	60	0	0	85	0	0
	Nimitybelle, <i>via</i> McDonald's Selection, to Curry Flat "	25	0	0			
Moree ...	Moree to Mongyen... .. "	30	0	0	40	0	0
	Yetman to Moree (half) "	10	0	0			
Narrabri Northumberland.	Narrabri West towards Coonabarabran 1896-7	87	15	0
	Cooranbong and Wattagan Mountain Road to Pringle's... .. 1897-8	30	0	0			
	McDonald Road, off Gosford, to Cooranbong Road (conditional) "	13	0	0			
	Road from eastern boundary of Gosford Municipality past Homestead Selections (conditional) "	10	0	0			
	Gosford to the Blood Tree-walling at Penang Cuttings... .. 1896-7	50	0	0			
	Nell's Corner to Cooper's "	40	0	0			
	Hastings Road "	30	0	0			
	Woy Woy to Blackwall "	74	12	6			
	Ocean Parade "	20	0	2			
	Gosford and Cooranbong Road, <i>via</i> Jilliby and Mandalong, to Gosford and Cooranbong Road.. .. "	100	0	0			
	Road through Fountaindale Estate (conditional) 1897-8	20	0	0			
	Maitland Road to head of Ourimbah Creek ... 1896-7	118	17	6			

Electorate.	Name of Road.	Amount of Grant.	Total Grant for Electorate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nepean	Cowpasture Road to Water Channel 1896-7	46 9 0	
	Narellan to Luddenham "	90 18 0	
	Road from Railway Gates, Glenbrook, to Station (south side) "	41 5 0	
	Orphan School Creek to Luddenham 1897-8	26 0 0	
	Greendale to Mulgoa "	30 0 0	
			234 12 0
Orange	Blayney to Forest Reefs (half) 1896-7	23 0 0	
	Cummins' to 4-mile Creek "	195 6 8	
			218 6 8
Parramatta	Main Windsor Road to Outer Domain (Brien's Road) 1897-8		26 0 0
Queanbeyan	Bungendore to Captain's Flat deviation at Foxlow 1896-7	748 6 7	
	Thornford Public School to Collector Road "	40 0 0	
	Queanbeyan to Gudgenby, at Wooderi, to Bulga Creek (conditional) 1897-8	10 0 0	
	Bungendore to Gundaroo Road to Bywong 1896-7	19 10 0	
	Queanbeyan to Gudgenby, near Tharwa, via Smith's, to Michelago "	55 0 0	
	Goulburn to Cooma, near 79 miles, to Hutchinson's "	20 0 0	
	Brindabella to Coolamon (conditional) "	12 10 0	
	Captain's Flat to Cooma Road, at McDonald's, to Harold's Cross 1897-8	30 0 0	
			935 6 7
Quirindi	Quirindi to Breeza, via Doyle's, to Boxhill ... 1896-7	100 0 0	
	Quirindi towards Borah Creek "	23 3 9	
	Main North Road to Woodton "	34 10 0	
	Woolomin, up Duncan's Creek, to Crawley's "	170 0 0	
	Wallabadah Station towards Temi 1897-8	25 0 0	
			352 13 9
Rylstone	Wollar to Barragan 1896-7	11 12 8	
	Dabee and Cudgegong Streets, Rylstone... .. "	78 0 0	
	Wollar to Ulan "	4 12 8	
	Gulgong, via Barney's Reefs, to Birriwa... .. 1897-8	10 0 0	
	Sofala to Rylstone Road, at Moore's, to Warran- gunia Creek Crossing 1896-7	13 0 0	
	Cobborah to Denison Town, at Dunedoo, to Stall's (half) "	8 8 10	
	Road from Rylstone to Narengo, at Burn's Lane, to Nulla "	275 0 0	
	Cudgegong to Wollar, at Wollar Gap, to Cimbo 1897-8	25 0 0	
	Pyramul to Aaron's Pass "	40 0 0	
	Rylstone, via Cox's Siding, to Lue "	33 0 0	
	Cassilis, via Scott's Creek and new deviation, towards Pembroke "	50 0 0	
	Bow to Idaville "	25 0 0	
			573 14 2
Richmond	Crossing over Deep Creek at Lasscock's... .. 1896-7	26 3 6	
	Weary's Crossing, Deep Creek to Casino 1897-8	35 0 0	
	Casino to Coraki—raising Culvert near Deep Creek Bridge 1896-7	100 0 0	
	Road between portions 268, 271, 272, and 72, 273, parish North Casino 1897-8	14 0 0	
	Tatham to Knight's Farm 1896-7	27 4 6	
	Casino to North Codrington (conditional) "	60 8 1	
	Woodburn to Boundary Creek at Blanch's Road to Public Wharf at Broadwater "	12 14 0	
			275 10 1
Ryde	Copeland-street, Beecroft, to Terry's Creek "	187 0 0	
	Copeland-street, East Beecroft (conditional) "	5 0 0	
	Pembroke-street, Carlingford "	3 10 0	
	Chester-street "	11 0 0	
	Railway Crescent, Beecroft "	14 0 0	
	Parramatta to Pennant Hills, northerly, Jenkins' Road 1897-8	20 0 0	
	Parramatta to Pennant Hills, northerly, Baker's Road "	52 0 0	
	Parramatta to Pennant Hills, westerly, Felton's Road "	22 0 0	
			314 10 0

Electorate.	Name of Road.	Amount of Grant.	Total Grant for Electorate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Raleigh ...	North Arm to Bonville School (conditional) ... 1897-8 Road from Coff's Harbour, Coramba Main Road to Upper Bucca Creek Gold-fields ... 1896-7 Anderson's to Unkya Heads Moonee to Congarini at M'Ateer's (conditional) 1897-8 Moonee to Congarini, near Urunga, to South Arm Ferry	50 0 0 18 17 5 16 0 0 30 0 0 100 0 0	214 17 5
Robertson ...	Aberdeen to Narrow Passage and Scrumlorn ... 1896-7 Kayuga Road, <i>via</i> Guy's, to Abattoirs (conditional) 1897-8	120 0 0 27 10 0	147 10 0
Singleton ...	Glendon Milk Factory to Lower Mitchell's Flat (conditional) 1896-7 Dunolly Ford Road 1897-8	10 8 0 50 0 0	60 8 0
Sherbrooke ...	Hornsby to Galston (half) Sherbrooke Electorate Roads Saunders' Corner to Kenthurst, between Cattai Creek and Egan's Corner Pennant Hills to Mould's Corner, including Radley's Creek Bridge... .. 1896-7	82 10 0 600 0 0 48 10 0 837 0 0	1,563 0 0
Shoalhaven ..	Tomerong to Cape St. George 1897-8	.....	100 0 0
Sydney (East)...	Road leading to Parliament House Stables ... 1896-7	.....	72 10 0
Tweed ...	Murwillumbah to Burn's Farm (conditional) Skinner's Shoot to Byron Bay Chinbible to Davidson's Lavery's Gap to Mullumbimby Road Burringbar to Cudgeroy Myokum to Tyagarah Monticollum Gap along Dividing Range to Coorabel Mullumbimby, up Left Arm Mullumbimby Creek Murwillumbah Public Wharf, along River Bank to Ferry... .. Old Chadwick Road to Grindley's Corner ... 1897-8 Byron Bay to Broken Head Settlement Powell's to Wilson's Creek Pocket Barney's Point Ferry—Cudgen Wharf to Terranora Horsey's Farm to Goonengerry Road (conditional) 1896-7	29 12 11 38 0 0 32 9 0 200 0 0 55 2 0 29 18 8 147 18 0 50 0 0 600 0 0 120 0 0 140 0 0 73 0 0 105 0 0 70 0 0	1,691 0 7
Tumut...	Tumut, up the Goobragandra River Tumut to Lacmalac Deviation	60 2 0 57 16 3	117 18 3
Tamworth ...	Limbi to Swamp Oak 1897-8	.....	60 0 0
Tenterfield ...	Wyman's Corner to Rigney's ... ..	.....	25 0 0
Uralla—Walcha	Bendemeer to Hall's Creek 1896-7 Cregan's to Rocky River to Invergowrill (conditional) 1897-8	43 0 6 27 0 0	70 0 6
Wagga ...	Wagga-Narrandera Road at F. R. 1,421, to Devlin's Siding 1896-7 Wagga to Coolamon in approach to Wagga Experimental Farm Gaumain to Wagga-Narrandera Road, crossing Boggy Creek Alfred Town Public School, towards Humula Uranquinty to Church's Plain 1897-8 Wagga to Coolamon, Currawarna Road, in approach to Houlaghan's Creek Bridge... .. Coolamon to Currawarna	50 0 0 100 0 0 35 0 0 20 0 0 35 0 0 60 0 0 24 0 0	324 0 0

Electorate.	Name of Road.	Amount of Grant.	Total Grant for Electorate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wellington ...	Neurea to Blathery Creek... .. 1897-8	13 0 0	
	Wellington to Goolma Road, at Jawbone, to Daviesville 1896-7	30 0 0	
	Dripstone to Neurea "	127 5 7	
	Cobborah to Denison Town, at Dunedoo, to Stall's (half) "	8 0 0	
	Great West Road, at Ponto, to Geurie washaway in Mitchell street, Geurie 1897-8	35 0 0	
	Hargraves to Triambil (half) 1896-7	50 0 0	
	Cobborah to Stringy Bark Gold-fields "	30 0 0	
	Dripstone to Burrill 1897-8	25 0 0	
	Wellington to Woolamon Road, at Dickerman, to Upper Woolamon "	40 0 0	
	Dougherty's to Sally's Flat "	50 0 0	
	Dripstone Railway Station to Morungalan Public School "	70 0 0	
			478 5 7
Wilcannia ...	White Cliffs to Euriovie Crossing, at Gnalta Creek Streets in town of White Cliffs 1896-7	30 0 0	
	Embankment at Coally Flat, Wilcannia to Wompah... .. "	65 0 0	
		220 2 0	
			315 2 0
Willoughby ...	Hornsby to Galston (half) 1897-8	82 10 0	
	Eastern Road, Turramurra 1896-7	113 10 0	
	Wahroongah Railway Gates to Stuart-street, Wahroongah "	84 0 0	
	Lane Cove Road, at Turramurra, to Bobbin Head (conditional) "	55 0 0	
	Berowra Station to Berowra Creek 1897-8	20 0 0	
	Pennant Hills to Hornsby Platform—Cutting down Hill 1896-7	201 8 9	
	Gladesville to Pittwater Road, at St. Ives, towards Gordon Estate (Horace Street, St. Ives)—(conditional) 1897-8	40 0 0	
			596 8 9
Woronora ...	Bulli, <i>via</i> Coal Cliff, to Blue Gum Forest Road to Otford Railway Station 1896-7	40 0 0	
	Waterfall to Otford Hill Deviation, at Helensburg Railway Station "	97 7 0	
	Stuart-street, Helensburg—Filling up hole "	15 0 0	
	Sylvania to Loftus Junction, western approach, to Sutherland Railway Station 1897-8	20 0 0	
	Old Illawarra Road 1896-7	150 0 0	
			322 7 0
Warringah ...	Queenscliff Road ... .. "	.....	30 0 0
Wallsend ...	Teralba to Cackle Creek ... .. "	.....	83 10 6
Waratah ...	Ash Island Road ... .. "	.....	64 17 0
Yass ...	Wheeo to Reid's Flat "	34 5 0	
	Yass to near Gundaroo Road to Road Murrumbateman to Ginninderra "	32 1 0	
	Gallop's Creek to Bowning and Yass "	12 8 0	
	Wheeo, towards Crookwell Road, to Mummel Bridge to Narrawa Road 1897-8	43 0 0	
	Yass, <i>via</i> Wee Jasper, towards Tumut, to Cooper's, at Cowra (conditional) "	25 0 0	
			146 14 0
Young...	Minosa to Temora, between Bagdad Church and Wallace's 1896-7	55 5 3	
	Cowra Road to Wodonga School 1897-8	40 0 0	
			95 5 3
	Total ... .. £	.....	31,237 16 0

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STAMP AND PROBATE DUTIES BILL.

(PETITION FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
PRAYING THE HOUSE TO EXEMPT THE SOCIETY FROM FURTHER TAXATION UNDER THE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 November, 1897.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of
New South Wales.

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Australian Mutual Provident Society was established in the city of Sydney in the year 1849 for the purpose of transacting the business of life assurance on the mutual principle, whereby the whole of the surplus arising from the operations of the society is returned to the members whose premiums have produced it.

2. That notwithstanding the fact that the business of the society has been confined to the Australian Colonies, so successful have been its operations that it is now the largest mutual life office established in the British Empire.

3. That the facilities which the society has afforded to persons of small means to make reasonable provision for the support of their families in the event of death has probably been the means of preventing many thousands of persons from becoming dependent on the charity of the State.

4. That the society is already assessed to, and has paid income tax on, the interest derived from its investments on mortgage and land tax on properties held by it.

5. Your Petitioners view with alarm the proposal of the Government to impose a further burden on the society, and to impede the orderly conduct of its business by levying a stamp duty on life policies, on valuation reports, and on proxy forms.

6. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will exempt the society from such further burden, for the following reasons:—

- (a) In the colonies of Victoria and Tasmania mutual life offices are entirely exempt from taxation.
- (b) The proposal to impose a stamp duty on policies involves a double tax, inasmuch as the first premium and renewal receipts for all payments made in respect of such policies are already subject to stamp duties where the amount of the payment is £2 or upwards.
- (c) The proposal to impose a stamp duty on valuation reports will not only seriously interfere with the society's business but will operate with great harshness on the poorer classes of the community, who seek to borrow money on mortgage, and who are already compelled to pay for such reports.
- (d) The proposal to impose a stamp duty on proxy forms will practically disfranchise such members of the society as are resident out of Sydney, and will consequently throw the management of its affairs into the hands of the small minority resident in this city.

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

[Here follow 7 signatures.]

The common seal of the Australian Mutual
Provident Society was affixed hereto at a
duly convened Board meeting in the pre-
sence of,—

ROBERT CAMERON,
Secretary.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALLEGED EVASION OF THE BEER DUTY ACT BY
MESSRS. TOOTH & CO. (LIMITED).

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

*Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 20 May, 1897.*RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 22nd July, 1896,—

“That there be laid upon the Table of this House, copies of all correspondence, papers, vouchers, &c., in connection with the alleged evasion of the Beer Duty Act and the obtaining of a rebate by Messrs. Tooth & Co. (Limited).”

(Mr. Hughes.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Custom House, Sydney, 4 October, 1894.

I forward herewith a claim made by Mr. Ward for a reward of £100 to be paid to him in consideration of certain information given.

Mr. Ward was in the employ of Tooth & Co. (Limited) for about four years as an expert in brewing, with a special knowledge of a preparation for improving beer.

During the whole of the time of his engagement Mr. Ward added his preparation to the beer brewed by Tooth & Co., but about three weeks back he was dismissed by his employers, and Mr. Ward then immediately called upon me to make a charge against Tooth & Co. of evading the payment of excise.

I requested Messrs. Tooth & Co. to explain. They referred me to section 32 of the Beer Duty Act of 1887, which directs “that every person who withdraws beer liable to duty from any vessel or receptacle upon which the prescribed stamp has not been affixed for the purpose of bottling shall be liable, &c.,” and offered to pay any sum for which, in my opinion, they might have become liable.

109—A

The

The beer was not bottled from casks. It was bottled from a vat into which the beer was started from stamped casks and mixed with Mr. Ward's addition. I therefore decided that the outcome or mixture must be regarded as beer for bottling, and that duty must be paid on the quantity drawn off for bottling.

The company at once accepted my ruling and destroyed stamps (value £508 18s. 3d.) to cover the excise claim.

Mr. Ward claims £100 for the information he gave, although he knew from the first that duty had not been paid on the additions of his preparation to the beer.

I admit that Mr. Ward gave the information by which I was enabled to claim the amount mentioned above.

I consider that a reward of £50 should be ample in this instance, and I beg to recommend the payment of that sum to Mr. Ward, and that the amount be charged to the Customs Vote for contingent expenses.

I have, &c.,

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

Submitted.—F.K., 5/10/94. I wish to know something more of this matter, of which I hear officially for the first time.—G.H.R., 5/10/94. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., 5/10/94. I called your attention to the matter, and asked you to bring it under the notice of the Treasurer. The facts are as stated herein. I shall be glad to offer any explanation required.—JAS. P., 6/10/94. The Under Secretary Finance and Trade. £50 approved.—G.H.R., 8/10/94. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., 8/10/94.

[Enclosures.]

Sir,

Referring to the information supplied by me to you with reference to Messrs. Tooth & Co. (Limited), on which information the above company paid your claim for excise duty, I now give you notice that I claim the sum of £100 out of the amount paid by Messrs. Tooth & Co. (Limited).

Yours, &c.,

F. G. WARD.

The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from Messrs. Tooth & Co., beer excise stamps to the value of £508 18s. 3d., in equilisation of duty payable by them on bottled beer, from 1st January, 1891, until the 31st August of this year.

These stamps I beg to hand you herewith, together with statement of values, and number of each stamp. You will also note that every one has been duly cancelled.

I have, &c.,

FRANK A. EAGAR,
Senior Inspector Breweries.

The Collector of Customs.

No. 2.

The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Custom House, Sydney, 26 October, 1894.

I have the honor to forward a letter addressed to me by Messrs. Macnamara and Smith, solicitors for Messrs. Tooth & Co. (Limited), with reference to a recent decision given by me, relating to the excise duty chargeable on beer bottled by their clients, and asking me to reconsider that decision, or to refer the question generally (as stated by them) for the opinion of the Crown Solicitor.

The case, as decided by me, and accepted by Messrs. Tooth & Co. by payment of the additional duty demanded, differs in my opinion from the case submitted by Messrs. Macnamara and Smith, which they now wish to refer.

Messrs. Tooth & Co., brewers, as bottlers, prepared for bottling (say) 100 hogsheads of beer, which were duly stamped as required by section 32 of the Beer Duty Act of 1887. The beer was not bottled from the casks, as required by Regulation No. 8, made under the Act, and dated 27th September, 1887. It was started into a vessel; certain additions were made largely increasing the quantity, and the whole was aerated in a separate vessel prior to bottling.

I claimed, under section 2 of the Act, that the additions became beer within the meaning of the Act, and that the vessel from which the beer was bottled should have borne stamps to the full amount of duty on the beer bottled therefrom, the contents of the stamped casks being less than the quantity bottled, and the bottling not having been from the casks.

The points raised by Messrs. Macnamara and Smith are, as I understand them, that they claim for their clients the right to remove beer in hogsheads duly stamped to the bottling department, and to treat the beer for bottling by adding a certain vegetable unfermented compound which, as they say, "naturally has the effect of increasing the bulk." They also claim that, having stamped the casks containing the beer for bottling, they should not be called upon to pay duty on the beer bottled for actual delivery. They suggest that when the brewer has stamped the casks he is at liberty to remove the beer for sale or consumption, or for bottling, or any other purpose, and that there is no provision in the Act charging him with any further duty on the liquor, no matter what use he may make of it.

It appeared to me that the beer taken from the brewery for bottling had reached a certain stage only of preparation, and was in a condition unfit for bottling, the addition of other matter of whatever kind, intended to make beer, or imitation of beer, rendered the whole of the out-turn subject to the excise duty.

I think the intention of the Act, and certainly the intention of the Regulation No. 9, was that a record was to be kept. The words are:

Every brewer who carries on the bottling of beer shall enter in a book solely for that purpose the kind of beer and number in detail of hogsheads, barrels, half hogsheads, kilderkins, firkins, and kegs of beer which have been bottled by him, and the quantity removed in bottles from the brewery, &c.

The object being to check the bottling out-turn against the quantity taken from the stamped casks.

The beer for bottling should, in my opinion, be wholly prepared for bottling in the brewery, and, in the brewery, transferred to casks to be stamped all ready for bottling. In this way only can the full duties on the beer going into consumption be collected, and in this way only can section 32 of the Act be complied with.

I understand section 32 as requiring that beer in vessels stamped and removed for the purpose of bottling shall be withdrawn from the stamped casks only. The Regulation No. 8 favours this view by directing that no beer shall be bottled in any brewery except from a cask, and no beer shall be withdrawn from any cask for the purpose of bottling the same in the brewery where the same is made, unless such cask has been duly stamped, and before any beer shall be withdrawn from any such cask for the purpose of bottling the same, the stamp shall be destroyed or defaced.

I think I am right in stating that Messrs. Tooth & Co. are the only bottling brewers who add a preservative to their beer—I believe the preservative increases the bulk of their bottled stout by 25 per cent., and their bottled ale by from 12 to 15 per cent.

Other bottlers add, as a preservative, salicylic acid, in the proportion of 1 part in 10,000, to resist decomposition, but the addition is infinitesimal compared with the additions made by Tooth & Co. to their beer.

My contention is that all the liquor bottled by Tooth & Co., and sold as beer, is liable to the excise duty.

I have, &c.,

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

Submitted—F.K., 30. Since Tooth & Co. paid the claim without protest, I cannot see the propriety of going any further in the matter.—G.H.R., 30. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., 31. Perhaps this matter might now be referred to the Crown Solicitor, as suggested.—F.K., 2/11/94. Approved, as the duty was paid under protest.—G.H.R., 2. The Crown Solicitor.—F.K., 2.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Sydney, 20 October, 1894.

We are instructed by Tooth & Co. (Limited) to write to you with reference to your recent decision relating to the excise duty chargeable on beer bottled by this company, and with a view to a reconsideration of your decision.

We understand that the practice with regard to this bottled beer is as follows:—

Tooth & Co. (Limited) brew, say, 1 hogshead of beer: this hogshead is duly stamped as required by the Beer Duty Act of 1887 (section 15), and then is removed to the bottling department (which is on the same premises as the brewery), and is then treated for bottling.

As is well known, it is always necessary before bottling beer to add to the beer certain vegetable compounds for the purpose of clearing the beer and freeing it from sediment, and for the better preservation of the beer; in fact, beer, pure and simple, could not be bottled with advantage.

This compound that is added is unfermented, and naturally has the effect of increasing the bulk.

We understand that you have decided that under the Act excise duty is chargeable not only on the original hogshead as brewed, but upon the quantity which, after the above treatment, is actually bottled.

With all respect, we submit that this decision is opposed to a true interpretation of the Act of Parliament in question.

The Beer Duty Act of 1887 (50 Vic. No. 38) enacts, section 7, that "after the passing of the Act there shall be charged, collected, and paid, for the use of Her Majesty, upon all beer brewed in New South Wales, and sold, or removed, for consumption, &c., an excise duty of 3d. per gallon, which duty shall be paid by the brewer by whom such beer has been brewed, in the manner and at the time hereafter specified."

The time when such duty has to be paid appears to be prescribed by section 9, which sets out the conditions of the bond to be given by the brewer, namely, to pay the duty payable on all beer made by him before the same is sold or removed for consumption or sale.

The manner in which this duty is to be paid is prescribed in section 15, namely, "the brewer is to obtain from the collector the proper stamps," and is to "affix upon the spigot or tap-hole of every hogshead, barrel, cask, vessel, or other receptacle in which any beer is contained a stamp denoting the amount of duty payable in such a way that the stamp will be destroyed when the liquor is drawn."

From these provisions it is perfectly clear that excise duty is chargeable only upon beer that is brewed within the Colony. "Brewing" under the interpretation clause is to include "every process by which beer can be made," and "beer" includes every fermented beverage purporting to be beer, or made in imitation of beer.

It seems to us, from a study of these provisions, that the Act contemplates that the brewing or process of making the beer is absolutely completed at the time that the liquor is put into the hogshead, on the spigot or tap-hole of which is to be affixed the proper stamp denoting that the duty has been paid. When this is done the brewer is at liberty to remove this beer for sale or consumption, or if he please, for bottling or any other purpose. There is no provision in the Act charging him with any further duty on the liquor, no matter what use he may make of it.

This view is supported by a consideration of the provisions of section 32. That section imposes a penalty on every person who (1) "withdraws any beer liable to duty from any hogshead upon which the prescribed stamp has not been affixed for the purpose of bottling the same"; or (2) "carries on the business of bottling beer in any brewery, or on premises having communication with such brewery, except as may be prescribed," that is, by regulations under the Act.

From this section it appears to us to be clear that the Legislature has treated brewing or the making of beer as one thing, and bottling (with its necessary process of mixing other compounds) as another.

The bottling business is not to be carried on on the brewery premises, except under such regulations as the Executive may prescribe, and the brewer is not to withdraw beer liable to duty, *i.e.*, beer that has been brewed (in other words, the process of making of which is complete) from any hogshead which has not been stamped, for the purpose of bottling; and the necessary implication follows that if he has duly stamped his hogshead he is at perfect liberty to withdraw the beer for the purpose of bottling, and in bottling he is perfectly entitled to use such necessary treatment, including the admixture of unfermented compounds, and cannot be chargeable with any further duty.

If the bottling business was carried on by a third person, and the beer was supplied by a brewer, it seems to us to be perfectly clear that the brewer, having stamped his hogshead, is at liberty to send it over to the bottler, and that the latter is entitled to bottle that beer, and sell the beer in bottles without paying any duty whatever.

And it seems to us that it can make no difference whatever that the beer when brewed is bottled, not by a third person, but by the brewer himself; the only provision that the Act makes with regard to this being, that if the bottling is carried on within the precincts of the brewery, it shall be subject to regulations by the Government.

Another argument might be adduced from the wording of section 13, which requires the brewer every month to render a true statement showing the estimated quantity of beer brewed. If this process to which beer is subjected before bottling is to be taken to be a part of the "brewing," it is clear that the company is not bound to include in their monthly statement any beer which has been taken to their bottling department and set aside for the purpose of being treated, preparatory to bottling. This, according to ordinary notions, is beer which has been brewed on the premises, but according to the meaning now sought to be given to the statutory expression, is clearly beer which has not been completely brewed, and therefore should not be included in the returns, and is not at that stage liable to duty.

As is well known, Acts of Parliament of this kind are to be construed most strictly against the Crown, and in favour of the subject; taxes and duties are not to be imposed on the subject, except under the clear authority of an Act of Parliament, and we submit that, on these principles, if there is any doubt as to which construction of this Act is to prevail, that construction must be allowed which is against the imposition of this additional duty.

We have now the honor to request that you will reconsider your decision, and, if you do not see your way to adopt the view here presented on behalf of the company, we would ask that the matter be referred to the Honorable the Attorney-General, for his advice and direction.

The Collector of Customs.

Yours, &c.,

MACNAMARA and SMITH.

Memorandum

Memorandum for the Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Sydney, 25 October, 1894.

In their letter of the 20th instant addressed to you, Messrs. Macnamara and Smith state that "As is well known, it is always necessary, before bottling beer, to add to the beer certain vegetable compounds for the purpose of clearing the beer, and freeing it from sediment, and for the better preservation of the beer; in fact, beer pure and simple could not be bottled with advantage. . . . This compound that is added is unfermented, and naturally has the effect of increasing the bulk."

Assuming this contention to be correct, it would seem to end the matter, for brew, or brewed, is construed by section 2 of the Beer Duty Act, 1887, as applying to every process by which beer can be made; how, then, can beer be said to be brewed or made when further ingredients have to be added to it to complete the process and render it fit for bottling?

The excise duty upon beer is charged by liquid measure, not by strength or weight (50 Vic. No. 38, sec. 7).

I therefore submit that no brewer has a right to make strong beer, then to increase its bulk by added matter, and to pay duty upon the former decoction only.

In the case under review the added liquid is coloured to resemble beer; therefore it is made in imitation of beer (see 50 Vic. No. 38, sec. 2).

This compound, when bottled and sold, is labelled either ale or porter; therefore it purports to be beer (see 50 Vic. No. 38, sec. 2).

I desire to draw particular attention to the fact that this so-called "preservative" is mixed in the aerating chamber, with the original decoction, being one of the necessary processes of brewing for bottling purposes.

FRANK A. EAGAR,
Senior Inspector.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 26 February, 1895.

In compliance with your verbal request, *per* telephone, I have the honor to return papers in connection with the alleged evasion of the Beer Duty Act by Messrs. Tooth and Company (Limited), and numbered 9,431.

I have, &c.,
GEO. COLQUHOUN,
Crown Solicitor.

Return and say that the opinion is urgently required, I having promised to lay a copy on the Table some time ago.—G.H.R. The Crown Solicitor.—F.K., 7/3/95.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 9 March, 1895.

I have the honor to return the papers numbered 2,192, relating to a recent decision by the Collector of Customs as to excise duty charged by him upon beer bottled by Messrs. Tooth & Co.

After a careful perusal of the papers and consideration of the Act, it appears to me that the circumstances mentioned in the minute of the Collector of Customs justify his action, and that he has correctly interpreted the Beer Duty Act of 1887.

Whilst admitting the contention of Messrs. Tooth & Co.'s advisers that "taxes and duties are not to be imposed on the subject except under the *clear* authority of an Act of Parliament," it appears to me, after very careful consideration of the Act referred to, that the duty in this instance has been properly charged.

The mandatory part of the Beer Act is in the 7th section, which says that an excise duty of 3d. per gallon "shall be charged" and "paid by the brewer" upon all beer brewed in New South Wales, "and sold or removed for consumption or sale."

The 9th section requires that a bond shall be entered into for the payment of duty "on all beer made by or for him (the brewer) before the same is sold or removed for consumption or sale."

The interpretation clause, after defining "beer," gives the meaning of the words "brew," or "brewed," which, it says, "applies to every process by which beer can be made."

It must, I think, be admitted that this beer is made for the purpose of sale, and upon it must be paid the full duty per gallon before the same is sold or removed for consumption or sale.

There are some clauses in the Act which are, in my opinion, to be considered as directory clauses, such as the 15th, which provides a method for ascertaining the amount of duty, and also the 19th, whilst the 9th regulation renders it necessary that proper books shall be kept, in which, amongst other things, shall be recorded "the quantity removed in bottles from the brewery, &c."

It is contended that the making of beer is "absolutely completed at the time that the liquor is put into the hogshead, on the spigot or taphole of which is to be affixed the proper stamp denoting that the duty has been paid." I cannot agree with this contention. If, as is admitted, "it is always necessary to add to the beer certain vegetable compounds for the purpose of clearing the beer, &c.," and of course thereby rendering it "fit for consumption or sale" it appears to me that this is another process in the brewing of beer, and that the completion of the brewing is only "absolute" after such process has been carried out.

The duty is imposed upon beer "brewed" and "sold or removed for consumption or sale."

In my opinion the affixing of a spigot to every hogshead, &c., is but a step in the ascertainment of the duty, and if by any further process used for the purpose of clarifying and rendering the draft beer suitable for bottling, the bulk of the article has been increased, such bulk or quantity is to be ascertained by the quantity removed in bottles as pointed out in the 9th regulation, and, as a consequence, the duty is charged accordingly upon "beer sold or removed for consumption or sale."

I have, &c.,
GEO. COLQUHOUN,
Crown Solicitor.

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No. 3.

Office Memoranda.

Mr. Ross.—Send this *Hansard* to the Collector of Customs, and ask for a report for the Honorable the Treasurer respecting the matter brought under notice by Mr. Rose.—F.K., 11/5/95. Done.—M.R., 13/5/95.

Tooth & Co., beer excise. *Hansard*, No. 50 (proof), sent to Collector of Customs, 13/5/95, with request for report on allegations made by Mr. Rose, P. 5,785, *et seq.*—M.R., 13/5/95. Registrar,—Bring forward with Collector's report.

Sir,

Custom House, Sydney, 14 May, 1895.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with papers, Treasury, No. 9,431, of 29th October, 1894, relating to excise duty on beer bottled by Tooth & Co. (Limited). The papers were returned to the Treasury on the 1st November, 1894.

I have, &c.,

JAMES POWELL,

Collector of Customs.

All papers herewith. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., the Treasury, B.C., 15/5/95.

No. 4.

The Collector of Customs to The Auditor-General.

Sir,

Custom House, Sydney, 14 May, 1895.

I beg to request you to be good enough to return to this office the papers connected with the payment of a reward of £50 to Mr. F. G. Ward, in the month of October last. The papers were attached to voucher No. 55, and were forwarded to the Audit Office, on the 22nd October, under cover, for adjustment of £56 5s., advanced by the Treasury, 12th October.

I am, &c.,

JAMES POWELL,

Collector of Customs.

Papers returned herewith, as requested. Please acknowledge receipt hereon.—E.A.R., A.O., B.C., 16/5/95. The Collector of Customs.

No. 5.

Minute by The Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

I WOULD like all the papers in the Tooth case, together with the debates in *Hansard*, to be forwarded to the Crown Solicitor, who will, perhaps, go into the matter of the refund to Tooth & Co. (Limited), and advise me (1) whether any refund at all was legally payable under the circumstances; and if not, what is the best course to be pursued in the matter.—G.H.R., 25/6/96.

Mr. Galloway.—F.K., 26/6/96. *Hansard* herewith. Mr. Lynch might be asked to attach the papers.—F.H.G., 26/6/96. Registrar.—F.K., 26/6/96. Papers and *Hansard* to Crown Solicitor.—F.H.G., 26/6/96.

Sir,

The Treasury, Sydney, 26 June, 1896.

I am directed by the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to forward you the whole of the papers in the case of Tooth & Company (Limited) and the Beer Duties Act, together with a copy of *Hansard* containing a report of the proceedings in Parliament on the 10th instant.

I am to ask you to be good enough to go into the question of the refund to the abovenamed firm, and advise Mr. Reid whether any refund was legally payable under the circumstances; and if not, what is the best course to be pursued in the matter.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 6.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 17 October, 1896.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your B.C. numbered as in margin, requesting return of papers sent to me under your letter of 26th June (as per margin), in which you mention that you forward to me the whole of the papers in the case of Tooth & Company (Limited) and the Beer Duties Act, together with a copy of *Hansard* containing a report of the proceedings in Parliament on the 10th instant (June), and ask me "to go into the question of the refund to the abovenamed firm, and to advise Mr. Reid whether any refund was legally payable under the circumstances, and if not, what is the best course to be pursued in the matter." 7,723,
P.O. 1,769,
59 T.M.

After having again given this subject anxious consideration, I see no reason to alter the advising contained in my letter of the 9th March last.

Another question, however, has been asked, viz., "whether any refund was legally payable?" The answer to this question depends upon whether the refund was of duty legally payable in the first instance. *If it was paid upon beer brewed and sold under the circumstances detailed in the Collector of Customs' minute of 26th October, 1894, then I consider that the refund should not have been made.* It may be, however, that part of the beer upon which duty was paid and refunded was not brewed under the same conditions, but part of it was, and that it may be difficult to ascertain upon how much a refund was properly made, and upon how much there should not have been any refund at all. Considering this, I do not think it would be wise to incur the expense of seeking to recover either the whole or a part, according to the

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the circumstances of the refund that has been already made; but as to paying back the amount that was paid, as is stated "under protest," I am of opinion that the request to do so should not be complied with, and Messrs. Tooth & Co. should be left to their legal remedy if they consider that the duty was not properly claimed.

The question at issue could then be decided by the Supreme Court.

I have, &c.,

GEO. COLQUHOUN,

Crown Solicitor.

The Collector of Customs, for report especially upon the passage underlined by me.—G.H.R., 21/10/96. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., 21/10/96.

No. 7.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 July, 1896.

I am directed by the Chief Secretary to transmit to you herewith a copy of an Order of the Legislative Assembly for certain information respecting alleged evasion of the Beer Duties Act by Messrs. Tooth & Co. (Limited), and to request that you will bring the same under the notice of the Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Copy of Order.

ALLEGED EVASION OF THE BEER DUTIES ACT BY MESSRS. TOOTH & CO. (LIMITED) (*Formal Motion*):—

Mr. Hughes moved, pursuant to Notice, That there be laid upon the Table of this House copies of all correspondence, papers, vouchers, &c., in connection with the alleged evasion of the Beer Duties Act, and the obtaining of a rebate by Messrs. Tooth & Co. (Limited).

Question put and passed.

The Collector of Customs.—F.K., 27/7/96. All the papers in this case are at the Treasury.—JAS. P., 28/7/96. The papers were referred to the Crown Solicitor.—A.L., 29/7/96. Mr. Galloway,—The papers must be copied.—F.K., 29/7/96. I believe that these papers are with the Crown Solicitor for the favour of a legal advising.—F.H.G., 30/7/96. The Crown Solicitor,—I shall be glad if the papers can be returned.—F.K., 31/7/96.

No. 8.

Mr. R. S. Lambton, solicitor, to The Crown Solicitor.

Dear Sir,

Beresford Chambers, 30, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 8 July, 1896.

I am instructed to institute proceedings, in the name of the Attorney-General, at the suit of George Orams as relation against Tooth & Co. (Limited), for penalty for an evasion of the Beer Duty Act, 50 Victoria No. 8, and shall be glad if you will let me know the nature of the security required.

Yours, &c.,

R. S. LAMBTON.

The Crown Solicitor, Sydney.

Shall we ask for a deposit of the required amount, or take a bond from two approved sureties? Perhaps this matter should go to the Attorney-General.—C.E.P. The Attorney-General approves of the Crown Solicitor's suggestion that security of £500, being a deposit receipt in his name, being given.—H.P., 9/7/96.

No. 9.

The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MEMORANDUM.

Customs House, Sydney, 26 October, 1896.

I AM directed by the Treasurer to report especially upon the passage underlined in the letter of the Crown Solicitor, dated 17th October, 1896.

The paragraph referred to is as follows:—"Another question, however, has been asked, viz., whether any refund was legally payable? The answer to this question depends upon whether the refund was of duty legally payable in the first instance. If it was paid upon beer brewed and sold under the circumstances detailed in the Collector of Customs' minute of 26th October, 1894, then I consider that the refund should not have been made. It may be, however, that part of the beer upon which duty was paid and refunded was not brewed under the same conditions, but part of it was, and that it may be difficult to ascertain upon how much a refund was properly made, and upon how much there should not have been any refund at all. Considering this, I do not think it would be wise to incur the expense of seeking to recover either the whole or a part, according to the circumstances of the refund that has been already made. But as to paying back the amount that was paid, as is stated, 'under protest,' I am of opinion that the request to do so should not be complied with, and Messrs. Tooth & Co. should be left to their legal remedy, if they consider that the duty was not properly claimed."

I beg to point out that the only refund in question is that of excise duty on eighty-four hogsheads, containing 4,284 gallons of beer, £53 11s. The refund was allowed on the 25th April, 1893, on the certificate of the Assistant Inspector that the contents of the eighty-four hogsheads were emptied "down the sewer." This operation and refund took place eighteen months before Mr. Ward gave the information which led to a surcharge against Tooth & Co. of £508 18s. 3d., in which was included the sum of £53 11s., refunded on the 25th April, 1893, on the eighty-four hogsheads above referred to.

My reasons for recommending the refund of the duty on the eighty-four hogsheads are fully explained in my memo. of the 23rd June, 1896, attached.

At

At the time the refund was recommended there was no suspicion of wrong, and when the addition of Ward's blend was made known in 1894 the over-claim extended to 16 hogsheads only. As I have already explained, the whole amount of the refund on the 84 hogsheads was debited to Tooth & Co. when the accounts were adjusted in 1894.

The Crown Solicitor is of opinion "that it would not be wise to incur the expense of seeking to recover either the whole or part according to the circumstances of the refund that has been already made."

When Mr. Colquhoun gave his opinion, I do not think he was aware that the whole amount had been refunded by Tooth & Co.

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

[Enclosures.]

MEMORANDUM. *Subject.*—Refund of excise duty upon eighty-four hogsheads of spoilt beer granted to Messrs. Tooth & Co. (Limited) in April, 1893.

Custom House, Sydney, 23 October, 1896.

IN his letter of the 17th October, addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, the Crown Solicitor advises:— "Another question, however, has been asked, viz., whether any refund was legally payable? The answer to this question depends upon whether the refund was of duty legally payable in the first instance. If it was paid upon beer brewed and sold under the circumstances detailed in the Collector of Customs' minute of 26th October, 1894, then I consider that the refund should not have been made. It may be, however, that part of the beer upon which duty was paid and refunded was not brewed under the same conditions, but part of it was, and that it may be difficult to ascertain upon how much a refund was properly made, and upon how much there should not have been any refund at all. Considering this, I do not think it would be wise to incur the expense of seeking to recover either the whole or a part, according to the circumstances of the refund that has been already made."

I may first mention that this refund was granted and paid about eighteen months before the question of "added blend" was brought under the notice of the Department.

A certain proportion, estimated at about 16 hogsheads, consisted of "Ward's blend," the duty upon which, amounting to £10 4s., was unpaid; but, on the other hand, the whole 84 hogsheads were debited to Messrs. Tooth & Co. in their bottling account (copy herewith).

The legality of allowing any refund under the circumstances has been questioned, the beer not having been sold or removed from the brewery premises, but the Beer Duty Act of 1887 (section 1) is to be read with the Customs Regulation Act of 1879, and the 86th section of the latter empowers the return of duties paid on goods damaged in warehouse.

It would be obviously unfair to retain any duty paid upon unsaleable goods. In bottling, brewers have to affix stamps before commencing operations, and are therefore unable to protect themselves from loss through beer spoiling in bottle. Bulk or cask beer, on the contrary, need not be stamped until leaving the brewery, and provision is made under section 23 of the Beer Duty Act for allowing a refund upon the same if unfit for use after removal.

FRANK A. EAGAR,
Senior Inspector Breweries.

BOTTLING DEPARTMENT (R. Tooth & Co., Ltd.) in account with Excise from 1st January, 1891, to 31st August, 1894.

	Dozens.	=	Gallons.
<i>Dr.</i> —Sold bottled beer, in quarts	170,846	=	341,692
Held bottled beer, in quarts, in stock on 31st August, 1894	12,693	=	25,386
Refund on 84 hogsheads, April, 1893 .....	.....	=	4,284
Balance overpaid .....	.....	=	12,770
			384,132
<i>Cr.</i> —During the same period duty was paid upon beer, 6,797 hogsheads		=	343,419
Customs surcharge		=	40,713
			384,132

No. 10.

The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Custom House, Sydney, 2 July, 1895.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 11th May, forwarding a copy of *Hansard*, No. 50, and requesting me to report, for the information of the Treasurer, on matters brought under notice in Parliament by Mr. Rose, M.P.

I have carefully read the speech delivered by Mr. Rose, and I think it will be better to report briefly the circumstances which have given rise to rather extreme accusations before I report on the statements introduced and commented upon by Mr. Rose in his speech.

Mr. Ward, who had been in the employ of Messrs. Tooth & Co. (Limited) for a period of about four years, called upon me at the Custom House on or about the 25th September, 1894, and gave me certain information. Before introducing the subject Mr. Ward desired to know what reward would be paid to him for the information he wished to give. I told him that I could not make any bargain whatever, but I expressed my willingness to recommend the payment of a reasonable reward, adequate, in my opinion, to the value of the information given. I then sent for Mr. Eagar, the Senior Inspector of Breweries, and Mr. Ward made a general statement to the effect that he, as the inventor of a certain liquid for the improvement of beer, had, during the time he was employed by Tooth & Co., added such liquid to the beer bottled by the firm.

He explained that he had left the employ in consequence of some misunderstanding, and considered it his duty to call my attention to the fact that the additions to beer by him had not paid excise duty, and that the revenue had suffered to the extent of 25 per cent. on bottled stout and from 12 to 15 per cent. on bottled ale. Mr. Ward also stated that 5 per cent. of the casks of beer for bottling were taken to the bottling department from the brewery unstamped.

Mr. Eagar, by my request, visited the brewery on the same or the next day after Mr. Ward saw me, and found Mr. Ward's statements correct.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tooth saw me with Mr. Eagar on the subject. It was admitted by Mr. Mitchell that Ward's statement was substantially correct—that liquid was added; and his contention, supported by Mr. Tooth, was that the firm had not in any way attempted to evade the just payment of duty; they considered that the law had been complied with by affixing stamps for the full amount of duty upon each hogshead (except as will be explained) taken from the brewery to the bottling floor. It was also urged that the addition of a liquid (Mr. Ward's secret) which was not beer should not be charged with duty.

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The position I took was, that the bottling had not been from the casks as they left the brewery, that the beer was taken from the stamped casks, started into a vessel, and that the liquid (not beer) prepared by Mr. Ward was then added, and when the whole mixture was in fit condition the bottling took place, and the compound so mixed and bottled was then sold as beer, and therefore liable to the excise beer duty on the full quantity sold.

I demanded the duty estimated by Mr. Eagar to be due, and Mr. Mitchell arranged for the cancellation of beer duty stamps to the amount of £508 18s. 3d. on the 29th September as a surcharge of duty on beer bottled by the firm from the 1st January, 1891, to 31st August, 1894.

On the 4th October Mr. Ward claimed a reward of £100 as payment for the information he had given. I recommended the payment of £50 to Mr. Ward, because I felt it to be my duty to keep faith with him, and because as the whole transaction had been treated at the brewery by Mr. Ward and the firm as a trade secret, I might not have been in a position to make a claim against the firm unless Mr. Ward had, after nearly four years' participation in the profits of his secret, unburdened his mind to me when he was dismissed by his employers.

When Mr. Mitchell paid the claim made for additional duty it was distinctly understood that an appeal would be made to the Treasurer against my decision, and on the 20th October an appeal was made by Messrs. Tooth & Co.'s solicitors, Messrs. Macnamara and Smith, to me, which was in due course forwarded to you; and a report followed on the 9th March, 1895, in which the Crown Solicitor stated his opinion that the duty was properly imposed upon beer brewed and sold or removed for consumption or sale.

I think the foregoing is a fair statement of the whole affair from an official point of view, and I now turn, as directed by you, to the speech delivered on the subject in Parliament, by Mr. Rose, on the 1st May, 1895.

Mr. Rose, in his speech, introduced a great deal of entirely new matter, in the shape of a sworn affidavit by Mr. Ward, in which he made new charges. I do not undertake to defend Messrs. Tooth & Co. They may have brewed their stout excessively black for one object, namely, to receive added matter, "thus reducing the cost of excise 25 per cent.;" and Mr. Ward may (as he tells us now) have applied the added matter, which (he now says) was made from the constituents of beer. The whole affair was Mr. Ward's secret—it was his invention; but what it was made from I cannot say, and I fail to understand what the strength of the beer has to do with the question.

I submit that Mr. Ward's new charges should be referred to Tooth & Co.; but I will endeavour to deal with the statements in the speech by Mr. Rose, which reflect upon the Department and the conduct of the officers charged with the control of the breweries.

Mr. Rose states "All that was done was to ask for £500 as arrears." The amount demanded and paid was £508 18s. 3d. (*see* notes herewith, Account "A," page 1), and the figures are shown in the Dr. and Cr. account. From January, 1891, to 31st August, 1894, the whole quantity of beer bottled at "Tooth's" was 381,667 gallons. It is assumed this included 76,320 gallons of Mr. Ward's blend. Duty was paid on 342,232 gallons in the usual course of business, and the surcharge (the result of Mr. Ward's information) represents an additional 40,713 gallons.

It will be seen that in making up the accounts Tooth & Co. have been charged an additional duty of 25 per cent. on all their bottlings from January, 1891, to August, 1894. I submit that Tooth & Co. have paid the full amount due for excise duty, and that the Department has no further claim against the firm on that account.

Mr. Rose, quoting Ward (page 2, notes), says "That during four years 500,000 gallons of beer went into consumption, of which 125,000 gallons did not pay duty." The total quantity of bottled beer sold during that period amounts to 339,210 gallons, leaving 25,386 gallons in stock (*see* Account "B" page 8, notes). Duty was originally paid on 342,232, to which add the surcharge, 40,713 gallons, and the evidence is complete that all dues have been collected or accounted for.

Mr. Rose, quoting Ward (page 3, notes), says "Tooth & Co.'s books show that *we* sold thousands of gallons of beer that never paid 1s. of duty." The thousands of gallons represent Mr. Ward's addition, upon which I claimed duty (as beer) when Mr. Ward gave me the information, after he was dismissed by Tooth & Co.

It is perhaps desirable to know something about the additions made to Tooth's beer by Mr. Ward. The liquid, whatever it is, was Mr. Ward's secret, and until I saw Mr. Ward's affidavit published in *Hansard*, I did not know that the liquor was made from the *constituents* of beer, and I am not sure of it now.

Mr. Ward says (page 3, notes) I brewed about 100,000 gallons of liquid. Tooth's say that "Ward" made and was paid for 1,462 hogsheads (notes, page 3), equal 68,714 gallons. Mr. Ward when he gave information handed in a statement (page 12, notes) showing that during the four years he was employed he used 1,624 hogsheads of blend, or 76,028 gallons, and upon reference to the Dr. and Cr. bottling account at page 1 of the notes herewith, it will be seen that we debited Tooth's for 1,696 hogshead of blend, equal, at 45 gallons per hogshead, to 76,320 gallons.

These figures prove on Ward's written statement that we have collected duty on the whole of the liquor, preservative, blend, or constituents of beer, described by Mr. Ward as his secret preparation, and made by him during the time he was in Tooth's employ.

The statement made by Mr. Ward that his department (bottling) received an allowance of 50 hogsheads of beer in every 1,000—is answered by the Inspector (page 3, notes). The allowance is, as Mr. Eagar states, perfectly fair and legitimate—it has received the sanction of the Department, and is an accepted allowance.

Mr. Rose (notes 18, 19, 22, 23) stated that the whole of the returns for over four years are false, that the entries in the books were not verified for four years, and that the officers of the Department were humbugged, because books were shown in which a diminished quantity was entered.

It is admitted that the bottling returns supplied by Tooth & Co. to this Department were incorrect during the period of Mr. Ward's engagement, and they were so to the extent of Mr. Ward's additional liquor. Mr. Ward's conclusions on the subject are wrong. The entries relating to excise were verified throughout the whole period, but Mr. Ward's secret was kept a secret; Mr. Ward's books were never seen by the Excise officers, and Mr. Ward never tendered his books for examination. The beer from the brewery for bottling was stamped for delivery to the bottling floor in charge of Mr. Ward. Mr. Ward manipulated the beer, but he certainly did not succeed in (as Mr. Rose put it) humbugging the officers, because the officers knew nothing of Mr. Ward or his methods of book-keeping and beer-improving.

Mr.

Mr. Rose (notes 25 and 27) said: Why should we ask this firm for arrears instead of prosecuting them? I have proved this firm has been evading the payment of duties, making thousands of pounds, and all they are asked to pay is a paltry £500.

The latter part of the above is sensational, but it is not exact. Mr. Ward had to do with the bottling, and it is shown that he was paid for 1,462 hogsheads of his blend, equal to 68,714 gallons, yet Mr. Rose makes a statement that the firm has evaded the payment of duty amounting to thousands of pounds.

The question asked by Mr. Rose, "Why should we ask this firm for arrears instead of prosecuting them?" is a question calling for reply. I heard all that Mr. Ward had to say when he first saw me and gave information, with an expectation of reward. I heard all that the firm said in reply. I did not believe that Tooth & Co. at any time intended to defraud the revenue, and although my reading of the law (supported subsequently by the Crown Solicitor) justified me in demanding duty on all Mr. Ward's blend used and delivered from the brewery as beer, I thought it quite possible that an appeal might reverse my decision. I never suspected fraudulent intent, and thought the question open to argument.

I will illustrate my meaning by putting a case—a possible case—bearing upon the matter. If I, as a dealer in beer, and not being a brewer, purchase from Tooth & Co. 100 hogsheads of beer, and remove the beer to my store, all duties of excise being paid and the casks duly stamped, after fining the beer, wish to bottle it for sale, I can do so without breaking the law. Then suppose that I am introduced to Mr. Ward, and that he imparts his secret, or that I engage him to add his preservative or blend to my duty-paid beer, increasing the quantity 25 per cent., can I be charged with defrauding the excise?

I had this in my mind when I demanded payment of the surcharge, and I afterwards found that Messrs. Macnamara and Smith, on behalf of Tooth & Co., were of opinion that the bottling business might be carried on by a third person (not being a brewer), and the beer sold without committing a breach of the law.

Mr. Rose (notes, page 6, No. 26) said a brewer at Goulburn, without money and without political influence, omitted to stamp some casks of beer, and his little brewery was confiscated.

Mr. Rose has been misled in this matter. I have not met with any case similar to that of Tooth & Co., and I know that no influence was used. The Inspector who has had the charge of the breweries from the day the excise duty was imposed on beer, informs me (page 6, notes) that five years ago a brewer at Goulburn was fined not exceeding 20s., for sending out unstamped beer. Some further charges were withdrawn. The beer was not seized, and the brewery was certainly not confiscated.

Mr. Crick, M.P., in his speech on the subject, said, "An officer of the Department under him (the Treasurer), fixed the penalty at £500. If the Hon. Member for Argyle is right, and if these returns are correct, the penalty, instead of being £500, should have been over £2,000, and it certainly does seem to me that this is a matter which should not stop where it is."

The Treasurer interjected: "I quite agree with the Hon. Member. That is quite new to me; I never heard it before."

Mr. Crick's "if" is most important. In the first place, a penalty of £500 was not fixed; the duty on the short-paid beer was demanded, and the demand was promptly met. In the second place, £2,000 would represent a short payment of 160,000 gallons of beer—a quantity very far in excess of the whole number of gallons of blend made by Mr. Ward during the time he was in Tooth's employ.

I have to the best of my ability dealt with the original charges made by Mr. Ward against Tooth & Co. Mr. Ward's information proved correct, and Tooth & Co. admitted they had not paid duty on "Ward's" preparation. Mr. Ward knew that duty was not paid on the addition, but he remained in the employ of the firm without objection to practices he denounced when he was dismissed.

I have, &c.,

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

As I propose to lay these papers on the Table of the Legislative Assembly, I think Messrs. Tooth & Co. should be asked to peruse the statement made by Mr. Rose in the Assembly, of which a *Hansard* copy should be sent, and should also be asked to make such reply as they deem fit.—G.H.R., 10/8/95.

Mr. Ross.—F.K., 13/8/95. Done.—M.R., 13.

No. 11.

Extract from a Speech by Mr. Rose, M.P., with Comments thereon by the Collector of Customs and the Inspector of Breweries.

1. Mr. Rose.—All that was done was to ask for £500 as arrears.

Collector of Customs to Senior Inspector of Breweries.—Describe what was done; what was the amount demanded, and how the amount was arrived at?

Senior Inspector in reply.—Messrs. Tooth & Co. (Limited) were surcharged 6 gallons per hogshead, equal to 1s. 6d. each on 6,785½ hogsheads, amounting to £508 18s. 3d. From experience I find that a hogshead of beer, when bottled, owing to waste, sediment, bursting of bottles, &c., usually turns out from 21½ to 23½ dozens, say from 43 to 47 gallons. Taking 45 gallons as the mean, the amount due was arrived at as follows:—

Account "A."

MESSRS. TOOTH & Co. (Limited) in account with the Excise Beer Duty Act of 1887—Bottling Department.

Dr.—January, 1891, to 31st August, 1894—6,785½ hogsheads, each 45	305,347
1,696 hogsheads, blend, each 45	76,320
Balance variation	1,278

Gallons..... 382,945

Cr.—January, 1891, to December, 1893—5,828½ hogsheads, each 51	297,253
January to 31st August, 1894—957 hogsheads, each 47	44,979
September, 1894—Surcharge and duty, amounting to £508 18s. 3d., paid on	40,713

Gallons..... 382,945

2. Mr. Rose.—There was no word about prosecution—no word in the papers, no publicity—but nearly four weeks after the money was paid without demur a protest came from the lawyers of Messrs. Tooth & Co.

Collector to Inspector.—Was there not a verbal protest and an understanding that the amount was paid subject to appeal?

Inspector in reply.—At the interview that Messrs. Mitchell, Tooth, and myself had with you on the 24th September, 1894, it was thoroughly understood that Tooth & Co. reserved the right of appealing against any surcharge made by the Department.

3. Mr. Rose.—The lawyers asked the Premier to have the case reconsidered by the Crown Law Officers.

Collector.—I do not remember anything about reconsideration. Messrs. Macnamara and Smith asked me to reconsider my decision or to refer the question to the Crown Solicitor.

Inspector.—Messrs. Tooth & Co.'s solicitor, Mr. E. A. Smith (Macnamara and Smith), waited upon you, stating that he wished the whole matter to be referred to the Crown Solicitor for his opinion as to the legality of the surcharge.

4 to 7. Mr. Rose.—Book with Mr. Tooth's initials proves that during four years 500,000 gallons of beer have gone into circulation, one-fourth of which, viz., 125,000 gallons, did not pay duty.

Collector.—Is this as stated?

Inspector.—Mr. Ward was paid so much per hogshead on quantity of blend made by him. To enable him to receive his money from the cashier, Mr. Tooth used to initial a book as proof that the quantity claimed for had actually been made. 339,210 gallons of bottled beer were actually sold between 1st January, 1891, and 31st August, 1894, leaving 25,386 gallons in stock. If the surcharge be added to the duty originally paid, the excise claim has been fully satisfied. (See Account "B," page 8, notes.)

Original payment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342,232 gallons.
Add surcharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,713 "
									382,945 "

8. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—(Ward) I brewed about 100,000 gallons of liquid. This was done to reduce the cost of beer, chiefly through evading the excise.

Collector.—Is this the preservative (Ward's secret)?

Inspector.—I am informed that Mr. Ward actually made and was paid for 1,462 hogsheads blend, say at 47 gallons per hogshead, 68,714 gallons.

9. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—This added matter was made from the constituents of beer, the method of applying same was my own invention.

Collector.—Does this mean brewed?

Inspector.—The composition of this blend is a trade secret belonging to Mr. Ward; I do not know the ingredients.

10. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—All the stout was brewed excessively black for one object, namely, to receive this added matter, thus reducing the cost of excise 25 per cent.

Collector.—Does this mean that the beer was brewed stronger, in order to receive the preservative?

Inspector.—This statement is probably correct, the blend being of a light colour; some darkening mixture would have to be added, either to the beer or the blend, to bring the porter to the proper shade.

11. Mr. Rose (quoting Mr. Ward's affidavit).—My department received an allowance of 50 hogsheads of beer in every 1,000—50 thrown in without stamps.

Collector.—Explain this.

Inspector.—This statement is true, but is easily explained. The final process of preparing the beer for bottling is completed in the upper floor of the bottling warehouse, and 5 per cent., say 1 hogshead in 20, is allowed for topping, *i.e.*, filling up the hogsheads which froth over. The allowance is perfectly fair and legitimate.

12. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—Tooth & Co.'s books show that we sold thousands of gallons of beer that never paid 1s. of excise.

Collector.—Is this as stated?

Inspector.—Messrs. Tooth & Co. deny that any of their books are in the possession of Mr. Ward. The thousands of gallons mentioned were brought to account by the payment of the surcharge, £508 18s. 3d., being 3d. per gallon on 40,713 gallons.

13. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—I have a book, initialled by Mr. Tooth, showing that in ten weeks (1893) I brewed 900 hogsheads of liquor that never paid 1s. of excise—over £600 loss to the revenue.

Collector.—This is specific charge, and should be capable of proof or disproof.

Inspector.—In the period mentioned Mr. Ward actually made 869 hogsheads of blend; of this quantity, 344 hogsheads were used in bulk beer, and the duty paid.

14. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—In November, 1892, Tooth applied for drawback on 80 hogsheads of stout—one-fourth of which never paid excise. The whole of the drawback was credited to my department. (Ward.)

Collector.—Can this be proved or otherwise?

Inspector.—The date given is incorrect; in April, 1893, a refund was granted on 84 hogsheads, say 4,284 gallons of decanted beer (*i.e.*, bottled beer, duty paid, returned to unstamped casks).

15. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—We brewed large quantities of hop ale, which was largely used in the stout, and never paid any excise.

Collector.—Is this as stated?

Inspector.—I understand that a few hogsheads of hop beer were mixed in by way of experiment, but the result was not a success.

16. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—There are over forty false declarations made.

Collector.—Is this so?

Inspector.—Incorrect, I think, would be a better word to use than false, as Messrs. Tooth & Co. were of opinion that they were entitled to use "Ward's blend" as an addition, without payment of duty as beer.

17. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—The day I laid my information with the Collector there were over 125 casks without stamps, and between 15 and 20,000 dozen of ale and stout insufficiently stamped.
Collector.—Is this so?
Inspector.—These 125 hogsheads were all greatly ullaged, and were repacked into 45 hogsheads, upon which stamps were affixed. The total stock of bottled beer on hand was, on the 31st August, 1894, 12,700 dozen quarts.
18. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—The stock-books of the bottled beer are copies of the books in my possession, and they show our sales were thousands of dozens in excess of the amount paid excise.
Collector.—Is this as stated?
Inspector.—Messrs. Tooth & Co. deny this statement. It would be as well to point out that any books, jottings, and memoranda in the possession of Mr. Ward are not brewery books.
19. Mr. Rose (quoting Ward's affidavit).—The whole of the bottled beer returns to the Collector for over four years are false.
Collector.—Is this so? If Mr. Ward means that the added preservative does not appear in the bottling returns, I agree that the returns are to that extent not correct.
Inspector.—*Vide supra* paragraph 16.
20. Mr. Rose (quoting Collector of Customs).—I believe the preservative increases the bulk of bottled stout by 25 per cent., and bottled ale from 12 to 15 per cent.
Collector.—This statement was made to me by Mr. Ward. Tooth & Co. have always maintained that it is an over-estimate.
21. Mr. Rose.—He (Collector) tells the Premier that Tooth & Co. are the only firm of brewers in the Colony who doctor their bottled ale to the extent of 25 per cent.
Collector.—I have never used the word "doctor" in connection with this business.
22. Mr. Rose.—The entries in the books were not verified for four years.
Collector.—Is this so?
Inspector.—This is a mistake; the books were regularly verified, and compared with the monthly statements.
23. Mr. Rose.—The officers were humbugged, because books were shown in which a diminished quantity was entered.
Collector.—I presume the returns were found to be in agreement with the brewery bottling books, containing particulars of which Mr. Ward had control, or at least knowledge.
Inspector.—The Department has no right of access to Messrs. Tooth & Co.'s private books.
24. Mr. Rose.—The firm contend that they have the right to brew the beer so strong that from one cask they can bottle as much as it would take ten casks to hold. Mr. Ward distinctly says that the Customs have been defrauded to the extent of 25 per cent.
Collector.—I suppose the alleged 25 per cent. partly represents Mr. Ward's preservative?
Inspector.—It is impossible to brew beer so strong as stated. Mr. Ward's assertion is an exaggeration.
25. Mr. Rose.—Why should we ask this firm for arrears instead of prosecuting them.
Collector.—Define the offence disclosed by the Act.
Inspector.—I do not think there would be the slightest chance of obtaining a conviction against Messrs. Tooth & Co., as there was no appearance of fraudulent intent.
26. Mr. Rose.—A brewer at Goulburn, without money and without political influence, omitted to stamp some casks of beer; his brewery was confiscated. This was some years ago.
Collector.—Can the case be traced.
Inspector.—Mr. Rose's memory is at fault. About five years ago a brewer at Goulburn was fined 10s. or 20s. for sending out two casks of unstamped beer; as he pleaded ignorance, some further charges were withdrawn. His brewery was not confiscated, nor even the unstamped beer.
27. Mr. Rose.—I have proved this firm has been evading the payment of duties—making thousands of pounds, and all they are asked to pay is a paltry £500.
Collector.—If Mr. Rose has proved Mr. Ward's case, the Department is very much in the wrong. I do not consider that the statements are proved.
Inspector.—To show the utter baselessness of this statement, I append an account, showing the transactions of Messrs. Tooth & Co.'s bottling department during the whole period they had the advantage of Mr. Ward's services. You will see that after crediting them with the surcharge of £508 18s. 3d. the firm actually paid on 14,065 gallons of beer (say, £175 16s. 3d.) which was lost in bottling; this is a loss which all bottling brewers are subject to, but it effectually disposes of the vague assertion that the Company have been making thousands by evading payment of duties.

Account "B."

BOTTLING DEPARTMENT (Messrs. R. Tooth & Co., Ltd.) in account with Excise from 1st January, 1891, to 31st August, 1894.

	Gallons.
Dr.—To total sales	339,210
To stock, 31st August (bottled)	25,386
To refund on 84 hogsheads, each 51 gallons	4,284
To loss in bottling	14,065
	382,945
	Gallons
Cr.—By duty paid, 5,828½ hogsheads, each 51 gallons	297,253
By duty paid, 957 hogsheads, each 47 gallons	44,979
By surcharge (Customs)	40,713
	382,945
	Gallons

No. 12.

Queries by Collector of Customs to Senior Inspector of Breweries.

1. Does this mean that taking 45 gallons as the mean bottling outturn, that Tooths paid us on 5,828½ hogsheads at 51 and 957 at 47?

Does the difference between 45 mean and 51-47 represent Ward's additions, and does the 40-713 balance the amount due?

What is meant by balance variation, 1,278 gallons?

Inspector.—Answer.—Yes. Messrs. R. Tooth & Co. paid excise upon 5,828½ hogsheads of beer at 51 gallons per hogshead, and upon 957 hogsheads at 47 gallons per hogshead, say 342,232 gallons.

No. It means beer lost in process of bottling, and 40,713 gallons represents very closely the amount due.

1,278 gallons variation means the small balance over-estimated.

8. Collector (quoting Ward).—I brewed 100,000 gallons of liquid. Does the word "brewed" mean that Ward actually prepared malt and hops, or sugar, so as to make ale, beer, &c.?

Taking Ward's statement to mean that he prepared 100,000 gallons of his preservative, and that 40,713 represents our surcharge, what has become of the balance?

Inspector.—Answer.—The word "brewed" has been adopted to signify the secret process by which Mr. Ward prepared his blend; it is used in the sense of prepared or made.

Mr. Ward did not prepare 100,000 gallons of blend, but 1,462 hogsheads, each 47 gallons—68,714 gallons; of this quantity, 344 hogsheads (say, 16,168 gallons) were used in bulk beer, and 125 hogsheads remained on hand when Mr. Ward left the service of Messrs. R. Tooth & Co. It is doubtful whether the hogsheads were originally quite full, for the 125 hogsheads when examined were found to be greatly ullaged, and were repacked into 45 hogsheads, to which stamps were affixed.

The annexed statement shows that 3,972 gallons blend remain unaccounted for; this may, to a certain extent, have been lost in the sterilising bath, where the bottles burst freely, or very possibly the hogsheads were not altogether full.

ACCOUNT of blend prepared for Messrs. R. Tooth & Co. by Mr. Ward, and disposal of same (hogsheads are reckoned as holding 47 gallons each).

Dr.	Gallons.	Cr.	Gallons.
Prepared 1,462 hogsheads, =	68,714	344 hogsheads used in bulk beer.....	16,168
		993 " used in bottled beer.....	46,671
		125 " on hand.....	5,875
	68,714		68,714
BLEND used in bottling beer.			
Dr.	Gallons.	Cr.	Gallons.
993 hogsheads, =	46,671	Excise surcharged	40,713
Deduct 2 gallons per hogshead for loss	1,986	Balance unaccounted for	3,972
	44,685		44,685
	44,685		44,685

Stock account bottling—Hogsheads, 51 gallons; hogsheads, 47 gallons.—This is the bottling stamp, is it not?

Answer.—Yes.

I suppose 4,234 gallons went back into stock. This is the parcel referred to in paragraph 14, I suppose, which I assumed to be sour beer, in my query above?

Answer.—Yes.

13. In your reply to question 8 you say Mr. Ward was paid for 1,462 hogsheads. I presume that covers the whole period of his service?

Answer.—Yes.

Question 13.—Ward says I brewed 900 hogsheads in ten weeks (1893); that leaves only 562 for al. the rest of the time.

You confirm Ward by saying, "He made 869 hogsheads in the period named, and of this quantity 344 hogsheads were used in bulk beer."

Following that, do the 344 hogsheads represent partly or wholly the 28,000 short under question 8?

Answer.—A part.

14. The term "drawback" is, I suppose, a mistake. Was it a return for sour beer, upon which we allowed refund to the extent of 4,284 gallons; 51 gallons each?

If this view is correct, Toth's were improperly paid to the extent of the preservative added?

Answer.—Yes.

22-23. You say the books were verified regularly, and you follow on that you have no right to examine Toth's private books.

How were the accounts verified?

Answer.—By comparison with returns.

[Annexure.]

Copy of Memo. handed to Inspector when Mr. Ward gave information against "Tooth & Co."

Amount of preservative known as blend used within the period of four years:—

1891.....	245
1892.....	359
1893.....	1,020

Also about 40/54 hop beer.....
 1,624 |

The allowance of 1-54 in each 20, about.....
 40 |

 100 |

Total.....
 1,764 hhd. |

Representing 1,764/54, or, in gallons, 89,964, that have not paid excise.

No. 13.

Mr. W. B. Mitchell (Manager for Tooth & Co.) to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Kent Brewery, Sydney, 19 August, 1895.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, in which you state that you are directed by the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to hand me a copy of *Hansard* containing the speech of Mr. Rose, M.L.A., and to add that as Mr. Reid intends to lay the papers in connection with the matter on the Table of the House, he would be glad if I would read the speech referred to and make any reply I may deem desirable.

The first part of the speech relates to certain charges or allegations made by a Mr. F. G. Ward, a discharged employee of this company. With regard to his statements, I beg to say that they are utterly unreliable, he having no books, or access to any, beyond those he kept himself, and that if the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer desires any inquiry to be made into those or any other matters affecting this company in which the interests of the public are concerned, every assistance will be rendered by the company to ensure the fullest investigation, and with this object the books and vouchers are, and have always been, open to inspection by any proper officer appointed by the Government.

With reference to the latter portion of the speech, which contains extracts from the minutes of the Collector of Customs, and the opinion of the Crown Solicitor on the question whether the company was legally liable to pay certain excise duty, I further beg to say that I have nothing to add to the arguments already adduced on behalf of the company by its solicitors, Messrs. Macnamara and Smith, in their letter to the Collector of Customs, dated 20th October, 1894.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MITCHELL,

Manager for Tooth & Co. (Limited).

Mr. Ross.—Acknowledge, please.—F.K., 20/8/95. A bare acknowledgement only?—M.R., 21/8/95. The Under Secretary. Yes.—F.K., 21/8/95. Acknowledged.—M.R., 21/8/95. The Collector of Customs.—This permission should be acted upon, and Messrs. Tooth's books inspected with reference to Mr. Ward's serious charges.—G.H.R., 20. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., B.C., Treasury, 22/8/95. Messrs. R. Tooth & Co.'s sales books were examined by me in September last.—FRANK A. EAGAR, Senior Inspector Breweries, 18/12/95. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—W. H. BURTON (for Collector of Customs), 18/12/95.

No. 14.

W. M. Hughes, Esq., M.P., to The Hon. the Premier.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 17 September, 1895.

In reference to the matter of the alleged evasion of the excise by Messrs. Tooth & Co., upon which I had the honor of an interview with you, I should be glad if you would give it your earliest and best attention.

The matter is, in my opinion, of so grave a character as to call for your speedy and close investigation.

Yours, &c.,

W. M. HUGHES.

Would like to see the Collector of Customs on this matter.—G.H.R., 24. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., 25/9/95. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—W. H. BURTON (for Collector of Customs), 18/12/95.

No. 15.

Senior Inspector of Breweries to The Collector of Customs (Report).

Sir,

Custom House, Sydney, 27 December, 1895.

I have the honor to report that, as instructed, I have examined the sale books, &c., of Messrs. R. Tooth & Co. (Limited).

I find that from 1st January, 1891, to 31st August, 1894—

	Gallons.
Messrs. R. Tooth & Co. (Limited) sold bottled beer in quarts,	
170,846 dozen =	341,692
Held bottled beer in quarts in stock on 31st August, 1894,	
12,693 dozen =	25,386
Received in April, 1893, refund on	4,284
	371,362

Used in bottling—6,797 hogsheads beer; 99½ hogsheads blend.

An average of 47½ gallons of beer was thus obtained from each hogshead of the mixture.

During the same period duty was paid upon—

	Gallons.
Beer, 6,797 hogsheads =	343,419
Customs surcharge =	40,713
	384,132

This shows a loss of 12,770 gallons in bottling operations—in other words, an over-payment at the rate of 3d. per gallon on that quantity.

I have purposely omitted minor details to render the account clearer; they are unimportant, and will not affect the result.

I have, &c.,

FRANK A. EAGAR,

Senior Inspector Breweries.

Memo.

Memo.—Tooth & Co. did not bottle from the casks of beer taken direct from the brewery. Ward (their servant at the time) added a preparation known as preservative or blend to the beer, the whole being put into a vessel to be aerated; the beer for sale was bottled therefrom instead of from the casks, as required by the Act and regulations. Tooths were of opinion that payment of duty on the beer (before bottling) covered all excise claims. When informed by Ward, I demanded duty on all the liquor bottled from the vessel referred to, as purporting to be beer under the Act. I shall be glad to wait upon the Treasurer whenever his convenience will admit.—JAS. P., 26/12/95. The Under Secretary, Finance and Trade.

Perhaps Mr. Hughes might be so informed.—F.K., 30/12/95. Approved.—G.H.R., 30. Mr. Ross,—Copy of report, &c.—F.K., 30/12/95. Done.—M.R., 31/12/95. The Collector of Customs to note, &c.—F.K., B.C., Treasury, 2/1/96. Noted and returned.—JAMES POWELL, Collector of Customs, 2/1/96. To the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Records.

No. 16.

W. M. Hughes, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable the Premier.

Dear Sir, Parliament House, Sydney, 22 December, 1895.
I should be obliged if you would let me know the nature of the report, *re* Tooth's case, at your earliest convenience.
Yours, &c.,
W. M. HUGHES.

The Collector of Customs, for favour of report.—F.K., 24/12/95. Received.—JAS. P., 31/12/95. Report forwarded on the 28th.—JAS. P., 31/12/95. The Under Secretary, Finance and Trade.

No. 17.

Memorandum of The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Custom House, Sydney, 23 June, 1896.

THE papers herewith, prepared by the Senior Inspector of Breweries, fully explain the causes which led to the destruction of the 84 hogsheads of beer upon which Tooth & Co. were allowed a refund as sour beer.

Mr. Eagar explains the method of bottling, and shows that the plan of aerating beer for bottling can only be conducted by putting the beer from stamped casks into a receiver specially made for the purpose. Beer cannot be aerated in the wood, and if bottling is to be allowed modern methods must be accepted.

The bottled beer representing the 84 hogsheads had been in stock for a considerable length of time, when it was found to be out of condition and unsaleable. Application was made by Tooth & Co. for permission to destroy the beer on 25th April, 1893 (copy herewith), under an arrangement made by Mr. Eagar, with my consent. This was allowed on condition that the bottles should be decanted back into hogsheads, which was done; and the beer was then emptied into the sewer.

Before recommending the refund, and before assenting to the application to destroy the beer, I looked through the Act of 1887, and found that sections 18 and 23 would allow a brewer to sell sour beer and deliver it from a brewery without affixing a permit or stamp upon the packages, and that sour beer returned to a brewery entitled the brewer to a refund equal in value to the duty paid.

These sections of the Act did not appear sufficient to warrant me in recommending a refund of duty for beer which had not left the brewery; but I thought it reasonable and fair to refund duty on stamped beer which had become sour in the brewery.

Under the 5th section of the Act, the Collector of Customs, subject to the directions of the Colonial Treasurer, is permitted to exercise the like powers and authorities in relation to the collection and administration of the Beer Duties Act as he now has in relation to the collection of duties of Customs and Excise under Acts now in force for the collection of such duties.

Section 86 of the Customs Regulation Act allows a refund of duty on goods damaged while in the warehouses, if such damage be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs.

Tooth's beer was damaged in the warehouse, and it seemed to me that the claim for refund was a good claim under the Acts and sections I have quoted.

By a return herewith, it will be seen that the whole amount refunded during 1895 for duties paid on beer returned as sour was £1,359 19s., a trifle over 1 per cent. of the total receipts for duty.

The return of beer bottled by Tooth & Co. (herewith) shows Dr. and Cr. the account of bottling operations from January, 1891, to 31st August, 1894. The whole of the beer is accounted for, and there is a loss of 12,770 gallons for which duty was received, and for which no claim for refund has been made.

As Mr. Eagar has pointed out in his memo., it is admitted that Tooth & Co. overclaimed in their refund papers duty (£10) on about 16 hogsheads, which represents "Ward's blend," and upon which duty was not paid until Tooth & Co. were called upon after Mr. Ward informed me of the system he initiated, controlled, and carried on at the brewery.

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

No. 18.

Memorandum of The Senior Inspector of Breweries to The Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Sydney, 22 June, 1896.

As instructed, I have the honor to submit a few remarks on the circumstances under which a refund was granted on 84 hogsheads sour beer to Messrs. R. Tooth & Co. (Limited) in April, 1893.

Sometime in March, 1893, Mr. Mitchell, of Tooth & Co. (Limited), informed me that he had a large stock of bottled beer which had gone bad, and asked me whether I could estimate the quantity stacked in the bins, and recommend a refund of the duty paid thereon. This I declined to do, not being able to survey beer in bottle. It was therefore arranged that all bottles should be uncorked, and the contents decanted into hogsheads for inspection.

Eighty-four

Eighty-four hogsheads were thus treated, examined, and destroyed by the Excise officer, Mr. J. C. R. Brown (copy of certificate herewith), and refund amounting to £53 10s. allowed in the usual manner.

There can be little doubt that part of these 84 hogsheads (say, about 16) consisted of added matter, the duty upon which would be £10 4s., but in my report of the 27th December, 1895, I debited Tooth & Co. (Limited) with the whole 84 hogsheads, amounting to 4,284 gallons (account herewith).

Mr. Mitchell informs me that Mr. Ward was in sole charge of the bottling department; that he manipulated and dealt with the beer at his discretion; that he used the blend in any proportion he considered desirable; and, upon completion of the examination of the 84 hogsheads, he notified Mr. Styles, an employee of the company, who thereupon wrote out and forwarded the proper application.

Mr. Little, who was employed upon the recommendation of Mr. Ward, worked with, and under the supervision of, the latter.

Whilst upon this subject I should like to call your attention to the method of bottling beer, concerning which some misconception seems to have arisen.

Formerly beer was bottled and stacked for some considerable time, to allow it to evolve gas from its own substance in a natural manner.

Of late years a system has been adopted of conducting beer into an aerating chamber, forcing carbonic acid gas into the liquid, filling and corking the bottles at once, and placing them in a warm or sterilising bath to destroy the yeast germs and check further fermentation.

The aerating process is somewhat similar to that employed in preparing soda-water, and is adopted by many of the leading bottling firms, not only in New South Wales, but throughout the world. The advantage is that beer can be at once issued for consumption, instead of being retained in stock to mature; it is likewise maintained that a weaker, and therefore cheaper liquor can be used, and a lighter and more palatable beverage be produced.

Beer cannot be bottled directly from the cask by this process; gas forced in at high pressure would burst the cask or escape; a closed air-tight chamber has therefore to be used.

Provided the beer be led from stamped casks into the aerating chamber, the revenue can suffer no loss, and I think it inadvisable to obstruct improvements, simply because they involve a slight deviation from the strict wording of a minor section of the Act.

FRANK A. EAGAR,
Senior Inspector Breweries.

[Enclosure.]

BOTTLING DEPARTMENT (R. Tooth & Co., Limited) in account with Excise from 1st January, 1891, to 31st August, 1894.

	Dozens.	equals	Gallons.
Dr.—Sold bottled beer in quarts	170,846		341,692
Held bottled beer in quarts in stock on 31st August, 1894	12,693	„	25,386
Refund on 84 hogsheads, April, 1893.....	.....	„	4,284
Balance overpaid.....	.....	„	12,770
			384,132
Cr.—During the same period duty was paid upon beer, 6,797 hogsheads			343,419
Customs surcharge.....			40,713
			384,132

	£	s.	d.
Refund on beer during the year 1895	1,359	19	0
Duty paid during the same year	122,772	17	9
Rate per cent., 1·11.			

No. 19.

Tooth & Co. (Limited) to The Collector of Customs.

The Beer Duty Act, 1887, 50 Vic. No. 38, sec. 23.

Kent Brewery, 25 April, 1893.

I HAVE to inform you that I have now on my premises 30 hogsheads of beer on which the full duty has been paid, but the beer having got spoiled after sale, I now claim refund of duty paid on it; also 54 hogsheads which have been inspected by your officer, and started. We now beg to claim refund of duty on the 84 hogsheads, as per arrangement made with Mr. Eagar. This is all decanted beer.

4,284 gallons, at 3d. £53 11s.

TOOTH & CO. (LIMITED)
(Per C.H.S.)

REMARKS of Examining Officer as to the state of the beer in the above vessels, and how disposed of.

The above eighty-four hogsheads of beer were sour, and emptied down the sewer.

J. C. R. BROWN, A.I.T.F.,
26/4/93.

No. 20.

Mr. John F. D. Little to The Hon. the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Re Tooth & Co. and the Beer Duties Act.

Sir, 36, Mount Vernon-street, Forest Lodge, 23 June, 1896.

I consider it my duty, in view of recent occurrences, to communicate with you in the above matter. I attended at the Legislative Assembly last Wednesday evening for the purpose of hearing the debate, and having heard it I decided, before I addressed you, to purchase a copy of *Hansard*, in view of the altered circumstances, inasmuch as that Mr. Powell, Collector of Customs, was not fully aware of the circumstances under which proceedings were sought to be taken against Messrs. Tooth, Mitchell, and Partridge.

In

In order the better to lay my version of the matter before you, I desire to proceed in the regular sequence of occurrences. I had a contract with Messrs. Tooth & Co. from about June, 1891, to May, 1894, for the handling of all their bottled ale and porter—that is to say, dealing with it from the time it entered the bottling department until its delivery for consumption. About the latter date it was sought to put me on wages, and I declined to accept what I was offered, and left the firm, and with good references. When I left I thought of starting business as a bottler of beer, on the same lines as was practised at Tooth & Co.'s, but having some doubts, and not being quite clear about the matter, I interviewed Mr. Eagar and the other inspectors down at the Custom House, and put a case similar to Tooth & Co.'s, asking if I would be allowed to bottle beer under similar conditions, that is to say, purchase foundation stout from a brewer, and add whatever I liked to it for the purpose of sale. The answer I got verbally from Mr. Eagar was "that I would not be allowed to do so." I then said "that it was being done now in the city." Mr. Eagar asked me "to put the matter in writing, and to disclose the names of the parties doing it," and also asked me my name, which I gave, but I declined to give any further information, saying, "I would let the parties fall into somebody else's hands," and that ended the interview.

I subsequently saw by the papers that Mr. Fredk. Greening Ward had given information concerning Messrs. Tooth & Co.'s practices, and also that they had to pay a sum of some £508 back duty. Up to this time I never troubled about Messrs. Tooth's affairs, but when I saw a report that Ward had made a sworn declaration charging offences against Messrs. Tooth & Co., I turned the matter over in my mind, Ward having interviewed me on the subject. I, however, steadily declined to have anything to do with him. What attracted my attention most particularly in Ward's sworn declaration (*see Debates, Session 1894 and 1895, page 5,786*) was paragraph No. 7, in which he says "in the month of November, 1892, the excise returns held by the Collector show that Tooth & Co. applied for a drawback on 80 hogsheads of stout, one-fourth of which never paid any excise, the whole of this drawback was obtained and credited to my department." I remembered the transaction quite clearly, and turned up the pay-sheets that I hold under the contract with the firm, and found that they had paid me for uncorking the liquor, but at the time *I was under the impression that the stout was returned from the bottling department to the brewing department, and treated over again, instead of which they applied to the Collector of Customs for a drawback under section 23 of the Beer Duties Act, and obtained the sum of £53 11s.* It is needless for me to say that this sum was improperly obtained, as I am quite sure that if Messrs. Tooth & Co. had told the Collector of Customs that five-sixteenths of it had never paid any excise, and that it had never left the brewery, he would not have allowed them one penny drawback. Mr. Tooth was brewer at the time, and he and Messrs. Mitchell and Partridge knew every circumstance connected with the bottling, mixing, and uncorking of the 84 hogsheads. During the time I was in the brewery there were a great number of hogsheads of liquor collected similarly to those 84 hogsheads, and I have since learned that drawback was obtained on them also; but the actual transactions cannot be ear-marked from start to finish, as in this transaction of the 84 hogsheads amounting to £53 11s., and I am prepared to produce conclusive evidence (in fact, I believe it is admitted by Messrs. Tooth & Co.) of this sum having been obtained on this identical 84 hogsheads, and I beg to impress upon you that I do not require assistance from Mr. Ward to prove this charge, and that the evidence in support of it is altogether independent of him, and also evidence that Messrs. Tooth & Co. sent out Ward's blend in their draught beer and paid excise on it. Therefore, how can they plead innocence of knowing that it was liable to duty? I can also prove that Ward's blend was purely and simply an adulterant, and if necessary I can produce samples of it for the purpose of analysis. I had heard that there was an unwillingness to pursue Messrs. Tooth & Co. in respect of penalties incurred in connection with the alleged evasion, and I concluded that I would not be facilitated if I approached the Customs authorities in connection with the obtaining of the £53 11s. drawback; and having consulted Mr. R. S. Lambton, my solicitor, I was advised by him to issue summons against Messrs. Mitchell, Tooth, and Partridge for having knowingly obtained the refund from the Treasury by false pretences, and with the result, as you already know, that Mr. Paton, the Chamber Magistrate, having consulted Mr. Powell, the Collector of Customs, that gentleman being under the impression at the time that the proceeding had reference to the refund of £508 which was paid by Messrs. Tooth & Co. as a result of information given by Ward, whereas it was for something totally different, as appears by the information communicated by you when Mr. Watson was speaking on Wednesday last (*see Hansard, Session 1896, page 737*), when you were pleased to say, "I have just referred to the Collector of Customs; he says that the honorable gentleman is perfectly right; that he was under the apprehension that he was asked about the transaction of £584." As the Honorable Member, Mr. Watson, then remarked, "that puts a very different complexion on the whole thing," and I would say, with all respect, that if Mr. Powell had been fully seized of the circumstances, I have no doubt, from the undoubted high reputation for dealing out evenhanded justice in all quarters which has characterised the administration of that official, that he would have offered no opposition to those persons being made answer to the serious charge that was sought to be made against them by me.

I have but little doubt but that this letter conveys all I have to say on the subject. I say a grievous wrong has been done, and I desire to set that wrong right. I look for no reward—only this, that if I make out a case for inquiry, Mr. Lambton's costs shall be recouped me. I deny that I am an informant against Messrs. Tooth in any shape or form. I refused to join Ward; I refused to give information at the Custom House; I never asked anyone for a shilling in connection with this business, but, having taken the matter up, and knowing all the circumstances, I think, as a citizen and taxpayer, I was entitled to pursue it. If I make any false charge against those people I am willing to suffer punishment, but I know fully the strength of my position, and the advice I have received has fortified me in that position.

I write this letter with the full approval of my solicitor, Mr. R. S. Lambton, and I have authorised him, should you now deem it your duty to clear this matter up, to place every information that he possesses at your disposal.

I have, &c.,

JOHN F. D. LITTLE.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(PETITION FROM THOMAS HADFIELD, PRESIDENT, AND T. T. BAWDEN, SECRETARY, OF THE CLARENCE RIVER FARMERS, PRODUCERS, AND COMMERCIAL UNION, IN FAVOUR OF A ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 November, 1897.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

Your Petitioners, as executive officers of the Clarence River Farmers, Producers, and Commercial Union, comprising 700 members, and by virtue of a resolution passed by that Union,—

HUMBLY PRAY:—

That you will give the consideration of the motion asking for a Royal Commission your most favourable consideration, seeing that it is of vital importance to the sugar industry of New South Wales that the fullest inquiry should be made as to the best methods to be employed for carrying on the industry in the Colony.

Your Petitioners would humbly show that upwards of 30,000 are dependent upon the industry for their existence.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that favourable consideration be given to their representations.

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

THOMAS HADFIELD,
President.
T. T. BAWDEN,
Secretary.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(PETITION FROM JOHN STOREY, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT CORAKI, PRAYING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS IN REFERENCE TO.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 November, 1897.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned farmers, engaged in the growth of sugar-cane in the
Richmond River District, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That, at the request of a large number of the ratepayers of the Municipality of Coraki, a public meeting was convened by the Mayor of the said municipality, and was held at Coraki on Saturday, the 30th day of October, 1897, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of preserving to the district the great sugar industry, and of getting the opinion of cane-growers on the subject.

2. That the said public meeting was presided over by the Mayor (Mr. John Storey), and was large and thoroughly representative of the farming population of the district and of those interested in sugar culture, having been attended by upwards of 500 cane-growers and others residing in the Richmond River District.

3. That, at the said public meeting, the first resolution passed was as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the removal of the sugar duties is opposed to the interests of the farmers of the North Coast Districts, and will prove disastrous to the Colony in general,"—which resolution was moved by Mr. T. Martin (Mayor of Ballina), and seconded by Mr. H. Williams, J.P., of Swan Bay, and was carried by a very large majority, only fourteen hands having been held up against it.

4. That the second resolution passed at the said public meeting was as follows:—Moved by Mr. T. F. O'Flynn, Mayor of Lismore, "That it is the opinion of this meeting of cane-growers and others interested in the industry, that the various statements which have recently found their way into print, namely, 'That a hundred have failed to make it pay where one has succeeded, and that the abolition of the duty was a blessing in disguise,' are misrepresentations of the real facts and of the opinion of the people of this district. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Willam Gollan, J.P., of Woodburn, and carried with only four dissentients.

5. That the third and last resolution, moved by Mr. D. Gillies, of Tintenbar, and seconded by Dr. Finselback, of Lismore, was as follows:—"That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by the Chairman of this meeting, through the Member for the Electorate, for presentation to the Parliament of the Colony."

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take into your favourable consideration the foregoing resolutions, with a view to affording relief.

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

Signed for and on behalf of the meeting,
JOHN STOREY,
Chairman.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—RETIRING ALLOWANCES
AND GRATUITIES;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

Printed under No. 25 Report from Printing Committee, 8 December, 1897.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLIGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1897.

266—*a*

[2s. 6d.]

1897.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 45. TUESDAY, 10 AUGUST, 1897.

10. PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—RETIRING ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES:—Mr. Neild moved, pursuant to amended Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the question of the retiring allowances and gratuities granted or refused by the Public Service Board to persons retrenched or retired from the Public Service.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Bruncker, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Jessep, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Hogue, Mr. Perry, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Travers Jones, Mr. Griffith, and the Mover.
- Debate ensued.
Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 74. WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD RETIRING ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES:—Mr. Neild, as Chairman of the Select Committee on this subject, submitted to the House the following written statement:—"That Mr. Dowell O'Reilly, the Honorable Member for Parramatta, a Member of the Select Committee, having informed the said Committee that, in ignorance of Standing Order No. 367, he had supplied copies of the printed evidence to the Public Service Board, the Committee so informed the Members of, and Secretary to, the said Board, and records the opinion that it is unnecessary to further question them relative thereto, and that the Chairman acquaint the House with the matter, in terms of Standing Order No. 368."
-

VOTES No. 79. 7 DECEMBER, 1897.

5. PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—RETIRING ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES:—Mr. Neild, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 10th August, 1897; together with Appendix.
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1897.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—RETIRING ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 10th August, 1897, “to inquire into and report upon the question of the retiring allowances and gratuities granted or refused by the Public Service Board to persons retrenched or retired from the Public Service,”—have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have held twenty-one sittings, and have examined forty-five witnesses (whose names appear in attached list), being persons who have submitted their claims for consideration; and have also received statutory declarations from other ex-Civil Servants, whose absence from Sydney rendered difficult their personal attendance before your Committee.

1. A large number of other retrenched State employees desired to submit a statement of their cases, and your Committee express regret that the time at their disposal did not admit of the examination of all those persons who desired to appear before them.

2. Your Committee have also examined the members of the Public Service Board and their Secretary; but, for want of time, were unable to make their examination as complete as was desired.

3. From the *précis* attached to this Report it will be seen that the retired Public Servants who appeared before your Committee may be divided into the following classes, viz.:—

- (a) Public servants who have been refused any retiring allowance or gratuity, on the ground that they were neither permanent nor temporary officers, but were “casual” employees.
- (b) Public servants who have been classified by the Public Service Board as “temporary officers” contrary to the practice of the Departments in which they were employed.
- (c) Public servants of long standing who were retired shortly before attaining the age or length of service which would have entitled them to the enjoyment of the pensions, to provide which, deductions had been made from their salaries.
- (d) Public servants who have been denied the leave of absence authorised by law, the granting of which leave would have brought such public servants within the ages or lengths of service entitling them to pensions.
- (e) Public servants having miscellaneous causes for complaint.

4. Dealing with Class (a), your Committee draw attention to the fact that the Public Service Act of 1895 refers to and provides for but two classes of public servants, viz., permanent and temporary; and that in creating a third classification, namely, “casual employees,” the Public Service Board have, your Committee believe, acted without authorisation, and not in accord with the intentions of Parliament. Your Committee cannot believe that when adopting the Public Service Act, Parliament intended that public servants, who had faithfully served the State during many years, should be classified as “casuals,” and denied compensation when retired from the Service.

5. Your Committee draw special attention to the following letters, setting forth that the Public Service Board had created this "casual employee" class, "to guide them in their recommendations to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, otherwise the expenditure would be altogether beyond his expectations, and the reasonable aspects of the case." That the Board's action had the endorsement of the Colonial Treasurer, is shown by the letter of the Under Secretary to the Treasury, under date the 16th March, 1897 :—

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 16th March, 1897.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo,—I am now directed by the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a communication from the Secretary, Public Service Board, dated 10th instant, relative to the claims of Messrs. George Cannis and Sydney Portus to compensation owing to their retirement from the Government Printing Office.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

E. M. Clark, Esq., M.P., Parliament House.

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 10 March, 1897.

With reference to your B.C. communication of the 3rd instant, conveying a request from the Honorable the Premier to be furnished with the facts which are held to disqualify Messrs. George Cannis and Sydney Portus, lately employed in the Government Printing Office, from receiving compensation, I am directed to state that the cases of gratuity being so numerous, the Public Service Board have had to lay down definite rules to guide them in their recommendations to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, otherwise the expenditure under this head would be altogether beyond his expectations and the reasonable aspects of the case, viewed in the light of the serious responsibilities of the Board in relation to the whole question.

The rules laid down are :—

1. Persons appointed by the Governor and Executive Council are considered as "permanent officers."
2. Persons appointed by a Minister, and whose appointments have not been confirmed by the Executive Council, are considered as "temporary officers."
3. Persons appointed by the Head of a Department, and therefore removable by the same authority, are considered as "casual" employees, and, therefore, not entitled to compensation when their employment is brought to a close.

Messrs. George Cannis and Sydney Portus come under the latter category, they having been appointed by the Government Printer, who, therefore, had the power to dispense with their services at any time.

I have, &c.,

J. W. HOLLIMAN,

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Secretary.

6. Your Committee draw attention to the fact that though the Public Service Board appear to have sought and obtained the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General respecting the legal status of persons employed in such Departments as had Regulations under any Act other than the Civil Service Act of 1884—*vide* the Board's minute to the Colonial Treasurer,—the Board do not seem to have sought, and certainly have not obtained from the Attorney-General any opinion confirmatory of their action in classifying old servants of the State as "casual employees" (*vide* Question 1832). After refusing, for many months, to recommend that retiring allowances be granted to the public servants whom they had thus classified as "casuals," the Public Service Board appear to have entertained doubts respecting the legality of their action, and on the 21st April, 1897, addressed the following important minute to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer :—

The question of granting compensation on retirement in the Public Service is a matter to which the Board have given a great deal of anxious attention. Prior to the passing of the Public Service Act of 1895, no public servant was entitled to any consideration on his retirement except so far as he came within the operations of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

That Act provided for the formation of a Superannuation Fund, to which all permanent "officers" were compelled to subscribe, and the option to do so was also given to persons not designated as "officers," who came within the terms of section 8 of the Act. The Act further provided that from this fund a pension should be granted to persons with over fifteen years' service who might retire by reason of their having reached the age of 60 years, or through ill-health, or whose offices might be abolished. Where the service was less than fifteen years it was provided that a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year of service should be granted. This consideration was limited entirely to subscribers to the fund, and other employees were not entitled to any consideration whatever; but, as a matter of fact, this rule has been departed from at different times, and the practice then seems to have been to grant persons, not subscribers to the fund, one month's pay for each year of service if they had been permanently employed, and a fortnight's pay if their service had been of a temporary character. The money so paid, however, was not a charge upon the Superannuation Fund.

The Public Service Act of 1895 introduced considerable modification of the benefits to which officers would be entitled on retirement during the first twelve months after the passing of the Act, and considerably improved the position of officers continuing to subscribe to the fund after the expiry of that period. A new principle was, however, introduced, which is found in section 11. It is therein provided that officers temporarily employed at the commencement of the Act whose services are dispensed with shall

shall be granted by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Board, out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose, a gratuity at a rate not exceeding a fortnight's pay for each year of service prior to the commencement of the Act.

This principle of compensation to "temporary" officers, although, as already pointed out, from time to time tacitly recognised prior to the passing of the Public Service Act, was for the first time made law when that Act came into operation. The Board have had no trouble in dealing with the cases of persons who are permanently employed, and who are subscribers to the Fund; but they have experienced great difficulty in their endeavour to arrive at the intention of Parliament as expressed in the proviso to section 11 above quoted. Officers and others employed in the Public Service are divided into three classes—permanent officers, temporary officers, and persons casually employed.

The distinction between the two latter classes appears to the Board to be that "temporary" officers are those appointed by some member of the Executive Council, and "casual" employees are persons employed on the authority of the head of a Department or some other official. The distinction between temporary officers and casual employees is one, however, which cannot always be made, as many persons whose employment is simply from day to day have been taken on under the instructions of a Minister of the Crown. In their desire to carry out the intentions of Parliament, the Board have had to decide who are officers coming within the meaning of the proviso to section 11. It seems to them that the only persons who could come within the proviso are those who, if they were permanent officers, would come within the operations of the Public Service Act.

This opinion of the Board has been confirmed by the Attorney-General, who has decided that persons whose employment and dismissal do not come within the cognizance of the Board are not officers within the meaning of the Act. This places outside the operation of the Public Service Act, except for the purpose specifically reserved to the Board in section 55, all persons employed in the Department of the Inspector-General of Insane and the Department of Prisons, as well as such other Departments as had Regulations under any other Act than the Civil Service Act of 1884, which were in operation when the Board took office. This exclusion, although it considerably narrows the circle of officers who would be affected by the operations of the Public Service Act, still leaves a large number of officers to whom the term "temporary officer" could be applied, and the Board are seeking for some instruction or guidance which would enable them to come to a definite determination as to the persons to whom the beneficence of Parliament was intended to be applied. There are several thousand persons now in the employment of the State who were in their present employment on the passing of the Act, and who, by the terms of their engagement, are liable to be discharged from their employment practically without notice. If it is the intention that such persons should receive a gratuity on loss of office, the expenses of the Government will be very materially added to, as a fortnight's pay for each year of service is practically equivalent to an addition of 4 per cent. on the remuneration received by them prior to December, 1895.

The matter is so important, and the provisions of the Act so obscure, that the Board think it would be highly desirable that some legislative interpretation should be given to the proviso under section 11. At the present time there are a very large number of cases awaiting the decision and recommendation of the Board; but, in view of the very large sum of money at stake, the Board do not feel able to make the recommendation until they have had some authoritative decision, either by the Cabinet or by Parliament, as to the real intention of this portion of the Act.

It may not be out of place to point out that the provision in respect of the compensation to temporary officers was introduced in the Assembly by a private Member.

At Question 1795, Mr. Barling, Chairman of the Public Service Board, says:—
"We are now (2nd November) awaiting a reply to that communication."

7. Your Committee feel compelled to draw attention to the uncertainty and confusion of ideas which appear to exist respecting the question of classification of Government employees. In their letter of the 10th March, 1897, addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, the Board say they classify as permanent officers persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council; yet at Question 1828, Mr. Barling shows that men on wages had a right to make themselves permanent officers by notifying the Treasury of their desire to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. Amongst the retired public servants who have laid their claims before your Committee, there are persons who, though coming under Mr. Barling's definition of a permanent officer, have been refused the retiring allowance authorised to such officers under the Act, and have only been granted the retiring allowance applicable to temporary officers. It would appear, from the evidence of Mr. Wilson (Question 2181), that the words "not exceeding" in subsection 1 of section 60 of the Public Service Act were interpreted by the Board as giving it a discretionary power in regard to the amount of retiring allowances, and which discretionary power the Board exercised in certain cases.

8. The same uncertainty exists in relation to the public servants who have been appointed by Heads of Departments. The Board's letter of the 10th March, 1897, classifies these, by the Board's "definite rules," as "casual" employees; but at Question 1829, Mr. Barling says:—"We have not classified them; we have merely pointed out those whom we suppose to be casual men"; yet there is abundance of evidence to prove that not only did the Board classify them as "casuals," but, having done so, repeatedly refused them any gratuity, on the ground that they were, as casuals, not entitled to any such consideration.

9. The doubts and confusion of ideas on the part of the Board is expressed in answers to Questions 1805, 1819, 1823, &c.; and the fact that the Board, as Mr. Barling says at Question 1823, "coined" the word "casuals," is, your Committee consider, presumptive proof that the Public Service Board in their efforts to limit expenditure have in many cases lost sight of the intentions of Parliament regarding the treatment of persons retired from the Public Service.

10. Your Committee also draw attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the Board's "definite rules" of classification, whereby "persons appointed by a Minister" are deemed "temporary officers," entitled to retiring gratuities, while "persons appointed by the head of a Department," by the authority of a Minister, are classified as casuals and denied consideration. In the latter class of cases it is admitted that appointments made by the heads of Departments were so made under the direct authority of a Minister. Your Committee disagree with the proposition that any distinction should be drawn between the two methods of appointment.

11. Referring to Class (b), public servants who, though regarded departmentally as "permanent officers," have been treated by the Public Service Board as "temporary officers," your Committee draw attention to the cases of persons employed in the Government Printing Office. These it will be seen were treated departmentally as members of the "permanent staff"; were returned as such in the lists published in accordance with section 16 of the Civil Service Act; were, as per Parliamentary Return, acknowledged to be members of the permanent staff, and were described as such in the *Gazette* notice authorising their retirement; and yet have been refused, by the Public Service Board, any gratuity but that applicable to temporary officers—*i.e.*, have had their gratuities reduced by one half.

12. Your Committee do not consider that the rule created by the Public Service Board, and applied to these and similar cases, embodies the intentions of Parliament, or is in accordance with equity.

13. Class (c), public servants of long standing, retired shortly before becoming entitled to the pension for which they had contributed, include some of the most painful cases which have come before your Committee; and, to quote Mr. Barling, at Question 1545, "there are a number of cases of that kind." Your Committee do not believe that Parliament, when passing the Public Service Bill, contemplated that the law would be administered with the harshness exhibited in these instances, and be used for cancelling long existing pension contracts. Some of these cases may be mentioned:—

Mr. Dalway Bell—Twenty-nine years and eight months service; would have qualified for a pension in four months and a few days.

Mr. H. C. R. Doyle—Twenty years in the service; would have qualified for a pension in five months.

Mr. Henry James Greville—Upwards of forty years service; would have qualified for a pension in eighteen months.

Mr. Charles Sydney Ormiston—Thirty-nine years and nine months service; would have qualified for a pension in a few months.

Mr. Peter Herbert's case is somewhat similar. After thirty-two years and five months service, the Public Service Board refused to allow him to remain fifteen days longer in the Service, when by so doing he would have been enabled to claim pension in respect of an additional year. And the Board also refused to accept the Blue Book as evidence of this gentleman's appointment, and insist on reducing his service by eighteen months, thus cutting off two years and six months of his actual service. Though doing this, the Board deducted 4 per cent. pension contribution from the year's salary in respect of which he was refused a pension.

14. The Class (d) of public servants who complain of being denied the leave of absence authorized by law are numerous. Each of the retired officers mentioned in the preceding paragraph are examples. The evidence given by Mr. Barling respecting the question of leave of absence contains the following:—Question 1856—"I understand you deny Mr. Bell's right to six months' leave of absence? Absolutely." Question 1860—"I suppose you admit in Bell's case the Governor might have granted him six months? Yes." Question 1861—"He did not lose any right to receive it at the hands of the Governor by the passing of the new Act? No—*i.e.*, if he were kept in the Service." In

In this case, Mr. Bell applied in July for leave of absence, and was promptly retired, while his application for leave was not answered till the following October.

The case of Mr. G. L. Little is another of those where the leave authorised by law was refused, not by His Excellency the Governor, but by the Public Service Board, the members of which appear to have assumed the power of refusal in all cases without reference to the Governor, in whom the power is vested by statute. In this connection attention is directed to Mr. Barling's evidence, questions 1856 to 1867.

15. The Class (e), miscellaneous causes of complaint are both numerous and varied; but your Committee have been unable to inquire into them, the time at disposal being so limited that, though sitting usually thrice a week, it has been found impossible to examine the Public Service Board in reply. The nature of these cases will be readily seen by a reference to the accompanying *précis*.

16. Your Committee, while regretting the impossibility of completing the work of inquiry, draw attention to the fact that, so far as they have obtained the evidence of the Public Service Board, in no instance have the statements of retired public servants been contradicted on any material point involving duration and nature of service, emoluments, and the granting or refusing of pensions or gratuities.

17. Your Committee have pleasure in drawing attention to the small number of the retired public servants whose characters militated against their receiving retiring allowances.

18. Your Committee draw attention to the unnecessary discourtesy shown to many public servants in the failure to notify them of their impending retirement, and leaving them to become acquainted with the fact through the medium of the public Press. Your Committee fail to recognise any necessity for such treatment; indeed, it is a question whether public servants, discharged without notice, are not legally entitled to compensation in lieu of notice, though this question does not appear to have been raised in any instance.

19. Your Committee respectfully recommend that action may be taken—

1. To comply with what they believe was the intention of Parliament, viz., the granting of retiring allowances to persons who have creditably occupied positions in the Public Service for lengthy periods.
2. That persons who were departmentally recognised as permanent officers may receive retiring allowances as such.
3. That the cases of old public servants retired shortly before reaching the pension age or period may be reconsidered, with a view to their receiving pensions in lieu of the gratuities already granted them.
4. That those retired public servants of fifteen years standing and upwards, who were denied, though entitled by custom to, the leave of absence authorised by law, may have their cases reconsidered.

20. Your Committee are strongly of opinion that the interests of justice, not only as regards the Public Service Board and the retired public servants whose cases have been but partially inquired into, but others, whose complaints your Committee have been, for want of time, unable to hear, require that your Committee should be reappointed early next Session, so that the work of inquiry may be properly concluded.

JNO. C. NEILD,
Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
2nd December, 1897.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—RETIRING ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES.

Précis.

Mead, David William.

Appointed tide-waiter on 2nd May, 1884; acted as tide-waiter for about six years; was acting locker in charge of a bond for about six years; retired in July of 1896, without notice. Refused any gratuity.

Robson, Matthew Emerald (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed tide-waiter, 12th July, 1880; acted as such about sixteen months; was Chinese Inspector for three years; subsequently was tide-waiter for a few weeks; was acting locker up to 1st August, 1886; from August, 1886, to 31st March, 1893, was a permanent locker; dismissed in 1893 without being called on to show cause; resumed his position on tide list; retired, 5th August, 1896. Refused any gratuity.

Matthews, Joseph.

Appointed tide-waiter in 1876, acted nine years; appointed night watchman at Custom House, 1885; appointed locker, June, 1886; retired, July, 1896. Refused any gratuity, after twenty years' service.

Thomas, Byron Belmore.

Appointed tide-waiter, August, 1892; appointed clerk in warehouse-keeper's room, June, 1893; retired in July, 1896; in March, 1893, passed Civil Service examination at the head of the list; remarkable evidence, questions 988 to 1001. Refused any gratuity.

Ryan, Herbert Edward.

Appointed temporary clerk in Customs, 21st March, 1892; sent to Land and Income Tax Department by Collector of Customs, February, 1896; retired, 29th July, 1896; though styled a tide-waiter, never acted as one; very responsible duties *in re* banking moneys. Refused any gratuity.

Elliott, Joseph Warwick.

Appointed messenger in Custom House, 1st April, 1886; was messenger for three years; was tide-waiter for seven years; retired, 4th August, 1896. Refused any gratuity.

Brophy, Phillip (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed tide-waiter, 1867; appointed acting locker, 13th September, 1881; gazetted a permanent officer, 1st June, 1883; retired, 31st July, 1896. Refused any gratuity for fourteen years and three months' service prior to gazettal, during portion of which time he was acting locker, landing-waiter, and clerk in long room.

Wight, Borthwick Macdonald.

Appointed acting locker in 1892; nine months later transferred to *Ad Valorem* Branch; retired, 2nd January, 1896; from that date till March, 1896, became a tide-waiter, then sent to Land and Income Tax Department; retired, 17th December, 1896. Refused any gratuity.

Adams, William.

Appointed tide-waiter, 12th August, 1881; was a tide-waiter for five years; was an acting locker, in charge of bonds, for ten years; retired 1st August, 1897. Refused any gratuity.

Bell, Dalway (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

First employed in Post and Telegraph Offices; inspector of distilleries; and latterly a Customs' landing-waiter; total service, twenty-nine years and eight months; retired 1st August, 1896, on twenty-four hours' notice. Had he been allowed to remain in the Service four months and a few days longer he would have been entitled to a pension; applied to be allowed to remain in the Service so as to qualify for a pension, and seven weeks before pension age was refused; also applied for customary leave so as to qualify for pension and was refused three months after dismissal; was appointed by the Governor by commission as a Customs officer in 1874, which commission was not revoked till he was retired; hence claims to have been in continuous service; was refused a pension; received a gratuity of £618 7s., and refund of Superannuation payments, £193 13s.; was refused any gratuity in respect of ten years and eight months' service on account of four months' alleged break of service.

Mason, Mrs. Isabella (widow of William James Mason, overseer of letter-carriers in General Post Office, contributor to Superannuation Fund).

This widow was left with three young children to support, and without sufficient means to take out probate of her husband's will; was left a small house, subject to some debt. Public Service Board refused any help on the ground that she was not in necessitous circumstances; husband had been in the Public Service for twenty-seven years; his retirement from the Service had been arranged to take effect from 31st July, 1896, but he died on 4th of the same month.

Doyle,

Doyle, Herbert Cyrus Rowland (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed to General Post Office by Governor in Council, 28th August, 1876; in 1896 was granted eight weeks' statutory accumulated leave; entered upon that leave in July, 1896, which leave would have expired on 2nd September, 1896; during currency of such leave—viz., in July—received a notification of retirement; Mr. Doyle, who had been nearly twenty years in the service, applied for customary leave of absence to enable him to obtain his pension; this was refused; Mr. Doyle maintains that, having been retired during the currency of his leave, his dismissal was illegal; he has been refused salary up to the end of his leave, though the Minister has ordered its payment; though refused both pension and salary to end of leave, the 4 per cent. Superannuation Fund deduction was made from the last payment made him; Mr. Doyle maintains his right to a pension.

Byrnes, Francis Oakes (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Thirty-three years and nine months in Post and Telegraph services and Sheriff's Department; was a permanent officer; has suffered in health and eyesight, consequent upon the nature of his duties; was retired in July, 1896, on seven days' notice; was refused a pension which he claimed under section 44 of the Civil Service Act; was paid a gratuity of £500, and refund superannuation payments, £120.

Quinn, Edward.

Three years in the Police Force; thirty-five years in Postal Department as letter-carrier; was refused a gratuity of one month's pay for every year of service, and was only granted a fortnight's pay for every year, was—he considers—wrongly classed as a temporary employee; amount of gratuity, £196 13s.

Rush, John (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Ten years and four months in Police Force; twenty-one years a letter-carrier in General Post Office; retired, July, 1896; no notice given; read his retirement in the daily papers; received a pension of £51 6s. a year, but is allowed nothing in respect of his payments for over ten years into the Police Superannuation Fund.

Baumann, Samuel (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed a probationer in General Post Office service, June, 1879; gazetted a permanent officer in January, 1883; was retired, 31st July, 1896; was paid a gratuity of one month's salary for each year of service; claims he is entitled to a pension under sections 46 and 48 of the Civil Service Act.

Connolly, Mrs. Bessie (wife of Hugh Connolly).

Mr. Connolly was appointed a letter-carrier in General Post Office service in 1874; retired 31st July, 1896; age at retirement, 50 years; is now engaged in Public Works Department, West Australia; received a gratuity of £114 for twenty-two years' service; claims one month's salary for each year of service.

Little, George Lynn (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed a permanent clerk in Post and Telegraph Department in March, 1873; became first clerk in the dispatch branch of the mail department; retired 31st July, 1896; received one week's notice; refused a pension under sections 46 and 48 of 1884 Act after twenty-three years' service; six months after retirement was offered a gratuity of £448 3s. 11d. and refund of Superannuation Fund contribution, £143 16s. 1d.; Mr. Little applied for leave of absence on full pay, and also on half pay, under Regulations of the Public Service Act; this application was made prior to his being retired, but the answer refusing such leave was issued immediately after he had been notified of his retirement; the reason for the refusal was that the Board did not approve of leave to retrenched officers; Mr. Little claims he is entitled to a pension on account of abolition of office, and to pay in lieu of the leave of absence provided for by regulation.

McNamee, Michael (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Was a porter in the Railway Service for ten years and six months; was transferred to Post Office as a letter-carrier; held this position for twenty-three years; was retired on 31st July, 1896; was offered a gratuity of £36, which sum included his payments to the Superannuation Fund after over thirty-three years of continuous service; it appears that because Mr. McNamee was some years ago suspended for three months and then reinstated, the Public Service Board claimed his service had been broken, and so refused him the legal gratuity on retirement.

Simpson, William Palgrave (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Employed in Postal Department for thirty years and seven months; was called upon to resign by the Public Service Board; no inquiry was held upon certain charges made against him, but an explanation was asked for; this was given, and subsequently Mr. Simpson applied for leave to furnish further evidence, but he was refused, and, his resignation being demanded, he tendered same, and it was accepted; Mr. Simpson considers he has a moral claim for gratuity in consequence of long service.

Waugh, Dr. Isaac (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed Medical Superintendent of Macquarie-street and George-street Asylums, Parramatta, in 1892; retired 1st May, 1896; received no notice of retirement beyond reading it in the newspapers; Dr. O'Connor took over the duties, 1st July, 1896; received a gratuity of £150, and £74 8s., refund Superannuation Fund payments; complains that he was induced to give up a valuable practice in order to undertake Government duty, only to lose both practice and appointment.

Stewart, Neil.

Appointed Visiting Justice to Parramatta Gaol, 12th September, 1878; retired in June, 1896; refused retiring allowance; claims that under section 60 of the Act he is entitled to one month's salary for each year of service; was a permanent officer appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

Sheahan, John Michael (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed 5th September, 1876; employed as Clerk of Petty Sessions and Mining Registrar in various townships: retired 15th July, 1896; apparently retired consequent upon abolition of office; after considerable delay was offered a refund of his superannuation payments and a gratuity of 20s. Public Service Board gives as a reason the unsatisfactory nature of his conduct.

Greville, Henry James (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Employed in the Public Service over forty-three years, thirty-seven of which were consecutive service; first appointment, 8th January, 1853; retired by *Gazette* notice on 30th June, 1896, and subsequently by letter; first intimation, a newspaper paragraph; had he remained in the service eighteen months longer he would have been entitled to a pension of about £266 per annum; refused a pension, and tendered a refund of superannuation payments, £165 2s., and a gratuity of £830 1s. 9d.

Wilton, Edward George.

Employed in Government Printing Office for about eighteen years; entered service as a temporary hand, 28th January, 1879; promoted to permanent staff, 1st June, 1883, as per Parliamentary Return laid before the Assembly, 20th August, 1890; retired by *Gazette* notice of 31st December, 1896; wherein again described as a permanent officer; granted a gratuity of £81 2s. 5d. as a temporary officer only; claims a gratuity of £220 to £230 as a permanent officer.

Macdermott, Frederick (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Employed in Government Printing Office over twenty-one years; temporary hand for seven and a half years, and a permanent officer for twelve and a half years, *vide* Parliamentary Return as in previous case; retired by *Gazette* notice, 31st December, 1896, wherein he was again described as a permanent officer; granted a gratuity of £78 as a temporary officer only; claims a gratuity of over £200.

Shettle, Frederick.

Employed in Government Printing Office since 5th February, 1877; temporary hand until 1st June, 1883; promoted to permanent staff on that date, *vide* Parliamentary return; retired by *Gazette* notice, 31st December, 1896, wherein he is again described as a permanent officer; granted a gratuity of £72 19s. 3d. as a temporary officer only; claims a gratuity of about £140.

NOTE.—All these three officers daily signed a form headed "Daily check—Permanent Staff," and in the lists published in accordance with section 16 of the Civil Service Act of 1884 their names always appeared as permanent officers.

Bell, Charles Edward (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed to Litho. Branch of Government Printing Office in June, 1880; called upon by Public Service Board to resign for overstepping leave; his explanations were deemed unsatisfactory; never previously complained of; considers he is entitled to a refund of Superannuation deductions, £120.

Croft, Herbert.

First appointment, October, 1865, as deed contractor; temporary clerk, 26th April, 1866; permanent officer, 1st November, 1867; Crown Lands Agent, 8th June, 1875; transferred to head office, 15th July, 1878; retired on score of age (65), 31st July, 1896; granted a gratuity, as a temporary officer, of £252 16s.; claims to be entitled to gratuity as a permanent officer; (say) £500 for thirty-one years' service.

Manton, William Arthur.

First appointment, temporary officer in Telegraph Department, in 1874; temporary clerk in Lands Office, 1875; temporary conditional purchase inspector until 1890. After being notified of his retirement was given two months further employment. Offered a gratuity of £61 18s. 1d., calculated on last five years' service. Refused any gratuity for eighteen years' service on the ground that he had received fees for seven years. This constituted a break in his service, though the break was not in the service, but in the method of remuneration.

Pope, Edwin Rupert (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

First appointment (temporary), October, 1888; storekeeper and schoolmaster, Goulburn Gaol, June, 1889; appointed a permanent officer, 1st July, 1890; resigned voluntarily, 29th February, 1897; relying on a memorandum issued by the Public Service Board that retirement would include voluntary resignation, Mr. Pope applied for a retiring allowance, and a refund of amount paid into Superannuation Fund; was offered the latter, but refused any retiring allowance.

Horsley, Charles John (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

First appointment, Crown Lands Agent, September, 1882; resigned from the Public Service in 1891, owing to an "irregularity." Temporarily employed in Attorney-General's Office, 30th November, 1891. Went to Crown Solicitor's Office in 1892; appointed by Governor-in-Council as Clerk to Arbitration and Conciliation Board; on abolition of office went back to Attorney-General's Department; appointed assistant clerk by Executive, to date from 1st July, 1895; retired, 31st May, 1896; temporarily employed in Taxation Department. Refused gratuity of any kind.

Peachey, Charles Isaac.

First appointment, February, 1883, as temporary hand in Government Printing Office; services dispensed with, 12th January, 1897. Claimed a gratuity, but being re-employed, withdraws any such claim "at present."
Ormiston,

Ormiston, Charles Sydney (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

First appointment, 1st October, 1856, apprentice in Government Printing Office; appointed a permanent officer by Governor-in-Council in 1873; retired, 1st July, 1896. Refused both re-employment and pension. Had he been granted his annual and final six months' leave, he would have become entitled to a pension. Was granted a gratuity which, together with Superannuation Fund repayments, amounted to £719 2s. 8d.

Cooper, Michael (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed by Governor-in-Council, October, 1878, as permanent officer in Registrar-General's Department; required to resign in January, 1897, in consequence of "over-indulgence in liquor." Refused any gratuity on the ground that he had resigned.

Jenkins, James (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed warder in Mudgee Gaol, 15th January, 1874; permanent service commenced, April, 1874; senior warder, Mudgee Gaol, November, 1887; Deputy-Governor, Berrima Gaol, January, 1893; gaoler at Forbes, 1st January, 1896; severely wounded while in the public service; retired, 1st January, 1897. Refused a pension. Granted a gratuity as a permanent officer for 2 years, and as a temporary officer for 19 years, "in accordance with the Board's rule." Mr. Jenkins claims that "the Board's rule" cannot override the Act, and claims he is entitled to be granted gratuity as a permanent officer.

Herbert, Peter (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

First appointment, warder in Parramatta Gaol, 1st March, 1865, as per Blue Book; the Public Service Board insist the date should be 24th August, 1866; became Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, 1st June, 1890; Mr. Herbert gave remarkable evidence, questions 1568 to 1573; was to have been retired 30th April, 1897, but was retained in the Service till 8th August to deal with the prisoner Butler, and then retired; was refused any and all leave of absence; by remaining fifteen days longer in the Department, Mr. Herbert would have completed a full year of service, on which his pension would have been reckoned; by the methods adopted he was kept out of this. Mr. Herbert has been tendered a pension of £243 4s., but claims he is entitled to one of £285 12s. 2d. The matter is still under negotiation.

Smith, Frederick George Davidson (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Was twenty-four years in the Railway Service; paid nearly £100 into Pension Fund; retired on account of ill-health. Refused pension, gratuity, and refund of superannuation contributions.

Smith, Tasker Charles.

Was for fifteen years and six months a draftsman in Government Architect's office, and two years and nine months a clerk in the Justice Department. On account of a break of two months occurring between the two appointments, the Public Service Board granted a gratuity as for a temporary officer for two and a half years, and exclude the whole period of fifteen and a half years. Total gratuity received, under protest, £11 2s. 3d.

Greville, George Herbert (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Employed for seventeen years in the Department of Mines; retired 1st August, 1896; received a gratuity of £450; claims to be entitled to five months' leave on full pay, "or the pay without the absence."

Thorpe, Frederick Ashby.

Entered the Harbours and Rivers Department as a temporary officer, 20th June, 1878; permanent officer, Charitable Institutions Department, 1st January, 1893; resigned, 5th February, 1897; claims some £21 increase of pay, alleged to have been promised by Mr. Wilson, member of the Public Service Board.

Forster, Henry.

Overseer of that department, Darlinghurst Gaol, for more than twenty years; retired in February, 1897, on three months' leave of absence; was physically unfit to perform his duties. The Comptroller declined to recommend Mr. Forster for a retiring allowance. He did not apply to the Public Service Board, and so his case is, therefore, outside the scope of the Committee's inquiry.

Tindell, William Henry.

Has been a contract draftsman in connection with the Department of Lands from 1873 until the present time. Desires to retire and receive a gratuity, which the Public Service Board refuse, apparently as he is not a salaried officer.

Peell, George (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Entered Public Service 1st October, 1876, as messenger in the Department of Lands; after two or three years employed as temporary clerk; permanent officer, 1st July, 1887; total service, nineteen years and ten months. Retired 31st July, 1896. Received a gratuity (including refund of Superannuation Fund contribution) of £235 1s. 8d. Claims to have been illegally discharged, and that he is entitled to a pension under section 48 of the Civil Service Act; age at retirement, 67 years.

Atkinson, Frederick (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Employed in the Government Printing Office as assistant photo-lithographer from May, 1874, to 19th March, 1897; temporary officer, one year and three months; permanent officer, remainder of service; in January, 1897, his salary was reduced by £40 per annum; three months later was discharged at two days notice after twenty-three years service; suffers from blood-poisoning contracted from chemicals used in carrying out his work. Received a gratuity of £96, being at the rate of two weeks pay for each of the last twelve years of service; only claims to be entitled to gratuity as a permanent officer.

James

*Précis of Statutory Declarations.***Harvey, James.**

Entered Public Service 11th February, 1877; was retired July, 1896; applied to have his services retained until February, 1897, in order that he might complete compilation of parish maps upon which he was then engaged and of which there was "a large amount of urgent work in hand in an incomplete state"; claimed to be entitled to six months' leave of absence on full pay. The Public Service Board refused this request and claim and on 14th December, 1896, Mr. Harvey appealed and claimed also to be entitled to three months' leave of absence, due after ten years' service; Public Service Board refused to permit the appeal on the ground that "if the Board granted the leave others would also apply."

Love, Thomas.

Appointed Mining Registrar and Warden's Clerk, at Barmedman, November, 1886; retired by *Gazette* notice, March, 1896; claims that such compulsory retirement without notice after ten years' service was unjustifiable; claims he is entitled to a retiring allowance.

Wells, Henry Edward.

Warden's Bailiff at Mudgee for over twenty years; retired 27th February, 1897; claims that, being employed at a yearly salary, he was entitled to legal notice or compensation in lieu of notice.

Bryant, James.

Appointed Messenger at Police Court, Orange, 12th May, 1883; retired by the Public Service Board 1st February, 1897; is now 74 years of age, and unable, on account of age and several illnesses, to support himself and aged wife.

Stone, Henry.

Entered Railway Service in 1870; appointed Mail Guard 1882; retired by Public Service Board in 1896; received a gratuity of £77 9s. 6d; claims he is entitled as a permanent officer to a gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service, viz., to £368 6s. 8d.

Leng, Frank (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

For thirteen and a half years in Public Service, during which time he has been Crown Lands Agent at Wilcannia, Cootamundra, and Gunnedah; suspended (26th March, 1896) upon complaint of Chairman, Local Land Board. Public Service Board called for an explanation, which appears to have been deemed unsatisfactory; was called upon to resign; retired June, 1896; applied for refund of payments to Superannuation Fund, and salary from date of suspension to retirement; apparently both have been refused.

Russom, Edward Stephenson (contributor to Superannuation Fund).

Appointed Rabbit Inspector, Permanent Staff, 1st May, 1883; C.P. Inspector on Temporary Staff (paid by fees), 1st August, 1890; C.P. Inspector, Permanent Staff, 1st January, 1893; retired, 31st July, 1896; all Superannuation Fund deductions have been returned, and a gratuity paid of £132 2s. 1d. for thirteen and a quarter years unbroken service under Government; applied to Public Service Board to know how the gratuity had been calculated, and was refused the information.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 12 AUGUST, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild,		Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Perry,	|	Mr. Waddell,
	Mr. Hogue.	

Mr. Neild called to the Chair.

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

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 17 AUGUST, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Lyne,		Mr. Griffith,
Mr. O'Reilly,	|	Mr. Perry,
Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Jessep.

David William Mead called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mrs. Isabella Mason called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Matthew Emerald Robson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Herbert Cyrus Rowland Doyle called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Jessep,
Mr. Travers Jones,	|	Mr. Perry,
	Mr. Griffith.	

Herbert Cyrus Rowland Doyle recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Dalway Bell called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Dr. Isaac Waugh called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Neil Stewart called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Perry,	|	Mr. Lyne,
	Mr. Travers Jones.	

John Michael Sheahan called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry James Greville called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lyne,		Mr. O'Reilly,
Mr. Perry,	|	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Travers Jones.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Hogue called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Francis Oakes Byrnes called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness produced papers in the case of the retirement of Mr. J. J. B. Wakely from the Public Service, and handed in abstract of his public service. [Appendix A.]

Witness withdrew.

Edward

WEDNESDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Jessep,	|	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Hogue,	|	Mr. Perry.

William Palgrave Simpson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Joseph Warwick Elliott called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. O'Reilly,		Mr. Travers Jones.
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Phillip Brophy called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Borthwick Macdonald Wight called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles John Horsley called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,	|	Mr. O'Reilly,
	|	Mr. Waddell.

Herbert Edward Ryan called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Isaac Peachey called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles Sydney Ormiston called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Adams called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Michael Cooper called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

James Jenkins called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Perry,	|	Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Jessep,	|	Mr. Waddell.

Peter Herbert called in, sworn and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Frederick George Davison Smith called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Tasker Charles Smith called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Herbert Greville called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. O'Reilly,	|	Mr. Travers Jones,
Mr. Waddell,	|	Mr. Hogue.

George Lynn Little recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Frederick Ashby Thorpe called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Foster called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

William

William Henry Tindell called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 George Peell called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Frederick Atkinson called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1897

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Waddell,	|	Mr. Travers Jones,
Mr. Hogue,	|	Mr. O'Reilly.

Joseph Barling (*Chairman of the Public Service Board*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Edward Mann Clark, a Member of the Legislative Assembly, called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Joseph Barling further examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Thursday next at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 4 NOVEMBER, 1897.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild.

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

WEDNESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild,		Mr. O'Reilly.
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In the absence of a Quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1897.

The House continuing to sit during the time appointed for the sitting of the Committee, no meeting could be held.

THURSDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. O'Reilly,	|	Mr. Travers Jones,
Mr. Perry,	|	Mr. Hogue.

Peter Herbert recalled and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 James William Holliman (*Secretary to the Public Service Board*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 James Powell (*a Deputy Member of the Public Service Board*) called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,	|	Mr. Jessep,
	|	Mr. Perry.

James Powell recalled and further examined.
 Room cleared. Committee deliberated.
 James William Holliman recalled and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 James Powell recalled and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 James William Holliman recalled and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
 Committee deliberated.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Perry*),—"That Mr. James Powell, a Member of the Public Service Board, and Mr. J. W. Holliman, Secretary to such Board, having admitted the receipt of copies of printed evidence taken before this Committee, and having refused to divulge the name or names of the person or persons from whom the evidence in question was received, this Committee requests the Chairman to bring the matter before the House at its meeting this day."

[Adjourned till To-morrow at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. O'Reilly,	|	Mr. Perry,
Mr. Jessep,	|	Mr. Lyne,
	|	Mr. Griffith.

Committee deliberated.

Dowell Philip O'Reilly (*a member of the Committee*) sworn and examined.

Joseph Barling recalled and further examined.

James Powell recalled and further examined.

Room cleared. Committee deliberated.

Resolved (*on motion of Mr. Perry*),—"That Mr. Dowell O'Reilly, the Honorable Member for Parramatta, a member of the Select Committee, having informed the said Committee that, in ignorance of Standing Order No. 367, he had supplied copies of the printed evidence to the Public Service Board, the Committee so informed the Members of and Secretary to, the said Board, and records the opinion that it is unnecessary to further question them relative thereto, and that the Chairman acquaint the House with the matter, in terms of Standing Order No. 368."

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Waddell.
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George Alexander Wilson (*a member of the Public Service Board*) called in, sworn, and examined. Witness withdrew.

James William Holliman recalled and further examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Chairman *handed in* statutory declarations from the following persons, viz. :—James Harvey, Thomas Love, Henry Edward Wells, James Bryant, Henry Stone, Frank Leng, and Edward Stephenson Russom.

Ordered to be appended. [*Appendix D.*]

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 30 NOVEMBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. Travers Jones,	|	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. O'Reilly,	|	Mr. Jessep.

Chairman submitted Draft Report, which was read 1^o as follows :—

DRAFT REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 10th August, 1897, "*to inquire into and report upon the question of the retiring allowances and gratuities granted or refused by the Public Service Board to persons retrenched or retired from the Public Service,*"—have agreed to the following Report :—

Your Committee have held sittings, and have examined forty-five witnesses (whose names appear in attached list), being persons who have submitted their grievances for consideration; and have also received statutory declarations from other ex-Civil Servants, whose absence from Sydney rendered difficult their personal attendance before your Committee.

1. A large number of other retrenched State employees desired to submit a statement of their cases, and your Committee express regret that the time at their disposal did not admit of the examination of all those persons who desired to appear before them.

2. Your Committee have also examined the members of the Public Service Board and their Secretary; but, for want of time, were unable to make so complete an investigation of the actions of the Board as appeared desirable.

3. From the *précis* attached to this Report it will be seen that the aggrieved persons may be divided into the following classes, viz. :—

- (a) Public servants who have been refused any retiring allowance or gratuity, on the ground that they were neither permanent nor temporary officers, but were "casual" employees.
- (b) Public servants who have been classified by the Public Service Board as "temporary officers" contrary to the practice of the Departments in which they were employed.
- (c) Public servants of long standing who were retired shortly before attaining the age or length of service which would have entitled them to the enjoyment of the pensions, to provide which deductions had been compulsorily made from their salaries.
- (d) Public servants who have been denied the leave of absence authorised by law, the granting of which leave would have brought such public servants within the ages or lengths of service entitling them to pensions.
- (e) Public servants having miscellaneous causes for complaint.

4. Dealing with Class (a), your Committee draw attention to the fact that the Public Service Act of 1895 refers to and provides for but two classes of public servants, viz., permanent and temporary; and that in arbitrarily creating a third class, designated "casual employees," the Public Service Board have, your Committee believe, acted without legal authorisation, and certainly not in accord with the intention of Parliament. Your Committee cannot believe that when adopting the Public Service Act, Parliament intended

intended that public servants, who had given the State services, the duration of which extended over very many years, should be classified as "casuals," and turned out upon the streets in their old age without notice or consideration.

5. Your Committee draw special attention to the following letters, setting forth that the Public Service Board had created this "casual employee" class, "to guide them in their recommendations to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, otherwise the expenditure would be altogether beyond his expectations, and the reasonable aspects of the case." That the Board's action had the endorsement of the Colonial Treasurer, is shown by the letter of the Under Secretary to the Treasury, under date the 16th March, 1897:—

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 16th March, 1897.
Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo,—I am now directed by the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a communication from the Secretary, Public Service Board, dated 10th instant, relative to the claims of Messrs. George Cannis and Sydney Portus to compensation owing to their retirement from the Government Printing Office.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

E. M. Clark, Esq., M.P., Parliament House.

Sir,

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 10th March, 1897.

With reference to your B.C. communication of the 3rd instant, conveying a request from the Honorable the Premier to be furnished with the facts which are held to disqualify Messrs. George Cannis and Sydney Portus, lately employed in the Government Printing Office, from receiving compensation, I am directed to state that the cases of gratuity being so numerous, the Public Service Board have had to lay down definite rules to guide them in their recommendations to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, otherwise the expenditure under this head would be altogether beyond his expectations and the reasonable aspects of the case, viewed in the light of the serious responsibilities of the Board in relation to the whole question.

The rules laid down are:—

1. Persons appointed by the Governor and Executive Council are considered as "permanent officers."
2. Persons appointed by a Minister, and whose appointments have not been confirmed by the Executive Council, are considered as "temporary officers."
3. Persons appointed by the Head of a Department, and therefore removable by the same authority, are considered as "casual employees," and, therefore, not entitled to compensation when their employment is brought to a close.

Messrs. George Cannis and Sydney Portus come under the latter category, they having been appointed by the Government Printer, who, therefore, had the power to dispense with their services at any time.

I have, &c.,

J. W. HOLLIMAN,

Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

6. Your Committee draw attention to the fact that though the Public Service Board appear to have sought and obtained the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General respecting the legal status of persons employed in such Departments as had Regulations under any Act other than the Civil Service Act of 1884—*vide* the Board's minute to the Colonial Treasurer,—the Board do not seem to have sought, and certainly have not obtained from the Attorney-General any opinion confirmatory of their action in classifying old servants of the State as "casual employees" (*vide* Question 1832.) After refusing, for many months, to recommend that retiring allowances be granted to the public servants whom they had thus arbitrarily classified as "casuals," the Public Service Board appear to have entertained doubts respecting the legality of their action, and on the 21st April, 1897, addressed the following important minute to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer:—

The question of granting compensation on retirement in the Public Service is a matter to which the Board have given a great deal of anxious attention. Prior to the passing of the Public Service Act of 1895, no public servant was entitled to any consideration on his retirement except so far as he came within the operations of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

That Act provided for the formation of a Superannuation Fund, to which all permanent "officers" were compelled to subscribe, and the option to do so was also given to persons not designated as "officers," who came within the terms of section 8 of the Act. The Act further provided that from this fund a pension should be granted to persons with over fifteen years' service who might retire by reason of their having reached the age of 60 years, or through ill-health, or whose offices might be abolished. Where the service was less than fifteen years it was provided that a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year of service should be granted. This consideration was limited entirely to subscribers to the fund, and other employees were not entitled to any consideration whatever; but, as a matter of fact, this rule has been departed from at different times, and the practice then seems to have been to grant persons, not subscribers to the fund, one month's pay for each year of service if they had been permanently employed, and a fortnight's pay if their service had been of a temporary character. The money so paid, however, was not a charge upon the Superannuation Fund.

The Public Service Act of 1895 introduced considerable modification of the benefits to which officers would be entitled on retirement during the first twelve months after the passing of the Act, and considerably improved the position of officers continuing to subscribe to the fund after the expiry of that period. A new principal was, however, introduced, which is found in section 11. It is therein provided that officers temporarily employed at the commencement of the Act whose services are dispensed with shall be granted by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Board, out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose, a gratuity at a rate not exceeding a fortnight's pay for each year of service prior to the commencement of the Act.

This principle of compensation to "temporary" officers, although, as already pointed out, from time to time tacitly recognised prior to the passing of the Public Service Act, was for the first time made law when that Act came into operation. The Board have had no trouble in dealing with the cases of persons who are permanently employed, and who are subscribers to the Fund; but they have experienced great difficulty in their endeavour to arrive at the intention of Parliament as expressed in the proviso to section 11 above quoted. Officers and others employed in the Public Service are divided into three classes—permanent officers, temporary officers, and persons casually employed.

The distinction between the two latter classes appears to the Board to be that "temporary" officers are those appointed by some member of the Executive Council, and "casual" employees are persons employed on the authority of the head of a Department or some other official. The distinction between temporary officers and casual employees is one, however, which cannot always be made, as many persons whose employment is simply from day to day have been taken on under the instructions of a Minister of the Crown. In their desire to carry out the intentions of Parliament, the Board have had to decide who are officers coming within the meaning of the proviso to section 11. It seems to them that the only persons who could come within the proviso are those who, if they were permanent officers, would come within the operations of the Public Service Act.

This opinion of the Board has been confirmed by the Attorney-General, who has decided that persons whose employment and dismissal do not come within the cognizance of the Board are not officers within the meaning of the Act. This places outside the operation of the Public Service Act, except for the purpose specifically reserved to the Board in section 55, all persons employed in the Department of the Inspector-General of Insane and the Department of Prisons, as well as such other Departments as had Regulations under any other Act than the Civil Service Act of 1884, which were in operation when the Board took office. This exclusion, although it considerably narrows the circle of officers who would be affected by the operations of the Public Service Act, still leaves a large number of officers to whom the term "temporary officer" could be applied, and the Board are seeking for some instruction or guidance which would enable them to come to

a definite determination as to the persons to whom the beneficence of Parliament was intended to be applied. There are several thousand persons now in the employment of the State who were in their present employment on the passing of the Act, and who, by the terms of their engagement, are liable to be discharged from their employment practically without notice. If it is the intention that such persons should receive a gratuity on loss of office, the expenses of the Government will be very materially added to, as a fortnight's pay for each year of service is practically equivalent to an addition of 4 per cent. on the remuneration received by them prior to December, 1895.

The matter is so important, and the provisions of the Act so obscure, that the Board think it would be highly desirable that some legislative interpretation should be given to the proviso under section 11. At the present time there are a very large number of cases awaiting the decision and recommendation of the Board; but, in view of the very large sum of money at stake, the Board do not feel able to make the recommendation until they have had some authoritative decision, either by the Cabinet or by Parliament, as to the real intention of this portion of the Act.

It may not be out of place to point out that the provision in respect of the compensation to temporary officers was introduced in the Assembly by a private Member.

At Question 1795, Mr. Barling, Chairman of the Public Service Board, says:—"We are now (2nd November) awaiting a reply to that communication." Your Committee regret that no reply has been vouchsafed to this urgently important document, though upwards of six months have elapsed since it was addressed to the head of the Government.

7. Your Committee feel compelled to draw attention to the uncertainty and confusion of ideas which appear to exist respecting the question of classification of Government employees. In their letter of the 10th March, 1897, addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, the Board say they classify as permanent officers persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council; yet at Question 1828, Mr. Barling shows that men on wages had a right to make themselves permanent officers by notifying the Treasury of their desire to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. Amongst the retired public servants who have laid their grievances before your Committee, there are persons who, though coming under Mr. Barling's definition of a permanent officer, have been refused the retiring allowance authorised to such officers under the Act, and have only been granted the retiring allowance applicable to temporary officers.

8. The same unsatisfactory condition of affairs exists in relation to the public servants who have been appointed by Heads of Departments. The Board's letter of the 10th March, 1897, classifies these, by the Board's "definite rules," as "casual" employees; but at Question 1829, Mr. Barling says:—"We have not classified them; we have merely pointed out those whom we suppose to be casual men"; yet there is abundance of evidence to prove that not only did the Board classify them as "casuals," but, having done so, over and over again refused them any gratuity, on the ground that they were, as casuals, not entitled to any such consideration.

9. The doubts and confusion of ideas on the part of the Board is expressed in answers to Questions 1805, 1819, 1823, &c.; and the fact that the Board, as Mr. Barling says at Question 1823, "coined" the word "casuals," is, your Committee consider, presumptive proof that the Public Service Board have been more careful to meet the expectation of the Colonial Treasurer as to expenditure for gratuities (*vide* letter of 10th March, 1897) than to carry into effect the intentions of Parliament regarding liberal treatment of persons retired from the Public Service, as evidenced by the debates during the passage of the Bill.

10. Your Committee also draw attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the Board's "definite rules" of classification, inasmuch as "persons appointed by a Minister" are deemed "temporary officers," entitled to retiring gratuities, while "persons appointed by the head of a Department," by the authority, written or verbal, of a Minister (as in the case of Customs employees), are classified as casuals and denied consideration. In these cases it is admitted that though appointments were made by the Collector, such appointments were invariably made under the direct authority of the Minister; and your Committee disagree with the proposition that any distinction should be drawn between the two methods of appointment, both being made under and by Ministerial authority.

11. Referring to Class (b), public servants who, though regarded departmentally as "permanent officers," have been, by the Public Service Board, treated as "temporary officers," your Committee draw attention to the cases of persons employed in the Government Printing Office. These, it will be seen, were treated departmentally as members of the "permanent staff"; were returned as such in the lists published in accordance with section 16 of the Civil Service Act; were, as per Parliamentary Return, acknowledged to be members of the permanent staff, and were described as such in the *Gazette* notice authorising their retirement; and yet have been, by the Public Service Board, refused any gratuity but that applicable to temporary officers—*i.e.*, have had their gratuities reduced by one-half, in order that "the expectations of the Colonial Treasurer may not be exceeded."

12. Your Committee do not consider that the arbitrary rule created by the Public Service Board, and applied to these and similar cases, correctly interprets the intentions or wishes of Parliament, or is in accordance with reason or equity.

13. Class (c), public servants of long standing, retired shortly before becoming entitled to the pension for which they had compulsorily contributed, include some of the most painful cases which have come before your Committee; and, to quote Mr. Barling, at question 1545, "there are a number of cases of that kind." It is difficult to believe that Parliament, when passing the Public Service Bill, contemplated that the law would be employed with the severity exhibited in these instances, and be used for cancelling long-existing pension contracts. Some of these cases of unexpected and unmerited hardship may be mentioned:—

Mr. Dalway Bell—Twenty-nine years and eight months service; would have qualified for a pension in four months and a few days.

Mr. H. C. R. Doyle—Twenty years in the service; would have qualified for a pension in five months.

Mr. Henry James Greville—Upwards of forty years service; would have qualified for a pension in eighteen months.

Mr. Charles Sydney Ormiston—Thirty-nine years and nine month service; would have qualified for a pension in a few months.

Mr. Peter Herbert's case is somewhat similar. After thirty-two years and five months service, the Public Service Board refused to allow him to remain fifteen days longer in the Service, when by so doing he would have been enabled to claim pension in respect of an additional year. And the Board also refused to accept the Blue Book as evidence of this gentleman's appointment, and insist on reducing his service by eighteen months, thus cutting off two years and six months of his actual service. Though doing this the Board deducted 4 per cent. pension contribution from the year's salary in respect of which he was refused a pension.

14. The public servants who complain of being denied the leave of absence authorised by law are numerous. Each of the retired officers mentioned in the preceding paragraph are examples. The evidence given by Mr. Barling respecting the question of leave of absence is singularly contradictory. Question 1856—"I understand you deny Mr. Bell's right to six months' leave of absence? Absolutely." Question 1860—"I suppose you admit in Bell's case the Governor might have granted him six months? Yes." Question 1861—"He did not lose any right to receive it at the hands of the Governor by the passing of the new Act? No—*i.e.*, if he were kept in the Service."

In this case, Mr. Bell applied in July for leave of absence, and was promptly retired, while his application for leave was not answered—*i.e.*, refused till the following October—long after he had been thrust out of the Service.

The case of Mr. G. L. Little is another of those where the leave authorised by law was refused, not by His Excellency the Governor, but by the Public Service Board, the members of which appear to have assumed the power of refusal in all cases without reference to the Governor, in whom the power is vested by statute. In this connection attention is directed to Mr. Barling's evidence, Questions 1856 to 1867.

15. The miscellaneous causes of complaint are both numerous and varied; but your Committee have been unable to inquire into them, the time at disposal being so limited that, though sitting usually thrice a week, it has been found impossible to examine the Public Service Board in reply to the grievances submitted. The nature of these cases will be readily seen by a reference to the accompanying *précis*.

16. Your Committee, while regretting the impossibility of completing the work of inquiry, draw attention to the fact that, so far as they have obtained the evidence of the Public Service Board, in no instance have the statements of retired public servants been contradicted on any material point involving duration and nature of service, emoluments, and the granting or refusing of pensions or gratuities. With the exception of evidence relating to the character of one or two of the witnesses, the evidence furnished by the Board has consisted chiefly of explanations intended to be exculpatory of the action taken by that body.

17. Your Committee have pleasure in drawing attention to the small number of the retired public servants whose characters militated against their receiving retiring allowances, though, in the opinion of the Public Service Board, some who did receive gratuities were scarcely deserving.

18. Your Committee draw attention to the unnecessary discourtesy shown to many public servants in the failure to notify them of their impending retirement, and leaving them to become acquainted with the fact through the medium of the public Press. Your Committee fail to recognise any necessity for such rigorous treatment; indeed, it is a question whether public servants, discharged without notice, are not legally entitled to compensation in lieu of notice, though this question does not appear to have been raised in any instance.

19. Your Committee respectfully recommend that action may be taken—

1. To comply with what they believe was the intention of Parliament, *viz.*, the granting of retiring allowances to persons who have served the country for lengthy periods.
2. That persons who were Departmentally recognised as permanent officers may receive retiring allowances as such.
3. That the cases of old public servants retired shortly before reaching the pension age or period may be reconsidered, with a view to their receiving pensions in lieu of the gratuities already granted them.
4. That those retired public servants of fifteen years standing and upwards, who were denied, though entitled by custom to, the leave of absence authorised by law, may have their cases reconsidered, and redress granted them.

20. Your Committee are strongly of opinion that the interests of justice, not only as regards the Public Service Board and the retired public servants whose cases have been but partially inquired into, but others, whose complaints your Committee have been, for want of time, unable to hear, demand that your Committee should be reappointed early next Session, so that the work of inquiry may be properly concluded.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. O'Reilly,
Mr. Travers Jones,

Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Griffith.

Draft Report considered.

Introductory paragraph read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 1 read, and agreed to.

Paragraph 2 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 3 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 4 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 5 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 6 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 7 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 8 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 9 read, amended, and agreed to.

[Adjourned till To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.]

THURSDAY

THURSDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1897.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Neild in the Chair.

Mr. O'Reilly
Mr. Hogue,

Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Jessep,

Draft Report further considered.

Paragraph 10 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 11 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 12 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 13 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 14 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 15 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 16 read and amended.

Question put,—That the paragraph, as amended, stand part of the Report.

Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. Perry,
Mr. Jessep,
Mr. Griffith.

No.

Mr. O'Reilly.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 17 read and amended.

Question put,—“That the paragraph, as amended, stand part of the report.

Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. Perry,
Mr. Griffith,

Noes.

Mr. O'Reilly,
Mr. Jessep.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes, and declared the question to have been resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 18 read and amended.

Question put,—That the paragraph, as amended, stand part of the Report.

Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Jessep.

No.

Mr. O'Reilly.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 19 read.

Mr. Jessep moved to insert after the word “have” sub-paragraph 1, line 2, the words “complied with the conditions and regulations of the Service.”

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

Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. Jessep,
Mr. O'Reilly.

Noes.

Mr. Perry,
Mr. Griffith.

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

Mr. Griffith moved to leave out in sub-paragraph 1, line 2, the words “served the country” with a view to the insertion of the following words “creditably occupied positions in the Public Service.”

Question—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-paragraph—put and negatived.

Question—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words left out be so inserted—put—

Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Perry.

Noes.

Mr. Jessep,
Mr. O'Reilly.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes, and declared the question to have been resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Griffith moved to leave out in sub-paragraph 3, lines 2 and 3, the words “with a view to their receiving pensions in lieu of the gratuities already granted to them.”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the sub-paragraph.

Committee divided.

Ayes.

Mr. Perry,
Mr. Jessep.

Noes.

Mr. Griffith,
Mr. O'Reilly.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes, and declared the question to have been resolved in the affirmative.

And an amendment having been made in sub-paragraph 4.

Question put,—That the paragraph as amended stand part of the Report.
Committee divided.

Ayes.	No.
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. O'Reilly.
Mr. Perry,	
Mr. Jessep.	

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.
Paragraph 20 read, amended, and agreed to.
Mr. Perry moved,—That the Report as amended be the Report of the Committee.
Question put.
Committee divided.

Ayes.	No.
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. O'Reilly.
Mr. Griffith,	
Mr. Jessep,	
Mr. Perry.	

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

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1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—RETIRING ALLOWANCES
AND GRATUITIES.

TUESDAY, 17 AUGUST, 1897.

Present:—

MR. GRIFFITH,	|	MR. HOGUE,
MR. JESSEP,	|	MR. LYNE,
MR. O'REILLY,	|	MR. PERRY,

JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

David William Mead sworn and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Were you appointed a tide-waiter in the Department of Customs on the 2nd May, 1884? **D. W. Mead.**
Yes.
2. How long did you hold the appointment as tide-waiter? Until I was dismissed. **17 Aug., 1897.**
3. I believe your position underwent some changes;—you acted in other capacities? I acted as locker.
4. I believe, in the first instance, you acted as tide-waiter about six years? About that.
5. In what capacity were you employed at the end of the six years? As acting locker. I had charge of the bond.
6. What bond? I had charge of several bonds before I went to Elliott's Bond. I opened Elliott's Bond at Balmain, and I was there about five years.
7. As acting locker did you discharge continuous duty? Yes.
8. Were you continuously paid? Yes, with the exception of one month out of three, during which I was absent on account of illness.
9. Were you paid by the month? Yes; at per day.
10. Were your services dispensed with? I was told there was no more work for me.
11. Were you acting locker up to that time? Yes.
12. What date was that? To the end of July that year. It was on the 4th August that I was told that there was no more work for me.
13. That meant that you retired from your employment? Yes.
14. Who made that statement to you? Mr. Bethune.
15. What position does he hold? He is the warehouse-keeper.
16. Did he tell you he was directed to make that statement to you by anyone? No.
17. Did he tell you he was conveying the orders of the Collector? The only thing I could do was to go back to the tide-list again. I went into the tide-surveyor's room, and I was there for two or three days, and I was told by Mr. Walford that there was no more work for me.
18. Who is Mr. Walford? The tide-surveyor.
19. Is he the officer in charge of the tide-waiters? Yes.
20. Then your dismissal was not, so far as you know, the act of the Collector of Customs? I do not know whose act it was.
21. So far as you know, Mr. Bethune acted on his own responsibility? I spoke to the Collector as well, and he told me there was no more work for me.

- D. W. Mead. 22. Was that subsequently? Yes.
- 17 Aug., 1897. 23. Did he say anything about the Public Service Board? No.
24. Did you apply for any gratuity? Yes.
25. To whom? To the Public Service Board.
26. I see from your papers that you wrote to the Collector of Customs on the 12th August, and on the 28th the Collector replied, asking you to offer an explanation on certain points? Yes.
27. It appears from the papers that you must have written on the 18th August, inasmuch as you received a reply on the 14th September stating that the Public Service Board considered you had no claim to a gratuity? That is so.
28. Some time subsequently, on the 18th September, you wrote to the Colonial Treasurer? Yes; I produce that letter.
29. Did you receive an acknowledgment of the letter, dated on the 1st October? Yes.
30. Then you had a further letter from the Colonial Treasurer, dated 12th October, stating it was not considered you had a claim? Yes.
31. Then you appear to have written on the 17th December, to the Public Service Board, asking for a reconsideration of their decision not to grant a gratuity? Yes.
32. And on the 30th December the Public Service Board replied that they could not decide otherwise than they had done? That is so.
33. Are you sure that during the whole of the time you were in the Service you were in the receipt of pay? With the exception of some time when I was away.
34. Why were you away? My wife was ill, and I could not leave her at night.
35. Were you away when you were acting locker? Only when I was ill for three months.
36. Did you receive any letter of appointment to your position? No.
37. Who placed you in charge of the bond? Mr. Bethune.
38. When you were one of the tide-waiters he appointed you to this position, and told you to discharge the duties? Yes.
39. As a tide-waiter you were only paid on the days on which you were actually engaged? Yes.
40. But when you were appointed acting locker you were paid all the week round? Yes.
41. Receiving a cheque at the end of the month? Yes.
42. And you know of no reason for a refusal to grant you any gratuity further than as disclosed by these letters, stating you were not deemed to be entitled to one? I know of nothing.
43. *Mr. Hogue.*] By whom were you appointed? By Sir George Dibbs; I was sent by him to the Collector.
44. Was your appointment in writing? I had a note to the Collector.
45. A note from the Colonial Treasurer to the Collector of Customs? Yes.
46. And, I presume, you were put on by the Collector of Customs? Yes.
47. I presume the letter you took from the Colonial Treasurer was not addressed to you, but to the Collector? Yes.
48. Therefore that letter did not contain your appointment? I do not know what it contained.
49. Did you receive any official notification in writing from the Collector of Customs of your appointment? No.
50. You were simply told to go on? Yes.
51. Verbally? Yes.
52. At that time were you told what remuneration you were to receive? No; it was understood I should receive the same remuneration as the others.
53. Were you told the amount? No; but it was generally understood it would be 10s. 6d. a day, or 15s. 6d. a night, and 1s. 6d. an hour overtime.
54. Were you told your services were temporary or permanent? No.
55. You were told nothing? No.
56. Was it indicated in any way that you would be likely to be required for any length of time? No.
57. Were you given to understand your services might be dispensed with at any moment? No.
58. You were put on unconditionally? Yes.
59. Then your appointment was not gazetted? No.
60. *Chairman.*] Do you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? No.
61. Were you ever asked to do so? No.
62. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] What age are you? Seventy years next April.
63. *Mr. Perry.*] I suppose there is a number of tide-waiters who come and go according to the amount of work there is for them? We have to be there every morning at 8.30 and we go off at 5.
64. That is when you have a shift? Every day.
65. *Mr. Griffith.*] Whether you are paid or not? Yes.
66. *Mr. Perry.*] If you have not a shift, you are not paid? No; but still we have to be there.
67. *Mr. Griffith.*] All day? Yes; we are supposed to be there. We might be wanted at any time to wait for a ship, or anything of that kind.
68. *Mr. Perry.*] Have you any knowledge of any other tide-waiter having his services dispensed with in the same way as yours were—that is, before the Public Service Board came into existence? The Board came into existence about that time—the end of July.
69. Do you know whether any tide-waiter has been given any retiring allowance at any time when he was retired? I think some have since I left.
70. Do you know of any? Mr. Beard, for one. He got his gratuity, I think, from the time he commenced as a tide-waiter.
71. So that what you complain of is, not only that you have not received any retiring allowance, but that you have been treated differently from someone else? No, I do not know that I have. I have always understood that we were to receive it.
72. But in addition to that, your complaint is that you have been treated differently from someone else? Yes.
73. And you give the name of Mr. Beard as one? Yes; and I think Mr. Bruton is another. I have not seen Mr. Beard myself, but I have always understood that he got his gratuity.
74. *Mr. Jessep.*] You do not know it as a fact? No.
75. On those occasions, when you "signed on" in the morning, and your services were not required, were you at liberty to take an appointment elsewhere? No; not anything else.
76. *Mr. Lyne.*] What is it you claim? A fortnight's pay for each year of service.

77. *Mr. Griffith.*] That is whilst you were in the bond, and whilst you were a tide-waiter? Yes; I con- D. W. Mead.
sidered myself a temporary officer as a tide-waiter.
78. *Chairman.*] But there is this difference: whilst you were a tide-waiter you were paid as work turned 17 Aug., 1897.
up, and whilst you were an acting locker you were paid regularly as a member of the staff? Yes.
79. Were you paid during the time you were away in consequence of your wife's illness? No.
80. *Mr. Lyne.*] Were you paid anything when you retired? No.
81. You received nothing? Nothing.
82. *Mr. Jessep.*] What was the nature of your duties as acting locker? I was in charge of Mr. Elliott's
bond at Balmain for nearly five years.
83. Do you consider that a more responsible position than that of a tide-waiter? Yes; I suppose it is.
84. *Mr. Perry.*] You received goods into bond, and delivered them upon the production of a proper
warrant? Yes.
85. *Mr. Jessep.*] Were there any complaints against you? None whatever.
86. Neither as tide-waiter nor locker? No.
87. *Mr. Perry.*] I suppose, whilst you were acting as locker, you were on the tide-list? Yes; I was a
tide-waiter all the time.
88. *Mr. Hogue.*] How were you paid whilst acting locker? Monthly.
89. A daily wage? Yes, 10s. 6d. a day.
90. And the payments were made every month? Yes.
91. *Mr. Jessep.*] Were the hours worked the same? Yes.

Isabella Mason called in, sworn, and examined:—

92. *Chairman.*] I believe you are the widow of the late overseer of letter-carriers, William James Mason? I. Mason.
Yes. 17 Aug., 1897.
93. He was employed in the Public Service about twenty-seven years? Very nearly.
94. I believe he met with his death some time in July of last year? On the 4th July, 1896.
95. That arose, I believe, through an accident received in the discharge of his duties? Yes.
96. What was the nature of the accident? He was stamping and sorting in the General Post Office at
the time. They are in the habit of throwing papers from one division to another. There was a copy of
the *Town and Country Journal* done up for posting, and, as he was stamping and sorting, it was thrown
from one division to the other, and it caught him in the eye.
97. Was that the cause of his disease? It was the beginning of his death. Cancer of the eye came from
that blow.
98. Was your husband a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; from the beginning of it.
99. Prior to his death had his retirement been arranged to take place? It was accepted; but it did not
take effect until the 31st July, and he died on the 4th July.
100. Then, prior to his death, the Department arranged for his retirement? I should think so; but his
name was not in the *Gazette* which came out in July.
101. He was not retired by a *Gazette* notice in July? Not retired; his name was not in it.
102. You understand, then, that it had been arranged that he was to retire on the 31st July, receiving a
gratuity, but death took place before? Yes.
103. Did you make any application for the gratuity? I applied for any gratuity which might be due to
him, to be given to me.
104. To whom did you apply? To the Public Service Board.
105. What reply did you receive? They considered that I was not in necessitous circumstances, on
account of owning the house I lived in.
106. You owned the house you lived in? Yes.
107. Therefore the Board refused payment of any gratuity to you, because they considered you were not
in necessitous circumstances? So it seemed.
108. Is the house you have referred to very valuable? No; it was bought for £460, in April, 1896, before
my husband died.
109. Where is it situated? In Campbell-street, Surry Hills.
110. Is it subject to any mortgage? There was a debt upon it, but I cleared it off with a few pounds I
got from his Lodge.
111. Having discharged that debt, had you any means besides the ownership of the house? None what-
ever.
112. How many children have you? Eight. Four of them are under 16, the others are able to earn
their own bread.
113. Are they able to help themselves? Yes; I depend on my eldest son.
114. Is that the eldest of the four? Yes.
115. Are the four younger ones doing anything? One of the boys, who is 15 years of age, is Mr.
John Sands's office-boy.
116. Then the others are not earning anything? No; they are girls at school.
117. Then you have three young children to support, and you have no means of supporting them beyond
what you receive from your eldest son and the boy who is 15 years of age? Yes.
118. Is your eldest son married? No; but he may be at any time.
119. Did you obtain probate of your husband's will? I have just got the receipt of it. The boys gave
me their pocket-money, and a gentleman helped me a little, and I got the receipt about a fortnight ago.
120. Then, for over twelve months you have been unable to obtain the probate of your husband's will
through want of money? Yes.
121. Have you the letter you speak of with you? Yes. [*Produced.*]
122. *Mr. Hogue.*] How long had your husband been in the Service? Twenty-seven years.
123. Do you know whether his appointment was notified in the *Government Gazette*? I should think
it was.
124. What position did he occupy? When he died he was overseer of the letter-carriers.
125. Are you aware whether his appointment was notified in the *Gazette*? I certainly think it would be,
as he held the position for so long. 126.

- I. Mason. 126. But you do not know of your own knowledge? No.
127. Did you ever hear him refer to it? I might have done, but I do not remember.
- 17 Aug., 1897. 128. How was he paid? He received £190 a year at the time of his death, but he had not received that for long.
129. I think you said that he died on the 4th July, 1896? Yes.
130. Prior to his death had he received any communication from the Public Service Board in reference to his position? No; he did not resign his position until five days before his death.
131. Do I understand you to say he resigned his position? Yes; five days before his death.
132. *Mr. Perry.*] Arrangements having been made for a retiring allowance? I do not know that there had been; he got no notification of it.
133. How long had he been ill? He was five weeks away from work.
134. And five days before his death he resigned from the Public Service? Yes.
135. For what reason? His medical man told him he had no hopes of him.
136. How did he come to resign his position? He did not expect to be able to perform his duties again.
137. Had he received any communication from the Department in reference to his illness? No.
138. I suppose he sent in a notification when he was unable to attend? Yes.
139. Was any pressure brought to bear upon him from the Department? No.
140. Did he resign voluntarily? Yes.
141. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] You say your husband died on the 4th July, 1896;—do you remember the date on which he got the blow in the eye? Yes; it must have been nearly seventeen years ago. The accident happened in 1881. I could get the date from the Oddfellows' Lodge.
142. And he was five weeks ill before he died? Of course there were other occasions on which he was away from work owing to the operations to his eye.
143. Did his eye always trouble him? Yes.
144. Do any of your children, besides the eldest son, do anything? I have one who is in the Permanent Artillery, but he does not get much. My eldest daughters support themselves.
145. *Mr. Perry.*] Have you any idea what arrangements have been made or suggested as to a retiring allowance? No.
146. How old was your husband at death? Fifty-five years.
147. *Mr. Hogue.*] I understand you make no legal claim against the Department? I have always understood that I had a claim.
148. But no legal claim? Not just at present.
149. *Mr. Perry.*] You would have had a claim if it had not been that you had some property;—was that the reason you gave? Yes.
150. *Mr. Lyne.*] I understand you to say you did not hear anything from the Department as to an arrangement for your husband's retirement until after his death? No; and then I received a letter to say that the Government were pleased to accept his resignation, and that it would take effect on the 31st July. Of course he was dead and buried then.
151. Did that letter say anything about a retiring allowance? No.
152. What reason, then, have you to suppose that there was some idea that he would receive a retiring allowance? I thought his length of service entitled him to it.
153. But have you heard anything from the Department in any way? No.
154. *Mr. Perry.*] You say he paid into the Superannuation Fund? Yes; from the beginning.
155. And the fact of his doing so led you to suppose you would get some benefit at the time of his death? Yes.
156. *Mr. Lyne.*] Have you any certificate from the doctor who attended your husband during his last illness? Yes. He was attended by Dr. Gill, but he did not attend him because of his eye; he attended him for internal cancer.
157. You say he died from cancer? Yes; the eye disease was one of long standing. Then the swelling in the feet came on.
158. It seems to me that you should, if you can do so, connect his death with the injury he received fifteen years before;—the only way to do that would be through the doctor or doctors who attended him? I may say that Dr. George Hankins performed the operations upon him.
159. Can you get any certificate from him? Yes, I should think so; he is to be found in Elizabethstreet, Sydney.
160. *Mr. Jessop.*] Did I understand you to say that no pressure had been brought to bear upon your husband to cause him to retire? Not that I am aware of.
161. You have no idea what prompted him to retire? I asked him myself to retire.
162. With the full knowledge that he was not likely to live? Yes.
163. Believing that, with his length of service and the fact that he had paid so much into the Superannuation Fund, some gratuity would be forthcoming? So I always understood.
164. Had any complaint ever been made against your husband in connection with his work? None that I am aware of. Of course, he was in the Post Office before I knew him.
165. *Mr. Griffith.*] I understand that the date fixed for his retirement was a date subsequent to the day on which he retired? Yes.
166. *Mr. Hogue.*] What did the doctor assign as the cause of his death? The last doctor who treated him said that it was some internal disease.
167. Then it was not connected with the eye? He did not know anything about his eye. My husband asked me not to tell him there was anything wrong with his eye.
168. Did he not die from dropsy? In the end it was dropsy of the feet. I do not suppose he died from that, but from cancer.
169. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] What was he attended for during the last five weeks? For some internal disease, the doctor said. Of course, he was very much swollen.
170. It was not for the eye? No; the doctor did not know about his eye.
171. You say the Board dated his retirement on the last day of July, 1896? Yes.
172. That gave you an additional month's pay? No.
173. He died on the 4th? Yes, and I got four days' pay—from the 1st to the 4th.
174. And he resigned five days before his death? Yes.

175. What do you mean by saying they dated his retirement on 31st July? It was to take effect from that date. I. Mason
176. Are you quite sure you did not receive the payment to which your husband was entitled up to the 31st July? Yes; I only got four days' pay for July. 17 Aug., 1897.
177. *Mr. Hogue.*] You say your husband contributed to the Superannuation Fund from the start of it in 1884 till his death? Yes.
178. And although he had done that, neither you nor he received anything in return? Not from that fund.
179. Nor any allowance whatever? No allowance whatever.

Matthew Emerald Robson called in, sworn, and examined:—

180. *Chairman.*] I believe you were a tide-waiter in the Customs Department? Yes. M. E. Robson.
181. What was the date of your appointment? 12th July, 1880. 17 Aug., 1897
182. What pay did you receive for the discharge of the duties of tide-waiter? At that time we were paid 10s. 6d. a day for day-work, according to results. We were paid 15s. for night-work, and sometimes 1s. 6d. an hour for overtime.
183. How long did you hold that position? Until I was appointed as Chinese inspector—about sixteen months. Then the Chinese Act came into force, and I was appointed one of two who were chosen to see to the administration of the Act.
184. Did you also act as acting locker? Yes. I may explain with regard to the Chinese inspectorship that we had seven days a week each to attend to it, and alternately at night-work. We took it week and week about. I got 10s. 6d. a day for the work, and 15s. a night for the night-work, and so did my brother officer.
185. You also acted as acting locker? Yes. I was three years Chinese inspector. When I was relieved from that I was for a short time—perhaps a few weeks—tide-waiter, on the understanding that I was wanted for something else.
186. With whom was that understanding? With Mr. Powell, the Collector of Customs. Then I was sent out as acting locker.
187. You were constantly engaged as acting locker, up to the 1st August, 1886? Yes, and then I was gazetted.
188. Were you gazetted as locker? Yes.
189. Of what bond? I went to the Argyle Bond. The lockers are frequently changed. I have been to all the bonds in the city.
190. I believe you held that position from 1886 to March 31, 1893? Yes.
191. You say you were gazetted as locker? Yes. From August, 1886, to 1890 I received £200 a year; 1891 and 1892, £240 a year. Then there were some percentage reductions, and in 1893 I received £236.
192. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? I did. It was kept off my salary every month.
193. Were you invited to contribute to it? No; it was compulsory.
194. Was that after you were gazetted? Yes.
195. About how much have you paid altogether? Something about £60. I have asked for the information. I know that at one time I got a statement that it was £57 17s. 6d.
196. I believe you were dismissed on the 31st March, 1893? Yes.
197. There was no Public Service Board in force then? No.
198. Who dismissed you? This is the notice I received [*produced*]. A letter signed John See, Colonial Treasurer.
199. Were you suspended at all? No; I was at my work, and the inspector came up with a man to relieve me, and handed me that letter. I had to pick up my bag and coat and walk away. I wrote to the Collector of Customs afterwards about it. I remained on the tide-list as a temporary officer. The Collector told me personally, and in writing, that I should receive something better when the tariff was altered—something permanent.
200. Prior to this premature dismissal, had you been suspended? No.
201. Were you ever cautioned? No; I was never incapable of doing my work.
202. Did the Collector ever say anything to you about your mode of work;—was any complaint ever lodged against you? No; I do not recollect the Collector ever saying anything to me, excepting on one occasion two months prior to this, when I received a notice to appear before the Civil Service Board, which was then in existence. I attended there; I did not know at the time what for. The Chairman read out something—I never had a copy of it—to the effect that there were some complaints about my intemperate habits. I appealed to the Board at the time, and asked whether I looked like a person incapable of doing my duty. The consequence was that the Board let the matter stand over. The next notice I got two months afterwards was the letter I have produced.
203. You have stated that no previous complaint had been made? Not to me. I did not know what I was called before the Board for.
204. Is it true you were ever of intemperate habits? I never was that intemperate but I could always do my work. I was never relieved of duty for intemperance. I am not a teetotaller, and I told Mr. Powell so. I was not like many who took liquor and said they were teetotallers. I produce the notice I received from the Civil Service Board. Prior to that the inspector had been in communication with me through the telephone to know whether I would take another position at Cobar. I said I would take time to consider it. I did not know when I went before the Board that they might not be going to offer me something else.
205. Then you had no idea what you were going before the Civil Service Board for? No.
206. When you got there you found that it was because of some complaint as to your intemperate habits? Yes. I defended myself before the Board, and they seemed so far satisfied that they did not take any action.
207. What is the date of that letter? February, 1893.
208. You went back to your duties? Yes.
209. And you discharged your duties for two months longer? Yes.
210. Then you were dismissed by the Governor-in-Council? The inspector brought another person to relieve me, and handed me a letter. 211.

- M. E. Robson.* 211. And you were not called upon to show cause? No.
212. Then you went on the tide-waiting list again? I did.
- 17 Aug., 1897. 213. And you remained in that position until 1896, when you were dismissed? Yes. On August 5, 1896, I was on duty on a visit down the harbour, and I was relieved. The Customs officer told me I was wanted on shore. That was at 11 o'clock a.m. When I saw the Tide Surveyor, Mr. Walford, he told me that the services of myself and ten others were dispensed with from the day before—August 4.
214. Who promised you that you would have some better position than that of tide-waiter? Mr. Powell himself.
215. And that promise was made after you had been dismissed by the Executive Council? Yes.
216. Did you meet with any accident before your dismissal? Yes.
217. What was the nature of it? I lived in a house in Woolloomooloo, and, a little after 8 o'clock, a couple of nights before I was dismissed, I went to bed early, not feeling well. A knock came to the door, and I put my head out of the window to see who it was. There were four respectably-dressed young men there—just out of their teens—and I asked what they wanted. They said they wanted to come in and have some music and enjoy themselves. I used to have friends visiting me, and they brought friends with them. I did not know these young men, but they may have been at my house with friends, for anything I know. I told them I was not well, that I was not going to get up, and that I did not want any company. They went away. In half-an-hour they returned, and knocked again. I put my head out of the window and spoke rather sharply, and told them to go away. Upon that a stone was thrown, which struck me on the head; another stone also struck me on the head, and a third struck me on the nose, and made a mark on it. I went to my landlord and told him about it, and he advised me to go to the police station. I went to the police station, covered with blood, and the police wished to take me to the hospital. I was rather dogged about it, and said, "No; I will not go." I went home. The next day I did wrong in going to work with my face disfigured, and I was not capable of working, although I went. On the second day I went again, and I found myself becoming ill. The fact is that I was in a semi-conscious state, and it was with difficulty I could do my work. I did it, however, and that was the day on which I received the notice.
218. Did you employ any medical man? No; but I had a nurse, who nursed me for a fortnight afterwards. I was laid up for a fortnight.
219. Then your complaint is that you were dismissed from your position as locker, without being called upon to show cause, as required by law? Yes.
220. You consider you are entitled to some gratuity? Yes.
221. Do you deny that there is any truth in the charge that your habits were of such a character as to interfere with the discharge of your duties? They never did. If so, I would have had someone relieving me at any time. I have relieved others myself when they were incapable, and I never was in the position of being relieved.
222. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] Were you ever cautioned by any superior officer with reference to intemperance? I may have been, and I may have cautioned others myself.
223. Then you think you were cautioned? I will not say I was not. I cannot call it to my mind; but it is possible that we might give advice to one another. I have done it myself to officers.
224. *Mr. Perry.*] I suppose a man wants a strong head for a billet of that kind? He does. I never was in such a state that I could not do my work, and I have taught a good many who are now in the Service.
225. *Mr. Hoque.*] In the earlier part of your evidence you stated that no complaint whatever was made against you, except during the time you were called before the Civil Service Board? No.
226. You have just now said, in answer to a question, that there might have been some complaints? Yes; in private conversation with brother officers.
227. Then if any complaints were made against you they were of a private nature? Yes, in a friendly way. For instance, some one might have said, "Take my advice, Robson, and do not take so much." I may have said the same to others.
228. But no official complaint was ever made by your superior officers? No.
229. Who was the officer immediately over you whilst you were engaged in the Customs Department as tide-waiter? Mr. Eames first, then Mr. Smyth, and Mr. Lionel Walford.
230. You have stated, in answer to the Chairman, that you were not called upon to show cause before you were dismissed? Yes.
231. Are you quite sure you were not called upon to show cause? Unless you take it that that letter calling me before the Civil Service Board was a letter to show cause.
232. I do not mean that? Then I never was called upon to show cause. The inspector came up with another officer and relieved me, and gave me this letter, and I had to pick up my coat and walk away.
233. Were you in a fit state to do your work then? I ought not to have been at work, because of the assault, but I did my work all the same.
234. Was this assault something which occurred between your appearance before the Civil Service Board and the receipt of that notice from the Governor-in-Council? Yes, two days prior to its receipt.
235. You had been assaulted between the date of your appearance before the Board and the date of the notification from the Governor-in-Council? Yes.
236. So that, as regards your condition at the time of your dismissal, you had offered no explanation whatever? No.
237. You had not been called upon for any explanation? No.
238. Then your statement briefly put is this: That at the time you were dismissed you were not, as you admit, in a fit state to discharge your public duty, and that that state of things had been brought about by an assault which had been committed upon you? Just so.
239. In respect of which assault, and in respect of the condition you were in, bodily and mentally, no inquiry had been made by your superior officers, and you had not been called upon to offer any explanation? No.
240. And as a matter of fact you had not given any? No. The fact is it was my own fault. I ought to have gone to the hospital, but I was dogged enough not to go.
241. *Mr. Jessop.*] The first dismissal took place when you were dismissed from your position as locker;—did this assault occur two days prior to that or two days prior to your final dismissal in 1893? Prior to my dismissal as permanent locker.
242. What year was that? March, 1893.

243. Then your final dismissal was not on account of any charge preferred against you of intemperate habits? No. M. E. Robson.

244. But on the ground of retrenchment? Yes.

245. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] You stated in answer to a question of mine that your superior officers may have suggested on one or two occasions that you might take too much? Yes, simply in a friendly manner.

246. Was that whilst you were on duty? Perhaps they might have done it whilst we were off duty—whilst we were having a friendly chat.

247. I want to find out if there were any bad marks against you prior to your dismissal? It is quite possible that a man might do a certain thing, and that his superior officer might not agree with the way in which he did it, and he might caution us about it. There may be complaints in that way. I suppose there is never a day passes but what there is some complaint of that kind, even with the best of officers.

248. But on the direct question of intemperance;—can you say you never were officially warned as to your habits? Not in writing.

249. *Mr. Jessep.*] Were you aware that those occasions referred to by you would be noted as records against you? I did not know that they would.

250. Then you may occasionally have given a friendly caution to your superior officer? I have done it to one in particular; but we were particular friends.

251. Considering your length of service, and the amount you have paid into the Superannuation Fund, what gratuity do you think you are entitled to? To a fortnight's pay for every year of temporary service, to a month's pay for every year of permanent service, and to a refund of the superannuation money. I think it will amount to nearly £300.

252. *Chairman.*] Do you claim both the amount you have paid into the fund and the gratuities as well? I think, according to the Act, persons who are retired get a fortnight's pay for every year of temporary service, and a month's pay for every year of permanent service, and a refund of the money they have paid into the fund. I have asked for the particulars of the amount I have paid in. I think, on a rough calculation, I am entitled to £270 or £300.

Herbert Cyrus Rowland Doyle called in, sworn, and examined:—

253. *Chairman.*] I believe you were employed in the General Post Office? Yes.

254. You were appointed on the 28th August, 1876? Yes.

255. Were you appointed by the Governor-in-Council and gazetted? Yes.

256. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Yes.

257. Was that voluntary or obligatory? Compulsory. In fact, I did not wish to contribute from the start, but was forced to do so.

258. You have contributed to that fund compulsorily ever since it has been in existence? Yes.

259. What was your salary? £268 per annum.

260. Was it from that that the deduction was made? Yes.

261. I believe you were granted leave of absence some time last year? Yes, on the 11th May, 1896.

262. For how long? For eight weeks. That was the statutory accumulated leave.

263. Were you to receive full pay during that eight weeks? Yes.

264. That is under the law? Yes, under both laws; and the regulations confirmed them.

265. When would that eight weeks have expired? According to the departmental rule on 2nd September; according to the actual date—there is a holiday intervening, which is always added to the leave—the 1st of September.

266. Did anything happen to you during that period of absence? Yes; about a fortnight after I entered, by authority, upon that leave, I received a notice, dated the 22nd July, telling me I was to be retired from the 31st July.

267. That was a month before your leave had expired? Yes.

268. From whom did the notification come? It is signed by the Deputy Postmaster-General, *per* J.D.

269. You received a letter from the Postmaster-General, dated 22nd July, 1896, informing you that "His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, had approved of your retirement according to the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895, such retirement to take effect from the 31st instant"? Yes.

270. You were on leave when you received that letter? Yes.

271. Up to what date have you been paid? To 31st July.

272. Did you make any representations in reply to that communication? I did.

273. I suppose there has been some correspondence in which you took up some attitude? Yes; I had already applied for six months' leave, to which I was entitled, from 27th August. I applied for that in May, and it was refused on the ground that the Public Service Board was coming to investigate the Department (minute of Deputy Postmaster-General, dated 7th August, 1896), and, as I understand, that possibly they might see fit to dispense with my services. It was on that ground that they refused me six months' leave of absence. But the permanent head of the Department said I was entitled, as a statutory right, to eight weeks' leave under both Acts; and he recommended it, and it was granted to me by the Minister.

274. Did you receive the leave of absence? Yes; I received the leave of absence, but I have not been paid for it.

275. To the best of your knowledge, did the Minister approve of your being paid salary up to the end of the leave which had been granted to you? Yes.

276. And it has not been paid to you? No.

277. Has it been refused to you? Yes, it has been refused to me, although I understand that Mr. Cook, the Postmaster-General, has minuted a paper to the effect that I should be paid. Correspondence has been going on, and I have had interviews with the Public Service Board, which have kept me from doing anything else. For nearly six months I was not able to get any but evasive information from the Department. I thought that when the Minister had minuted a paper in that way his word would, at least, have been binding.

278. You applied for six months' leave of absence on account of your twenty years' services? Yes; and they refused me that, and gave me two months' leave. The Minister and the permanent head of the Department

H. C. R.
Doyle.

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H. C. R. Department minuted the papers that they were to be brought forward for consideration as to the extended
Doyle. leave when I had completed the two months—that was on the 27th August—by which time I should have
17 Aug., 1897. been in the Service over twenty years.

279. And that would have given you a right to a pension? Yes; I think I have a just right to a pension in any case. There is some talk of the pension clauses being suspended for one year; but I hardly think Parliament intended to select us specially to rob us of a pension. Retired officers before 1896 got pensions—retired men after 1896 must get them.

WEDNESDAY, 18 AUGUST, 1897.

Present:—

MR. GRIFFITH,
MR. JESSEP,

MR. PERRY.

MR. HOGUE,
MR. TRAVERS JONES,

JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Herbert Cyrus Rowland Doyle recalled and further examined:—

H. C. R. 280. *Chairman.*] When we closed your examination yesterday you were making a statement to the effect
Doyle. that to the best of your belief the Postmaster-General wrote a minute on your papers about December last
18 Aug., 1897. that he wished you to have your full pay up to the end of the eight weeks' leave which had been granted
you? Yes; the words used were, "Let him have it." I only had a glimpse of the words; I do not know
whether it was not a *sub rosa* glimpse.

281. Have you received that pay? No.

282. Have you received information that the amount is refused you? I have received information, but it is very evasive.

283. Any official information? Yes. I have been told quotations from what the Public Service Board have written. I have had no communication with the Board direct, except in a few personal interviews. All my written communications have been with the Postal Department.

284. What amount have you contributed to the Superannuation Fund? About £119.

285. If you had remained somewhat longer in the Service would you have been entitled to a pension? After the 23rd December—that is, provided the Act was suspended for twelve months.

286. Which Act? The unrepealed clauses of the 1884 Act.

287. You mean, I suppose, that the new Act suspends the operations of the pensions clauses of the old Act? Yes, for twelve months to the end of December, 1896; that is, twelve months after the passing of the Act. The Act was not dated, and the date is taken from the day the Governor gave his assent to it. Before that date officers all received their pensions. Any man contributing to the fund after that date is entitled to a pension. That is where the leave question comes in with me.

288. Was a sum of money paid to you by way of salary after you received the notice of retirement? Yes.

289. Was any deduction made from that for superannuation? Yes; the salary I received on the 1st August, which was the last I ever received, was similar to the previous amount. I received £21 8s. 10d., and the full salary was £22 6s. 8d.

290. Having been granted eight weeks' leave of absence, you claim that, having been dismissed or retired during the currency of your leave, you have not been legally dismissed? Certainly not, because I continued an officer after the date of my alleged retirement.

291. The view you take is that you remained an officer definitely during the continuance of your leave? Yes.

292. Assuming that you had been legally retired, what would you consider yourself entitled to by way of retiring allowance or gratuity? To a pension of about £90 a year.

293. You mean you are honorably entitled to it? I have a moral right to it. My view is that if I had received the leave to which I was entitled I should have passed the 23rd December, and been entitled to a pension in any case, whether the Act was suspended or not.

294. Was the granting of leave a question for the Postmaster-General or the Public Service Board? The law gave me the leave, and the Postmaster-General—the legal authority—fixed the date of it.

295. Did he refuse you more than eight weeks' leave? No; the permanent head refused to recommend more than eight weeks at that time.

296. Did you appeal against the decision of the permanent head? Yes; on the 6th July. When I started on my two months' leave I asked for the question of the six months' leave to be considered before its termination.

297. Did you get any reply to that? No; the reply I got was a retirement notice.

298. You consider you are entitled, by law, to the six months' leave? Yes, and also by custom.

299. And that six months' leave would have carried you to the time when you would have been entitled to a pension? Over the time.

300. That is where your claim to pension comes in? Yes.

301. You do not claim a gratuity? No, I claim a pension; and I think I ought to get it, having paid longer and more money into the fund than many who are now enjoying pensions.

302. Can you give us their names? I think there is a list in the Postal Department of over eighty of those who have been retired from the different departments. I can give you the names of two—Messrs. Lean and Murdoch, both of whom were under 60 years of age, and who retired from the Department a few years ago.

303. Is the list to which you refer printed? It is in the Blue-book.

304. Have you applied for a pension? Yes, both for leave-money and pension.

305. What replies have you received? I received one quotation from the Board to the effect that the Board are of opinion that the law does not permit them to grant salaries for leave of absence to retrenched officers. To that I replied that they have already paid Mr. David Howell, of the Customs Department, up to the middle of November. If they could do that in his case, why not in mine. Again, I asked them to alter the date of my retirement, to bring it to the termination of the leave, and they said the law would not

not permit them to do it. But they have done it, because they have altered the date in the case of Mr. Muir, of the Post Office Stores Department, three months, although he was discharged at the same time as I was. That was done so that he would be able to get a pension, he being close on 60 years of age. At the same time, I do not believe he has got the pension yet.

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306. You say that was done? Yes; I can produce the *Government Gazette* notice.

307. Were you the subject of any complaint as to the discharge of your duties? On the contrary, I can produce documentary evidence to show that I gave every satisfaction, and that the work was done better whilst I was performing it than it was done before.

308. By whom were those minutes penned? By the head of my branch, and the permanent head confirmed them.

309. They could be forthcoming if required? Yes.

310. *Mr. Jessep.*] You say there have been no charges of misconduct against you? No; there was a breach of discipline ten or eleven years ago; but it was simply a personal quarrel between two clerks—not a matter affecting the discharge of my duties.

311. Were you a permanent officer at that time? Yes.

312. *Mr. Griffith.*] To whom did you make application for the six months extended leave? To the permanent head. He recommends it to the Postmaster-General; if he approves of it, it is sent to the Public Service Board. For that reason I had to make the application in May to date from the 6th July, so as to give plenty of time, because Executive authority would have to be obtained.

313. Did the permanent head or the Minister approve of it, and send it on? They did not send it on, and the Board have complained about it. In fact, Mr. Barling stated to me that the Department was in error in not sending it on. I replied, "Surely, because the Department have bungled the matter it is no reason why I should suffer." He said I should not suffer, and that he supposed they would have to give me the money; but I have not got it. They afterwards found, I suppose, that by paying me even one day after the date of my retirement it would constitute a fresh term of office, but I maintain that the term of office has been extended by virtue of the leave already granted.

314. *Chairman.*] Is there anything else you wish to state? Of course, I am aware the Board have power to make the retirement. I may say, however, that I have passed through all the positions, fourteen, I think, in the branch. I was promoted to the last one, which was swept away. They gave the man who took my previous position a rise of salary. The one I was promoted to was swept away. I had acquired a right to a pension about five years before the Public Service Act was passed.

Dalway Bell sworn and examined:—

315. *Chairman.*] In what division of the Public Service were you engaged? First in the Post and Telegraph Department, then as Inspector of Distilleries, and latterly as landing-waiter at the Customs.

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316. What was the total period of your service? Twenty-nine years and eight months.

317. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes, from the commencement.

318. Did you contribute until the date of your retirement? Yes.

319. Including the time you were acting as landing-waiter? Yes.

320. What is the total sum you have contributed? £196, without interest.

321. When were you retired? On the 1st August, 1896.

322. What notice did you receive? Twenty-four hours.

323. By whom was the notice given? The Under Secretary to the Treasury.

324. By letter? Yes.

325. Did the notice intimate any reason for your retirement? None whatever. It merely stated my services would not be required after the next day.

326. Did you hold your position from the Governor-in-Council? Yes.

327. Were you a properly gazetted permanent officer? Yes.

328. Prior to your dismissal had you been made the subject of any charge of inattention to duty? Never.

329. You were not asked to show any reason why you should not be called upon to retire? No.

330. Were you paid any salary after the receipt of the notice? I was paid up to the end of July.

331. Was that payment made after you received the notice? Yes.

332. Was any deduction made from that payment for superannuation? Yes.

333. As formerly? Yes. The very last month I was in the Service the superannuation was deducted.

334. And that deduction was made after you received notice of dismissal? Yes.

335. Were you out of the Service at the time this payment was made to you? Yes. I got my pay, I think, on the 31st July.

336. And you had given up your duties two days before? No, the same day.

337. Have you applied for any pension or gratuity? No. I applied to remain in the Service until I was 60, and then I could claim my pension.

338. How long would it have been necessary for you to remain in the Service in order that the pension right may have accrued? Four months and a few days.

339. Since your notice of retirement was given, you made application that you might be allowed to continue in the Service for the four months and a few days, so as to be entitled to come into your pension? Yes.

340. What answer did you receive to the application? Three or four months afterwards I got a reply saying that they could not keep me in the Service.

341. To whom was your application addressed? To the Civil Service Board, through the Collector of Customs.

342. And they kept you waiting for an answer until you had reached the pension age, and then told you they could not do anything for you? It was then seven weeks from my pension age. I may state that previously—20th July, 1896—I applied for six months' leave of absence, knowing I was entitled to it, having been twenty years in the Service. I got no information about that until the 21st October, when it was refused me, after my dismissal.

343. You were refused your leave? Yes, I was refused six months' leave, but I did not know it had been refused until the October after my retrenchment.

- D. Bell. 344. You did not get an answer until after your retrenchment? No.
345. When did you make the application? On the 20th of July.
- 18 Aug., 1897. 346. And you were retrenched the same month? Yes, at the end of the month.
347. Was that notice of retrenchment due to your having applied for leave? I cannot say that.
348. The answer to your application for leave did not reach you until three months after you had been put out of the Service? Yes. Along with the notice which I received to the effect that my leave would not be granted, there was a notice stating that there was a gratuity of £812 at the Treasury for me; but out of that £812 there was £193 13s. which I had paid into the Superannuation Fund.
349. Then they offered you that gratuity? Yes; I have received that.
350. And in taking that did you give a discharge of all claims? They made me do it, or they would not have given me the money. My letter says "gratuity." The question is, "Is the money which was returned to me from the Superannuation Fund part of the gratuity?" I consider it is not a gratuity.
351. Have you kept a copy of the receipt you gave? No; it is in the Treasury.
352. Is it a receipt in full of all claims against the Government? I do not think so. I objected at first to sign in full, and they said that unless I did so they would not give me the money. I saw the Under Secretary about it, and he said I would have to sign in full.
353. That is, giving a discharge in full? I expect so.
354. If you gave that undertaking, what claim do you think you have? As per 60th section of the Act, I think I have a claim for ten years and eight months, during which I was in the Service, from March, 1867, to November, 1877, which they have knocked off my service altogether.
355. Was there any reason given to you? No; in 1876 the House reduced the distillery staff, and I went out of office. I was employed temporarily, with the exception of four months.
356. Then the Board would not reckon the broken service? They did not; nor the ten years before that. I may explain that, in 1874, I was appointed by the Governor by Commission as a Customs officer. That commission was never revoked until I was retrenched from the Service. Therefore, I maintain I have been in the Service continually from 1867 to 1896.
357. If this commission had not been revoked, how is it you did not draw a salary during the period of the commission? During the time I was temporarily employed I was clearing and discharging vessels on the Clarence River. The object was to keep me on until something turned up, so that I could go back into the Service again.
358. *Mr. Griffith.*] What was the length of the break between being knocked off in 1877, when you were kept on temporarily, and being put on permanently? From September, 1876, to the 1st November, 1877.
359. During that year you had eight months' temporary work? Yes.
360. And on that ground they deprived you of your right to the previous ten years? Yes.
361. Were there any other intervals when you were off the staff? No; it was continuous work before that and since.
362. You have told us of two changes;—in the first instance you were in the Post Office, and then you were put in the Distilleries Department? Yes; there was no break in that. I was put from the Post Office, in 1873, to the Distilleries Department without any break.
363. What would have been the amount of your pension had they granted your request for six months' leave to carry you on to the pension age? That I cannot say. When the distilleries were done away with, in July, 1895—that is when the Distillery Department was closed—Mr. Powell, the Chairman of the Civil Service Board, offered me a pension of £210 per year, or the landing-waitership at £335. Knowing that my time would be up in December, 1896, I took the £335, little thinking anything of this sort was going to happen.
364. Then your pension would have been at least £210 per year? Yes.
365. *Mr. Perry.*] Have you any idea of the number of holidays you had during your service? I think I am within the mark when I say three months.
366. I suppose you had taken advantage of the holidays which were allowed you, thinking you were entitled to the six months you applied for? Certainly, and more. I am entitled to a month every year.
367. And had they granted you the six months' leave of absence, you would have been entitled to demand a pension? Yes.
368. And your cause of complaint is that you are not allowed to get the leave which would have entitled you to demand a pension? Yes, that is one complaint, and the other is knocking off the ten years' service.
369. Do you know of any officer who has been more favourably treated than you? I have not heard of one.
370. You have not heard of anyone under 60 years of age who has been granted a pension on being retired from the Service? No.
371. *Mr. Hogue.*] Where were you stationed when your services were discontinued? At Knox's Wharf, Sydney.
372. What duties were you discharging at the time? Those of landing-waiter.
373. How many landing-waiters were there in the Department at that time? About twenty.
374. Do you think the Service was overmanned in that particular respect? I do not think it was at the time I was retired.
375. Were you kept constantly employed? Yes.
376. How were you paid? A monthly salary.
377. Not at so much a day? No. I was on the permanent staff, and was paid monthly, at the rate of £335 per year.
378. Have you the *Gazette* notice containing your appointment? I have not the *Gazette* notice here, but I have the appointment and the commission from the Governor, appointing me to my position in 1874.

Dr. Isaac Waugh sworn and examined:—

- Dr. I. Waugh. 379. *Chairman.*] I believe you are a doctor of medicine? Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.
- 18 Aug., 1897. 380. You were appointed medical superintendent of the Macquarie-street and George-street Asylums, Parramatta, in 1892? Yes.
381. What salary was attached to the appointment? £450 per year, with allowances.
382. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes. 383.

383. When did you receive intimation in regard to your retirement? I only received notice, as far as I can remember, by seeing my name in the newspaper. Dr. I. Waugh.
18 Aug., 1897.
384. Did you not receive any other communication? I do not think so.
385. What did you do when you saw the notice in the newspaper? I waited until another officer came to take my place, which Dr. O'Connor did on the 1st July, 1896.
386. After the appearance in the newspaper of the notification of your retirement was any money paid to you by the Government as salary? I imagine I was paid up to the actual date I ceased to attend my duties, which was on the 1st July, 1896.
387. I suppose your salary was paid to you after you had read the notice in the newspaper of your retirement? Yes, it would be.
388. If you were retired on the 1st May I suppose there would be on that day a month's salary due to you? Yes.
389. And that would be paid to you on or after the 1st May? Yes.
390. Is it not a fact that a payment of salary was made to you after the notice of your retirement had appeared in the Press? I believe so, but I cannot be positive unless I see my cheque-book.
391. Was the amount paid to you the same as had been previously paid—that is, the salary less the superannuation charge? I know that a deduction was made.
392. Did you apply for any retiring allowance or compensation? Yes.
393. Did you receive any? I think I received a month's pay for each year of service as medical superintendent; also, refund of money paid into Civil Service Superannuation Fund.
394. I believe you received a letter from the Public Service Board informing you that authority for the payment of £220 8s. was forwarded to the Treasury on the 8th September. Did you draw that amount? Yes, I received £224 8s.—i.e., for salary £150, and £74 8s. as refund.
395. Do you know whether the receipt you gave was one freeing the Government from all demands? I cannot tell. I suppose it would be a receipt for the money received.
396. Did the amount you receive represent a month's pay for each year of service? Yes.
397. *Mr. Hogue.*] What claim do you make against the Government? One claim is this: I had given up a lucrative practice, and I was one of the official visitors of the Parramatta Asylum, for which I received so much a year. I had to give up those things to join the Service. I gave up my private practice and everything else in order to devote the whole of my time and attention to the management of the asylum.
398. I understand you to say you accepted the appointment in 1892? Yes.
399. And when were you retired? On the 1st May, 1896.
400. And what retiring allowance did you receive? A month's pay for each year of service.
401. Then what claim do you make? I was approached with the object of taking this appointment, and I gave up my private practice and everything else. Afterwards, without reason or cause assigned, I was told my services were no longer required.
402. Then you think you are entitled to a special compensation outside the provisions of the Civil Service Act? I consider it is a hardship for a man to give up a good private practice, and to be induced, as I may say, to go into the Service, and then to be told to leave without any reason whatever being assigned.
403. I presume you are aware that a claim of that kind could not be established under the Civil Service Act of 1884, or the Public Service Act of 1895? I expect not.
404. You do not consider you have any legal claim against the Government? I do not think I have.
405. *Chairman.*] Has anyone been appointed to discharge the duties you discharged? Yes, there is an alteration made in the management altogether.
406. Who is discharging your duties now? Dr. O'Connor, I think. Dr. Violette, I believe, took up the duties for a time. They were not actually medical superintendents, but visiting medical officers.
407. Is there a resident medical officer at the asylum now? No.
408. Were you resident? No.
409. *Mr. Perry.*] You said just now that someone was appointed to perform the duties you were performing? They perform the medical duties, but not those of superintendent.
410. What are the duties of superintendent? The general supervision of the place other than medical. He has the responsibility of seeing that everything is carried out as far as officers of the institution are concerned.
411. Have you any knowledge of what is being paid to those who are doing your work now? No, I may say that the duties have been divided recently.
412. *Mr. Hogue.*] I suppose the duties of medical superintendent at George-street Asylum require close attention? Yes.
413. Is not the place very much overcrowded? It has been overcrowded; but I do not know the number who are in it now.
414. Was it overcrowded during your term of office? Yes, I have often seen it very much overcrowded.
415. I presume that all tends to increase the unhealthiness of the asylum, and the death-rate as well? Yes, overcrowding undoubtedly tends to increase sickness.
416. Does it tend to increase the death-rate as well? I may state that the death-rate has not been high, taking into consideration the ages of the patients. Of course, the more overcrowded, the more unhealthy it will be, and the more calculated to increase the death-rate.
417. Have you, yourself, ever made any recommendation in regard to the place? Yes; I have on more than one occasion reported as to the overcrowding of the place. It was relieved a good deal for a time by the Rookwood Asylum, but it soon got filled up again.
418. And it was overcrowded at the time you were superintendent? Yes.

Neil Stewart sworn and examined:—

419. *Chairman.*] I believe you were a Visiting Justice to the Parramatta Goal? Yes.
420. And you were appointed by the Governor-in-Council on the 12th September, 1878? Yes.
421. What was the amount of salary attaching to the appointment? £100 per annum.
422. Up to what date did you receive that salary? Up to the 30th June, 1896.

N. Stewart.
18 Aug., 1897.

- N. Stewart. 423. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? I was not.
 18 Aug., 1897. 424. When you were retired in June of last year, was it by notice from the Public Service Board, or how? I saw it first in the newspapers.
 425. And was no communication addressed to you? Yes, afterwards
 426. Did you make any representations to anyone with reference to the matter? On several occasions I wrote officially to the Public Service Board and also to the Minister of Justice.
 427. What replies did you get? The replies I received were very unsatisfactory.
 428. What did the Ministerial Department say? They put it on to the Public Service Board.
 429. What did they do? They said I was not entitled to any compensation whatever.
 430. I suppose they recognised that they had dismissed you? Yes.
 431. Did they give you any reason for their refusal to pay you any compensation? No, excepting that I was not entitled to it.
 432. Were there any officers in the Service holding similar positions to yours? Yes; the Visiting Justice at Darlinghurst and Biloela. Captain Chatfield was retired at the same time as I was, and his name appeared in the same newspaper.
 433. Do you know whether he made any application for a gratuity? Yes, and he told me he got some compensation.
 434. Do you know the amount? No.
 435. Up to the present time, then, you have had no consideration in connection with the matter? No.
 436. Is anyone discharging your duties at the gaol now? Yes, the Police Magistrate at Parramatta; and as soon as I retired they appointed a Deputy Visiting Justice.
 437. Then there are two persons now who are discharging the duties you discharged? Yes. I do not know whether they are there at the same time, but I should think not.
 438. *Mr. Hogue.*] What did your duties consist of? They are prescribed under sections 13 and 14 of the Gaol Regulations.
 439. *Chairman.*] You produced a memorandum of your public service and of your retirement, and certain other statements connected therewith? Yes.
 440. Do you desire to put that in? Yes; and attached to it are my honorary appointments.
 441. *Mr. Griffith.*] How were you appointed? By the Governor-in-Council.
 442. And you heard of your dismissal from the newspaper paragraph? Yes. I may state that it is provided that a Visiting Justice may attend to his duties once a week, but I went there regularly twice a week for eighteen years.
 443. I suppose your retirement was notified in the *Gazette*? Yes.
 444. *Mr. Perry.*] You mentioned that the Justices at Darlinghurst and Biloela were appointed in the same way as you were? I suppose so.
 445. Have you any reason to suppose they were appointed in any other way? No.
 446. And you have reason to believe these gentlemen have received some retiring allowance? Only one—Captain Chatfield.
 447. And you complain you have not received any retiring allowance? That is so.
 448. *Mr. Hogue.*] What claim do you make against the Department? I think that under the 60th section of the Act I am entitled to a gratuity of one month's salary for every year of service.
 449. What age were you at the time of your retirement? Seventy-four.

THURSDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1897.

MR. GRIFFITH, | MR. LYNE,
 MR. HOGUE, | MR. PERRY,
 MR. TRAVERS JONES.

JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

John Michael Sheahan sworn and examined:—

- J. M. Sheahan.
 19 Aug., 1897. 450. *Chairman.*] You were in the employment of the Government as Clerk of Petty Sessions and Mining Registrar at Tumberumba, Uralla, Emmaville, Armidale, Nowra, and Scone? Yes.
 451. When were you appointed? On the 5th September, 1876.
 452. Was your appointment gazetted? Yes.
 453. Was it regarded as a permanent appointment? Yes, an Executive appointment.
 454. Were you in receipt of a regular salary? Yes, but I had different salaries for different offices.
 455. Were you remunerated by fees? In some cases I was.
 456. Was that in connection with the Mining Department? Yes and the Small Debts Court first.
 457. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Yes.
 458. Were you invited to do so, or was a deduction made from your salary? A deduction was made from my salary. I contributed to the fund up to January, 1896, when, under the present Public Service Act, we had the option of declining to contribute, and I declined in January, 1896.
 459. Did that declining on your part cut you off from benefits you might have received in respect of your past payments? No; the Act provides that any person who decided not to contribute would, when they were retired, get the amounts they contributed refunded with so much interest added.
 460. You were retired? I was.
 461. When? In June, 1896. I got notice on the 30th June that my services would be dispensed with on the 15th of the following month.
 462. You received a fortnight's notice? Yes, by letter.
 463. Was any reason given why you were retired? No.
 464. Had any complaints been previously made against you in connection with the discharge of your duties? Yes. During my term of office I have been under suspension twice.
 465. Recently, or long ago? In 1891, and the beginning of 1895.
 466. Were you suspended? Yes.
 467. Did you make an explanation, and were you reinstated? Yes.

J. M.
Sheahan.

19 Aug., 1897.

468. Was any penalty attached to you? On the latter occasion I was fined, I think, one-third of a month's salary. That was in 1895.
469. Between the beginning of 1895 and the 30th June, 1896, your conduct was not complained of? No.
470. You were dismissed without any reason being assigned? Yes.
471. Did you apply for any gratuity? Yes.
472. With what result? With the result that I was offered £1.
473. Was that offer made immediately or after some delay? After long delay; in fact, it was not made until I put the matter into the hands of Mr. Lewis Levy, solicitor, Pitt-street. I produce the letter I received from the Board, dated January 25, six or seven months after my notice of retirement. The letter states that the Public Service Board have approved of the payment to me of a gratuity of £1, and that the necessary authority has been forwarded to the Treasury for the payment of the gratuity mentioned.
474. That is after twenty years' service? Yes.
475. Then, as a matter of fact, you were offered a gratuity of 1s. for each year of service? Yes. I may state, however, that through the solicitor I was offered the amount I paid into the Superannuation Fund.
476. Had your solicitor threatened proceedings prior to that offer being made? He had been in communication with the Board. After they made the £1 offer they made the other offer.
477. Then subsequent to the receipt of the offer of a gratuity of 1s. for each year of service the Public Service Board offered a refund of the amount you had contributed to the Superannuation Fund? Yes.
478. With interest? No, without interest.
479. What was the amount? I think it was £120.
480. Did you accept that sum? I did.
481. Did you give an acquittance in full of all demands? I left it in the hands of the solicitor.
482. Has your solicitor ceased to negotiate with the Board in the matter? Indirectly he has and he has not. The thing is still pending. I received a bill from him, and I told him it was no use going any further, as we were going to have the matter brought before Parliament.
483. Did you threaten the action against the Board? The solicitor did for me.
484. Was that threat of action made prior to the receipt of the £120? Yes.
485. As a matter of fact, then, this sum was offered to you after you had, through your solicitor, threatened legal proceedings? Yes.
486. *Mr. Hogue.*] Was any reason assigned for retiring you from the Service? None whatever.
487. You received a letter from the Department notifying you of your retirement? Yes.
488. Then you were not one of those whose retirement was first notified in the newspapers? No. Of course I saw it notified in the *Government Gazette* first of all on the 15th or 16th of June, but I received no official notice until I received the letter from the Department on the 30th June.
489. At the time of your retirement what position were you occupying? Clerk of Petty Sessions at Scone, mining registrar, warden's clerk, and district registrar of births, deaths, and marriages.
490. Was some one sent up to fill your place when you retired? No; my office and the office of land agent were amalgamated.
491. Practically, then, the reason of your retirement was the amalgamation of those offices? That is what they did.
492. It appears, then, that the Board retrenched you from motives of economy in order to allow of amalgamation of the two offices? It would appear so. I have received no information to the contrary. I was called upon for no explanation.

Henry James Greville sworn and examined:—

493. *Chairman.*] I believe you were employed in the Public Service of the Colony for over forty years? For over forty years, but not consecutively. I had been in the Service over thirty-seven consecutive years when I was retired; but I had a three years' previous broken service.
494. In what Department were you employed? In the Supreme Court—Bankruptcy division.
495. When were you retired? On the 30th June, 1896.
496. By *Gazette* notice? Yes.
497. Did you receive a communication by letter? Yes, subsequently, dated 26th June, 1896. I think the *Gazette* notice appeared in the middle of the month. The first I knew of my retirement was a statement in the newspaper, which I saw about the middle of June.
498. And a few days before your actual retirement you received a communication from the Justice Department? Yes, to the effect that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, approved of the decision of the Board.
499. Your appointment was from the Governor-in-Council? Yes. My first appointment to the Public Service was on the 8th January, 1853. That was in the Immigration Department. That continued till about June, 1856.
500. Prior to the issue of the *Gazette* notice, had the discharge of your official duties been the subject of inquiry or complaint? Not the slightest.
501. I believe you are a Commissioner for Affidavits? Yes; I hold that position now. The Chief Justice extended it to me after I left the Service.
502. Have you been a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes, from the beginning.
503. Can you state what sum you have contributed to the fund? I could not say exactly, because my salary has been increased from time to time on several occasions.
504. When you were retired, did you apply for a pension? After I was notified of my retirement I did. I wrote to the Premier. When Mr. Coghlan came to inspect my work he threw out the hint as to whether I would like to leave the Service. He said, "I suppose you would not object to leave the Service?" I replied, "It all depends upon what I should have to retire upon." I added, "Next year I shall be entitled to claim a pension." He replied, "We have nothing to do with that. You must apply to the Premier if you are not satisfied. He is the only person who can give you any redress if you are not satisfied." Subsequently, I did apply to the Premier.

H. J. Greville.
19 Aug., 1897.

H. J. Greville. 505. Did you get any reply to your application? Yes; as follows:—

19 Aug., 1897. With reference to your letter of the 22nd instant (June), the receipt of which was formally acknowledged on the 26th, I am directed by the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to inform you that you should appeal to the Public Service Board.

506. Did you appeal to the Public Service Board? Yes; and the reply I got on the 20th July, 1896, is as follows:—

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, pointing out that in eighteen months you would reach the age of 60 years, when you would be entitled to a pension, and asking that some other means may be discovered of dealing with your case, I am directed by the Public Service Board to inform you that they are unable to alter their decision regarding your retirement.

507. Was any salary paid to you after the notice of retirement had appeared in the Press? I was paid up to the end of the month.

508. Was that a payment in full, or was it subject to the 4 per cent. deduction? Subject to the deduction.

509. So that, although you had had a deduction made from your salary towards a pension, you were refused a pension? Yes.

510. A pension having been refused you, did you make application for a gratuity? No.

511. Was a gratuity offered to you? The amount was credited to me in the Treasury, and I was notified that it was obtainable.

512. You were notified that there was a sum of money lying at the Treasury by way of gratuity? Yes.

513. What was that sum? The amount I received was £830 ls. 9d.

514. When you drew that amount what receipt did you give? Simply an ordinary voucher that, on the above date, I had received the sum mentioned.

515. You did not give a receipt in full of all demands? No.

516. Were you asked to do so? No.

517. Was any reason assigned for your retirement? None whatever.

518. In view of the fact that you have received the sum named, do you still maintain that you have a claim to a pension or to better treatment than you have received? Certainly I do. For instance, the amount I have received is about equal to three years and nine months' pension.

519. Was the amount you received supposed to be the amount you had paid into the fund, or the amount you had paid into the fund plus the interest—was it your actual contributions? That I cannot tell you. I cannot remember the various salaries I received, but I take it to be a refund of my contributions to the fund, and then the £830 gratuity should be the proportion allowed under the Civil Service Act after fifteen years of service.

520. We want to know whether this was a gratuity or a refund of your contributions, or both? I have mentioned that the £165 2s. was a refund of my contributions to the fund. The total sum I received was £995. The other was a gratuity, and that I presume was reckoned upon the whole period of service.

521. How much longer would you have had to remain in the Service to entitle you to a pension? About eighteen months—on the 27th December next I shall have completed my 60th year.

522. *Mr. Hogue.*] Do you make any claim against the Government? I maintain that the Government should give me a pension. They have given me now a sum equal to three years and nine months' pension. If I survive that period, let them give me a pension from that time, or an equitable amount as compensation in addition to the sum already received.

523. You consider you have a legal claim against the Government? I do.

524. Under what section of the Civil Service Act of 1884 do you base your legal claim against the Government? Sections 46 and 48.

525. Do you understand how those sections are affected by the Public Service Act of 1895? The Public Service Act of 1895 provides that it will be competent for the Board to remove any person within the next twelve months. And that all those persons who remain after the end of 1895 are entitled to all the benefits under the old Act. Under the Act of 1884, my pension or gratuity would have been reckoned on the average of the last three years of salary, whereas the Board have averaged it for the whole period.

526. I understand that the amounts you received on your retirement were £165 2s., refund of your superannuation payments, and £830 ls. 9d. gratuity? Yes.

527. Have you made any calculation as to the amount you would have been entitled to receive if you had been granted one month's salary for each year of your permanent service? No. My pension under the old Act would be two-thirds of my salary; and two-thirds of my salary at that time would have been £266 13s. 4d. per annum.

528. Did Mr. Coghlan come alone to examine your work? He came in the first instance.

529. You say he asked you if you were willing to retire from the Service? He said, "I suppose you would not object to retire."

530. Did he ask you your age? No.

531. How long was he in your room before making that suggestion? That was one of his preliminary observations.

532. Was that before he had made any examination of your work? Yes. Then he said, "I want you to show me your work; I want you to explain it." I had not gone very far before I saw he was getting very impatient. I could see he was paying no attention; he did not seem to place any value on anything I said. During conversation, I pointed out to him that, before I obtained assistance, I was frequently in my office till 6 or 7 o'clock at night. He remarked, "Oh, well, what are we paid for?" When he went away, he said he would come in again; but I never saw him again.

533. Did he pay a second visit to your office? He came in a second time, but it was only to ask about my assistant, who was not in. He did not make a second inspection. The other members of the Board, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Barling, came in about two or three weeks afterwards. Mr. Wilson took a seat on a stool, and appeared to be passing the time by turning over the leaves of my book. He did not ask me more than two questions. Mr. Barling now and again asked me a general question; they were not there more than a quarter of an hour.

534. Is it a fact that before Mr. Coghlan made any examination of your work he made the suggestion that you might be willing to retire from the Service? Yes.

535. And he proceeded to examine afterwards? Yes; the conclusion I arrived at was that his mind was made up as to what he was going to do.

536. Were there many other officers retrenched from your department? Only the Chief Clerk, ^{H. J. Greville.}
Mr. Aubrey Mowle.
537. Was your department overmanned? I do not think so; there appeared to be enough for everyone ^{19 Aug., 1897.}
to do.
538. Were you asked to make any suggestion for economising the work of the department? No.
539. Did any member of the Board complain to you of the character of your work? No; I would refer you to the reports of the various Treasury Inspectors. During the six years I occupied that particular position, Accountant in Bankruptcy, my work was inspected quarterly.
540. Had any complaint whatever been made before the visit of the Board? I think that some things were said by the Registrar. We were not on the best of terms—that is to say, he challenged many things and questioned their importance; but I had an opportunity of replying to those charges and, I believe, refuted them.
541. Was he dissatisfied with the carrying out of your particular duties? It had reference more to the necessity for the appointment of an assistant. It had nothing to do with the character of my work as performed by me. On one occasion I had to apply for assistance, as I was detained every night until 6 or 7 o'clock, and he said the appointment of an assistant was unnecessary.
542. Are you aware whether he sent in any report regarding your work? Not as against my work.
543. Or in regard to your position? I am not aware. The Minister, upon due consideration, and after special inquiry, granted me an assistant. A subsequent Minister confirmed his appointment.
544. Was the granting of an assistant to you made on any application of yours? Yes.
545. Was it against the recommendation or wish of the Registrar? It was contrary to his wish.
546. You had not been on the best of terms with the Registrar? I often had occasion to refute statements he made.
547. May we say that your official relations were strained? He was always courteous with me, as I was with him. To see us you would never have supposed there was anything between us, but of course there was always an undercurrent of feeling. The inspection of the Public Service Board was a perfunctory performance altogether. Mr. Coghlan took as little interest in my work as would a perfect stranger; the other members of the Board did no more. They simply came because the the Act requires that they should as far as possible make an inspection; the inspection was a mere farce.

TUESDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1897.

Present:—

MR. GRIFFITH,	|	MR. TRAVERS JONES,
MR. LYNE,	|	MR. PERRY,
MR. O'REILLY.		

JAMES ALEXANDER HOGUE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Francis Oakes Byrnes sworn and examined:—

548. Were you recently retired from the Public Service? Yes.
549. What branch were you in? The Post and Telegraph Service. My last appointment was at a station at Murrurundi. ^{F. O. Byrnes.}
^{24 Aug., 1897.}
550. *Mr. Lyne.*] How many years were you in the Service? Thirty-three years and nine months.
551. What age were you when you went to Murrurundi? Nineteen years when I joined the Service.
552. Have you ever had any complaints made against you, or been found guilty of any misconduct? None whatever.
553. Since you left home, have you been engaged in any other work but that of the Government Service? No. The whole of my time has been devoted to the Service, with the exception of ten months' probation in 1861, also ten months' probation from the latter part 1861. I was appointed to the Sheriff's Department in 1862, and I was then transferred.
554. Have you been in the Government Service continuously since that time? Yes.
555. Has there been any break? No.
556. Have you paid into the Superannuation Fund? Yes. I paid into the 1864 fund, which became insolvent. I think it lasted until 1872, when it was broken up.
557. That was the first fund? Yes.
558. Had you the money you paid in refunded? There was a general refund all round, with, I think, 3 per cent. added.
559. Did you pay any further superannuation afterwards? Yes; I have paid into the 1884 fund since it was first initiated.
560. What were you classed as in the Post and Telegraph Service? I had charge of a post and telegraph station.
561. Were you a temporary or a permanent hand? Permanent. For some years I was telegraph master only, and had all the sections of lines to look after. Then they amalgamated the post and telegraph office, in 1888.
562. What other stations have you been at besides Murrurundi? Only Muswellbrook. I went there in 1874 from the chief office, and I remained there for three years.
563. What age are you? Fifty-four years next October.
564. When would you be entitled to a pension? After fifteen years of service, if suffering from infirmity of body and mind, which I do very badly.
565. What would your pension be? One-fourth of the salary I was receiving at the time, and one-sixtieth of the salary I received after fifteen years of service.
566. What pension did you consider you were entitled to when you were retired? About £170. I may be a little out in my calculation, but that is the amount as near as possible.

567.

F. O. Byrnes. 567. Did the Board give any reason for retiring you? None whatever. I got notice a week before. I left that I was to be retired. I produce a copy of my retirement as follows:—

24 Aug., 1897.

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Sydney, 22 July, 1896.

Mr. F. O. Byrnes, Post and Telegraph Master, Murrurundi,

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, has approved of your retirement from the Public Service, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895, such retirement to take effect from the 31st instant.

S. H. LAMBTON,

Deputy Postmaster-General.

568-9. Had you any notice of your retirement before that? I find that I received notice direct from Secretary, Public Service Board, similar to Deputy Postmaster-General's, dated about 15th July, mislaid under excitement, hurrying to Sydney.

570. Did you apply at any time to be retired? No. I may state that about the year 1880 my eyes, as numerous medical certificates will show, were very bad, and, I believe, they proposed retirement then.

571. Was that in consequence of your eyes? Yes; I was nearly blind, and, I believe, they proposed to pay me a pension.

572. Do you know what amount of pension? The pension I would be entitled to at that time, which would be, I suppose, about £150.

573. Have you any doctors' certificates? Yes; I have certificates from Mr. Reginald Bowman, of Parramatta, and Dr. John Harris, of Newcastle; Mr. Rufus Bell, of Murrurundi; and Mr. Murray Oram, of Sydney. These certificates I obtained when I received my notice of retirement. I came to Sydney and got them.

574. In the first instance, did you make any protest to the Board? Yes.

575. Did they become aware of the fact that you held the medical certificates? Yes; I sent them in. I also offered to go before any Medical Board they might elect to be examined.

576. Was that in connection with the claim for pension? Yes. I claimed a pension when I knew I was to be retired, and I thought the Board intended giving me one.

577. What did they give you? £620 17s. They computed the whole of my service, so that when I was a boy it counted against me when I was a man. I accepted the amount under protest, as my letters will show. I had to accept the money to keep me going, but I did not accept it finally.

578. *Mr. Griffith.*] You did not sign any paper accepting it as final? No. I signed a paper bearing the words "Gratuity on retirement from the Public Service." The replies I received show that I applied for a pension.

579. Do you know of any case which has been dealt with differently from yours—I mean a parallel case? I have authority that Mr. J. B. Wakely's case was dealt with differently.

580. *Chairman.*] Do you know that of your own knowledge? No.

581. *Mr. Lyne.*] You state you thought they were going to retire you some years ago, in consequence of your bad eyesight? Yes.

582. Have you any other infirmity? The fingers of my hand are contracted owing to the telegraph work—camping out at night and doing heavy work. I have 500 or 600 miles of wire to look after, as well as the office work.

583. What is the nature of your complaint? I am suffering from a contraction of the tendons of both hands, caused, I presume, by splicing heavy wires.

584. Was that complaint used as a reason for your retirement? They did not say why they retired me. I do not know to this day why I was retired.

585. *Chairman.*] Your complaint was not urged as a reason? No.

586. *Mr. Lyne.*] If you were in the Service now, do you consider you would be capable of doing the work? No.

587. Could you work a telegraph instrument? No, because my wrist has gone. I may say I never was much of an operator. I was sent from the accountant's branch.

588. Have you been accustomed to any other work during your lifetime? No.

589. No work beyond that you did in the Government Service? That is so.

590. Are you now capable of turning your attention successfully to any other work? No.

591. Are you married? Yes.

592. What family have you? One daughter. She is a martyr to asthma; she is always laid up with it, and I repeatedly have a doctor in the house. My wife also suffers from bronchitis and asthma. I may state that the house we lived in at Murrurundi was on the brink of the Page River. I had to send my family away, as the water used to rise 4 feet up the wall. After I sent my family away the authorities did something to the house, and put a damp course all round. The doctors tell me I have chronic bronchitis, which I attribute to camping out.

593. Have you any means of earning a livelihood at the present time? My wife is carrying on a small draper's business at Parramatta North, but I am incapable of doing anything.

594. Practically, then, your wife looks after the business? Yes. I assist as much as I can, but I know nothing about a draper's shop.

595. Have you any documents to hand in? I hand in a copy of section 44 of the Civil Service Act of 1884, which was retained in the Act of 1895. Under that section I am entitled to be retired, even though I have not attained the age of 60 years. The section states:—

When any officer owing to infirmity of mind or body desires to retire from the Service, but has not attained the age of 60 years, if he produce medical evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is, by reason of such infirmity, incapable of discharging the duties of his office, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent, the Government may permit such officer to retire upon the Superannuation allowance hereinafter provided: Provided that the Board may require him to be examined by the Government Medical Adviser.

596. *Mr. Perry.*] I believe you wrote a letter to the Public Service Board on the 16th July, 1896, in which you make use of the following words:—

Will you please at once inform me on what terms I retire after thirty-four years' honorable and faithful service, and now broken down suffering from severe infirmity of body, through the hardships I have gone through in connection with my duties.

Do you remember writing that? Yes.

597. Did you receive a reply to the effect that, not having reached the age of 60 years, you were not entitled

entitled to a pension? I suppose I did. I produce a letter written to the Rev. W. Marshall, of Murrurundi, bearing on the same subject:—

Sir,

In reply to your letter, dated 27th July ultimo, wherein you request that a pension may be granted to Mr. F. O. Byrnes, late Post and Telegraph Master at Murrurundi, I am directed to acquaint you that as Mr. Byrnes has not reached the age of 60 years the Public Service Board have no power to grant a pension to him.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES LYNE,
Secretary.

Rev. W. Marshall, Murrurundi.

598-9. *Mr. Lyne.*] Was that letter in reply to one written to the Public Service Board by the Rev. W. Marshall, as follows:—

Gentlemen,

Murrurundi, 27 July, 1896.

I take the liberty of writing to you on behalf of Mr. F. O. Byrnes, Post and Telegraph Master here, who has lately been dismissed. He has been thirty-five years in the Service, and has been an active and devoted public servant. He suffers very much from ophthalmia, brought on some years ago by exposure to the sun when superintending repairs to the telegraph wires. He has a delicate wife, and his daughter suffers very much from asthma. If you would kindly grant him a pension in consideration of his long and valuable services it would be an act of justice and mercy.

I remain, &c.,

WILLIAM MARSHALL,

Late Incumbent of St. Paul's, Murrurundi.

? Yes. On the 4th of August, 1896, I wrote the following letter to the Board:—

Will you kindly allow me to approach you by letter. I am anxiously waiting the decision of the Public Service Board as to the term in which I have been retired, after thirty-four years' faithful public service. I forward four medical certificates to the Board pointing out the permanent infirmities under which I suffer, and which entitle me to a pension under the 44th clause of the Public Service Act of 1884, still in force. I have paid into the fund up to the last, which promised this provision in such cases after lengthy service. And as the future lot in life of myself and family depends upon the decision of the Board, you will relieve me and mine of the great anxiety and suspense under which we are now labouring if you will kindly interest yourself in having me furnished with the decision of the Board in my case, at your earliest possible convenience, for which I shall be grateful.

I received the following reply on the 10th August, 1896:—

With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, in which you request to be informed of the decision of the Public Service Board as to whether you are to receive a pension or a gratuity, and urge your claims to the former, I am directed to acquaint you that the law does not admit of the payment of a pension in your case.

I wrote another letter on the 12th August, 1896, as follows:—

Your letter of the 10th instant to hand, stating "that you are directed to acquaint me that the law does not admit of the payment of a pension in my case." Now, sir, if anyone is entitled to a pension under the Act of 1884, the clauses of which are still in force under the new Act of 1895, then I am. Having entered the Service before I was 19 years of age, in robust health, and not pushed forward by political influence, it is now proposed to cast me adrift after thirty-four years faithful public service, deprived of the proper use of my hands through contraction of the tendons, and with most defective eyesight, only partially saved under long and skilful medical treatment, and God only knows what I have and do now suffer from weakness of sight and chronic bronchitis, exclusive of my hands, and all these infirmities contracted in carrying out my public duties. Yet, in the face of four medical certificates from duly qualified eminent medical practitioners, you state that the law does not admit of a pension in my case. Part 5 of the new Act of 1895, as far as my memory serves, reads: if not otherwise entitled under sections 43 and 44 of the Civil Service Act of 1884, then a gratuity is given. I claim to be entitled to a pension under the 44th section, and complied with this section previous to my retirement, by producing medical certificates as to my infirmities being permanent, and can produce further proof if required, and now, as I have been compulsorily retired, it is only right and just that the compulsory contract entered into by the Government should be faithfully adhered to on its part, otherwise a cruel and grievous wrong will be done. Were it possible to properly regain the use of those members permanently injured in the Service, then I would be glad to start in the battle of life afresh, but as hope was held out, and faith placed in the representations of the compulsory Act of the Government, then, I say, what right-minded man or body of men can be found to repudiate this liability of the Act as contained in the 44th section? I have about fifty medical prescriptions for the eyes, if the Board would like to see them.

Please return me the four medical certificates, forwarded to the Board through the Deputy Postmaster-General, and you will greatly oblige.

I received the following reply on the 25th August:—

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant asking that your medical certificates be returned to you, I am directed by the Public Service Board to inform you that the certificates referred to were returned to the Deputy Postmaster-General on the 5th August instant.

I also wrote to the Premier on the 11th November, 1896, and received a reply acknowledging the receipt of my communication. I made a final appeal to the Public Service Board on the 7th December last, as follows:—

Will you please inform me on what date it will be convenient to the Board for me to attend and appeal in person against my retirement from the Public Service on a gratuity instead of a pension, to which I am justly entitled under the new Act.

I received the following reply on the 18th December:—

With reference to your letter of 7th instant, I am directed by the Public Service Board to inform you that as you are not now in the Public Service you have no right of appeal under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895. I am to add that the law does not permit of the payment of a pension in your case.

I again wrote to the Premier before he went to England, on 26th April, asking him to urge the matter again. He formally acknowledged the receipt of the letter.

600. *Mr. Perry.*] I believe you wrote again to the Board on the 26th April, as follows:—

On the 31st July last I was dismissed from the Public Service after thirty-four years of faithful and honorable service, at the instance of the delegates appointed by the Board to do this work for them, without any charge, hearing, or right of appeal, or even that fair play or British justice usually extended to the vilest ruffian or criminal, and, further, refused a well-earned pension to which I am justly and fairly entitled under the provisions of both the compulsory Act of 1884 and the Act of 1895, which provides for an official after fifteen years' service receiving a pension if he has any infirmities of body or mind. I produced most satisfactory medical certificates that I am suffering from permanent injuries and infirmities contracted and developed in the Service; yet in face of these the only excuse you can make for repudiating the provisions of the Act is "that I am not 60 years of age"; yet only recently the Board pensioned off a much younger man with many years less service, namely, J. B. Wakely, late Post and Telegraph Master at Raymond Terrace. Some eight or nine years back, when I was suffering from ophthalmia of the worst kind, contracted while out on the telegraph lines on duty, the Chief Postal Inspector, Mr. W. J. Davies, and Mr. Tucker, Chief Telegraph Inspector, visited my station, and they recommended my retirement on a pension then, but I was allowed to remain; yet after all the suffering and trials, I am now refused a pension on the grounds only that I did not come into existence a few years earlier, or, in other words, am not 60 years of age. My uncle, when Minister for Works, never treated you, Mr. Barling, with the injustice meted out to me and mine. I will not rest until I have vindicated this grievous wrong.

? Yes; but I did not get a reply.

601.

- F. O. Byrnes.** 601. Do you know of your own knowledge that Mr. Wakely had less years of service than you? I know it to be a fact.
- 24 Aug., 1897.** 602. Do you know that he is going to get a pension? I have been told so.
603. If Mr. Wakely was granted a pension of £68 10s., in accordance with the provisions of section 44 of the Civil Service Act, do you consider that you are equally entitled to one? More so, I should think, after such a long service and after suffering such infirmities.
604. Do you produce the papers in Wakely's case? Yes.
605. *Mr. Lyne.*] Did you take the ordinary leave of absence before your retirement? No. I should have been entitled, according to the Act, to six months' leave, the same as other officials get after twenty years of service. Mr. Lambton has just returned from England after six months' leave on full pay.
606. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] How much did you pay into the second Superannuation Fund? About £120. I contributed from the start.
607. You say it was proposed to retire you on account of your eyes in 1880? Yes.
608. Have your eyes troubled you ever since? Yes, they are constantly troubling me. I have to wash them in the morning before I can see.
609. When did you obtain your medical certificates? On my retirement—before I was actually retired.
610. Did they state that you were unfit for service? Yes. The Board have seen them. The certificates state that I am suffering from the tendons of my hands being drawn, and from ophthalmia, and from chronic bronchitis—three permanent ailments.
611. You do not complain of the Board retiring you? No.
612. What you complain of is that, subsequent to your retirement, they have not treated you fairly? Not as the Act provides.
613. What was the £620 gratuity based upon? Upon the whole of my service, so that my salary as a boy counts against my salary as a man. Had I got a pension it should have been based upon the salary I received during the last three years of my service.
614. Your contention is that in place of the £620 gratuity you should have received a pension something similar to Wakely's? Yes.
615. What amount? About £170 a year. I received £254 in actual salary, and I had a house worth £40 a year to live in, and small gratuities amounting to £6. That brings the amount up to £300 a year, and my pension should have been computed on £300 a year.
616. Do you produce an abstract of your services? Yes. [*Appendix A.*]
617. *Mr. Griffith.*] When you were retired were you fulfilling your duties satisfactorily? Yes, with the exception of operating.
618. Your infirmities were not such as to prevent you fulfilling your duties satisfactorily? I could do the clerical and post office work, but not the operating.
619. *Mr. Perry.*] I believe you were entitled to an operator in the office? Yes. Telegraph-masters, as a rule, do not operate. They attend to the clerical work and letters, which is quite sufficient.

Edward George Wilton sworn and examined:—

- E. G. Wilton.** 620. *Chairman.*] Have you been recently retired from the Public Service? Yes; on the 31st December.
- 24 Aug., 1897.** 621. What branch of the Service were you in? In the composing room of the Government Printing Office.
622. How long had you been employed there? Eighteen years, with the exception of a month or two.
623. Do you make any complaint of being retired? No.
624. Do you complain of the treatment you received in regard to a gratuity? Yes.
625. Were you a permanent hand? I have every reason to believe so. I entered the Service on the 28th January, 1879, and continued on the temporary staff until 1st June, 1883, when I was promoted to what was called the Permanent Salaried Staff. From that time until my retirement I was always looked upon as a permanent employee in the office. I enjoyed all the privileges of a permanent employee.
626. What gratuity did you receive when you retired? £81 2s. 5d.
627. Do you know what was the basis of computation? I have never been able to ascertain. I can only judge from calculation that the Commissioners paid no attention to the period of my temporary service, but gave me a fortnight's pay for each year of service upon the rate which they are now paying in the office, but not upon the average of the emoluments I received, as I understand they should have done under section 60 of the Public Service Act.
628. Did you represent to them that the gratuity you received was not what you had a right to expect? Yes, by letter.
629. Did you get a reply? Yes, to the effect that they could not alter their decision.
630. Does your name appear in a return produced by order of the Legislative Assembly, and laid on the Table of the House on 20th August, 1890? Yes.
631. That is a return in answer to certain questions put to the Colonial Treasurer by Mr. Schey? Yes.
632. In this return your name appears under the heading "Date of promotion to permanent staff"—June 1, 1883? Yes.
633. Therefore you take it that from June 1st, 1883, you were on the permanent staff? Yes.
634. Are you aware that in the *Government Gazette*, December 31st, 1896, there is a notification signed by Mr. G. H. Reid, Colonial Treasurer, stating that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, has been pleased to approve of the retirement of the following permanent officers of the Government Printing Office? Yes.
635. Are you aware that your name is amongst those who were retired? Yes.
636. Do you conclude from that that you were a permanent officer in the employ of the Department? Yes, unquestionably. It shows that the Department always considered me as a permanent officer.
637. Under what section of the Act do you hold that you are entitled to a higher gratuity than that which you have received? Section 60, subsection 2.
638. You claim, then, that you should have received a gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for every year of permanent service? There is this proviso which the Commissioners may take into consideration, namely, the term "not exceeding." It may mean that the Commissioners have the discretionary power to make it what they please; but it has always been the custom in the Government Printing Office, and in other Departments, to give a month's pay on retirement for each year of service.

639. Do you claim you are entitled to a month's salary for every year of permanent service? Yes.
640. And you claim a fortnight's pay for every year of temporary service? Yes.
641. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? No.
642. Were there ever any complaints against you? Never. I was frequently called upon during my service to act as a proof-reader for several months together, and the salary of a proof-reader is always higher than that of a compositor. Other work I did was the composition of music—a branch of the service with which not one in a thousand compositors is acquainted, and which requires a knowledge of music as well as of musical type. I set up nearly the whole of the musical type used in the office.
643. What age were you at the date of your retirement? Seventy-three years.
644. Have you calculated what retiring allowance will come to you on the basis of a month's pay for every year of permanent service, and a fortnight's pay for every year of temporary service? Between £220 and £230, and I only received £81 2s. 5d.

E. G. Wilton.
24 Aug., 1897.

Frederick Macdermott sworn and examined:—

645. *Chairman.*] Were you recently retired from the Public Service? Yes; on the 31st December.
646. In what branch were you employed? I have been through all the branches of the Government Printing Office.
647. How long had you been there? A little over twenty-one years.
648. What gratuity did you receive? About £78 8s.
649. Were you a permanent officer? I was a temporary officer for seven and a half years, and a permanent officer for twelve and a half years.
650. Have you seen a return printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, giving a list of permanent compositors in the Government Printing Office? Yes.
651. Was your name in that list? Yes. I may mention, however, that whoever compiled the list should have made it from the 1st of June, 1883, instead of the 1st of July, 1883. That was corrected afterwards.
652. Have you seen in the *Government Gazette* a notification, signed by Mr. G. H. Reid, Colonial Treasurer, to the effect that the Governor had, with the advice of the Executive Council, been pleased to approve of the retirement of certain permanent officers of the Government Printing Office, and that your name is amongst those so retired? Yes.
653. Do you produce a copy of the *Gazette*? Yes.
654. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Only for a year.
655. Was that the last year of service? Yes. There was some dispute about it when I commenced. Scarcely any of them joined, so I did not join, but I insured my life for a small amount instead.
656. Did you get the amount you contributed with the gratuity? Yes.
657. You do not complain of being retired? No; I was close on sixty-two years of age when I was retired.
658. Have any complaints been made as to the way in which you discharged your duties? No.
659. To what gratuity do you consider you are entitled? I claim an amount equal to a fortnight's pay for every year of temporary service, and to a month's pay for every year of permanent service.
660. Have you calculated what the amount would be? I produce a copy of my earnings. On the 1st June, 1883, I received at the rate of £150 per annum; 1st June, 1885, £160; 22nd August, 1888, £170; 1st January, 1891, £180.
661. You have made no calculation as to what the amount would be? No.
662. Do you know what you earned during your period of temporary service? Yes; 1875, £20; 1876, £154 2s. 3d.; 1877, £155 11s. 9d.; 1878, £141 9s. 3d.; 1879, £149 8s. 6d.; 1880, £155 18s. 9d.; 1881, £153; 1882, £150 1s. 6d.; 1883, £63 2s. 6d.
663. Do you know anything of the case of Mr. Samuel Hegarty? Yes; he was appointed on the permanent staff when I was.
664. Is it a fact that he contributed to the Superannuation Fund? Yes. He did not pay to the fund till three years after it started, and then he paid a lump sum. I produce a form which has to be filled in by compositors, and which is headed "Daily Check—Permanent Staff." I filled a similar form every evening.
665. *Mr. Perry.*] If you were paid what you consider you are entitled to—a fortnight's pay for seven and a half years of service, and a month's pay for twelve and a half years of service—it would amount to over £200? Yes.
666. Your complaint is that you have been paid £78 instead of £200? Yes. I may mention that the permanent staff always pay twopence stamp duty when they received their salaries, but supernumerary or temporary hands pay nothing.
667. So that there can be no doubt about your being a permanent hand for twelve and a half years? No.
668. *Chairman.*] Did you, in conjunction with Mr. Wilton and Mr. Frederick Shettle, make a communication to the Board in reference to your case? Yes.
669. Is this a copy of it (*produced*)? Yes.
670. Do you wish to put it in as evidence? Yes.

F.
Macdermott.
24 Aug., 1897.

Gentlemen,—

(Copy.)

6, Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge, 1 March, 1897.

The gratuities which you have awarded to us on our retirement from the Government Printing Office are so much less than we have always believed we were entitled to receive that we are sorely disappointed, and can only suppose that a mistake has occurred through misunderstanding of our status in the Department.

With regard to this, we desire to point out that in the lists published in accordance with section 16 of the "Civil Service Act of 1884," and in a Return relative to the Government Printing Office laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly on the 5th August, 1890, our names always appeared in the list of permanent salaried compositors, to which class we were promoted from the temporary staff on the 1st June, 1883, and thenceforward always enjoyed all the privileges of permanent employees. Furthermore, our retirement was gazetted on the 31st December, 1896, as that of permanent officers.

True, we were not contributors to the Superannuation Account, but that, we submit, is not a reason why any distinction should be made in the matter of gratuities between us and those who were such contributors; and in this opinion we are strengthened by the terms of subsection 2 of section 60 of the "Public Service Act of 1895."

The matter being, to us, of the greatest importance, we beg respectfully to solicit a reconsideration of our case, and hoping this appeal will receive your favourable consideration,

The Public Service Board, Sydney.

We remain, &c.,
EDWD. G. WILTON,
FREDK. MACDERMOTT,
FREDK. SHETTLE.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1897.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,

MR. O'REILLY,

MR. PERRY.

JOHN CASH NEILD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Joseph Matthews sworn and examined:—

- J. Matthews. 671-2. *Chairman.*] Were you in the employ of the Customs Department? Yes.
 26 Aug., 1897. 673. For how long? Twenty years.
 674. What duties did you discharge? In the first instance I was a tide-waiter for nine years.
 675. Were you paid for the days and nights employed? Yes.
 676. Were you employed regularly—every day? We were compelled to be there every day and sign the book, and we were compelled to be about the premises until 5 o'clock in the evening.
 677. Then you were pretty frequently employed? There was hardly a day when I was not employed.
 678. That went on for about nine years? Yes.
 679. Did you get any fresh employment after that? I became night-watchman for over twelve months at the Custom-house. I was appointed by the Executive as a permanent officer.
 680. About what date? 1885.
 681. How long did you discharge those duties? Twelve months.
 682. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund at that time? No.
 683. Were you appointed to a fresh position at the end of the twelve months? Yes; I was promoted to the position of locker. I have a letter from Mr. Spring, who was Minister for Lands at that time, which may explain matters. It is dated June 18, 1886.
 684. I believe that soon after the receipt of that letter you were appointed locker? According to the instructions given in that letter, I wrote to Mr. Powell, and he told me to go and see him. I went and saw him, and ten minutes afterwards I was appointed locker by him.
 685. Did you get any fresh appointment from the Governor-in-Council? None whatever.
 686. You were merely promoted? Yes.
 687. How long were you locker? About ten years—until the day I left in 1896.
 688. Were you dismissed then? I was retrenched.
 689. Did you receive a letter with regard to the retrenchment? No; Mr. Bethune was the head of our department, and in the morning when I received my pay he said, "You will not be wanted any more."
 690. Was that all the intimation you received? Yes.
 691. During the ten years you were locker, were you paid a regular salary? 10s. 6d. per day.
 692. Were you paid at the end of every month? Yes; in illness or holidays, I was paid all the same, and I did not lose a day in the ten years.
 693. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? No.
 694. When you were retired, did you apply for any gratuity? I did. I went to the Collector, and he told me to write him a letter. I wrote a letter, explaining how long I had been there, and left it with him.
 695. What answer did you receive? I produce it. It is signed by Mr. Powell, Collector of Customs, and is dated 6th October, 1896, and is as follows:—
 In reply to your letter of the 4th August, applying for a gratuity in consideration of your services in the Customs Department having been dispensed with by the Public Service Board, I am directed by the Board to inform you that as the character of your employment was of a casual nature, employed from day to day, they cannot recommend the payment of any gratuity in your case.
 696. Did you make any application to the Public Service Board after that? I did. I wrote to the Secretary of the Public Service Board on the 26th September, asking for a reconsideration of my application for a gratuity. On the 3rd October, 1896, I received a letter from the Public Service Board stating that, having already considered my case, they were unable to reopen it.
 697. Has there been any further correspondence? Yes. I wrote to the Board again on the 20th February last, applying for compensation on account of my services, and the Board replied that having fully considered the matter they were unable to accede to my request. Subsequently I received a memorandum from Mr. Bethune, from the Customs Department, dated 17th July, 1897, stating that my case was reconsidered by the Public Service Board, but that they were still of opinion that they could not legally grant me a gratuity.
 698. *Mr. Hogue.*] To what do you think you are entitled? I have only applied for compensation as a temporary employee, so that I should only get a fortnight's pay for each year of service.
 699. Have you received any gratuity whatever? None whatever.
 700. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] You were never appointed by the Executive? I was in the first instance appointed by the Executive as a temporary tide-waiter. I was appointed by the Colonial Treasurer and Executive twenty years ago.
 701. Were you in ill-health in 1886—I mean when you were transferred from your first position to that of locker? Yes.
 702. What was the nature of that ill-health? I contracted a severe cold when engaged as night watchman. I was getting old, and other infirmities came upon me, and I had a sort of incipient rheumatism, but completed ten years after to the satisfaction of all concerned.
 703. Were there any complaints against you whilst you were in the Service? None whatever.

Herbert Croft sworn and examined:—

- H. Croft. 704. *Chairman.*] You were a member of the Public Service, employed in the Department of Lands? Yes.
 26 Aug., 1897. 705. For how many years? Thirty-one.
 706. Did you occupy the same position the whole time? No.
 707. What positions have you held? My first employment was in October, 1865, as a deed contractor. My next position was as a temporary clerk, on the 26th April, 1866. My next position was as a permanent clerk, at a salary of £146, on the 1st November, 1867. 708.

708. I suppose that was an appointment by the Governor-in-Council? Yes.
709. Gazetted? Yes. That permanency continued until 31st May, 1875, with increase of salary of £200 per annum and £250 per annum. Then I was appointed Crown Lands Agent at Corowa, on 8th June, 1875, at £300 per annum. H. Croft.
26 Aug., 1897.
710. Where were you stationed? At Corowa, on the Murray. I held that appointment from 8th June, 1875, to 15th July, 1878, and was then transferred to the head office on 15th July, 1878. I have been employed there continuously ever since. I wish to impress upon you the fact that my services have been continuous throughout.
711. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? I was up to a certain date, years ago, under the old Act, and after my return from Corowa I was not asked to contribute. I have not been a contributor since 1878.
712. You have not been a contributor under the 1884 Act? No.
713. Have you been retired from the service? Yes; on the 31st July of last year.
714. What notice did you receive? I got an intimation from the Department, stating that, on the 31st July, it was necessary to discontinue my services.
715. Was that intimation by letter? Yes; dated 20th July, 1896.
716. Do you remember by whom it was signed? I presume by the Under Secretary.
717. Was any reason given for your retirement? On the score of age. I was 65 years of age.
718. Have you preferred a claim for a retiring allowance? Yes.
719. What is the nature of it? When it was intimated that my services would be dispensed with, and that a gratuity was to be allowed me, I made application for it, and found that the amount was not equal to what I expected. I withheld drawing it for some considerable time, until my family required a little money. Then I had to take it, and I took it under respectful protest, believing I had a further claim. I think the payment of gratuity was rated as for a temporary clerk.
720. Under what section of the Act were you entitled to the gratuity? I think I was entitled to a month's pay for every year of service.
721. Under what Act? The 1884 Act.
722. Are you referring to a clause of the 1884 Act which has not been repealed? Yes. The only intimation I got of my permanent appointment having been cancelled was the following letter:—
- It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that Mr. J. H. Louche, of this Department, be appointed Land Agent at Corowa, at a salary of £300 per annum, being the amount voted for the office, *vice* Mr. Herbert Croft, to be transferred to the Conditional Sales Branch of this Department.
- That was signed by Mr. J. S. Farnell in 1878. I consider that did not cancel my permanent appointment, which was made by His Excellency the Governor. I looked upon it as a transfer from one office to another. Nevertheless, I have never been able to get at the proper elucidation of it, and consequently I have been accepting a temporary salary ever since, but generally protesting against it all the time since 1878.
723. That is a very long protest? It is; but at the same time you cannot always get satisfaction.
724. You maintain that a transfer is not a fresh appointment? Yes.
725. Was that communication in the *Gazette*? No; it is a copy of an official letter.
726. What answer was given to that memorandum? Mr. Louche took my place.
727. But that is a memorandum drawn up for the advice of the Executive;—what did they do? They acted upon it, and appointed Mr. Louche, *vice* myself.
728. Then there must be some record in the books of the Executive Council as to this appointment? Yes.
729. Is there no entry in the books of the Lands Office? None that I am aware of. That is the only intimation I received of the cancellation of my appointment. I know what the rule of the Service is—that when a person's appointment is cancelled it is recommended to the Governor that it be cancelled.
730. Then it amounts to this: That ever since 1878 you have been treated as a temporary officer, and on your retirement last year by the Public Service Board you were paid a gratuity as a temporary officer only? Yes. I have asked them how they arrived at their basis, and they will not tell me.
731. You could not get any satisfaction from the Board as to why they offered you a gratuity of a certain amount? No.
732. What was that amount? £252 16s.
733. Do you know whether that sum represents a fortnight's pay for every year of service? I could scarcely arrive at a calculation; but I think it does. I produce a little paragraph from a newspaper, dated 28th September, 1887, showing the names of fifty-two gentlemen who were transferred from the temporary to the permanent staff of the Department of Lands. If I had been a temporary hand at that time, my name would have been included, so that I have always inferred that they considered me still a permanent hand. What I contend is that my permanent appointment was never cancelled. If the Government can satisfy me that it has been cancelled, well and good.
734. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] Were the fifty-two gentlemen to whom you refer the whole of the temporary hands in the Department at that time? I believe so.
735. Are you sure? I would not be certain.
736. You were appointed a permanent clerk in 1867? Yes.
737. The Chairman asked you whether that appointment was gazetted, and you said you presumed so;—are you sure it was gazetted? I could almost say it was for certain.
738. You have no doubt you were on the permanent staff? Not the slightest.
739. You were appointed Crown Lands Agent at Corowa in 1875, and were transferred to the head office in 1878? Yes.
740. What reason was given for the transfer? There was a report from Mr. Pinhey and Mr. Charles Oliver, two inspectors, to the effect that they did not consider me an officer capable of carrying out the duties. It was upon that, of course, that I was retained in Sydney. I had an opportunity of seeing that report. I went into it, and believing there were statements in it which were exaggerated, I asked as a particular favour to be examined before a special Board, as I believed I was in a position to refute part of the statements made. I may state that I have been in the Department ever since, and if I had performed my work in an unsatisfactory manner, surely cases would have cropped up. But there has not been a single condemnatory case against me.
741. You state that the general charge against you was that of incapacity? Yes.

- H. Croft.
26 Aug., 1897.
742. Was there any specific charge against you? There were one or two charges which were cleared up afterwards upon my explanation of them. For instance, Mr. Thompson, the Chief Inspector of Accounts, wrote a letter in reference to my transaction of business whilst at Corowa. It was so severe that I took the liberty of interviewing him personally. I told him he had done me a great injustice, and asked him to communicate with certain gentlemen at Corowa to verify my statement. He acted upon that, and a week afterwards I asked him if he had received any communication from the people to whom I had referred him. He said he had, and he read it to me, and I remarked, "I think that is satisfactory." He remarked, "Yes, it is quite right."
743. You say you have been protesting since 1878? Yes.
744. Have you kept a copy of the letters? I believe I have.
745. How many times did you protest? Four or five times by letter, and many times verbally. Only a few weeks before I left the office I interviewed Mr. Capper, and he said, "You have not contributed to the fund." I replied "No." He asked, "Would you be willing to do so, provided your position as a permanent clerk was established?" I said, "With the greatest pleasure, conditionally on being recouped the loss of service." I may state that, having been graded as a temporary clerk, I have lost better positions, to which I would have had a right. Eight months before I left the office, I asked for six months' leave of absence, and was refused, and I asked the Board why. They replied, "Simply because you are not on service." I replied, "I was on service at the time I made the application."
746. Do the old Civil Service Board consider you as having at any time been a permanent officer? When I found the position I was in I asked to be heard before a Select Committee, as I possessed documentary evidence to show how I had done my work up-country. I may state that during the time I was away (about three years and one month) I sent away nearly (single-handed and under great difficulties, because it was a new office) £500,000.
747. When you found you were not contributing to the Service Fund, did it not strike you that you were not considered a permanent officer? Yes.
748. Did you take any steps to establish your position? I frequently made application for the particulars of my transfer.
749. *Chairman.*] When the fifty-two temporary officers were placed on the permanent list, did you make any move? I did. I made application to this effect: "Having observed by the *Gazette* notice that so many officers have been transferred, I should like to know why I, being considered a temporary hand, was not included in the list."
750. To whom did you address that? To the Under Secretary.
751. Did you get any reply? No.
752. Had you been recognised as a permanent officer, you would have been entitled to six months' leave on full pay? Certainly.
753. You did not get that? No.
754. Did you get any leave on full or on half pay? I have had the usual two or three weeks' leave, but not the stipulated leave to which I was entitled.
755. When you were on the leave to which you refer, were you on full pay? Always. Even after I was considered, from 1878, as a temporary clerk, I made application to our Chief Commissioner, Mr. Moriarty, for a month's leave of absence, and it was given to me without any hesitation. I have also had two months' leave in one year (year 1895) since this, also on full pay. If I had been a temporary clerk they would have refused it, as I would not have been entitled to it. That was after I came down from Corowa.
756. I suppose Mr. Moriarty's recommendation went to the Under Secretary? Yes.
757. Would it go to the Minister? Yes.
758. Who was Minister then? Mr. Farnell, I think.
759. In that case the Minister must have treated you not as a temporary officer? I think so.
760. You think so, because such a leave would not have been granted to a temporary officer? I am pretty certain of that.
761. Not by custom? No.
762. Do you think they may have made a special exception in your case? No. I may state that I was not ordered down from Corowa. I may state that I came down to go to the hospital to undergo a slight operation. I came down on sick leave.
763. Then you were not brought down specially by way of transfer, but you came down on sick leave, and having come down you were retained in the office in Sydney? Yes, I was retained, not in consequence of being sick, but by the Department.
764. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] Were you ill at the time these officers reported adversely? Yes, I had been ill. I was suffering from piles, but that did not render me incapable of performing my duties.
765. Did your duties take you out of the office much? Very seldom.
766. *Mr. Perry.*] You say that the Public Service Board have made you an allowance? Yes.
767. Have you any reason to believe that in that allowance you received anything as a permanent officer? Not at all.
768. Not for any portion of your service? No, because £252 16s. for thirty-one years of service would not be an equivalent.
769. Then they have not treated you as a permanent officer at any time? They must have treated me as being a permanent officer for a short time—from the date of my permanent appointment until removal by the transfer.
770. I want to know whether they have treated you as a permanent officer at any time and given you the allowance for that time? That is what I have been trying to arrive at myself. I have asked that, and they have not satisfied me.
771. *Chairman.*] Is there any statement you would like to make? I may mention that when the Commissioners came to the office, they sent for my ledger, as a specimen of the work, and how it was performed. I was told only yesterday not to forget to mention that. I asked, "Why?" The answer was, "It will be a feather in your cap." When the Commissioners came to our room, there were thirteen of us there; and Mr. Capper introduced me to Mr. Barling. He said, "Is that your book?" I replied, "Yes, that is one of them"; and he remarked, "Thank you." It only took them fifteen minutes to examine thirteen officers.
772. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] How much do you think you are entitled to? About double as much again as I have got—£500.

773. *Chairman.*] Then really your statement to the Committee resolves itself into this: Whether you were or were not, subsequent to 1887, a permanent or temporary officer? Yes. H. Croft.
774. You were treated as a temporary officer, but you have no knowledge of any Executive action disputing your rights as a permanent employee of the Public Service? That is so. 26 Aug., 1897.

Edward Quinn sworn and examined:—

775. *Chairman.*] Were you for many years in the employ of the Postal Department? Yes, for thirty-five years; and I was in the Government Service for three years before that. E. Quinn.
776. What was your first position in the Government Service? I was engaged in London to come out here to join the police. 26 Aug., 1897.
777. Were you in the London Police Force? Yes; and I was engaged there for three years' service here.
778. Did you resign from the Force? I served for three years and then left.
779. Were you then appointed to a position in the General Post Office? Yes.
780. How soon after was that? It was some time after.
781. What was the nature of the duties you had to discharge in the General Post Office? Those of a letter-carrier.
782. I believe you were appointed in 1861? Yes.
783. By whom were you appointed? By the then Colonial Treasurer, the late Mr. Weekes.
784. Were you paid an annual salary? Yes; £132 a year.
785. For how long did you hold your position as letter-carrier? For thirty-five years.
786. When were you retired? Twelve months ago—in 1896.
787. By whom? By the Public Service Board.
788. Did you receive a written notification of retirement? I did.
789. By whom was it signed? By the Postmaster-General.
790. What age were you when you were retired? Seventy years.
791. Were you delivering letters right up to the age of 70 years? I was.
792. What salary were you receiving at the time of your retirement? £170. It had been increased gradually.
793. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? No.
794. Were you ever asked to do so? No; it was optional.
795. Why? I could have contributed if I had thought proper, being a permanent employee.
796. Did you receive any gratuity? I did.
797. What was it? A fortnight's pay for every year of service.
798. Were you satisfied with that? I was not.
799. Why? Because, as a permanent officer, I was entitled to a month's pay for every year of service.
800. Did you state that view of the case to the Public Service Board? I did in writing. All my documents are there.
801. Did they not send you any replies? No replies whatever. The only reply I got from the Secretary of the Board was that I could be cut off with 1s.
802. Did he write to you to that effect? No; he told me verbally.
803. He told you the Public Service Board could dismiss you without any gratuity at all if they pleased? He said they could cut me off with 1s.
804. When you received this fortnight's gratuity for every year of service, did you give any receipt? I did; for the amount I received.
805. Did you give a receipt in full of all demands? No, not to my knowledge.
806. Why were you retired? On the score of age. I have as clean a sheet at the Post Office as Mr. Lambton.
807. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] What gratuity did you receive? £196 13s.
808. What was the name of the Secretary who said the Board had power to cut you off with 1s.? It was the one who was acting for Mr. Lyne; I think he is there now.
809. Are you sure it was the Secretary? He was acting for the Secretary at that time.

Frederick Shettle, 14, Macquarie-street, Sydney, sworn, and examined:—

810. *Chairman.*] Were you employed in the Public Service? I was a compositor in the Government Printing Office. F. Shettle.
811. *Mr. Hogue.*] Were you a permanent or a temporary hand? I was always under the impression that I was a permanent hand from the 1st June, 1883. 26 Aug., 1897.
812. How long had you been in the Printing Office? Since the 5th February, 1877.
813. How were you paid? In the first instance fortnightly, and since 1883 monthly.
814. Were you on piece-work? No; I was paid a fixed salary.
815. A return was some time ago laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, containing the names of the hands employed in the Government Printing Office. I see from that list that you were first employed on the 5th February, 1877, and the date of your promotion to the permanent staff is set down as the 1st June, 1883? Yes.
816. Have you seen that return? Yes.
817. When do you say you were retired? On the 29th December, 1896.
818. What notification did you receive of your retirement? A circular.
819. Are you aware that in the *Government Gazette* of the 1st December, 1896, there was a notification signed G. H. Reid, Colonial Treasurer, wherein His Excellency the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, is said to be pleased to approve of the retirement of the following permanent officers of the Government Printing Office? Yes.
820. A number of names are mentioned, one of them being Frederick Shettle;—does that refer to you? Yes.
821. That being the case, you regard yourself as a permanent hand? I do.
822. What retiring allowance did you receive? £72 19s. 3d.
823. What was the basis of the computation? I could not say.

- F. Shettle.
26 Aug., 1897.
824. Do you know whether you received a fortnight's pay for every year of temporary service, or a month's pay for every year of permanent service? I am sure I did not receive a month's pay.
825. Did you receive any allowance for your period of temporary service? No.
826. Are you satisfied with the amount you received? Certainly not.
827. What do you consider you are entitled to? To about £140, on the basis of a month's pay for every year of permanent service.
828. And anything for temporary service? I understood the Commissioners would not allow anything for temporary service.
829. But do you consider yourself entitled to it? I thought I was entitled to it.
830. What age were you when you were retired? Forty-eight years.
831. Were you suffering from any infirmity? Yes; I was in a position in which I had to do some heavy work, and I strained myself. I was on leave for about eleven months. I did not permanently recover the use of my leg. I am still suffering from it.
832. Were you injured permanently whilst engaged in your duties? Yes.
833. Was there ever any complaint as to the way in which you carried out your duties? None that I am aware of.
834. Do you make any complaint of having been retired from the office? Only in regard to the matter of compensation.
835. *Chairman.*] Have you any other grounds for assuming you were a permanent officer beyond the *Gazette* notice of your retirement? When I was placed on the permanent staff, I was told by the then Superintendent, Mr. Charles Potter, that I was permanently employed.
836. Is there any memorandum in the Department showing that? I presume so.
837. Could the Government Printer put persons on the permanent staff without the authority of the Executive? I am not aware, but I always understood that he recommended those who were to be placed on the permanent staff to the Treasurer, and that the Treasurer confirmed his recommendation.
838. How many classes of employees are there in the Printing Office? There used to be three staffs in the composing department, known as "supernumerary, the permanent supernumerary, and permanent."
839. Was your employment continuous? Yes.
840. You did not take your chance of a job, but came regularly every day? Yes.
841. How were you paid? Monthly, from the 1st June, 1883.
842. Was it a yearly salary? Yes; £150 and £160 per annum.
843. Do you know whether your salary appeared upon the Parliamentary Estimates, or whether it came out of a lump sum? It came out of a lump sum.
844. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? No.
845. Were you ever asked to do so? Yes.
846. Did you decline? I did.
847. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] The gratuity you thought yourself entitled to was about £140, and they gave you £72 19s. 3d.? That is so.
848. Therefore, it appears to be clear that they calculated it upon a fortnight's pay for every year of service? Yes.
849. *Mr. Hogue.*] Is it a fact that you had to sign what is called a daily check? Yes.
850. I believe that daily check bears the heading "Permanent Staff"? Yes.
851. Is this the form [*produced*]? Yes; I put the form in as an appendix to my evidence. [*See Appendix B.*]
852. *Chairman.*] When you were retired, did you receive any notification of any reason for it? No.
853. You have not done any work at the Printing Office since? Not at the Government Printing Office.

THURSDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE, | MR. PERRY,
MR. WADDELL.

JOHN CASH NEILD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Rush sworn and examined:—

- J. Rush.
7 Oct., 1897.
854. *Chairman.*] I believe you were a letter-carrier in the Post Office? Yes, for over twenty-one years.
855. Were you retired? Yes, last July twelve months, by the Public Service Board.
856. Did you receive a letter from the Board advising you of your retirement? No; I received no intimation of it until I saw it in the newspapers.
857. Prior to that, had there been any complaint against you? None that I know of.
858. You were not made the subject of any inquiry or fault-finding? No.
859. What was your age on retirement? I believe I was bordering on 61. I do not think I was 61, although I suppose I was entered on the books as 61. I know there are older men in the Service than I am, and men more incompetent to do the work.
860. Were you appointed by the Postmaster-General or by the Governor-in-Council? By the Postmaster-General, Mr. J. F. Burns.
861. Was your appointment advertised in the *Government Gazette*? I do not think appointments were gazetted at that time.
862. When you retired, did you receive a pension? I received a pension of £51 6s. a year.
863. Is that the full pension to which you were entitled? My pension, I believe, should be about £58. I have paid into the Superannuation Fund for eleven years, and they have made an abatement of ten years.
864. They made the abatement, I suppose, on account of your only having paid for eleven years? Yes.
865. Prior to that you were in the police force? Yes, for ten years and four months. During that time I paid 3 per cent. to the Superannuation Fund off my salary, and when I was retired I made an application to the Board that that service should be considered in dealing with my pension; but they never answered it.
866. Then you have received pension only in respect of twenty-one years' service in the Postal Department? That is all.
- 867.

867. Have you received any advantage whatever from the payments you made to the Police Superannuation Fund? Not a farthing. J. Rush.
7 Oct., 1897.
868. How did you come to leave the police force? I resigned. I was stationed at Botany for nine years. I may say that the Hon. George Lord, who was a particular friend of mine, resided there at the time. Although the district was a very quiet one, my superior officers found fault with me. There was a system in the force under which, if you had not a certain number of cases in a month, you were considered a useless man. My superior officer is dead and gone now; but he often told the men on parade, when they were going out at 9 or 10 o'clock at night, that they were receiving their money under false pretences when they had not a certain number of cases per month. I got disgusted and told the late Mr. Lord of it. He mentioned the matter to Mr. J. F. Burns, who got me appointed in the Post Office.
869. Then your reason for leaving the police force was that you objected to arrest innocent citizens in order to make a good police record? Yes; it was not to my interest to leave after ten years of service. I had been in the Irish Constabulary prior to that, and I considered it was not my duty to stand behind a post until I saw an outrage committed, and then put in an appearance. I always considered that prevention was better than cure. But that is not the system adopted in the police force of this city, I am sorry to say.
870. Was it, and is it, a regulation in connection with the Police Superannuation Fund that if a member of the force resigns he loses his claim to that fund? I cannot say about that. I brought that under the notice of Mr. Lord. I said "There is one thing I want you to understand—if I leave now, after ten years of service, I shall have to go into the Post Office at a reduced salary." I had been drawing £10 10s. a month in the police force, and I went into the Post Office for £9 a month. I do not know whether you remember Mr. Richard Driver, twenty-five years ago, asking a question in the House, to which Captain McLerie replied that there was no such thing existing as men having a red mark placed against their names if they did not have a certain number of cases per month. Nevertheless it was true. I asked Mr. Lord if he thought I would get the ten years' service in the police force added to my twenty-one years' service in the Post Office, and he replied, "most decidedly."
871. What time elapsed between your leaving the force and being appointed to the Post Office? I went in my police uniform to the Post Office to report myself. I had not my resignation at the time.
872. Did you start work then? I started a couple of days after, when I got my resignation from the police.
873. As soon as you received the notification of your resignation you went straight to the Post Office and commenced work there? Yes. I did not lose a day's pay.

Charles Edward Bell sworn and examined:—

874. *Chairman.*] Have you been in the Public Service for some length of time? Yes; I joined the lithographic department of the Government Printing Office in June, 1880. C. E. Bell.
7 Oct., 1897.
875. How long did you remain in that position? Until July, 1896.
876. How did you come to leave? I obtained leave from Mr. Potter on account of certain business I had to transact at Newcastle, and I overstepped the time.
877. What was the length of your leave? I had half a day on the Saturday and the Monday, and I overstepped it seven or eight days on account of illness.
878. What was the nature of your illness? I was taken ill at Newcastle. I stayed at Watts' Hotel on the Saturday, and then went to stay with Mr. George Edwards, at Wickham, where I was very seriously ill for four or five days.
879. Did you make any communication to Mr. Potter about your illness? I did not know what I was doing or saying whilst I was in bed, and they did not even know where to telegraph to. When I came to my senses, Mr. Edwards received a letter from my brother asking if I was in Newcastle.
880. Did you become insensible at Newcastle? I absolutely could not have told anyone where I lived.
881. How did Mr. Edwards come to know you were there? I met him accidentally on my arrival, and I told him I was seriously ill. I had been bleeding at the nose for two or three days before.
882. Then Mr. Edwards removed you to his house? Yes; I was delirious.
883. On coming to yourself you received a telegram from your brother asking whether you were in Newcastle? Yes.
884. What happened after that? Directly I could get up I came to Sydney and went to the office.
885. How long was it after you became master of your actions that you communicated with the Government Printer? I took the train and came to Sydney at once.
886. Were you sufficiently well to travel? I could hardly walk to the train. I went to the office and reported myself. When I got there, I was informed that I had been reported to the Treasury as being away beyond my leave, and it was out of their hands to say anything to me about it until I received a communication from the Treasury.
887. What communication did you receive? I received a communication from Mr. Kirkpatrick asking me to give him an explanation as to why I was away.
888. Did you give him that explanation? I did.
889. Was it accepted? It was not considered sufficient. I got another letter informing me that they had referred the matter to the Public Service Board. About a fortnight afterwards I received an intimation from them asking me for an explanation, which I sent them. I then received another letter asking me to go and see them at their office, which I did. I saw Mr. Barling, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Houston. Mr. Edwards had written explaining my severe illness whilst I was at his house. I referred Mr. Wilson to that letter, and he said, "Can you get an affidavit?" I replied, "Mr. Edwards considers that his letter is as good as an affidavit, as he is a J.P." He then said, "Call in on Monday, and I will see what can be done," or something to that effect. I called in on the Monday, and they told me that they had made up their minds to ask me to resign.
890. Did you resign? I was asked to resign, and I resigned.
891. Do I understand that Mr. Edwards refused to give an affidavit? He told me personally that his letter was as good as an affidavit. Mr. Wilson, as soon as he saw it, said, "This is as good as an affidavit."
892. You were asked to resign, and you did resign? Yes; I had to resign.

- C. E. Bell.
7 Oct., 1897.
893. When you resigned, did you not part with whatever rights you might possess? I do not think so. I paid £120 into the Superannuation Fund.
894. *Mr. Hogue.*] Do you consider you have a legal claim against the Government? I think it is only a just claim. £120 was deducted from my salary and paid into the Superannuation Fund whether I liked it or not, and I get nothing after sixteen years of service. I was never complained of before either by Mr. Potter or Mr. Griffiths. I was discharged from my position, and was not even returned the money I paid into the fund.
895. Then you consider you have more of a moral than a legal claim on the Government? I have a moral claim. If I had not resigned, and they had dismissed me, I should have no claim at all. I have been told by lawyers that I have a legal claim to what I paid in.
896. *Chairman.*] Was anything said by Mr. Wilson when he asked you to resign about your right to a pension or gratuity? No.
897. Since your resignation, have you made any application to them? Yes.
898. With what result? They told me that they would not reopen my case.
899. Have you any correspondence on the subject? Yes.
900. *Mr. Hogue.*] Did they make any inquiry from you as to the cause of your illness? Yes; I told them the cause of it. I was under Dr. Harper for years. I suppose I paid him nearly half my salary for nearly five years.
901. Did they allege intoxication against you? No; not that I know of.
902. *Chairman.*] I see from your correspondence that you have a letter from the Public Service Board on the 7th September, 1896, stating that unless you furnished certain affidavits you would be dealt with as provided by the Act? Yes.
903. You wrote them on the following day giving certain explanations why you had not been able to obtain affidavits;—then you had a letter on the 12th September asking you to call at the office? Yes.
904. You called and saw them. Then on the 24th September you asked to be informed as to what decision the Board had come to. On the 29th September the Secretary wrote to you that the Board must await the return to Sydney of Messrs. Barling and Houston. On the 30th October you received a letter from the Treasury stating that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, upon the recommendation of the Board, had been pleased to elect that you be called upon to resign your position in the Service. On the 7th November you wrote a letter asking to be informed whether you would be refunded the sum of money deducted from your salary under the Superannuation Act, viz., £120; also whether you would be allowed the usual retiring allowance of one month's salary for every year of service, your claim amounting in all to something like £500? Yes.
905. On the 17th you received a letter from Mr. Kirkpatrick stating that you must tender your resignation unconditionally? Yes.
906. Thereupon you forwarded your resignation? Yes.
907. On the 18th September a letter was written from the Treasury stating that His Excellency had been pleased to accept your resignation? Yes.
908. *Mr. Waddell.*] Had you a doctor whilst at Newcastle? Only a chemist, and he sent in a statement as to what he treated me for.
909. *Chairman.*] Subsequent to the acceptance of your resignation you made further representations in writing with a view to obtaining some consideration in respect of the amount you had paid into the Superannuation Fund, and the answer you finally received was that they declined to reopen the case? Yes.
910. Do you consider that you have a legal or a moral claim? I consider that I have a legal claim.
911. Notwithstanding your resignation? Yes. I know of men who have resigned and who received their money. A man outside told me a short time ago that he resigned and got his money.
912. Can you give us the name of any person who has resigned from the Service and received any consideration afterwards? No.*

William Arthur Manton sworn and examined:—

- W. A. Manton.
7 Oct., 1897.
913. *Chairman.*] Were you in the Public Service? Yes; first of all in the Telegraph Department.
914. When were you first appointed? In 1874.
915. By the Governor-in-Council? No, temporarily.
916. Did you hold any subsequent position? Yes; from there I went to the Lands Office as a temporary clerk in 1875.
917. Was there any break in your service? No; I went from one Department to the other.
918. Have you held any other position? Yes; I was appointed temporary conditional purchase inspector. I held that position up to 1890. I was paid by fee in lieu of salary and a travelling allowance. In 1890 I still held the position of temporary conditional purchase inspector, but paid by salary and travelling allowance. I held that position up to the time I was retired.
919. Were all these temporary positions? Yes.
920. How were you notified of your retirement? About six days before the retirement took place I received a letter saying I had been recommended for retirement by the Public Service Board. The letter came from the Department of Lands.
921. Had the Board previously made any inquiry into your operations? None at all.
922. Was your discharge of duty made the subject of any inquiry or complaint? None at all.
923. Was any reason given for your retirement? No.
924. Did you apply for any retiring allowance? I did.
925. What reply did you receive? After I was retired they gave me two months more work in order that I might clear up some instructions I had on hand. They told me they would not give me any gratuity as I was still working. When the two months were up I came to Sydney and they told me my gratuity would be £61 18s. 1d.
926. How was that calculated? Only on the last five years of my service. 927.

* NOTE (on revision):—The name of the gentleman referred to (as having received such consideration) is Mr. Pope; and he, I believe, was to be examined by the Committee immediately after me.

927. Was any reason given why they calculated for five years only? Yes; they said that previous to that I had been paid by fee, and that, therefore, there was a break in my service. Consequently eighteen years of previous service was simply ignored.

928. Then, although you have been continuously employed during the whole of twenty-three years, they would not reckon more than the last five years, because for seven years you had received fees and a travelling allowance, and they deemed that there had been a break of service? Yes, and before that I was in the Head Office on salary.

929. And you went on salary again afterwards? Yes.

930. Did you accept the £61 18s. 1d.? Yes; under protest. It led to correspondence between the Board and myself.

931. And there the matter ended? It is not ended yet. I tried to persuade them to get the opinion of the Attorney-General, but they would not consent. They said the gratuity was quite within the power of the Board, and they would not send for the opinion of the Attorney-General. On the 13th of last month I wrote and asked for an interview, and I saw Mr. Barling. I pointed out that I thought they had been making some mistake about my service. He said, "Under section 60 we have to compute the gratuity on your salary." I pointed out that section 11 was the section with which they had to deal with in connection with my service, and that section 60 had nothing to do with my case. That seemed to startle him a little, and he said, "I will get the opinion of the Attorney-General," and that is what I have been wanting them to do for the last twelve months.

932. Have you had his opinion? No, the papers are at present in the office of the Crown Solicitor.

933. *Mr. Perry.*] In 1883 you received fees;—were you asked to receive fees, or did you apply? I do not think I made any application. I think I was offered the appointment of temporary conditional purchase inspector.

934. Was there any change in the method of dealing with the inspectors generally in regard to paying them? No; all the other inspectors at that time were paid by salary.

935. The only reason, so far as you are aware, that the Board have for refusing to give you that to which you think you are justly entitled is, that there was this break, as it were,—not an actual break in the service, but a break in the method of payment? Yes, a break in the method of payment.

936. *Chairman.*] From the date on which you entered the Public Service to the date of your retirement was there any break in the continuation of your service beyond the leave or the holidays which you may have received? None at all.

Edwin Rupert Pope sworn and examined:—

937. *Chairman.*] Were you employed in the Public Service? Yes, and as clerk and schoolmaster at Berrima.

938. What was the date of your appointment? October, 1888.

939. Was that appointment made by the Governor-in-Council and gazetted in the *Government Gazette* in the first instance? It was temporary in the first instance.

940. On the 17th June, 1889, you received another appointment? Yes, as storekeeper and schoolmaster at Goulburn Gaol. That was a temporary appointment.

941. You held that position until 28th of February, 1897? I held that position until the 1st of July, 1890, and then I was appointed by the Governor-in-Council and gazetted. I held that position until the 28th of February, 1897, and I resigned voluntarily.

942. For what reasons? On account of the reductions in salary.

943. During the period you had held this position did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Yes, except while I was a temporary officer; from 1st July, 1890, until some time in February or March, 1896, I contributed to the Superannuation Fund, when I discontinued, because of the information received from the Board that unless we discontinued there were certain conditions attached to it.

944. Prior to resigning, did you make any condition about receiving a gratuity? I could not make a condition.

945. Did you seek to make any stipulation? I was under the impression from the Act that we were entitled to certain things. One was a return of the superannuation money; the other was an allowance of one month's pay for every year of permanent service, and a fortnight's pay for every year of temporary service.

946. But that was in the case of persons who were compulsorily retired? That was what the Act said in the first instance; but a memorandum was sent round by the Board to the different Departments stating that the word "retirement" was to include voluntary resignation. You could easily get a copy of the memo.

947. Could you tell me the date of it? About March or June, 1896.

948. In June, 1896, the Public Service Board sent to the Departments a memorandum stating that the word "retirement," under section 62 of the Act of 1875, was to include voluntary resignation? Yes.

949. Was this memo. sent round to be initialled? It was read to the different officers of the Department. There was a memo. at the bottom of it, or attached to it, stating that it was to be read to them.

950. Then, relying upon this circular by the Board, you resigned in the full expectation that you would be entitled to a gratuity? Yes.

951. Did you apply for it? Yes.

952. Did you get it? No; I got a reply from the Board to say that what I had paid into the Superannuation Fund was allowed me, but from some opinion received I was not entitled to the other.

953. Did you accept the superannuation money in full of all demands? No.

954. *Mr. Perry.*] When did you cease to contribute to the Superannuation Fund? I could not say exactly. I think it was March, 1896.

955. Was your application for retiring allowance made by you before or after resignation? It was included in the resignation. I applied both for a retiring allowance of a month's pay for each year of service and the amount I paid into the Superannuation Fund.

956. They simply gave you the bald opinion that you were not entitled to a gratuity? That is so. They said that from an opinion received by the Board I was not entitled to it.

957. They did not give you the opinion? No.

W. A.
Manton.
7 Oct., 1897.

E. R. Pope.
7 Oct., 1897.

Byron Belmore Thomas sworn and examined:—

- B. B. Thomas. 958. *Chairman.*] You were in the employment of the Government? Yes, in the Customs Department.
 959. When were you appointed? August, 1892.
 7 Oct., 1897. 960. To what duty? I was a tide-waiter then.
 961. That is an intermittent kind of service? Yes.
 962. Who appointed you? Mr. John See. I may say I was only nine months in that intermittent service.
 963. During the time you held that position you were remunerated by salary? 10s. 6d. a day—that was when I worked.
 964. At the end of that time you were appointed to some other position? Yes; in June, 1893, I was appointed to act as clerk in the Warehouse-keeper's room.
 965. Who appointed you to that position? Mr. Powell sent for me and put me in that position.
 966. You were not appointed by the Governor-in-Council? No; I was only a temporary officer.
 967. How long did you hold that position? Until my retirement—in July of last year.
 968. How were you paid? Monthly, at the rate of 10s. 6d. a day—13 guineas and £14 3s. 6d. every month.
 969. How did you come to be retired? I do not know. I have never received any notice to this day that my services were dispensed with.
 970. How did you come to go? I presented myself for a week continuously after the 31st July—after the *Gazette* came out—and I was told every morning there was nothing for me to do.
 971. What *Gazette* do you refer to? To the Public Service *Gazette*, grading the Department.
 972. Did it grade you? No. It never said I was to take notice that my services were dispensed with, and I never received any notice.
 973. Then who told you there was nothing for you to do? Mr. Bethune, the Warehouse-keeper. I pointed that out to Mr. Reid in a letter I wrote to him. I got a reply to say that the Government could not take any notice of the matter. I produce a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Reid and the reply.
 974. In March, 1893, you passed satisfactorily the Civil Service examination? Yes; at the head of the list.
 975. Then in letters dated August, 1896, you applied for a gratuity? Yes.
 976. And on the 28th September they wrote you that they were unable to recommend the payment of any? Yes.
 977. On the 29th September you wrote again, and on the 6th October you received a letter from the Secretary of the Board saying:
 I am directed by the Public Service Board to inform you that service as a tide-waiter is not such as qualifies for a retiring allowance under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895.
 ? Yes. They said it was a casual labourer's position.
 978. On the 12th of October you made a further communication to them; on the 2nd December you received another letter from the Board, stating that they do not regard you as being entitled to any gratuity;—then your solicitor, Mr. Arnott, on the 7th of December, wrote to the Board that you had been constantly employed as a clerk in the drawback room at the Customs House, and he submitted that you came within the provisions of section 60 of the Public Service Act, and as such were entitled to a gratuity of a fortnight's pay for each year of service? Yes.
 979. The Secretary of the Board replied on the 16th December, stating:
 I am directed to inform you that the Public Service Board are not prepared to state the reasons for their decision in this matter.
 ? Yes.
 980. Mr. Arnott wrote again that he had made a mistake in saying you were employed in the drawback room—it should have been the Warehouse-keeper's room? Yes.
 981. Then, on the 12th October, 1896, you addressed a letter to the Premier, and received a reply, dated the 3rd of December, that the decision of the Public Service Board in your case cannot be disturbed? Yes.
 982. Have you since that date taken any further steps? I have applied several times to be reinstated in any position they like to give me, and they have always written back to say my name had been put on the list; but it is such a long time ago that I should have starved had it not been that I was able to make a living for myself. They said a tide-waiter was a casual labourer.
 983. When did they say that? When people made application for a gratuity.
 984. But it is not mentioned in any of the correspondence? Not in my correspondence.
 985. Has the work you were doing still to be done? Yes.
 986. And someone else has been appointed to do it? Yes.
 987. At what rate of salary? £200.
 988. When you were in the Service the work was discharged, I believe, by Mr. Harker, at £265, and yourself at £160 6s. 6d. per annum, making a total of two officers whose salaries amounted to £425 6s. 6d.; since you were retired the work has been rearranged, and is now discharged by Mr. Trouton at £200 a year, Mr. Woods at £150, and Mr. Hill at £100, making a total of three officers whose salaries are £450 per annum? Yes.
 989. Is it not a fact that, in consequence of the abolition of duties, the work of the Department has materially decreased? At the time these men came in there was not a quarter of the work to do which I had to do. I worked there from 6 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night when the Land and Income Tax Bill came on. I became ill in consequence of it. I came back to work against the doctor's orders, and as my reward for the attention given to my work, got turned out. Mr. Bethune reported me as being the best clerk in the room.
 990. I believe Mr. Harker was retrenched as well as yourself? Yes; he has gone to Western Australia, and has got a billet in the Custom House there at £250 per annum.
 991. Were Messrs. Trouton, Woods, and Hill temporarily employed in the Service? With the exception of Mr. Hill, each got double the salary they were getting. Mr. Trouton was getting £100, and now he gets £200. Mr. Woods was getting £75, and now he gets £150. In each instance they doubled their salaries. They were employed in the Service as probationers.
 992. How long had they been in the Service? Mr. Trouton was in the Service about the same time as myself. Mr. Woods had been a messenger there.
 993. I believed you passed the necessary examination with honours? Yes. 994.

994. Did Mr. Harker pass? He was one of the old cadets, and worked his way up.
995. Did Mr. Trouton pass an examination? No; I do not think he did. He tried four times, and I think he gave it up as a bad job.
996. Do you know whether he is still there? Yes. He has been sent to act as Sub-Collector at Eden.
997. What is the salary there? £200 per annum, and 15s. a day allowances.
998. Has Mr. Woods passed any examination? No.
999. And Mr. Hill? He passed the junior examination with honors. I consider I am entitled to a gratuity. I was forced out of the Department to make way for men who had embezzled money from monetary institutions here. The position I ought to have had in the Land Tax Department is now filled by a liberated criminal or a man who embezzled money out of one of the monetary institutions here. There is a man there who embezzled some hundreds of pounds, and he is now drawing at least £200 a year from the Department, with overtime.
1000. *Mr. Perry.*] Have you any objections to give the name? I will ask my solicitor whether it is advisable. Another man there has served five years in gaol. Another has been a co-respondent in divorce suit, and another is a wife-beater. These men could get positions, but I with a wife and two children was turned into the street.
1001. Do you know this as a fact? I do. I will substantiate it any time if called upon.

B. B. Thomas.

7 Oct., 1897.

TUESDAY, 12 OCTOBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. GRIFFITH,	|	MR. O'REILLY,
MR. PERRY,	|	MR. JESSEP.

JOHN CASH NEILD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Byron Belmore Thomas recalled and further examined:—

1002. *Chairman.*] Are you disposed to give the information with reference to persons employed by the Taxation Department to whom you referred in your evidence last week? I consulted my solicitor, and he advised that at the present stage I had better not mention names. I will, however, see my solicitor again, and ask him to communicate with the Committee. I desire to hand in the certificates I obtained from Mr. Bethune, the Warehouse-keeper. It is a testimonial he gave me when I was leaving the Department. I present certificates with reference to my character and ability from Mr. Bethune, Mr. Shoppee, Mr. L. T. C. Gwyn, Capt. Tyler, Mr. John Smith, and Mr. George Wall. There is another thing to which I wish to call attention with reference to the appointment which was made in my place in the Customs. If the book which the man Trouton kept before he was appointed to my position were produced, it would be found that he was some 10,000 gallons of rum short in the Clarence Bond. Some rum had been short-shipped and put back into the bond, but at the same time there had been no debit given to the Colonial Sugar Company for it. It really only showed 40,000 gallons of rum in bond when there were 60,000 gallons there.
1003. You mean to say that rum which was short-shipped was replaced in the bond, and was not properly entered? It was not entered in the books as short-shipped. It made the stock in the bond show 20,000 gallons less than was really in it.
1004. Then Trouton, who was appointed in your place, kept his book for the Clarence Bond so carelessly that his returns showed the quantity of rum in the bond to be 20,000 gallons less than the actual quantity? Yes.
1005. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] Did Trouton follow you or did you follow him? He took my place, and if the books were sent for it would be found that they were in a disgraceful condition. When the rum was found to be short-shipped, Trouton was taken from his position, and placed in the Land Tax Department. He wrote such a bad hand that they kicked him out, together with Mr. Reid's brother-in-law, and now they are both in good positions.
1006. *Mr. Perry.*] Did you enter the Service as a tide-waiter? Yes.
1007. How long did you serve as a tide-waiter? Nine months.
1008. From that position you went to the Warehouse-keeper's room? Yes.
1009. How long were you there? Three years and a few months.
1010. During that time did you perform the duties of a tide-waiter? No; I acted as clerk and book-keeper.
1011. Was there any complaint against you? No.
1012. Were you taken from your duties as a tide-waiter, and put into the Warehouse-keeper's room on account of any qualifications of your own? I had passed the examinations, and was entitled to a permanent position.
1013. What examinations? There are two provided for by the regulations which Sir George Dibbs laid down for the promotion of temporary officers.
1014. Was there any complaint as to the way you performed your duties? No.
1015. Was any reason given for your retirement? I never receive any notice except from the Warehouse-keeper, and, of course, I could not accept any notice from him. He never engaged me.
1016. I think you have stated that your health broke down when you were in the warehouseman's room? Yes; I was working from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night for eight months. I caught a cold, and was laid up with inflammation of the lungs, and bronchitis, and congestion.
1017. Who performed your duties when you were away? Very few of them were performed. I had to come back to them the day I got out of bed, and on that day I worked until 11 p.m.
1018. When you got back had you to make up the arrears of work? The greater part of them.
1019. When the Public Service Board came into your office did they examine you as to your competency? Two questions were asked me by Mr. Wilson. He asked me if I was on the permanent staff, and I said, "No." First of all he looked at some despatch notes I was writing. He asked, "What is your salary?" I said, "10s. 6d. a day." He said, "Thank you; that will do." He then went away.
1020. Was that the whole of the examination? It was.
1021. Your office was filled by Mr. Trouton? Yes.

B. B. Thomas.

12 Oct., 1897.

1022.

- B. B. Thomas.
12 Oct., 1897.
1022. Is that the gentleman whom you say was so incompetent that he could not keep an ordinary stock-book in the warehouse? Yes.
1023. Has the work you were performing been increased or decreased? Decreased by at least 75 per cent.
1024. Since when? About 31st July the work began to decrease.
1025. Since they put the other man in your place? Yes. Of course, after the first batch of Land and Income Tax duties were got off the work began to be less. There was a second batch on the 30th June. They went off on a sliding scale. There are eight men in the room now, and I am prepared to state that with one man to be picked by myself, and a boy, I would do the whole of the work.
1026. I think you have stated that Mr. Trouton could not have been put there if there had not been influence? That is so. Captain Trouton was constantly about the place, and in the company of Mr. Powell, who was then Collector of Customs, and had previously been agent for the A.S.N. Co., whose manager Captain Trouton was.
1027. What other men were put there? A man of the name of Woods was brought in. He was one of the men who were taken out of the Land Tax Department for not being able to write a good hand. He did not suit Mr. Canty for handwriting. A batch of them were put out, and he and Trouton were amongst them. He was brought in at twice the salary he was formerly receiving. He was getting £75, and when he went upstairs he got £100, and subsequently £150.
1028. Where was Mr. Bromby? He went on the tide-list along with Mr. Anderson's son.
1029. What Anderson? The Member for Waterloo. He was getting 10s. 6d. a day on the tide-list, and they were suddenly sent to the Registrar-General's Office, where they are now.
1030. When were they on the tide-list? First of all, Anderson was a messenger in the Department, and Bromby was a probationer. They were appointed probationers in the Land and Income Tax Department at £100 a year. They were there three or four weeks, and then Mr. Canty cleared them out, because they could not write a decent hand.
1031. *Chairman.*] Who is Mr. Canty? He is a trigonometrical computer. He was retrenched from the Mines Department, and was entitled to a pension. He came there and was drawing 10s. 6d. a day besides the pension.
1032. *Mr. Perry.*] Did they refuse to grant you an allowance? Yes.
1033. I understand you to say that that refusal was based on the fact that you were still on the tide-list? Yes.
1034. Although you had not done any tide-waiting for the last three years or more? Yes; I never acted on ship duty. I was on clerical work the whole time.
1035. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] Can you give evidence as to corruption and influence having been brought to bear, which, according to your written statement, "has resulted in the Department being filled with incompetent persons, from one of the Commissioners down, also with liberated criminals and defaulters from monetary institutions, whilst good men, with wives and families dependent upon them, have been left to battle out their existence with no hope of getting employment, with no reason given for their discharge, no reference to say in what manner they have discharged their duties, and no compensation to give them a start in business, or to enable them to go to a country where the curse of a freetrade Government is unknown"? I think I will be prepared to do that if they will grant an inquiry into the grading of the Customs Department.
1036. Have you any statement as to the cases of corruption and influence? I have already given two instances of influence having been brought to bear. There must have been corruption when I passed the examination for temporary work in the Land Tax Department, and they would not give me any, and yet I was never carpeted during the whole of the time I was in the Service.
1037. You can bring evidence to show that liberated criminals and defaulters from monetary institutions have been employed? Yes. They were the men I consulted my solicitor about.
1038. But you are not prepared to give the names of those people? I said I would see my solicitor again, and would get him to communicate with the Committee about the matter.
1039. Still, you fully realise that you are absolutely privileged to give any truthful evidence, without malice, before the Committee? I understand that. I have undertaken, however, to do nothing without the consent of Mr. Arnott, my solicitor.
1040. *Mr. Perry.*] If your solicitor were here you would have no hesitation? None whatever.

Samuel Baumann sworn and examined:—

- S. Baumann.
12 Oct., 1897.
1041. *Chairman.*] Were you employed in the Public Service? Yes.
1042. In what Department? The General Post Office.
1043. What was your first appointment? As a probationer in the Telegraph Department, on the 16th June, 1879.
1044. How long did you hold that position? Actually for one year and two months. I was only being paid as a probationer, but I was performing the duties of clerks who were receiving higher salaries.
1045. You were a telegraph probationer at 2s. 6d. per week? Yes; for six months. Then I performed the duties of check clerk at the same salary, and other clerks were receiving £75 to £100 a year for the same work. Then I was appointed postal assistant at Young, and also a telegraph probationer at a salary of £110 10s. per annum—or £104 and 2s. 6d. per week.
1046. How long did you hold that position? Nearly two and a half years.
1047. To what position were you appointed subsequently? As probationer at the Head Office at £100 a year, and then to the staff at £100.
1048. You have been retired? Yes.
1049. What position did you hold, and what salary were you receiving, at the time of your retirement? £209 a year. I was then a clerk in the dead-letter office.
1050. Were you appointed to any of these positions by the Governor-in-Council and gazetted? Yes; when I was appointed to the staff.
1051. What date was that? The 15th January, 1883.
1052. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; from its initiation until the time of my retirement.

1053. Have you filled occasional positions in addition to those you have indicated? Yes; I was in the account branch when I first came from the country, and I was subsequently appointed to the inland mail branch. S. Baumann.
12 Oct., 1897.
1054. What were the vacancies to which you were temporarily appointed? They were not temporary. I was removed from one portion of the building to another as my services were required.
1055. I believe you discharged duties in the inland mail branch upon the retirement of Mr. Hamilton Jacob, who was drawing £290 a year, and you received a salary of £172 a year? Yes.
1056. Then you were appointed to discharge work in the correspondence branch when Mr. Rigg was absent through ill-health? Yes. Messrs. G. F. Robinson (B.A.) and R. S. Cannon (formerly proprietor of the Lyceum School) were appointed to do the work in Rigg's absence. It got into arrears, and Mr. Dalgarno, the Secretary, came into the inland mail branch and asked me if I could do correspondence. I said I had never done any before, but would try. He asked me to go over there temporarily for two or three weeks. While I was there these two were removed from the branch, and I was kept on for two and a half years.
1057. In the document you have handed to me you say: "I have been longer in the Service than any clerk on the £200 grade, and even longer than many officials in receipt of higher salaries who were not doing work of more importance"? Exactly; this is a fact.
1058. Are you in the Service at the present time? No; I was retired on 31st July, 1896.
1059. What salary were you receiving at that time? £209 per annum, less 4 per cent. superannuation deduction.
1060. Was any money paid to you after you had retired? Yes; I was granted a gratuity.
1061. From that final payment was the 4 per cent. deducted? No; it was simply the amount agreed upon by the Public Service Board. They paid a month's salary for each year of service and a refund of the superannuation money. I accepted it, and there was no chance of appealing against it.
1062. Then what complaint have you to make against the action of the Board? I maintain that when I was retired I had fulfilled the terms of the 1884 Act by being over fifteen years in the Service; therefore I was entitled to a pension, for which they had deducted 4 per cent. from my salary.
1063. But would not that pension only be payable in the event of your being infirm? No; on retirement.
1064. Is it section 46 of the Act which you say has not been complied with in your case? Yes; and section 48.
1065. Has the office you were filling been abolished? They certainly dispensed with my services, and they have not filled the position, so far as I am aware.
1066. What was the exact designation of your position? My designation was "clerk," pure and simple.
1067. You had not any specific position, but you did work all over the Department? Yes; I did work as anyone else might do it in a warehouse. If his services are required in one department they would take him there.
1068. You say your position has not been filled up? Not that I am aware.
1069. But surely some one else is doing the duties? I suppose they are divided amongst those who are left in the branch.
1070. Are we to understand that the Department employs one clerk less? I believe they employ several less in that branch, because others were retired as well as myself.
1071. And were they treated in the same manner as you? Yes; but their cases are not similar to mine. They were only on the temporary staff, and never subscribed to the fund, whilst I did.
1072. Can you give us their names? I am not sure about the facts, and I would rather not mention the names.
1073. Have you made any communication to the Board representing that in your case the provisions of sections 46 and 48 of the Civil Service Act had not been complied with? No; because I understood that test cases were to be heard, and I would await the result. I did not think it would debar me from making my claim if I did not write to them, because if it is law, I could make the claim any time I like. I know they reduced the staff of the branch, so that you could say that my position was abolished.
1074. *Mr. Perry.*] You claim that you are entitled to a pension? Yes.
1075. And they said that you have been paid your retiring allowance, and would not consider your claim to a pension? I never applied for it.
1076. Then how do you expect to get it? I am applying for it now.
1077. Do you know of any case where they have treated men differently from you? Yes; in previous cases where they have retired men of over fifteen years in the Service, they have paid pensions. I can mention three or four in the Post Office.
1078. Are you referring to the Public Service Board? No; but that Act was in force when I was retired, and why should I not have the same advantage as they?
1079. *Mr. Griffith.*] When you signed the certificate for the money they gave you, did you sign an acknowledgment in respect of all claims? I expect I did, otherwise I would not have got it.
1080. *Mr. Perry.*] Did you accept that amount without any demur? As a matter of fact, I did not draw it myself. I assigned someone to draw it for me.
1081. You were quite satisfied at the time? I thought it was the correct thing. It was only subsequently that I found out I had made an error.

Mrs. Bessie Connolly sworn and examined:—

1082. *Chairman.*] You are the wife of Mr. Hugh Connolly, who was for many years in the Postal Department? Yes. Mrs. B.
Connolly.
12 Oct., 1897.
1083. Where is your husband now? In Western Australia.
1084. You wrote to me last August with reference to the Committee considering your husband's case? Yes.
1085. Have you since that date communicated with your husband? Yes.
1086. Have you received any documents from him? Only the one document, which I have sent in.
1087. The one you sent in is a notification from the Deputy Postmaster-General, dated the 22nd July, 1896, informing your husband that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, had approved of his retirement from the Public Service? Yes. 1088.

- Mrs. B. Connolly.
12 Oct., 1897.
1088. Such retirement to take place (from effect) from 31st July, 1896? Yes.
1089. Can you tell the Committee when your husband was appointed to the Public Service? In 1874.
1090. What was his position? Letter-carrier.
1091. Do you know what salary he had received? When he left the Post-Office, I think, he had £13 a month.
1092. Do you know whether he contributed to the Superannuation Fund? He did not.
1093. Upon his retirement did he receive any pension? He received a payment of £114 as a lump sum.
1094. Do you know how that was made up? No.
1095. What claim does your husband consider he has with reference to his discharge from the Public Service? He thought he was to get a month's pay for each year of service.
1096. Then he did not get a month's pay? No; he did not get even a fortnight's pay.
1097. You understand that your husband regarded his position as that of a permanent member of the Service, and as such entitled to a month's pay for each year of service? Yes.
1098. Instead of which he received a much smaller sum? A much smaller sum than he expected.
1099. You had in a notice addressed to Mr. Connolly, dated 22nd July, 1896, advising that he has been retired by His Excellency the Governor? Yes; it came to the Edgecliffe Post-office, where he was working. [*Appendix D.*]
1100. Is there anything else you wish to say? Nothing, except that I think he was as well able to do his work when he left the office as he was when he entered.
1101. What age was he? Fifty years.
1102. Was he suffering from any illness? No; his health was good, and he is in Western Australia now.
1103. What is he doing there? He is in the Public Works Department, in Perth.
1104. Had there been any charges against him? I never heard of any, unless it might have been the misdelivery of a letter.

George Lynn Little sworn and examined:—

- G. L. Little.
12 Oct., 1897.
1105. *Chairman.*] Were you employed in the Public Service? Yes.
1106. In what capacity? As clerk in the Post and Telegraph Department.
1107. Were you appointed on the temporary staff, or by the Governor-in-Council? By the Governor-in-Council, in March, 1873.
1108. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; up to the date of my retirement.
1109. How long did you hold the position of clerk in the Post and Telegraph Department? Nearly twenty-five years.
1110. Was that the only position you occupied? Yes.
1111. When were you retired? 31st July, 1896.
1112. Why? Through the grading of the Public Service Board.
1113. Was your office abolished, or was someone else appointed to do your duties? It is abolished as an office, but there are four other gentlemen who took up the duties.
1114. Do you mean to say it now takes four people to do the work you did? Yes; the duties have been cut up, and there are four different gentlemen who perform them.
1115. Had the office any designation? First clerk in the despatch branch of the mail department.
1116. Is there any one in the Service who holds the same position as regards title? No.
1117. What salary were you drawing at the time of your retirement? £340 per annum.
1118. Did you receive a notice retiring you? Yes; on the 23rd July, 1896.
1119. What was the nature of the notice? I was retired by the Governor-in-Council, upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, by notice dated 22nd July, 1896, and signed by Mr. Lambton.
1120. Did you receive any pension upon your retirement? No.
1121. Did you apply for one? Yes.
1122. What answer did you get? That a pension could not be legally granted to me.
1123. You applied for a superannuation allowance in accordance with section 46 of the old Act? Yes; which has been confirmed by the Act of 1895.
1124. What answer did you receive? That they could not legally grant me a pension, and that Parliament had provided another method of compensation.
1125. Did you receive any allowance upon your retirement? About six months afterwards I received from the Treasury, under protest—as far as I could protest—a notice that there was a gratuity for me. I said that I would take it under protest; but I would prefer to leave the superannuation money there. I was told that I could not draw one without the other.
1126. What did you draw? £592.
1127. How was that made up? £143 16s. 1d. contributed to the Superannuation Fund, and the balance was what they called a gratuity.
1128. How was the gratuity reckoned? One month's salary for each year of service.
1129. You hold that you are entitled to a pension under the 46th and 48th sections of the Act of 1884? Yes.
1130. You made application for that unsuccessfully? Yes.
1131. Did you make a further application for leave of absence? Yes; on the 11th June, the 7th July, and the 17th July.
1132. You applied for six months' leave of absence on full pay, or twelve months' on half-pay? Yes.
1133. And you made that application under regulation 20 of the Public Service Act? Yes.
1134. That is a regulation which grants certain leave of absence upon full or half pay, as the case may be, after twenty years' service? Yes.
1135. Your application was refused? Yes.
1136. You made this application for leave before the issue of the notice retiring you? Yes.
1137. And the day after the date of the notice retiring you, you received a reply to your application for leave, stating that the Public Service Board had just decided that they were unable to approve of leave of absence to retrenched officers? Yes.
1138. So that, in your opinion, the Board did not deal with your leave of absence until they had secured your retirement? Yes.

1139. And they refused the leave of absence you had applied for a fortnight previously? Yes. G. L. Little.
 1140. Your application for leave of absence was made prior to your having any knowledge that you were retrenched? Yes. On the 11th June and on the 7th July I made the following application for leave of absence under the regulation to which I have referred :— 12 Oct., 1897.

I beg to apply for six months' leave of absence, in accordance with Regulation 20 of the Public Service Act of 1895.

Instead of getting a reply to that, you received notice that you were retired? Yes.

1141. And the day after you received notice of retirement you received a reply to your application for leave? Yes; in fact, I think I received them both on the same day.

1142. It, therefore, would appear that your application for leave had not been dealt with until after you had been got rid of? That is certainly my opinion.

1143. You have written various letters, pressing that you are entitled to the leave or to pay in extra allowance in place of leave? Yes.

1144. And in every instance you have been met with refusal? Yes.

1145. You therefore have two complaints—one is that you consider yourself entitled to a pension, in consequence of the abolition of your office? Yes.

1146. You also consider yourself entitled to pay in lieu of the legal pay which was provided for in the regulations issued under the Act? Yes.

1147. That is your whole complaint? Yes; I may say that by that leave of absence I should have been brought under the 62nd section of the Act of 1895, and there would have been no question of pension whatever then.

1148. You produce a letter signed by Mr. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General, and dated the 18th February, stating that you were retired from the Service in connection with the grading of the Department by the Public Service Board? Yes.

1149. *Mr. Perry.*] Did you have any holidays during the time of your service? Only the usual three weeks. I think there is even some of that accruing to me.

1150. Did you allow your holidays to accumulate? Yes.

1151. You say that under regulation 20, you were entitled to six months' or twelve months' leave of absence? Undoubtedly.

1152. Would you not require to show some reason for having it? It has been a matter of custom. I have recommended it to my own hands—even to sorters who had not undergone twenty years of service.

1153. Then it was the custom of the Department? Most decidedly, and it has been carried out since. I can mention another clerk whose salary was cut down to one-fourth, and who immediately applied for six months' leave of absence, and he is now on pension.

1154. Your complaint is that you have been treated differently to others in this respect? Decidedly; I have simply been sharpened out of my pension.

1155. Had this usual leave of absence been granted to you, you could have demanded a pension? There can be no question about it. That is why I requested an alteration of the date of my retirement from July, 1896, to January, 1897.

1156. You consider, then, that the Board have sharpened you out of your pension by withholding the leave of absence? Yes.

1157. *Mr. Jessop.*] You say you wrote to the Public Service Board on the 7th July, asking for leave of absence, and that you received no answer to that communication until after you received notice of your retirement? I think I received them both on the same day.

1158. Had you, prior to writing to the Board on the 7th July, received any intimation from them that your particular case would come under their scrutiny? No.

1159. Then you have reason to believe that you were not treated as you ought to have been? Decidedly.

1160. During the occupancy of your position, were any charges made against you at any time? None that I am aware of.

Herbert Edward Ryan sworn and examined :—

1161. *Chairman.*] Were you employed in the Public Service? Yes; in the Customs Department, as a temporary clerk. H. E. Ryan.

1162. When were you first appointed? On the 21st March, 1892. I held that position until February, 1896. 12 Oct., 1897.

1163. Did you then receive a notification, discontinuing your services? No; I was sent to the Land and Income Tax Department by the then Collector of Customs.

1164. What work did you discharge there? Clerical work.

1165. How long were you there? Until 29th July, 1896.

1166. Did you then get a notice retiring you? Yes, at a quarter to 1 o'clock, and I was paid up to that date only. I was told at 1 o'clock that I was not required.

1167. Did you receive any retiring allowance, gratuity, or pension? No.

1168. Did you apply for any? Yes, several times.

1169. To whom did you address your communications? To the Public Service Board. I received one reply, after waiting about nine months, to the effect that I was not eligible for any gratuity. They afterwards told me verbally that I was a tide-waiter in the Customs Department.

1170. Did you ever do tide-waiter's work? No.

1171. You say you were employed as a clerk;—what were your hours? From 9 o'clock until half-past 4, but as a rule I was there until a quarter to 6. I did continuous clerical work from the time of entering the Service to leaving, and was remunerated at the rate of 10s. 6d. a day.

1172. Were you entered in the books as a tide-waiter? I know my pay-sheet was made out on the tide-waiters' list.

1173. But were you a tide-waiter? No.

1174. Did you at any time discharge tide-waiter's duties? No; I was a clerk. My work consisted of keeping the cash-books, the comparative statements, the making out and checking of returns, and the banking of the public revenue, for which I had to sign morning and evening.

1175. Did you take the funds to the bank? Yes.

- H. E. Ryan. 1176. You complain that you were for many years employed on the temporary staff, and you consider that under the Act you were entitled to a retiring allowance, which has been refused? Yes; I may mention that I wrote to the Acting Premier, who sent a reply for me to call upon him. I called. He asked me to put everything in connection with the case before him. I applied to the Board to furnish me with the papers, and they told me they were lost.
1177. Have you a letter to that effect? No; I have not it in writing.
1178. I suppose there are persons who can depose to the nature of the duties you discharged at the Custom House? Yes, the Collector of Customs; I have a testimonial from him.
1179. *Mr. Perry.*] During the time you were in the Custom House, were any complaints made as to the manner in which you performed your duties? No.
1180. *Chairman.*] You had not any trouble with the officers of the Taxation Department? I do not know about that. It appears that I was given away in some shape or form, although I am not aware of anything.
1181. *Mr. Perry.*] Would the loss of any papers placed in your charge be considered a reason for your retirement? No papers were ever placed in my charge.
1182. Was there anything against you in either Department? Certainly not in the Customs Department, and I do not know of anything in the Land Tax Department.
1183. Then you were refused a retiring allowance because your name was on the tide-list? Yes.
1184. *Mr. Jessop.*] Were you appointed as a temporary clerk? Yes.
1185. Were you ever appointed as a permanent officer? No.
1186. You believe you are entitled to some remuneration? Yes.
1187. Your dismissal was very abrupt? Yes.
1188. Did they not give you a reason? No. There were eight or ten who were treated in the same way, and who had £1 ls. deducted from their pay.
1189. Whilst you were in the Customs Department your duties were absolutely clerical? Yes, and they were very responsible duties too, including the banking of Customs revenue, which went to over £9,000,000 whilst I was there. I have carried as much £16,000 or £17,000 to the bank per day, half of it being in cash.
1190. Did they provide you with a cab to take it? Yes.
1191. Did they send anyone to protect you? Yes; one of the messengers.

Michael McNamee sworn and examined:—

- M. McNamee. 1192. *Chairman.*] What was your first public employment? I was a porter on the railway for ten and a half years.
1193. Did you resign? No; I got an appointment in the Post Office as letter-carrier. I was transferred.
1194. How long were you in the Post Office? Twenty-three years.
1195. Were you retired? Yes; on the 31st July, 1896.
1196. Had you any notice retiring you? Yes; from the Post Office.
1197. In whose name was it given? The Secretary's.
1198. Was it similar to the one produced? Yes; exactly the same.
1199. This is a notification in which a letter-carrier is informed that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, has approved of his retirement from the Public Service in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service of 1895;—was the notice you received couched in the same words? Yes.
1200. So that you were retired or dismissed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council? Yes.
1201. You are quite sure of that? Yes.
1202. Did you receive any pension? No.
1203. Did you receive a gratuity? They offered me £36.
1204. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Yes.
1205. Have you had any money back from it? No.
1206. Then they offered you £40 for thirty-three and a quarter years or thirty-three and a half years of continuous service? Yes.
1207. Have you applied for pension? Yes; and they said I was not entitled to it.
1208. What was your age on retirement? Sixty-one years.
1209. Have you a letter showing that you were refused a pension? Yes.
1210. You have certain correspondence, which you will forward? Yes.
1211. Was there any allegation by the Public Service Board that your term of service had been broken? I asked the Secretary, and he said that that was his opinion.
1212. That you had been offered this small sum because the Board considered your service had been broken? Yes.
1213. In a letter you sent to me you state that, over some election excitement in 1889, when you were supporting the candidature of the late Hon. John Sutherland, you were suspended? Yes.
1214. I suppose you got off your head, and got something into your feet? Yes.
1215. And you were suspended? Yes.
1216. Who suspended you? The then Postmaster-General, Mr. D. O'Connor.
1217. How long were you suspended? Nearly three months. At the end of three months they reinstated me at a reduced salary.
1218. Did you get a letter stating that you were reinstated? No; I got a verbal message from the telegraph master at Redfern, stating that he had had a telegram to say that I was to go to the General Post Office.
1219. Whom did you see when you got there? Mr. Day. He put me on to work at once at a reduced salary. I was reduced from £140 to £120.
1220. You did not get any notification that you had a fresh appointment? No.
1221. Did Mr. Day tell you your suspension was removed? No.
1222. Did anyone tell you it was removed? I cannot say that.
1223. When a letter-carrier is suspended, and he is set to work again, does he not receive some intimation about his suspension? Not always.

1224. Did you commence at the middle of the month, or when? On the 9th of the month.
 1225. And you got pay for the broken month? Yes.
 1226. You did not get pay for the full month? No.
 1227. Mr. Day is the only person who could give definite information about this? Yes.
 1228. And he is no longer in the Service? No.
 1229. Who else could tell us anything about it? Mr. Dalgarno.
 1230. Then your case resolves itself into this: You consider, in the first place, you are entitled to a pension? Yes.
 1231. Supposing you are not entitled to a pension, you are at least entitled to a month's pay for each year of service? Yes.
 1232. Do you reckon that you are entitled to pay for the whole of the thirty-three years you were in the Service, including the Railway Service, or for the twenty-three years during which you were in the Postal Department? I contend that the whole of the service was continuous.
 1233. Did you remove from one Department to another at your own suggestion? Mr. Sutherland was Secretary for Works, and had charge of the railways, and he got me the appointment in the Post Office.
 1234. I suppose the change was to better your position? Yes.
 1235. *Mr. Perry.*] If there had been anything else intended but a suspension, I suppose you would have had a notice of dismissal? Yes; Mr. Lambton called upon me to resign, but I did not. I was neither dismissed, nor did I resign.
 1236. *Mr. Jessep.*] When did the suspension commence? In April, 1889.
 1237. Up to that date you had served twenty-five years in the Service continuously? Yes.
 1238. You consider the £40 paid to you quite inadequate? Yes.
 1239. Did you apply for a refund of your superannuation money? No; I applied for a pension.
 1240. How long were you contributing to the fund? I only joined it in 1895.
 1241. I understand you to say that prior to the suspension you were called upon to resign? Yes.
 1242. Did you send back any communication declining to do so? Yes.
 1243. Did you receive a further intimation stating that you were suspended? No.
 1244. As a matter of fact, you were not aware whether you were suspended for any definite time? No.
 1245. At the end of three months you received a verbal message from the postmaster at Redfern, stating that he had received a telegram requesting you to call at the Post Office? Yes.
 1246. And when you were called you were reinstated? Yes.
 1247. And you considered your suspension was removed? Yes.
 1248. Was there any charge laid against you after the suspension was removed? No.

M. McNamee.
 12 Oct., 1897.

WEDNESDAY, 13 OCTOBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. GRIFFITH,		MR. JESSEP,
MR. HOGUE,	|	MR. PERRY.
JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.		

William Palgrave Simpson sworn and examined:—

1249. *Chairman.*] You have expressed a desire to be examined by this Committee? Yes.
 1250. You were in the employ of the Government for a length of time, I think? For thirty years seven months.
 1251. In what Department? In the Post Office.
 1252. What was the nature of your duties there? I was in the Money Order Office for twenty-seven years; then I was transferred to the Oxford-street Post Office; and from there I was transferred to the George-street West Post Office.
 1253. In these latter positions, were you in charge of the office? Yes, in each case.
 1254. You held your position from the Governor-in-Council, I presume? Yes.
 1255. From the beginning? Yes.
 1256. Then you were a member of the permanent staff? Yes.
 1257. And a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes.
 1258. Since the passing of the Civil Service Act of 1884? Yes.
 1259. You have been retired? Yes.
 1260. On what date? I resigned on the 19th September, 1896.
 1261. Was it a voluntary resignation? No.
 1262. Under what circumstances did you resign? I was reported for neglect of duty and for intemperance.
 1263. By whom were you called upon to resign? By the Public Service Board.
 1264. Did the notice come from the Governor-in-Council, or from the Public Service Board only? First I had a notice from the Post Office, and then I had a notice from the Public Service Board.
 1265. And they called upon you to resign? Yes.
 1266. Not the Governor-in-Council? No.
 1267. Was there any inquiry held into the complaint made against you prior to your being called upon to resign? I was asked for an explanation.
 1268. You furnished an explanation? Yes.
 1269. Was that deemed to be unsatisfactory? After making my explanation I had further evidence, and I asked them in November last if they would open up my case, and they declined to do so.
 1270. Your application was addressed to the Public Service Board? I wrote both to the Post Office and to the Public Service Board.
 1271. You asked them to reopen the case after you had resigned? Yes.
 1272. What was the nature of the fresh evidence you wished to submit? When the inspector came to the office he found my cash short, and I have found out since—at least, I have every reason to believe—that I was robbed, inasmuch as when I was relieved.
 1273. Would it not facilitate matters if you produced the correspondence;—have you brought it with you? No.

W. P.
 Simpson.
 13 Oct., 1897.

W. P.
Simpson.
13 Oct., 1897.

1274. Do you not think it would be well to attend on another occasion, and to be armed with the correspondence? Yes. I would have brought the correspondence on this occasion, but I only received the notice to attend at 11 o'clock this morning, and I had to catch the 12 o'clock boat from Drummoyne. I had no time to-day to do anything.

1275. What is the nature of the case you desire to bring before the Committee? I thought that after my long years' service I was entitled to a gratuity.

1276. Is there any section in the Act which you think would entitle you to a gratuity? I could not say.

1277. *Mr. Hogue.*] You do not think you have a legal claim on the Government? No.

1278. You think you have a moral claim on the Government? Yes; in consideration of the long period I was in the Public Service.

Joseph Warwick Elliott sworn and examined:—

J. W. Elliott.
13 Oct., 1897.

1279. *Chairman.*] You were in the employ of the Customs Department, I think? Yes.

1280. For how many years? From the 1st April, 1886.

1281. What position did you hold? At first I was a messenger.

1282. Were you temporarily employed, or were you appointed by the Governor-in-Council? I was appointed by the Minister as a messenger, and from that position I was promoted to the tide-list, according to the usual practice of the Department.

1283. How were you paid as messenger—weekly, monthly, or daily? I was paid £40 a year.

1284. When you were appointed to the tide-waiters' list, how were you paid? By results.

1285. Ten shillings and sixpence a day, was is not? Yes, when employed.

1286. Did that bring out a better return to you than the messenger's position? Yes, it averaged about £10 a month.

1287. How long did you hold that position? I was a messenger for three years and a tide-waiter for seven years.

1288. Then were you retired? I was retired on the 4th August, 1896.

1289. You were retired by the Public Service Board? Yes.

1290. From whom did you receive the notice? From Mr. Walford, our tide surveyor. I received no written notice. It was only a verbal message I received.

1291. Did you cease then to continue your attendance? Yes.

1292. Did you apply for a gratuity? Yes; to the Public Service Board.

1293. With what result? They said that they could not consider my case as a tide-waiter—that we were not entitled to a legal claim on the Government. I put in an application then claiming an allowance on account of my three years' service as a messenger from 1886 to 1889. It was referred to the Premier, and I attended a deputation with four or five other retired officers, and I received a document from the Hon. G. H. Reid, but it did not deal with my case. He ignored it entirely. He said the Public Service Board had all to do with the matter.

1294. Do you consider that you were a temporary officer entitled to a retiring allowance at the rate of a fortnight's pay for each year of service? Yes.

1295. You also consider yourself entitled, I suppose, to some gratuity in respect of your previous three years' service as a messenger? Yes.

1296. Did you claim that as a temporary or as a permanent officer? As a permanent officer, because it was a Ministerial appointment. The other was a Ministerial appointment from the messenger staff to the tide-list.

1297. It was supposed to be a promotion? Yes; they promote you to the rank of tide-waiter, and from there they used to recruit the landing-waiters and lockers. It was my misfortune to be so many years on the tide-list without being put on the permanent staff, because I was senior to many there enjoying a salary of £225 and £250 a year.

1298. *Mr. Perry.*] In dispensing with the services of tide-waiters, was any system adopted;—had any of those who were retained been a less number of years than you in the Service? Yes; some had been appointed only three weeks to the tide-list. Others were appointed a fortnight after we left to fill our places. There were ten of us there on the 4th. I had a ship which I was working at the time called the "Myfield." At a quarter to 5 o'clock that night, I was told that I was wanted at the Custom House next morning at a quarter to 9 o'clock, and when I attended there next morning at that hour, I was told that my services were dispensed with—that the Public Service Board had decided to dispense with ten of us; but immediately after that they appointed two from the messenger staff, and two of the other officers who had been sub-collectors up country left their gratuity at the Treasury, and got appointed to the tide-list. But I was senior to many in the Department at the present time.

1299. Have you any reason to believe that other retrenched officers of the same grade as yourself have received any gratuity or retiring allowance? Not that I know of.

1300. You have not been treated differently from anyone else in that respect? That I could not say. Since I left the Department I have been working outside; I have not bothered my head about it; I put it down that there was no redress. I applied two or three times to the Public Service Board, and not getting a satisfactory answer, I thought it was just as well to let the matter drop. I applied for a re-appointment in the Service, and they told me that they would give me the first suitable vacancy. I got the usual letter which is sent in reply to all applications.

1301. Had the men of less years' service than yourself who were retained any special qualification? None whatever. There were many of them that I instructed myself. I was senior to many of them. I was senior to fifteen at the least of those who were retained. I was about one of the oldest officers on that tide-list.

1302. No complaints at all about you? Not that I am aware of.

TUESDAY, 19 OCTOBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. TRAVERS JONES,

MR. O'REILLY.

JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Phillip Brophy sworn and examined:—

1303. *Chairman.*] Were you in the employment of the Customs Department? Yes.
1304. In what capacity? I entered as a tide-waiter in 1867.
1305. Were you a tide-waiter during the whole period of your connection with the Department? No; 19 Oct., 1897
1306. How long did you hold that position? Until I was retired.
1307. When were you retired? On the 31st July, 1896.
1308. Then, for some fourteen years, you were acting locker at the Grafton Bond? Not altogether at the Grafton Bond. For the last few years I was at Dalton's Bond, in Pitt-street.
1309. How long were you there? Thirteen years.
1310. Then you were only at the Grafton Bond about twelve months? A little more. I was transferred first to Dibbs' Bond.
1311. How long were you there? About eight months. I then went to Dalton's, in Pitt-street, and I was there for thirteen years.
1312. How were you paid for your services? At the rate of £267 10s. a year.
1313. Was that a yearly payment, or was it reckoned on the daily-payment system? A yearly payment.
1314. You are quite sure you were not paid by the day? No, I was a gazetted officer.
1315. When were you gazetted? On the 1st June, 1883.
1316. You then became a permanent officer? Yes.
1317. From 1867 to 1881 you were remunerated, I suppose, by a daily payment? Yes; of 10s. 6d. a day—sometimes 15s.
1318. Was that when you did night duty? No; it was the pay for many years.
1319. What sort of notice did you receive terminating your services? I got a notice from the Under Secretary, Mr. Kirkpatrick. I got a notice afterwards from the same gentleman saying it was approved of by the Executive Council.
1320. Then you applied for a retiring allowance or pension? Yes.
1321. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; from the first day of its existence.
1322. How much did you pay in? About £110.
1323. Did you get a retiring allowance? No; the Public Service Board told me that my pension would be on consideration of my age.
1324. Did you retire on account of age? No; I sent in a certificate showing I was over 60 years of age when I was retired. They then sent me notice to say my service was not continuous.
1325. When did you get your retiring notice? On the 30th July, 1896.
1326. Have you drawn any allowance? No.
1327. From the memorandum you have handed to me it seems that the Public Service Board offered you a retiring allowance based on your service from September, 1881—that is, from the time when you first undertook clerical duty? Yes; when I took charge of the Grafton Bond. I went to the Secretary and asked him what gratuity I was entitled to, and he told me £398—only from the time I commenced to do the duty of a permanent officer. All my other years—fourteen years two months and twenty-five days—were entirely ignored.
1328. During the time you were tide-waiter were you employed every day or only partially? Not every day, but from time to time. Sometimes I would be employed three months together—perhaps eight months. Sometimes I would be off for a fortnight or three weeks; then I would go on again. It depended on the shipping and the season of the year.
1329. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] And you were only paid at the time you worked, at per day? That is all.
1330. *Chairman.*] I suppose you refused to accept what was offered to you, because you considered you were entitled to a larger retiring allowance? Yes.
1331. And that is where the matter stands now? Yes. I have not accepted it.
1332. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Whilst you were a tide-waiter were you continuously in the service of the Government, or were you doing other work as well? I never lost a day.
1333. You have stated that there were certain days when you were at work, and that then you knocked off until some other work arose;—were you paid continuously all the time you were acting as tide-waiter, or only when you were actually working? Only when I was actually working.
1334. When you were not working for the Government did you work for anyone else? No; I was not allowed by the regulations to do so.
1335. But you were kept in the Service during that time? Yes.
1336. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] You entered the Service in 1867, and were gazetted in 1883? Yes.
1337. Were you not a temporary hand from 1867 to 1883? Yes.
1338. And your contention is that temporary hands are entitled, under the Act, to a retiring allowance for the years they serve? Yes.
1339. You admit that the £398 is a fair remuneration from 1883 to the time when you were retired? Yes.
1340. You say the change was made in 1881? Yes.
1341. But you were still a temporary hand till 1883? Yes.
1342. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] What was the change in 1881? I was sent to take charge of the Grafton Bond when it was established by Mr. Watson.
1343. Were you acting as tide-waiter then? No; as locker. I acted as locker and landing-waiter before that for months together. I was for about nine months a clerk in the long room.
1344. You ceased to be a tide-waiter in 1881, and became a locker? Yes.
1345. And in 1883 you were gazetted and put into the bond as locker? Yes; I was in the bond from 1881, but I was not gazetted until 1883.
1346. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] What age were you when you were retired? 60 years and 14 days.
1347. You do not complain of their retiring you, but you complain that they have not given you full allowance for the number of years you were in the Service? Yes.

Borthwick Macdonald Wight sworn and examined:—

- B. M. Wight.
19 Oct., 1897.
1348. *Chairman.*] You were in the employ of the Customs Department? Yes.
1349. In a letter you sent me you stated you were appointed as acting locker in 1892? Yes.
1350. Was that your first appointment? Yes.
1351. You held that position about nine months, and were then transferred to the *ad valorem* branch of the Customs Department? Yes.
1352. You were retired from the Service on the 2nd July, 1896? Yes.
1353. During the time you were in the service of the Department, how were you ranked as an officer of it? We all filled in the same pay-sheet as tide-waiters.
1354. Did you ever act as tide-waiter? Not up to 1892; only from 1892 to the time I left for the *ad valorem* department.
1355. Were you in the Customs before 1892? No. From 1892 to January, 1896, I was in the *ad valorem* department as acting locker.
1356. Then, after the 2nd January, 1896, you still continued in the Customs? Yes, as a tide-waiter.
1357. From 1892 to 1896, when you were acting as locker? We were designated as officers of Customs in signing papers passing through our hands.
1358. How were you remunerated? At 10s. 6d. per day.
1359. Was that during the time you were acting as locker? Yes.
1360. When did you cease to act as tide-waiter? In March, 1896.
1361. Then you ceased your connection with the Customs Department altogether? Yes.
1362. Did you do that voluntarily? No; the *ad valorem* department was broken up by virtue of the Act. Several officers were retrenched, because there was no further work for them. I was recommended to take a tide-waiter's position until the Income Tax Department was opened. I was then, on the recommendation of Mr. Powell, sent to the Income Tax Department.
1363. You are not now in the employment of the Government? No; I remained in the Income Tax Department until the 17th December, 1896.
1364. Have you received any retiring allowance or gratuity for your services in the Customs? None whatever.
1365. Have you applied for any? Yes.
1366. What reply did you receive? That it could not be entertained. Further than that, I had an interview, in company with Mr. Lyne, the then Secretary of the Public Service Board, with Mr. James Powell. Mr. Powell sympathised with us in our position. He said he did not hold with the manner in which we were treated; but he had no alternative but to follow out the instructions he had received from the Attorney-General. He set up that there were three kinds of people employed in the Service—temporary, permanent, and casual; and, seeing that we were not permanent, he set out that we were casual officers. I tried to remonstrate with Mr. Powell. I took the Act, and I referred to the way in which Mr. Justice Stephens argued the Act when the case of Adams *v.* the Government was on. Mr. Justice Stephens said that, although he was in favour of the Government on that occasion, he read the Act as a layman, and that all those employed by the Government came within the four corners of the Act. I put it to Mr. Powell:—"Was I employed by the Government or by you, Mr. Powell, as Collector, of Customs." He said I was certainly employed by the Government, inasmuch as I received my pay from the Treasury. Such being the case, I said, "If Mr. Justice Stephen is correct that all those 'employed' under the Act come within the Act, and the said Act has only made provision for temporary and permanent officers, I fail to understand, with all due respect to the Attorney-General, how you can import the word 'casual' into the Act."
1367. Your whole grievance is this: That you do not consider that the Public Service Act has been justly applied in your case, and you consider that you were within the temporary employ of the Government, and as such entitled to the retiring allowance applicable to persons in the employ of the Government? Yes; I say I was a temporary officer, inasmuch as I received payment, although by day, without break. I was paid for all public holidays. I was away a fortnight from sickness, during the whole of which time I was paid.
1368. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Whether you were working or not? Yes.
1369. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, for three years and eight months you were continuously employed and continuously paid? Yes.
1370. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] What age are you? Fifty.
1371. Enjoying good health? Yes; so much so that I have gone back to my old business as a commercial traveller.
1372. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] You were dismissed from the Customs Department? Yes.
1373. You got no notice of retirement? None whatever.

Charles John Horsley sworn and examined:—

- C. J. Horsley.
19 Oct., 1897.
1374. *Chairman.*] Were you in the Government Service? Yes.
1375. When were you first appointed? On the 1st September, 1882.
1376. In what Department? In the Lands Department—as a Crown Lands Agent.
1377. To what part of the Colony were you sent? To Brewarrina.
1378. Were you remunerated by salary? By annual salary.
1379. Was your appointment made by the Governor-in-Council and gazetted? Yes.
1380. How long did you occupy that position? I remained at Brewarrina for two years, and was then transferred to Mudgee, where, later, the office was amalgamated with that of the Clerk of Petty Sessions.
1381. Still in the same capacity? Yes, up to a certain point.
1382. When did you cease to become a Crown Lands Agent? When I retired from the Service in 1891, owing to a matter of irregularity.
1383. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; from the date of its commencing to my leaving.
1384. How did you come to leave? There were irregularities. The duties were heavy, and I was suspended, and I sent in my resignation and came on to Sydney.
1385. Your resignation was accepted? Yes. 1886.

C. J.
Horsley.

19 Oct., 1897.

1386. What was the nature of the trouble for which you were suspended? For retaining moneys which should have been sent on to the Treasury.
1387. I suppose that matter was cleared up by your resignation? Yes. I fought the case out, and there was not a penny-piece owing to the Government.
1388. Then you were unjustly suspended? No. There were irregularities, but there was no loss of money.
1389. There was no financial irregularity? None at all.
1390. But still you resigned? Yes; and I thought I was compelled to resign my position as Clerk of Petty Sessions, as I was informed that being a Lands officer that office was only given to me on sufferance.
1391. Have you been in the Service since 1891? I have.
1392. After your resignation had been accepted you joined the Service again? On the 30th November, 1891—nine months later—I entered the Attorney-General's Department temporarily to take up the duties of a clerk who was ill. I was in the Ministerial branch.
1393. How long did you stay there? I remained there until the end of February or March following—1892. I went from there to the Crown Solicitor's in 1892. I think it was on the 1st March I went there.
1394. How long did you stay there? I was put on certain temporary duty there until the 1st September, 1892. I was then appointed by the Governor and Executive Council as Clerk of the Conciliation and Arbitration Board.
1395. How long did you hold that? Until Parliament refused to grant the supply for the year 1895, and the office was abolished.
1396. What month? December, 1894.
1397. Have you been in the Service since? Yes; I went back to the Attorney-General's Ministerial department.
1398. Did you go straight back? Yes, on the 1st January, 1895.
1399. How long did you stay there? I worked there until the following November, when the Attorney-General appointed me assistant clerk on his staff by Executive appointment, the appointment to date from the 1st July, 1895.
1400. When did you cease to hold this permanent position? 31st May, 1896.
1401. How were you retired then? The Public Service Board looked through the office, and some time in May they graded the officers. I was not among the officers graded.*
1402. That means that you dropped out? Yes. On the 27th of the month I received a letter from the Secretary to the Attorney-General informing me that the Board considered it in the interests of the Public Service to retire me.
1403. Was any reason given? No; the letter I received, dated the 27th May, was from Mr. Pollock, Secretary to the Attorney-General, and it stated that the Public Service Board had deemed it necessary to recommend my retirement. The letter added:—
- And the Attorney-General fully recognises your past services, and regrets that the Public Service Board find it necessary in the public interests to dispense with your services.
1404. Did you get any other letter after that? No. I left the Attorney-General's Department. I had an interview with the Attorney-General, Mr. Want, and I was led to understand that I was to obtain a similar position in the Service to that I held, with no loss of salary; but that has not yet been brought about.
1405. Have you had an appointment? I have been asked to take temporary service.
1406. In what Department? I went on the 9th June to the Land Taxation Department.
1407. Have you applied for any gratuity? Yes. On the 3rd November, 1896, I wrote to the Public Service Board asking them to recommend me for a gratuity in terms of section 60 of the Act 59 Victoria No. 25. The answer I received was that they could not recommend it, because I was not finally retired. I may state that I have not that letter with me. It is with Mr. Consett Stephen, of the firm of Stephen, Jaques, and Stephen, solicitors, and I will endeavour to obtain it from them.
1408. Have you made any other application since then? Yes; I had an offer to go to West Australia, and on the 11th of last month I wrote to the Board asking them to reconsider my case. On the 16th September I received a letter from the Secretary to the Board stating that:
- The matter has been fully considered, and they (the Board) do not see their way to reopen it.
1409. I understand that they would not give you a retiring allowance because you were not out of the Service, and now they will not do anything for you because they will not reopen your case? Yes.
1410. At present you are in the employment of the Taxation Department? Yes; as a temporary hand. The Chief Commissioner told me some little time ago that they were rearranging the staff and that I was not amongst the first fifty recommended, and I may not be amongst the others.
1411. The copies of the letters you produce dated 27th May, 1896; 3rd November, 1896; 11th September, 1897; 16th September, 1897; 18th September, 1897; and 24th September, 1897, are to all intents and purposes true copies of the letters they represent? Yes.
1412. Will you let us have the other letter? Yes, if Mr. Stephen can furnish it; but he has told me he cannot find it.
1413. You produce copies of testimonials from Mr. Want, the Attorney-General, Mr. Edmund Barton, late Attorney-General, Mr. Clegg, Clerk of Awards, Council of Conciliation and Arbitration, and from Mr. W. W. Stephen, late Secretary to the Attorney-General, testifying to your good conduct and excellent public service? Yes; and also to my ability.

* NOTE (on revision):—Two gentlemen, taken from the Postal Department, were appointed by the Public Service Board to take my place, so that my retrenchment was not on the score of economy. Their aggregate salaries were larger than mine, and they lacked experience. The clerk above me also received an increase in his salary of £50.

THURSDAY, 21 OCTOBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE, | MR. O'REILLY,
MR. WADDELL.

JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Herbert Edward Ryan recalled and further examined:—

E. H. Ryan. 1414. *Chairman.*] I understand you wish to correct or revise some portion of your evidence? Yes.
1 Oct., 1897. 1415. What is the nature of the correction you wish to make? You asked me a question:—

Did you have any trouble with the officers in the Taxation Department?

My answer was:—

I do not know about that. It appears I was given away in some shape or form.

That is rather ambiguous. When Mr. Barling came to the Taxation Department he looked at the work of all other officers, and passed me by. I made the remark at the time that it seemed very peculiar. He took very great care in inspecting the work of the others—numbering about 100. Upon that ground, I say I was given away by Mr. Canty, who was in the room, who was very antagonistic to me from the first day I went into the Department.

1416. What is it you wish to correct? The answer seemed rather ambiguous, and not to convey very much—merely that I was given away.

1417. In what way were you given away? It seems peculiar that Mr. Barling should not have inspected my work, and that he should have inspected the work of the other officers. He worked with Mr. Canty all the time, and passed me by. I remarked at the time, in bush phraseology, "My cake is dough."

1418. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] You remember the visit of the Public Service Board? Yes.

1419. What was the length of the visit? About an hour.

1420. Less than a minute for each of the 100 men? Yes; but there was more than one Commissioner there.

1421. You seem to attach some importance to the fact that Mr. Barling overlooked your work? He passed me by and went to the next man.

1422. Do you regard that as any proof of animus on the part of Mr. Barling? Not on the part of Mr. Barling, but on the part of Mr. Canty, who had charge of the room.

1423. Do you think that Mr. Canty prompted Mr. Barling to ignore you? I am confident of it; otherwise it was Mr. Barling's duty to inspect my work.

1424. Were you discharged as a bad worker at the instigation of Mr. Canty? Apparently so, because a fortnight afterwards I got my notice, signed by Mr. Lockyer, who was then one of the Deputy Commissioners, that my services were dispensed with. Mr. Jessep asked me the other day a question with reference to the banking of the public revenue. I might say that on a Saturday the Cashier of Customs used to call me to count the money as usual. I had to sign for it, and he always accompanied me to the bank with the money.

Charles Isaac Peachey sworn and examined:—

C. I. Peachey. 1425. *Chairman.*] You were in the employ of the Government? Yes; and I am there still.

1426. As a permanent or temporary hand? Temporary hand.

21 Oct., 1897. 1427. When were you first appointed? 12th February, 1883.

1428. I understand you are going to give evidence in relation to your claim for a pension or retiring allowance? As representing some who are not employed there, and some who are—as a representative of the general body who were dispensed with on 12th January last.

1429. Do I understand that either yourself or any of your friends, or those whom you represent, consider yourselves entitled to gratuities or retiring allowances, in view of the fact that you are still employed? No; in view of the fact that we were dispensed with on 12th January last.

1430. When were you taken on again? Some of us in April of this year. Some of us have been taken on since, and some not at all.

1431. Previous to the dismissals or retirements to which you refer, were you employed from day to day, or week to week, or occasionally? Our wages were at per hour.

1432. Were you engaged without break, or did you work when sent for? For several years without break.

1433. What years were they? From 1883 to 1886.

1434. From 1886 to 1889 you worked occasionally? No; in the latter part of it only we worked occasionally.

1435. Do I understand that you consider yourself entitled to a retiring allowance or a gratuity? As far as I am concerned, I consider at the time I was dispensed with that I was entitled to something.

1436. Do you consider so to-day? Being at work I could not receive it at present; but in the event of being dispensed with again I should consider myself entitled to receive it.

1437. *Mr. Hogue.*] In view of the situation in which you find yourself, do you desire to give evidence? Seeing that I cannot give evidence for absent individuals, I decline to say anything.

Charles Sydney Ormiston sworn and examined:—

C. S. Ormiston. 1438. *Chairman.*] You were in the Government Service, on the staff of the Government Printing Office? Yes.

21 Oct., 1897. 1439. When were you first appointed? 1st October, 1856.

1440. Were you appointed by the Governor-in-Council as a permanent officer? I was appointed as an apprentice.

1441. Tell us whether apprentices are appointed by the Governor-in-Council? I should think they were appointed generally by the Colonial Treasurer.

1442. Were you at any time a member of the permanent Service—appointed by the Governor-in-Council? Yes; in 1873.

1443.

C. S.
Ormiston.

21 Oct., 1897.

1443. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; from the time of its commencement until my retirement. I was retired on the 1st July, 1896.
1444. Did you receive a notice retiring you? Yes.
1445. Was any reason given? None whatever.
1446. Was your position abolished? No.
1447. There is someone discharging the duties you discharged at the present time? Yes; by the assistant publisher.
1448. What was your position designated? Receiver and sale clerk.
1449. Is there a receiver and sale clerk now? Mr. Kirkby is in my place now. I do not know whether he has ever got the appointment through the Colonial Treasurer.
1450. Does his position bear the same title that you held? Yes; he has morally taken my place, and does the work of publisher and sale clerk.
1451. Is he a receiver and pay clerk. I think he is. The *Gazette* will only prove that.
1452. You do not know positively? I could not say positively. I do not think there has been anything definitely done.
1453. You applied for a pension? Yes.
1454. Did you receive one? No. I wrote asking them to give me a pension instead of the gratuity, and they declined to do so.
1455. On the 6th August, 1896, you wrote asking to be reinstated? Yes; until the Public Service Act which suspended the Civil Service Act for a year as regards pensions would go out of existence, and then I would come under the Act of 1884.
1456. On the 5th September, 1896, you received a letter refusing your application for temporary employment, and stating that in the event of suitable vacancies occurring your claims for re-employment would be considered? Yes.
1457. On the 12th August you received a letter stating that your application for reinstatement as sales clerk in the Government Printing Office, or for a pension under the provisions under the Civil Service Act of 1884, cannot be acceded to? Yes.
1458. Then, you were refused employment and a pension? Yes.
1459. Although you had contributed to one? Yes; £12 a year for many years.
1460. Have you been offered any gratuity? Yes; I have received it.
1461. What was the amount? £719 2s. 8d.; that includes the refund of money I paid into the Pension Fund.
1462. Did you take it? Yes; unconditionally.
1463. What sort of a receipt did you give? No receipt, except on the voucher. That is not an acknowledgment. I merely gave a receipt for the money.
1464. You did not give a receipt in full of all demands? No.
1465. Having received £719 2s. 8d., do you think you are entitled to a pension? Yes.
1466. How is it you came to accept a gratuity when you had apparently a legal right to a pension? Simply because I was forced to take it. I have been forty years in the Service, and they only gave me a fortnight's pay for each of the first twenty years, when they ought to have given me a month's pay.
1467. How was your gratuity calculated? On the number of years I was in the office.
1468. They gave you a fortnight's pay for each year of service prior to your being gazetted, and for the period since your gazettal they gave you a month's pay? Yes.
1469. You consider yourself entitled to a pension? Yes.
1470. *Mr. Hoque.*] And a gratuity as well? No; the gratuity stands back. It can either be refunded or deducted from the amount I will receive as a pension. It could be managed in that way. Others have got their pensions.
1471. When were you appointed a permanent hand? In 1873; not a permanent hand; I was appointed as sale clerk.
1472. Were you gazetted? Yes.
1473. The Civil Service Act, under which you contributed, came into force in 1885? Yes.
1474. Since then, to the 1st July, 1896, you contributed to the Superannuation Fund? Yes.
1475. Do you consider yourself entitled to a pension under the Act? Yes.
1476. Or to a gratuity amounting to a month's pay for each year of service? I do not say anything about the gratuity; I was entitled to a pension.
1477. It is a pension you want? Yes. There are others who are under age who have got it. I am only 53 years of age. Mr. Fairweather has got it, and he was a boy under me. Mr. Bloomfield got it, and Mr. Martin and others got it. Why should I be made an exception of?
1478. Your complaint is that instead of getting a pension you only got a gratuity? Yes. I can refund the money for that matter; and I would rather do it.
1479. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] You were 13 years of age when you went into the Service? Yes; Mr. Richards saw I could write a good hand, and he put me to do clerical work, and because I have been put there Mr. Griffiths and others have gone right over me. I am a journeyman compositor, and have gone right through the trade. I asked Mr. Barling why he sent me out, and not others. He said, "We cannot send everyone out at once." He said there was no fault to find with me. I may state that I have never taken my annual and final six months' leave. If I had done so it would have carried me over the Public Service Act, and entitled me to a pension.

William Adams sworn and examined:—

1480. *Chairman.*] You were in the employ of the Customs Department? Yes.
1481. As tide-waiter? Yes.
1482. When were you appointed? 12th August, 1881.
1483. How long did you occupy that position? I did duty as tide-waiter for five years, and for ten years as acting locker in charge of bonded warehouses.
1484. When you were tide-waiter I suppose you attended every morning, signed the book, and obtained duty when there was work to be done? I may say that when I was on duty the book was not signed.

W. Adams.
21 Oct., 1897.

- W. Adams. 1485. Was your employment as a tide-waiter frequent or occasional? Frequent. The pay was 10s. 6d. a day, and I made an average of £12 a month during five years, which is almost the £3 a week.
- 21 Oct., 1897. 1486. I suppose some money was made by overtime? Yes.
1487. What bonds were you in charge of during your connection with the Customs? The City Bond, Ritchie's Bond (which I opened), Saywell's Bond, Parbury's Bond, Metcalfe's Bond, Rowan's Bond, Anthony Hordern's Bond, and several others.
1488. When you were acting locker I suppose your duties were continuous from Monday morning to Saturday at midday? Yes.
1489. How were you paid? Monthly.
1490. What was your rate of pay? Thirteen guineas.
1491. Was that calculated at a daily rate? Yes.
1492. For ten years you were to all intents and purposes a temporary servant of the Government? Yes. I happened to be sick part of the time, and was paid for it.
1493. How long were you away? Ten days out of fifteen years.
1494. Had you any holidays? No; although I was told I was entitled to them.
1495. When were you discharged? 1st August, 1897.
1496. What bond were you in charge of at that time? Lassetter's.
1497. Did you apply for any gratuity? Yes.
1498. Was any granted? No.
1499. Was any reason given? I received a reply to the effect that, considering the nature of service rendered by me, the Board were of opinion that I was not entitled to a gratuity.
1500. Are you in the employment of the Department now? No. I may state that I was never at any time dismissed and reinstated, and I was never suspended. I was told by the head of the branch when I received my last cheque that that would be the last he would have to pay me. That was the only intimation I received of my dismissal. I then saw the Collector of Customs and he said I was still a tide-waiter—that the Public Service Board had not yet dealt with tide-waiters, and that I was to report myself on the tide circular and go on the tide-list. I did so next day. I found a new tide-list had been made out, and I was left off.
1501. *Mr. Hogue.*] Did you ever receive anything in the shape of a gratuity or retiring allowance? No.

Michael Cooper sworn and examined:—

- M. Cooper. 1502. *Chairman.*] You were in the Registrar-General's Department? Yes, for eighteen years.
- 21 Oct., 1897. 1503. When were you first appointed? October, 1878.
1504. Were you appointed by the Governor-in-Council and gazetted? Yes.
1505. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; from the commencement of the Act of 1884.
1506. When were you retired? In January of this year.
1507. How did you retire? I was asked to resign my position through an offence.
1508. Did you do so? Yes.
1509. Do you care to state the nature of the offence? It was over-indulgence in liquor.
1510. Was this the first complaint made against you? Yes; I had never been reported for anything at all before for eighteen years.
1511. Were you away from your office long? I must correct myself there. I was checked by Mr. Walker, the Principal Under Secretary, about a month prior to being suspended. He sent a memorandum to say my conduct was not altogether what it should have been, and hoped I would behave better in future. Then the suspension took place about a month or six weeks after. I was away about a day.
1512. A whole day? No; from about 11 o'clock to 3 o'clock.
1513. Were you called upon by the Board to explain your conduct? I was called upon by the Registrar-General to explain, and he would not accept my explanation. He made me admit it in writing, and he forwarded it on to the Board. He would not accept the explanation I was going to give him. He said he knew the reason, so I was made to acknowledge it.
1514. Would the explanation you desire to offer have cleared you from the charge of over-indulgence? I do not think it would.
1515. Would it have reduced the enormity of the offence? Yes.
1516. You say that, under the order of the Registrar-General, you admitted it, and you were summarily dismissed? I was suspended for six weeks, when I was called upon to resign. I got ten days' pay, and they turned me out without another penny. I applied for my superannuation money twice, and they said I was not entitled to it.
1517. Did you write out your resignation? Yes.
1518. Who made you write it? The Minister of Justice. I received a letter from him to say my case had been considered by the Governor and the Executive Council, and they had come to the conclusion that I should send in my resignation.
1519. Do you consider that, having tendered your resignation, you are entitled to any refund? I think they dealt too severely with me. I understand the Board has the discretionary power to give a man something.
1520. You have applied for a refund, and it has been refused? Yes.
1521. Refused, I suppose, on the ground that, having resigned, you had no further claim? On account of my being asked to resign. They considered my case was an offence. Of course some people think that word only applies to something criminal.

James Jenkins sworn and examined:—

- J. Jenkins 1522. *Chairman.*] You were in the employment of the Government? Yes.
- 21 Oct., 1897 1523. As a warder in the gaol at Mudgee? Yes, at first. I was appointed to the position on 15th January, 1874.
1524. Were you appointed by the Governor-in-Council? By the late Comptroller of Prisons.
1525. How long did you hold that appointment? Until November, 1887, when I was appointed senior warder. 1526.

1526. By whom was your appointment to the gaol at Mudgee confirmed? By Mr. McLean.
1527. In the first instance, then, you were appointed in a sort of probationary way? Yes; to see how I got along.
1528. When did you commence your permanent service? April, 1874.
1529. I see from the memo. you have handed in that you were appointed senior warder to the Mudgee Gaol in November, 1887? Yes.
1530. And continued until January, 1893? Yes.
1531. Upon which date you were appointed Deputy Governor of the Berrima Gaol? Yes.
1532. Which position you held for three years? Yes.
1533. Then you were appointed on 1st January, 1896, as gaoler at Forbes? Yes.
1534. You were retired by the Public Service Board on 1st January, 1897? Yes.
1535. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; from August, 1893.
1536. Was any reason given why you were retired? No.
1537. Did you receive a notification in writing? Yes; in August, 1896, saying that I was to retire at the end of the year.
1538. Have any charges been made against you? No.
1539. Was any reason assigned for your retirement? No.
1540. Did the Public Service Board visit the gaol of which you had charge during your term? No.
1541. You say in this memo. that there has been no default against you during twenty-three years of service, and that you are now as capable as ever of performing duty? More so, because of my experience.
1542. What is your age? Fifty-five years.
1543. Did you apply for a pension? No; they offered me a gratuity of £186.
1544. Did you accept that? I did not. I did not refuse it, but I said, "I claim a pension."
1545. Does the matter stand in that way still? Yes.
1546. Was any reason given by the Board as to why they considered you were not entitled to a pension? They said they considered nineteen years of my service was temporary. I may state that the 31st section of the old Act states that no one shall be employed for more than two years as temporary.
1547. I see that on the 26th June, 1889, the Comptroller-General of Prisons made a minute to the effect that you were in permanent employ? Yes.
1548. Notwithstanding which, the Board ranked you as a temporary employee? Yes. I put in a letter from Mr. Critchett Walker, as follows:—

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14 September, 1897.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd ultimo, having reference to your retirement from the Public Service, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that the Public Service Board, to whom your case has been referred, report that you had a service of twenty-one years; but as you had only contributed to the Superannuation Account since 1st January, 1893, the greater part of your service, for the purpose of retiring allowance was, in accordance with the Board's rule, counted as temporary, and you were granted compensation on that basis, viz., a gratuity of a fortnight's pay for each year of nineteen years of temporary service, and a month's pay for each year of two years' permanent service. The Board also state that they have expressed their willingness to consider your claims for re-employment when a suitable opportunity offers, but none has occurred.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

- That letter says, "according to the Board's rule"; but the Board's rule cannot override the Act.
1549. Whilst in the employ of the Government, I believe you were badly wounded? I was shot by the then gaoler at Mudgee, John Dick. He was tried for attempted murder.
1550. I believe your assailant was sentenced to death? Yes.
1551. Were you laid up for any length of time? Yes; for three months.
1552. Do you suffer any inconvenience from the wound? Yes; in the cold weather. There is a big hole in my lower jaw.
1553. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] In 1893 you were Deputy Governor of Berrima Gaol? Yes.
1554. And in January, 1896, you were appointed head gaoler at Forbes;—was that a promotion? It was, in point of rank, but not in point of salary.
1555. Was there any decrease of salary? No.
1556. Although the gaol was of less importance, still the position of gaoler was higher than that of deputy gaoler? Yes; it ranks higher.

TUESDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,

MR. WADDELL,

MR. JESSEP,

MR. PERRY.

JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Peter Herbert sworn and examined:—

1557. *Chairman.*] What position have you held in the Public Service? As Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol.

P. Herbert.

26 Oct., 1897.

1558. Upon what date did you first join the Service? 1st March, 1865.
1559. Was your first appointment upon the permanent or temporary staff? I assume it was permanent, because I have never been a day out of the Service from first appointment until retired.
1560. What was the nature of your first appointment? Warder in the Parramatta Gaol.
1561. Was that appointment made by the Comptroller or the Governor-in-Council? By the Inspector of Prisons.
1562. I suppose you have held various positions in the Service? Yes; from that I was made trades foreman in Berrima Gaol; then trades overseer; then gaoler of the old gaol, Goulburn; then gaoler of the new gaol, Goulburn, in the building of which I had a good deal to do, along with the Government Architect;

P. Herbert. Architect; then, on 1st June, 1890, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol. On the day after my appointment as Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, the *Sydney Morning Herald* published the following:—
26 Oct., 1897.

Mr. Peter Herbert was appointed by the Executive yesterday Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, in succession to the late Mr. John Lovett. Mr. Herbert entered the Public Service on 1st March, 1865, and for many years was engaged in the Trades Branch. In February of 1882 he was appointed Governor of Goulburn Gaol, and he has remained in that position to the present time. The duties attaching to his office have been efficiently discharged, and Mr. Herbert was held in high esteem by Mr. Harold MacLean, the late Comptroller-General of Prisons. In making the selection the Minister for Justice (Mr. Gould) was guided by the service and length of time which the different applicants had been in the Department; and it appeared to him, after carefully considering the matter, that Mr. Herbert was unquestionably the man best fitted for the position. The appointment carries with it a salary of £420 per annum.

1563. Were any of these appointments gazetted? The first gazetted appointment would be about 28th February, 1871. That was as trades overseer, Berrima Gaol.

1564. Did you contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; from its initiation.

1565. When were you retired? 8th August, 1897.

1566. Did you receive a written intimation of your retirement? Not at first. I first received a verbal intimation from the Comptroller-General of Prisons, to the effect that the Board intended to retire me.

1567. Was any reason given for your retirement? The reason assigned was that the Board thought that Darlinghurst Gaol should be in charge of a younger man.

1568. What was your age at the time? Fifty-eight. He further said that the retirement would be carried out almost forthwith, in consequence of representations which had been made to the Board by the Under Secretary for Justice, and that I had a right of appeal against the decision, but if I did so I would probably forfeit my pension.

1569. You were informed by the Comptroller of Prisons that if you appealed against your retirement you would probably forfeit your pension? If I appealed against my retirement "further charges" would be brought; but he had made no charge beyond what I have already mentioned. He said "other charges," or "further charges" would be brought, and that probably I would forfeit my pension.

1570. Was that Mr. Neitenstein's intimation to you? Yes; he came to the gaol to convey that to me. He also told me that I was not to mention the matter to anyone, but to keep it quiet, and that he would stand my friend and see that I was well dealt with.

1571. Have any charges been preferred against you? None whatever.

1572. Did you regard that as a threat to induce you to refrain from appealing? At the time I did not, but I am now firmly of opinion that it was done for the purpose of deterring me from appealing. Subsequent events have confirmed that opinion.

1573. Did you appeal? I did not. I dare not, under the conditions, because I was nearing 60 years of age, when I would be legally entitled to a pension; and in view of the threat made, and having a family to support, I dare not move.

1574. I suppose that when you were actually retired you received a notification in writing? I received a verbal intimation from the Deputy Comptroller of Prisons that my retirement would take place positively on the 30th April, and he would take my place in the gaol on the 1st May.

1575. What actually happened on your retirement? I did not receive any further notice until after the execution of Butler. I was kept back until he was dealt with. Directly after he was executed I received a letter.

1576. You received a letter from the Comptroller-General on the 31st July, stating that the Minister had approved of the necessary steps being taken to cause your retirement to take effect from the 8th proximo? Yes.

1577. "And in order to prepare for the reception of your successor the Minister has approved of the suggestion made by the Comptroller-General, that leave be granted you to vacate your position on the 4th instant"? Yes.

1578. On the 7th August you received a letter from the Under Secretary, stating that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, had approved of your retirement? Yes.

1579. On the 26th August you received a letter from the Comptroller-General, asking you to state how you desired the liability to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund to be discharged? Yes.

1580. I suppose you answered that letter? Yes. I wrote asking to be supplied with information as to my debt to the Superannuation Fund.

1581. Did you receive a reply to that? Yes. I received a reply on the 28th August, stating:—"The amount due by you to the Superannuation Fund is £187 17s. 9d." That letter was from the Comptroller, and I want you to take particular notice of the amount. The next document I received was a paper granting the pension.

1582. On the 9th September you received an intimation from the Public Service Board that they had approved of the payment to you of a pension amounting to £243 4s. per annum, to take effect from the 9th August of this year? Yes.

1583. Have you accepted that pension? No; I have not touched it. It is still lying in the Treasury.

1584. Do you take exception to the amount? Yes; because it is 14·85 per cent. less than what I am entitled to.

1585. Have you explained your views to the Board? Yes. I may state that I called and saw the Secretary, who told me that I had better go and see the actuaries. On 16th September, 1897, I wrote the following letter to the Board:—

Gentlemen,

"Quantock," Toxteth Road, Glebe Point, 16 September, 1897.

Yesterday, I had an interview with your Secretary, and subsequently with the actuaries, from whom I gathered the following:—

1. That my service had been computed to start on the 24th August, 1866. The official Blue Books, compiled by the Government Statistician, and published from year to year, show the date of my first appointment under the Colonial Government to be the 1st March, 1865.

2. That, in consequence of having been retired on the 8th August last, and being computed to have entered the Public Service on the 24th of that month, the last year of my service is not to count, being fifteen days under the 365 days required to complete the year. Yet, for this $\frac{3}{10}$ of a year, 4 per centum has been deducted from the total value of both salary and emoluments. With all respect, I claim that to deduct the premiums, and then refuse to pay the amount which such premiums have been enforced to provide, is most unjust. At this point, I beg to invite your attention to the action of the late Civil Service Board in dealing with the case of the last Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, retired on a pension—viz., Mr. J. C. Read. This gentleman was first appointed on the 10th April, 1861, and retired on the 31st

December,

December, 1888; total service, equal 27 years and 8 months. The salary was £575; emoluments, £225 = £800; the $\frac{1}{10}$ th part equal $13 \cdot 33 \times 27 \cdot 92 = £372$ 4s., the pension granted. In this case the broken period was included in the calculation for pension. Such being so, why not in my case? P. Herbert.
26 Oct., 1897.

3. That 4 per centum is to be deducted for the value of the emoluments enjoyed prior to the 1st January, 1896. Part No. 6, section 55, of the Civil Service Act of 1884, sets forth that:—

“Any officer in the Service who held any office at the commencement of this Act, except as hereinafter provided, shall, notwithstanding his not having contributed during his past service to the Superannuation account, be entitled to the Superannuation allowance and gratuities hereinafter provided, subject to such an annual abatement from such pension as, on the certificate of the actuaries appointed under this Act, shall be equivalent to 4 per centum on his past salaries, and on such payment he shall be entitled to the full pension, when otherwise entitled thereto.”

Then Part No. 5, section 61, of the Public Service Act of 1895, directs that:—

“From and after the commencement of this Act the 4 per centum deductions referred to in section 53 (which only provides for a deduction from each payment of the salary) of the Civil Service Act of 1884 shall be made from the total value of salary and emoluments, other than forage, equipment, or travelling allowances.”

I beg to contend that under the clear wording of the sections just quoted to exact 4 per centum on the value of the emoluments enjoyed prior to the 1st January, 1896, would be an unjust proceeding.

4. That although 4 per centum is claimed, and during the twenty months prior to my retirement, was actually deducted from the total value of my salary and emoluments, yet now it is proposed to deduct from the value of said emoluments the sum of £26, being the estimated value of servants, this unauthorised deduction being apparently made for the purpose of reducing the average of the salary on which the pension is computed. I contend that the only deductions that can be made is the value of forage, equipment, or travelling allowances.

5. I am also informed that the abatement, which, I contend, would, if computed in accordance with the directions contained in the Civil Service Act of 1884 and the Public Service Act of 1895, amount to £140 3s. 9⁶d., is computed to be £172 12s. 7⁶d., but even assuming the last-named amount to be correct, the annual payments calculated to defray such charge is estimated to be £16 14s. 5⁶d.

This amount appears to be in excess. My age, 58⁵ years; life risk, first-class; expectancy of life, equal 15 years.

Then $\frac{£172 \cdot 629}{15} = £11$ 10s. 1⁹d. Difference, £5 4s. 3¹d.

Soliciting for the various matters herein brought under notice, your most favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

P. HERBERT,

Ex-Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.

The Public Service Board.

1586. The letter you have read gives the grounds in detail of your objection to the manner in which the Board have calculated the pension they intended for you? Yes. I have also prepared a paper, which I think will render my letter clearer still:—

STATEMENT showing how the deductions appear to have been effected from the pension legally due to Mr. P. Herbert, ex-Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pension legally due on 32 5-12th years' service				285	12	2
Pension awarded by the Public Service Board, 9th September, 1897 ...				243	4	0
Total deduction.....				£42	8	2

This illegal deduction of £42 8s. 2d. appears to have been effected as follows:—

(a) By loading the annual abatement at the rate of £53 ² per centum ..	7	16	5	8
(b) By reducing servitude 2 5-12th years, and by deducting £26 from emoluments	34	11	8	2

Total deduction..... £42 8 2

The annual abatement due on the thirty-year period on which the Public Service Board have directed the pension to be computed amounts to £8 17s. 11²d., being 4 per cent. on salary received anterior to the 1st January, 1895—viz., £3,336 7s. 6⁶d. The abatement claimed by the Board amounts £16 4s. 5⁶d., a difference of £7 16s. 5⁸d., being an overcharge at the rate of £53² per centum.

The loading of the abatement with interest, or any other charge, is quite illegal, not being authorised either by the Civil Service Act of 1884 or the Public Service Act of 1895. “Forage,” “equipment,” and “travelling allowances,” are the only deductions that can be made from the emoluments.

I desire to specially invite the attention of this Select Committee to my service having been reduced two years and five months. The Government Blue Books, published from year to year, and all other official papers, show that P. Herbert entered the Public Service on the 1st March, 1865; consequently on the date of my retirement, 8th August, 1897, my service amounted to thirty-two years five months and eight days.

P. HERBERT,

Ex-Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.

I also put in the following statement:—

STATEMENT showing Salary received prior to 1st January, 1885, and also the sum due to the Superannuation Fund at 4% thereon.

Years.	Months and Rates.	Salary.
		£ s. d.
1865	March 1st to December 31st, 305 days, at 6s. 6d.....	99 2 6
1866	January 1st to August 23rd, 235 „ 6s. 6d.....	76 7 6
1866	August 24th to December 31st, 130 „ 7s. 6d.....	48 15 0
1867	January 1st to June 30th, 181 „ 7s. 6d.....	67 17 6
1867	July 1st to December 31st, 6 months, at £150 per annum	75 0 0
1868	January 1st to December 31st, 1 year, at £150 „	150 0 0
1869	„ „ „ 1 „ „ £150 „	150 0 0
1870	„ „ „ 1 „ „ £150 „	150 0 0
1871	„ „ to February 28th, 2 months, at £150 „	25 0 0
1871	March to December 31st, 10 „ „ £146 „	121 13 4
1872	January to „ „ 1 year, at £146 „	146 0 0
1873	„ „ „ 1 „ „ £150 „	150 0 0
1874	„ „ to May 31st, 5 months, at £150 „	62 10 0
1874	June 1st to December 31st, 7 „ „ £200 „	116 13 4
1875-81	Seven years, at £200 per annum	1,400 0 0
1882	January, 1 month, at £200 per annum.....	16 13 4
1882	February to December 31st, 11 months, at £225 per annum.....	206 5 0
1883	January to „ „ 1 year at £225 „	225 0 0
1884	„ „ „ 1 „ „ £225 „	225 0 0
		£3,511 17 6

£3,511 17s. 6d. at 4% = £140 9s. 2⁴d. = £9 7s. 2⁸d., annual payment due to the Superannuation Fund.

15 yrs.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons represented the sum due to the Superannuation Fund to be £187 17s. 9⁶d.; this would be equal to 4% on salaries amounting to £4,697. The computation the Actuaries employed by the Public Service Board would not accept, they computing the sum to be £172 12s. 7⁶d., = a difference of £15 5s. 2⁶d.; the true sum due, as shown by this statement, being £140 9s. 2⁴d.

P. HERBERT,

Ex-Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.

1897.

27th October, 1897.

- P. Herbert. 1587. What is the amount of pension to which you consider you are entitled? £285 12s. 2d.
 1588. Then, according to your statement, there has been an unauthorised deduction of £42 8s. 2d. per annum? Yes.
 26 Oct., 1897. 1589. Does the matter stand at the present moment in that way between you and the Board? Not exactly. Receiving no reply to my letter of the 16th September, I wrote on the 11th October last the following letter to the Board:—

Gentlemen,
 "Quantock," Toxteth Road, Glebe Point, 11 October, 1897.
 I have the honor to invite your attention to my letter, bearing date the 16th ultimo, the receipt of which was acknowledged on the 20th ultimo, respecting certain errors in the computation of my pension up to date hereof. No reply has been received to this communication, and being anxious to have this matter settled, I now respectfully request that you will please inform me when I may expect to receive your reply.

I have, &c.,
 P. HERBERT,
 Ex-Governor Darlinghurst Gaol.

The Public Service Board.

I received an answer to that letter as follows:—

Sir,
 Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 13 October, 1897.
 With reference to your communication of the 11th instant, and previous correspondence, regarding the computation of your pension, I have the honor to inform you that one of the questions raised by you, being a legal one, has been referred to the Law Advisers of the Crown, and as soon as a reply is received you will be further communicated with.

I have, &c.,
 J. W. HOLLIMAN,
 Secretary.

P. Herbert, Esq., "Quantock," Toxteth Road, Glebe Point.

1590. Have there been any further communications since the 13th instant? No; I have a letter written which I intend sending in to-morrow, again pressing for a reply.

1591. The letter you have read is the last communication you have had from the Board? It is the last direct communication connected with my case. Recently, thinking that the legal opinion asked for by the Board had been delayed in the Crown Law Department, I called at the office of the Crown Solicitor and subsequently that of the Attorney-General, and elicited that no papers in my case had come to hand, nor yet had any question regarding my pension been received from the Public Service Board.

1592. You say you are not disposed to give the names of the gentlemen in question? I would rather not.

1593. It is hardly fair, in view of the fact that your statement is so condemnatory of the Public Service Board? I do not think that the gentlemen would object to their names being mentioned—Mr. Colquhoun, for instance.

1594. That is the Crown Solicitor? Yes; and Mr. Want's Secretary, Mr. Pollock.

1595. And there the matter stands at present? Yes.

1596. *Mr. Hogue.*] Did you act under legal advice in making your communications to the Board? I had the advice of a solicitor.

1597. When you interviewed the Secretary to the Board, did he refer you to the actuaries? Yes; and the actuaries afforded me the information upon which I have founded my protest. They acted in a most courteous manner, and explained that the computations were made in accordance with instructions received from the Board.

1598. They computed it from August, 1866, instead of March, 1865? Yes; and took £26 off for servants, and charged the interest back upon the quarters anterior to the Act of 1895, which says it shall only commence from and after the commencement of that Act.

1599. You are certain about your appointment as a permanent officer from 1st March, 1865? I am only certain to this extent: that I have always accepted the Blue Book as being correct. I have no records myself. I have a witness who can state that I was in the Service during 1865, but as to whether I was there or not in the month of March he cannot say. I have no official documents from the Government until I was appointed trades overseer of Berrima Gaol, and then I was gazetted; and from that date to the present time I have always accepted the Blue Book notice as being the legal date of my first appointment. The Secretary to the Public Service Board has asked me if I can produce documents establishing my service from the 1st March, 1865; but of course I cannot.

1600. I suppose you can produce the Blue Book? Yes.

1601. Have you any gazette notice of any appointment? No.

1602. *Mr. Jessep.*] Do the Board dispute the date of your appointment? Evidently.

1603. *Mr. Hogue.*] I notice by the Blue Book, under the heading of Darlinghurst Gaol, that the date of your appointment to that place is 1st June, 1890, also that the date of your first appointment in the New South Wales Government is 1st March, 1865? Yes; that is so. That is in all the Blue Books for many years past.

1604. *Chairman.*] Then the Public Service Board appear to question the accuracy of that date? It would appear so, although they have not replied to my letter of the 16th September.

1605. *Mr. Hogue.*] Do you understand that the Public Service Board ignore the Blue Book as an official record? They must have done so; but not having replied to my letter, I do not know what position they are going to take up.

1606. I understand that, in addition to postdating your appointment, the last year of your service is not to count in the pension, because it is not complete by fifteen days? That is so.

1607. In other words, if they had kept you on fifteen days longer, you would have had another year to add to your service? Yes. They deducted from my salary all the premiums for that year, but refused to give the pension. They deducted the 4 per cent. up to the 8th.

1608. *Chairman.*] Did they deduct 4 per cent. from the final payment to you after you had ceased to be in the Service? Yes, they deducted the 4 per cent., even on the eight days.

1609. And they refused you a pension for the same period? Yes. There is another point which I would like to mention. I applied to the Board for the statutory six months' leave to which I was entitled to on account of long service, and was refused. I was also refused leave for a month, two months, three months, or a fortnight, because if I had got my leave it would have brought me over the fifteen days.

1610. *Mr. Hogue.*] Nevertheless, in order to suit the convenience of the Service, you were kept in the Service longer than they had originally intended, in consequence of the arrival of the prisoner Butler? Yes.

1611. Have you any idea why they kept you on because of Butler's arrival? He was one of the most dangerous criminals ever received in the gaol, and most difficult to manage, and I can only assume that they did

- did not like to try a new hand with him. Having been notified to retire on the 30th, I had to pay house-rent—£7 a month—from that date, and when I applied for a refund my request was refused.
1612. That is to say, the moment you received notice of your intended retirement you rented a house, and had to pay rent for it, although you were still kept in the Service? Yes. My salary was actually reduced at the rate of £84 a year during the last three months and eight days.
1613. Do you consider you are entitled to house rent during that time? Unquestionably. Had it not been for the arrival of Butler on 27th April I certainly would have been retired on the 30th April.
1614. Is there anything against you in the Service? Not that I know of.
1615. I understand that your record is clean and above reproach? I have never had a charge laid against me.
1616. I understand you to say that the only ground for your retirement was that they desired to appoint a younger man? Yes; and that the Under Secretary of Justice had made certain allegations respecting negligence of duty in connection with the Delany frauds. I saw the Under Secretary of Justice afterwards, and he denied having urged my retirement. He said, "Nothing of the sort; I have been opposed to your retirement."
1617. They would not trust a younger man to deal with Butler? No.
1618. *Mr. Perry.*] Was any direct charge made against you for negligence in the Delany frauds? No direct charge, but indirectly I was called on to explain why certain instructions respecting sending out special accounts had not been complied with. In my reply I reported that the letter containing such instructions had not reached my hands, it having been stolen by Delany, who secreted it, and this letter was not found until Delany's office was searched by an Inspector from the Treasury, after his (Delany's) arrest. Incidentally I have heard that the head of the Department made a number of charges against me to the Board, but none of them have been brought forward, and I can only speak from hearsay, and am not positive as to whether the reports that have reached me are true.
1619. It has been brought to your knowledge somehow that they were attempting to make charges against you? Yes.
1620. *Mr. Hogue.*] Do we understand you to mean that there was some intriguing in the Department in order to have you superseded? I attribute my retirement to personal ill-feeling on the part of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and McCauley, who is now the Deputy Comptroller.
1621. Has he ever been friendly with you? When he was my chief clerk in the gaol he asked me to assist him in getting to the accountant's position in the head office. I recommended him, and he wrote a warm letter thanking me. There is another feature of the matter: at the time of my appointment to the gaol there was a large number of applicants, and amongst the applicants were, so I am informed, Captain Neitenstein and McCauley. Since then the wheel of fortune has brought them over me.
1622. *Mr. Perry.*] I understand you were entitled to six months' leave of absence? Yes, under the Act.
1623. And you think the reason they refused to allow it was to enable them to reduce your pension? Yes; to get me out as quickly as possible, so that the pension would be less. I was promised on several occasions by the Comptroller-General that I would get two or three months' leave, whereas, after thirty-two years' of service, I got but four days' leave.
1624. *Chairman.*] Have you had no leave during the whole of your service? Only sick leave during the past fourteen years. The duties of the gaol were so onerous that I could not see my way to take the annual leave.
1625. *Mr. Hogue.*] And during that time there is not the scratch of a pen against you? Except the Delany matter, nothing whatever. I should like to put certain figures before you in explanation, of those I have already given, as showing the injustice of the computations made. The Board have charged me with £172 12s. 7d.; that, capitalised, means a debt, at 4 per cent., of £4,315 14s. £172 12s. 7d., divided by my expectation of life, would give me an annual payment of £11 10s. 2d. per annum; but the Board make it £16 14s. 5d.—an overcharge of £5 4s. 3d., equal to 6·7 per cent. £3,336 7s. 6d. is the actual money I have received during the period 24th August, 1866, to 31st December, 1884; and 4 per cent. on that sum yields £133 9s. 1d. as the debt actually due to the Superannuation. This amount, divided by my expectancy of life—fifteen years—gives £8 17s. 11d. as the annual abatement due. I place that against the abatement charged by the Board, viz., £16 14s. 5d., and so get £7 16s. 6d. as the actual annual overcharge. The overcharge on the gross sums—£4,315 14s. and £3,336 7s. 6d.—amounts to £976 6s. 6d., and this amount has been used to increase my indebtedness to the Superannuation Fund.
1626. *Mr. Jessop.*] Where do they get the additional amounts from? My contention is that the whole matter of the deductions, interest, and so on is illegal.

Frederick George Davidson Smith sworn and examined:—

1627. *Chairman.*] You were in the Railway Department of the Public Service? Yes.
1628. Have you been retrenched by the Board? Retired.
1629. On what ground? On account of ill-health.
1630. Have you been a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; since the commencement.
1631. Have you always been in the Railway Department? Yes.
1632. The Public Service Board have refused to grant you any pension or gratuity? Yes.
1633. Have you a letter of refusal? Yes; on the 11th November, 1896, I received a letter:—

I am directed by the Public Service Board to inform you, that in view of the circumstances of your retirement, you are not entitled to pension or gratuity.

1634. The first notice you had retiring you was, I suppose, the notice signed by H. F. Brown of the power-house, stating that on account of continual ill-health you would be retired? Yes.

1635. Then you applied to the Commissioners for pension, and they referred you to the Public Service Board, on the 16th June, 1896? Yes.

1636. I see from the papers that on the 29th September, 1896, the Board said:—

Respecting the payment of retiring allowance, the matter would be dealt with as speedily as possible.

On the 30th October, 1896, the Railway Commissioners advised you that they have no voice in the management of the fund, and then comes the letter which you have already referred to, declining to recommend your claim, and giving no reason? That is so.

1637. There has been no further correspondence since November? No. I saw the Secretary and spoke to him about it, and also asked him about a refund of the contributions, and he said the date of the last Act past included the Railway employees, was November; therefore I had no claim.

P. Herbert.
26 Oct., 1897.

F. G. D.
Smith.
6 Oct., 1897.

6 Oct., 1897.

1638.

- F. G. D. Smith.
26 Oct., 1897.
1638. And that is all you know about it? Yes. I was not in good health, and I have not taken the matter up.
1639. *Mr. Jessep.*] You were twenty-four years in the Service, and the cause of your retirement was continued ill-health? Yes.
1640. When did your health break down? About two years before I went into the power-house—1894.
1641. When did your health first break down? 1892.
1642. As a matter of fact, you served twenty years in good health? Yes.
1643. And that is the only reason they assigned against you? Yes. About Christmas, 1895, I saw Dr. Walker Smith, of the Glebe, and he advised me to have a rest. I was run down, and he was afraid of paralysis of the brain. I went to the Medical Board, and they recommended a rest.
1644. Has there been anything against you during your employment? Nothing at all that I know of. As a matter of fact, I was over-anxious in my duties, which caused me to break down.
1645. *Chairman.*] Are you able to do anything now? I could not take up any clerical work. My brain is dull and my memory bad.
1646. *Mr. Jessep.*] Do you know how much you paid into the Superannuation Fund? Nearly £100.
1647. And they declined to return you that? Yes.
1648. Have you made application for it? Only a verbal application.
1649. What is your age now? Forty-seven.
1650. *Chairman.*] Were you on the Northern line? No; on the Western line. I was also in the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office for many years, and then went to the power-house.

Tasker Charles Smith sworn and examined:—

- T. C. Smith.
26 Oct., 1897.
1651. *Chairman.*] You were in the Public Service? Yes; for over eighteen and three-quarters years.
1652. In what branch? Over fifteen and a half years in the Government Architect's Office, and three and one-quarter years in the Justice Department.
1653. In what capacity were you employed? In the Architect's Office as a draftsman, and in the Justice Department as clerk.
1654. You had a break of two months in your service? Yes.
1655. Was that between the two Departments? Yes; before I went into the Justice Department.
1656. Did you receive pay during that two months? No.
1657. How long ago did that break occur? In January and February, 1893.
1658. You considered yourself entitled to four and a half months' leave on full pay? Yes; that is what I was entitled to, according to the Act.
1659. And you have not had it? They gave me six months on full pay.
1660. Instead of four and a half? No; I received a note, stating I was to receive six months' leave of absence.
1661. When? After I was retrenched from the Government Architect's Office, with a promise of being taken on shortly.
1662. Were you taken on during that six months? No.
1663. The two months' break was after the lapse of the six months? Yes.
1664. When were you retired finally? The early part of this year—24th February, 1897—after five months' temporary employment.
1665. I believe you had a salary of £225 per annum? Yes; in the Government Architect's Office, and 10s. a day in the Justice Department.
1666. On your retirement, the Public Service Board tendered you £11 2s. 3d.? I saw it announced in the newspaper. I happened to be in the Justice Department, and they handed me a voucher, and advised me to take all I could get. I took it under protest, with the proviso, "Subject to further consideration, I accept this sum."
1667. How much did you pay into the Superannuation Fund? About £4 altogether.
1668. And what do you consider you are entitled to? A fortnight's pay for every year of service, less two and a half years. I received six months on full pay, and I was entitled to four and a half. The amount I am entitled to altogether is about £121.
1669. Have you represented that matter to the Public Service Board? I sent a statement to the Minister.
1670. But not to the Board? I understand that was sent to the Board.
1671. *Mr. Jessep.*] Have you communicated with the Board direct? No. When Mr. Gould saw my compensation papers, he laughed, and said it was ridiculous.
1672. *Mr. Hogue.*] Do I understand that, from the day you saw the notification of your retirement in the newspapers, up to the present, you have had no official communication of your retirement? No; I have not.
1673. How did you come to leave;—did any superior officer tell you you were retired? Yes. It seemed to be generally known through the newspapers. Others said that they only saw that they were retrenched from the newspapers. The head of the office told me that my name was not in the newspapers as one of the officers of the Department.
1674. Was that an official communication to you? No; I was not informed officially about it.
1675. And on the strength of that you walked out? No. I kept on hoping I would receive an official communication. In the meantime they were trying to have me kept on. They were writing asking me to be temporarily employed. As a matter of fact, I got back four or five months as a temporary hand.
1676. *Chairman.*] Will you send in, to be attached to your evidence, a tabulated statement showing the amount you consider yourself entitled to? Yes.
1677. *Mr. Jessep.*] You had fifteen and a half years of continuous service in the Government Architect's Department, during which time you received £225 per annum? Yes; towards the latter part of it. That was my salary when I left.
1678. Were you on the permanent staff of the Government Architect's Department? No; I was not on the staff.
1679. After fifteen and a half years of service you applied for leave of absence? I did not apply for it. It was granted without application, on full pay.
1680. By whom was it granted? I got it from the Secretary for Public Works.

1681. A break of two and a half months followed, when you were taken to the Justice Department, and T. C. Smith. employed as a temporary clerk at 10s. a day? Yes.
1682. Were you employed as a temporary clerk in the Justice Department, or were you gazetted? I 26 Oct., 1897. was gazetted towards the end of my service.
1683. When? About 1st December, 1895—just before the new Act came into force.
1684. And up to the present moment you have had no official notification of your retirement from the Service? No.
1685. Have you stated your case in full direct to the Public Service Board? Not direct, but through the Justice Department.
1686. Have you communicated with the head of the Government Architect's Department? No.
1687. As a matter of fact, you have only communicated with the head of the Justice Department? Yes.
1688. Have you detailed the whole of your grievance to him? Yes.
1689. You consider you are entitled, by your length of service, to about £121? Yes.
1690. And the sum which has been offered to you amounts to £11 2s. 3d.? Yes; and I accepted it under protest.
1691. When you signed the protest did you notice anything on the document intimating that you were retired from the Service? I cannot remember what it said with regard to my retirement.

George Herbert Greville sworn and examined:—

1692. *Chairman.*] I believe you were in the employment of the Public Service for seventeen years? Yes.
1693. What Department? The Charting Branch of the Department of Mines.
1694. Have you been retired? Yes—on the 1st August, 1896.
1695. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes.
1696. How much did you contribute? About £120.
1697. Did you receive a written notification of retirement? Yes, signed by the Under Secretary for Mines, informing me that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had, on the recommendation of the Board, retired me.
1698. Did you apply for a retiring allowance? Yes, and I have received one.
1699. What was the amount? About £450.
1700. Were you satisfied? No.
1701. Why? I thought my leave rights had not been considered; I thought I was perfectly right in claiming three months' leave after ten years of continual service on the permanent staff, and two months' accumulative leave under the Civil Service Act.
1702. That would have given you five months' pay? Yes, equal to that.
1703. Have such allowances been made, within your knowledge, in other cases? Not by this Board, as far as I am aware. They were made under the old Act.
1704. Then, really, your complaint is that you have not been granted five months' leave of absence on full pay? Yes.
1705. Did you apply definitely for that? Yes.
1706. And it has been refused? Yes.
1707. And you think you ought to have either had the absence and the pay, or the pay without the absence? Yes.
1708. Is that the whole of your complaint? That is the only complaint I have. I wish to put in the following letter:—

Sir,

I completed seventeen years of permanent service under the Government, being retired by the Public Service Board on 1st August, 1896. From 5th May, 1879, until 1st August, 1896, I held the position of charting draftsman in the Department of Mines, and at the time of my retirement was ranked as one of the senior draftsmen. After I received notice of my retirement, but before leaving the Public Service, I applied for leave of absence then due to me under the Civil Service Act of 1884, viz., three months upon the completion of ten years' service on the permanent staff and two months accumulated leave—in all, five months' leave of absence on full pay or payment in lieu thereof. Upon applying for this I received a reply from the Public Service Board to the effect that my request could not be entertained by them.

I beg, therefore, to submit for the consideration of this Honorable Committee the following point:—That the terms of the Civil Service Act of 1884 should not have been superseded by those of the Public Service Act of 1895, in so far as regards the leave due to me.

I have, &c.,

G. H. GREVILLE.

The Chairman of Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly
on Public Service Board Retiring Allowances and Gratuities.

WEDNESDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,	MR. TRAVERS JONES,
MR. O'REILLY,	MR. WADDELL.
JOHN CASH NEILD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.	

George Lynn Little recalled and further examined:—

1709. *Chairman.*] I believe you have some additional evidence to place before the Committee? Yes; I G. L. Little. desire to hand in the following statement and correspondence:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—

In November, 1872, I passed the Civil Service Examination. In March, 1873, was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council as clerk in the Postal Service at a salary of £75 per annum. In July, 1896, I was retired from the Service by the Public Service Board, my salary then being £340 per annum. I now ask an alteration in the date of my retirement, so that I may receive the benefit of the 62nd clause of the Public Service Act of 1895.

In support of this request, I beg to say that I have never had the benefit of the extended leave of absence which is and has been always allowed to officers of my standing on application therefor.

From an interview with Mr. Commissioner Barling, I learned that my case was especially to be referred to the Crown Law Department, on section 19, clause 4, of the Act, and also the Regulation No. 20.

I have contributed to the Superannuation Fund since its inception, and, of course, in all good faith, that on being retired at any time, other than for an offence, I should receive the benefit of my contract with the Fund, and on the terms and scale therein set forth.

18 October, 1897.

27 Oct., 1897.

I,

G. L. Little. I, therefore, now in order to show that my record is good, my services faithful, and my ability equal to the office I held, I do hereby allege maladministration of the Public Service Act in regard to the grading of the mail branch department of the General Post Office, and sincerely request, may I say demand, an inquiry into the action of the sub-committee appointed thereto, viz., Messrs. Davies, Unwin, and McMahon.

27 Oct., 1897.

It was almost a matter of impossibility for the Public Service Board, in the time given, to deal fairly with the individual cases, and, therefore, gentlemen, as I have already stated, the so-called grading of the Department was merely a faction fight, and if not remedied now this Public Service Act of 1895 will certainly have caused more injustice and wrong than any other mandate ever issued in this country.

Trusting I have established my claim to the right and privilege I have asked as an officer of nearly twenty-five years' faithful service, and now 50 years of age.

I have, &c.,
GEO. LYNN LITTLE.

Frederick Ashby Thorpe sworn and examined:—

F. A. Thorpe.
27 Oct., 1897.

1710. *Chairman.*] I believe you were employed in the Charitable Institutions Department? Yes; I was also in the Harbours and Rivers Department for fourteen years.

1711. When did you enter the Service? On the 20th June, 1878.

1712. As a permanent or as a temporary officer? As a temporary officer.

1713. When were you removed into the Charitable Institutions Department? 1st January, 1893.

1714. Was that a permanent appointment? Yes.

1715. Was it gazetted? Yes.

1716. From the letter you have sent in, asking to be examined, it appears that some time during this year, or about the end of last year, you were verbally notified by the Chairman of the Public Service Board, Mr. Wilson, that the Board had approved of an increase in your salary, to date from the 1st July, 1896? Yes.

1717. Did you get that increase? No; that is my complaint.

1718. What caused you to resign your position? The offer of a better position outside the Service. I resigned on the 5th February, 1897.

1719. Did you apply for any allowance? I could not, under the Act, apply for an allowance. I was a contributor to the Superannuation Fund whilst I was in the Charities Office, but as I resigned I was not, under the Act, entitled to either a pension or compensation; but three weeks or more prior to my resignation I was informed by Mr. Wilson, as the result of a rather minute examination of my work, that I was to receive an increase of £35 a year, the increase to date from the 1st July, 1896. Therefore, at that time, I was entitled to seven months' back pay.

1720. Have you read the resolution of Parliament appointing this Committee? Yes.

1721. Did you not see that the Committee was appointed to inquire into the question of gratuities and retiring allowances granted or refused. Your grievance is that you did not get some back salary which you say you were promised? I put the particulars of my case before a member of the Committee—Mr. Perry—and I asked him if he thought it would come within your jurisdiction. He told me I was to write and state my case, and that it would be decided then. As a result, you have asked me to come here, and that is why I am here. I wish to put the matter before you—not that I expect to get anything out of it—but I think it is as well for you to know the way in which the Board does its business.

1722. Did you make any application for the back payments to which you refer? Yes.

1723. Did you receive any reply? They told me it could not be done. I then asked for an interview, and Mr. Wilson said that no good end would be served by it. I asked then, in consideration of my long service, and the merit I had gained in the Service—I may mention that I have an excellent recommendation from Mr. Sydney Maxted—for a reason why they had gone back upon the promised increase, and they did not reply.

1724. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Instead of remaining in the Service you resigned and took a better position? Yes; but before I resigned I was rated—verbally, no doubt—at a higher salary than they had been paying me.

1725. Then you consider that you are entitled to the seven months' increase, notwithstanding that you left the Service of your own free will? Yes. I may mention that I told Mr. Wilson, at the time he notified me of the increase, that I had been approached with regard to a position outside. He replied, "That will have nothing to do with it; it is purely a case of merit."

1726. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] You say you were rated verbally by Mr. Wilson? I was sent for by him, and informed verbally that my salary was increased by £35 a year.

1727. Was that seven months before you left the Service? No; that was in January, 1897, and I left the Service three weeks afterwards. The increase was to date from the 1st July, 1896, seven months prior.

1728. Was that an understood thing? It was clearly stated. It was afterwards discussed by Mr. Wilson with other officers of the Department. I saw Mr. Barling about it, and he tried to put me off. It was simply a case of back-sliding on a verbal statement. If it had been in writing I could have taken some action, perhaps, to compel them to pay.

1729. Do you not think that the promise was made upon the pre-supposition that the Department would benefit by your services in the future? No; it was stated otherwise. Mr. Wilson examined my work for at least an hour and a half, and he assured me that it was the result of his investigation—it was purely a case of merit. I was getting an allowance prior to the Board's grading, and this was to recoup me. I had made an appeal, and he said that as the result of the appeal he had found they had rated me too low.

1730. What would the increase of pay which you say would be due to you amount to? To about £21.

Henry Forster sworn and examined:—

H. Forster.
27 Oct., 1897.

1731. *Chairman.*] I gather from a letter you have sent in that you were overseer of the mat department, Darlinghurst Gaol, for over twenty years? Yes.

1732. Were you overseer during the whole of that time? Yes.

1733. Was that the full length of your service with the Government? I had about three months' service as a warder, at first.

1734.

1734. You were retired in February of this year on three months' leave of absence, which expired on the 15th May last? Yes. H. Förster.
27 Oct., 1897.
1735. By whom were you retired? By the Comptroller-General of Prisons. I was physically unfit to perform my duties. At the beginning of the year I was brought before the Medical Board and Mr. Ashburton Thompson, at the investigation of the authorities. I was suffering from locomotor ataxy. I tried to be kept on for another two years, so that I should be 60 years of age. Mr. Thompson said, "You might, I think, try to be kept on, but do not have any worry; that is the thing which will knock you over, and you are not to go up and down stairs too often." Three or four weeks after that I had a severe attack. At this time there was a lot of worry at the gaol, and I suppose it upset me. At all events, I was unable to perform my duties any longer.
1736. I suppose that all this resulted in your being retired on the ground of ill-health? Yes.
1737. Did you apply for a pension? I was told by the Governor of the Gaol, Mr. Herbert, that I would get nothing. Of course he had it from the Comptroller.
1738. You understood from him that the statement that you would receive no monetary consideration came from the Comptroller? I went to the Comptroller, and he said he had no authority to recommend me for a gratuity.
1739. Had you been a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? No; it is on those grounds that I asked for a gratuity. If I had been a contributor I could have retired on a pension.
1740. Then your case rests upon this: You claim some retiring allowance as an act of grace? The Act says that non-contributors to the fund shall receive a gratuity of a month's salary for each year of service.
1741. Were you 60 years of age? Fifty-eight.
1742. Did you make an application in writing to the Board? No; I did so to the Comptroller. I also went to the Under Secretary for Justice, and he told me that if I got the Comptroller to specially recommend me, possibly an amount might be placed on the Estimates to meet my case. I went to the Comptroller, and he was surprised to think the Under Secretary had told me that. He said, "It is out of my power to do it. If I do it for you I shall have to do it for hundreds of others." I may state that other non-contributors have received a gratuity. Mr. Buchanan is one. His gratuity was paid, however, before the Act was passed.
1743. Do you know of any non-contributors who have received a gratuity since the Act was passed? Yes; Warder Thompson. He was a non-contributor, and he received a gratuity at the beginning of this year of so much for each year of service.

William Henry Tindell sworn and examined:—

1744. *Chairman.*] I believe you have a written statement to present? Yes, as follows:—

Burwood, 27 October, 1897.

To Major Neild, Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Public Service Board—Retiring Allowances and Gratuities,—

W. H. Tindell.
27 Oct., 1897.

My name is William Henry Tindell. I have been a contract draftsman in connection with the Department of Lands from the year 1873 until the present time, and am still working in that capacity in connection with the said Department. My work consists of making plans of portions of land upon the deeds prepared by the Department of Lands, referring to such portions of land. I have been constantly engaged in that work ever since I first entered upon it, which is not only a longer period than that served by any other contract draftsman, but is also a longer period than has been served by any officer now in the Service in the Deeds Branch of the Department of Lands. The term "contract draftsman," or "permanent emergency men," is derived from the fact that such persons are paid by piece-work, and are not paid a regular fixed salary. There is no doubt that that method of getting such work done was adopted, and has been continued, for purposes of economy. It is true that "contract draftsmen" have always been free to accept work from private persons, and I, in common with other "contract draftsmen," have from time to time accepted such work. My work for the Government has, however (with the exception of night-work, necessary on account of its urgency), been done in the Government offices, where regular office accommodation has been provided for me. I have been in daily attendance at the office, consequently my opportunities for getting private work have been few, and the amount of such work which I have obtained has been small. My time and my services have been as fully at the disposal of the Government as if I were a salaried servant, but I have not had the advantage of a regular fixed salary. I beg respectfully to urge the importance of this fact—that my position has been such that, although called a "contract draftsman," I have practically been quite as subject to the officers of the Government, from whom I received my instructions, as if I were a permanent officer in the Service. I beg also to repeat that my position has been so far assimilated to that of a regular Civil Servant that practically I have been almost entirely dependent upon the money received by me from the Government; and, moreover, that the advantages of such an arrangement have always been with the Government, and not with the "contract draftsman." I would, therefore, respectfully submit that I have been a person "temporarily employed" in a public department within the meaning of section 31 of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

I have lately been afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, from which I am slowly recovering. After a month's absence I resumed my duties, though with much suffering. I would respectfully submit that I may reasonably ask to be allowed to retire from my work with a gratuity under and according to the provisions of section 60 (ii) of the Public Service Act of 1895. The position of "contract draftsmen" was made the subject of special reference when the Public Service Act of 1895 was being passed through Parliament, and I would respectfully direct the attention of the Committee to the remarks of Mr. Morton, M.L.A., and the Hon. the Premier when what is now section 11 of that Act was under consideration—the Legislative Assembly, *see Hansard*, Session 1895, page 1876. I beg to emphasise the fact that all work that has been entrusted to "contract draftsmen" has been of a specially urgent character, involving in every instance the closest application and a continuance of hours of labour for speedy completion. It is by these requirements that the "contract draftsman" has always been a most valuable and indispensable officer to the State, and, moreover, one who, while rendering long, unbroken, and studious service, has not received one day's holiday or other consideration at the expense of the country.

In conclusion, I would mention that, notwithstanding my long service, I have been unable to make provision against the misfortune which has overtaken me, owing to the reduction of payment for work done, and the irregularity with which the work has been issued, enforcing idleness sometimes for days, whilst requiring my daily attendance at the office in case it would be issued in my absence. I have, to the best of my ability, rendered faithful service all these years, and I only ask that that consideration may be shown to me which it has been the practice of every Government of this Colony to show to those who have rendered long and faithful service in the work of the administrative department.

I have, &c.,
WM. H. TINDELL.

1745. You swear to the accuracy of that statement? Yes.
1746. Are you still in the Department? Yes.
1747. I believe you desire to retire? Yes.

W. H. Tindell. 1748. Have you made any application for leave to retire? Yes; to the Public Service Board. I applied for a gratuity, and received the following letter in reply:—
(Nc. M. 5,478-336.)

27 Oct., 1897.

Sir,

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 8 September, 1897.

With reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, in which you apply for a gratuity in respect of your services as contract draftsman, Department of Lands, I am directed to inform you that your request cannot be complied with, as you were not an officer within the meaning of the Public Service Act.

Mr. W. H. Tindell, Cheltenham-road, Burwood.

I have, &c.,

J. W. HOLLIMAN,

Secretary.

1749. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Did you pass the examination required under the 31st section of the Act? No. I was never asked to do so.

1750. Did you yourself ever ask to be examined? No.

George Peell sworn and examined:—

G. Peell.
27 Oct., 1897.

1751. *Chairman.*] Judging from the letter you have sent in, it appears that you entered the service of the Department of Lands on the 1st October, 1876? Yes. I was first of all a messenger for two or three years, and I was then employed as a temporary clerk. I remained in that position until the 1st July, 1887, when I was placed on the permanent staff, with an increase of £20 or £30 a year. I held that position until I was dismissed on the 31st July, 1896.

1752. So that you had served ten years and nine months on the temporary staff, and nine years and one month on the permanent staff, or nineteen years and ten months altogether? Yes.

1753. You say in your letter that you were subsequently forced to accept £235 ls. 8d. as a gratuity and refund;—the refund, I suppose, consisted of your contributions to the Superannuation Fund? Yes.

1754. Do you know how the gratuity was calculated? I had great difficulty in obtaining any information whatever. I was corresponding with the Secretary of the Public Service Board, and they then informed me that if I called at the office they would allow me to see how the gratuity was calculated. They would not, however, allow me to make a copy of the statement. I found from the statement that their calculation was within a pound or so of my own—that is, taking their data to calculate upon.

1755. That is, a fortnight's pay for each year of temporary service, and a month's pay for each year of permanent service? Yes.

1756. What claim do you consider you have? I consider I was illegally discharged.

1757. You think that the amount the Board gave you was reasonable, but your grievance, on the other hand, is that you do not consider that you were properly removed from office? In addition to that, I consider that I ought to have had a pension instead of the gratuity, because I had been in the Service for nineteen years and ten months.

1758. Under what section of the Act do you consider yourself entitled to that? I maintain that by continuing to contribute to the Superannuation Fund—I may say I was specially asked whether I would do so—I was still under the operation of the old Act as far as pensions are concerned. Therefore, I say that, in spite of the subsequent Act, I have a right to claim a pension under the 48th section of the Act of 1884.

1759. *Mr. Hogue.*] What age were you when you were retired? Sixty-seven.

Frederick Atkinson sworn and examined:—

F. Atkinson. 1760. *Chairman.*] Judging from a letter you have sent in, it appears you were employed in the Government Printing Office as assistant photo-lithographer from May, 1874, to 19th March, 1897? Yes.

27 Oct., 1897.

1761. You say that when you first entered the Service you were employed on the temporary staff, and remained in that position for one year and three months, and then you were permanently employed until retrenchment? Yes, as near as I can remember.

1762. Were you a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes, for about sixteen months.

1763. What was your salary? £200 per annum.

1764. You were the longest appointed officer in the photo-litho. department? Yes.

1765. Was any reason given for your retirement? No; I was reduced first, when the grading came out, by £40.

1766. Was your work lightened? No.

1767. Was your position changed? No; the two branches—the photo-litho. and the photo-mechanical—were brought together.

1768. Then you were not reduced on account of incompetency? No.

1769. Did you discharge equally responsible duties with a reduced salary? No; not when the two branches were put together. When the two branches were put together there were a lot of changes. Mr. Sharkey's and Mr. Dyer's hands were brought together. Under Mr. Sharkey I had a lot more work to do than under Mr. Dyer.

1770. When the two branches were brought together was your work as responsible as it was before? No.

1771. Did you apply for a gratuity? I received one of £96, being at the rate of two weeks' salary for the last twelve years of salary. I had been in the Service for twenty-four years. I received no consideration in respect of the first ten years of service.

1772. How was that? I do not know; no reason was given. For years whilst I was in the branch I was suffering from blood-poisoning. It keeps breaking out now.

1773. You say in your letter that for the last twelve years you suffered from blood-poisoning, contracted by the use of chemicals necessary for the carrying out of your work? Yes.

1774. Has this blood-poisoning interfered with the discharge of your duties? Mr. Sharkey took me off my ordinary work as much as he could, and gave me other work, such as enamelling portraits, and so on.

1775. Do you attribute the reduction of your salary to the blood-poisoning from which you suffered? No. My salary was only lately reduced—in January—when the grading of the office came out. Three months afterwards I was retired without warning.

1776. Did you get no notice? Two days' notice.

1777. Have there been any complaints in connection with the discharge of your duties? No. F. Atkinson.
1778. Do you consider you were discharged on account of the work required of you having fallen off? I think I was retired because there were too many hands there; but as I was the oldest hand, and I could do the work of ten out of sixteen of them, I think I have a claim. 27 Oct., 1897.
1779. Practically, you appear to have been a permanent officer for nearly twenty-one years? Yes.
1780. And yet you only received a gratuity at the rate of a fortnight's pay for each year of service for twelve years of that time, whilst you supposed that under the Act you were entitled to a month's pay for the whole period of your permanent service, and a fortnight's pay for the period of your temporary service? Yes, I thought, by being left on after the grading was done, that I was entitled to that under the Act.
1781. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Did the blood-poisoning prevent you doing your work? No. I did the work with bad hands; with my fingers tied up.
1782. Are you fit now to do the work? Since I have been away it has not been so bad. It breaks out on the fingers and on the back of my hand. It eats away my thumb-nails.
1783. *Mr. Hogue.*] Have you any documents showing you were appointed as a permanent officer? No; I was appointed by Mr. Richards.
1784. *Chairman.*] Not by the Governor-in-Council? No.
1785. How did you come to consider yourself a permanent officer? I was appointed by the Treasurer.
1786. Were you continuously employed? Yes.
1787. How was your pay reckoned? By the day, until I got £150 a year, and I was then paid monthly.
1788. Was it calculated at the rate per year? Yes. When I was on daily wages I was still paid monthly in the same way as the other permanent hands.
1789. Have you had no explanation as to why they offered you this small sum? No; I was told by the overseer that I was retired. I saw Mr. Gullick, and told him how I was situated, and he said, "I will let you and the other man stop on till the end of the month, and then you must go."

TUESDAY, 2 NOVEMBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE, MR. TRAVERS JONES,	|	MR. O'REILLY, MR. WADDELL.
JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.		

Joseph Barling sworn and examined:—

1790. *Chairman.*] We have asked you to come here to give us some information with reference to cases of persons who have been dismissed from the Public Service. I think the majority, or a great many of them, have a sort of family likeness, particularly in the case of the Customs Department. Referring to the first witness examined by the Committee from that Department—David William Mead—have you the paper connected with his case? Yes. J. Barling.
2 Nov., 1897.
1791. This man was originally appointed a tide-waiter? Yes.
1792. And acted for about six years in that capacity? I do not know his length of service, but the papers will show it.
1793. He subsequently became acting locker? Yes.
1794. So that he was in the Department, in one capacity or another, for about twelve years? I think I had better obtain his papers. You spoke just now about cases having a family likeness. I think I could save you trouble by letting you know the principle upon which the Board acted in connection with these men. They were persons whom we considered to be casual employees, and we had extreme difficulty in arriving at a decision as to what Parliament intended in granting gratuities to persons of that character. We felt so uncertain that we addressed a minute to the Premier on the subject, and as this will deal with a great many cases, perhaps the Committee will allow me to read it. The minute is dated 21st April, 1897. In regard to this minute we have not yet received a decision. When the matter is decided, it will clear off a large number of cases. The minute is as follows:—

The question of granting compensation on retirement to persons in the Public Service is a matter to which the Board have given a great deal of anxious attention. Prior to the passing of the Public Service Act of 1895, no public servant was entitled to any consideration on his retirement except so far as he came within the operations of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

I may state that although this minute is in print, it is not yet a public document. It is in print because it will form part of our Annual Report.

That Act provided for the formation of a Superannuation Fund, to which all permanent "officers" were compelled to subscribe, and the option to do so was also given to persons not designated as "officers," who came within the terms of section 8 of the Act. The Act further provided that from this fund a pension should be granted to persons with over fifteen years' service who might retire by reason of their having reached the age of 60 years, or through ill-health, or whose offices might be abolished. Where the service was less than fifteen years it was provided that a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for each year of service should be granted. This consideration was limited entirely to subscribers to the fund, and other employees were not entitled to any consideration whatever; but, as a matter of fact, this rule has been departed from at different times, and the practice then seems to have been to grant persons, not subscribers to the fund, one month's pay for each year of service if they had been permanently employed, and a fortnight's pay if their service had been of a temporary character. The money so paid, however, was not a charge upon the Superannuation Fund.

The Public Service Act of 1895 introduced considerable modification of the benefits to which officers would be entitled on retirement during the first twelve months after the passing of the Act, and considerably improved the position of officers continuing to subscribe to the fund after the expiry of that period. A new principle was, however, introduced, which is found in section 11. It is therein provided that officers temporarily employed at the commencement of the Act whose services are dispensed with shall be granted by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Board, out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose, a gratuity at a rate not exceeding a fortnight's pay for each year of service prior to the commencement of the Act.

This principle of compensation to "temporary" officers, although, as already pointed out, from time to time tacitly recognised prior to the passing of the Public Service Act, was for the first time made law when that Act came into operation. The Board have had no trouble in dealing with the cases of persons who are permanently employed, and who are subscribers to the fund; but they have experienced great difficulty in their endeavour to arrive at the intention of Parliament as expressed in the proviso to section 11 above quoted. Officers and others employed in the Public Service are divided into three classes—permanent officers, temporary officers, and persons casually employed.

1795.

J. Barling. 1795. Who makes that division? You will see later on. We want this matter definitely settled by the Cabinet or by Parliament—
2 Nov., 1897.

The distinction between the two latter classes appears to the Board to be that "temporary" officers are those appointed by some member of the Executive Council, and "casual" employees are persons employed on the authority of the head of a Department or some other official. The distinction between temporary officers and casual employees is one, however, which cannot always be made, as many persons whose employment is simply from day to day have been taken on under the instructions of a Minister of the Crown. In their desire to carry out the intentions of Parliament, the Board have had to decide who are officers coming within the meaning of the proviso to section 11. It seems to them that the only persons who could come within the proviso are those who, if they were permanent officers, would come within the operations of the Public Service Act.

I may point out that the question as to what is the meaning of a temporary officer has never been clearly defined, and we are anxious to get it defined once and for all.

This opinion of the Board has been confirmed by the Attorney-General, who has decided that persons whose employment and dismissal do not come within the cognizance of the Board are not officers within the meaning of the Act. This places outside the operation of the Public Service Act, except for the purpose specifically reserved to the Board in section 55, all persons employed in the Department of the Inspector-General of Insane and the Department of Prisons, as well as such other Departments as had Regulations under any other Act than the Civil Service Act of 1884, which were in operation when the Board took office. This exclusion, although it considerably narrows the circle of officers who would be affected by the operations of the Public Service Act, still leaves a large number of officers to whom the term "temporary officer" could be applied, and the Board are seeking for some instruction or guidance which would enable them to come to a definite determination as to the persons to whom the beneficence of Parliament was intended to be applied. There are several thousand persons now in the employment of the State who were in their present employment on the passing of the Act, and who, by the terms of their engagement, are liable to be discharged from their employment practically without notice. If it is the intention that such persons should receive a gratuity on loss of office, the expenses of the Government will be very materially added to, as a fortnight's pay for each year of service is practically equivalent to an addition of 4 per cent. on the remuneration received by them prior to December, 1895.

The matter is so important, and the provisions of the Act so obscure, that the Board think it would be highly desirable that some legislative interpretation should be given to the proviso under section 11. At the present time there are a very large number of cases awaiting the decision and recommendation of the Board; but, in view of the very large sum of money at stake, the Board do not feel able to make the recommendation until they have had some authoritative decision, either by the Cabinet or by Parliament, as to the real intention of this portion of the Act.

It may not be out of place to point out that the provision in respect of the compensation to temporary officers was introduced in the Assembly by a private member.

We are now awaiting a reply to that communication.

1796. Then, I understand from that, that the rating of the persons in the public employ into three classes—permanent, temporary, and casual—is absolutely an act of the Board? No; I could hardly say that it is absolutely the act of the Board. It is what we think the Service should be divided into, pending the decision being given in regard to our minute. It is not authoritative in any way.

1797. Is there any section of the Act which makes any reference to the casual class which you appear to have constituted? The word "casual" is certainly not introduced into the Act. There is the word "temporary" in the Act, and we are asking for the decision of Parliament or of the Cabinet as to what is the meaning of "temporary." The expression "temporary hand" has never yet been defined. We have given no decision whatever in the matter. We are holding our decision over for the decision of Parliament or of the Cabinet.

1798. The 2nd section of the Act to which you have referred gives the Board full power to determine whether the employment, work, or duties of any person is to be considered as constituting him a permanent officer, even though that person was not appointed by the Governor? Undoubtedly it gives us that power.

1799. May I, in a general way, ask whether you have exercised that authority in the case of any persons who have not been appointed by the Governor-in-Council? We have regarded them as temporary, and we have exercised our powers under that clause, and declared them permanent officers.

1800. Reverting to the case of Mead: he appears to have been a tide-waiter, in frequent, though not continuous, employment for a term of years, and subsequently was, for a term of years, an acting locker, discharging continuous duty, and being paid, apparently, even when absent on account of illness;—has your Board considered cases of that kind as coming under the head of casual employees? Yes, because they are paid by the day. They can be taken on to-day, and, if the work is not there, they can be paid off to-morrow, and so on.

1801. You are now referring to the case of a tide-waiter; but I am referring specially to the case of an acting locker, where a man is in the responsible position of an acting locker? I think it is a fact that his engagement was really as a tide-waiter. I am well aware that occasionally these tide-waiters have been employed upon other work; but the nature of their engagement remains the same—strictly of a casual nature, when they can be turned off any day.

1802. But cannot any temporary officer be turned off;—does not the minute you have read show that a temporary officer can be discharged peremptorily? That is very true; but the man who would be paid at a monthly rate would not be turned off in that way. Tide-waiters are paid at so much per day. I must admit, as the Board has admitted in their minute, that this is a matter surrounded with considerable difficulties, and we have done our best to get it settled. If we are to constitute these persons as coming under the head of temporary officers, why should not we apply the same principle to working men who are taken on by the thousand, and who were in the employ of the State when the Act was passed. We have given the question the most anxious consideration, and it has been a matter of great difficulty to come to a determination, and I think we have taken a wise and right course in asking for a decision.

1803. May I not ask you to admit that there is a vast deal of difference between the position of a working man and the position of an employee of the State, placed in the responsible position of a locker, and receiving his pay monthly, and being employed year after year, even though that payment were calculated at a daily rate? There is, no doubt, a difference to a certain extent; but it must be remembered that there are a considerable number of working men who work in one place for nine or ten years or more at a stretch. We have simply expressed our own difficulties in the matter, and I think we have done the right thing in asking Parliament to say what is meant. I do not think we could have done more.

1804. Is it the case that, prior to the penning to the head of the Government of the minute you have read, your Board communicated to Mead and other persons the point-blank statement that they had no claim to gratuities? I suppose we have done so. I do not remember each particular case. With the doubts we had in our mind we must have decided in that way. If we had paid them there would have been no remedy?
1805.

1805. In view of the fact that your own minds do not appear to have been positively made up upon the point, do you not think that in giving a point-blank refusal in cases where the matter was really still under consideration, there was a great likelihood of misconception to arise? Of course it is possible that such a thing might be urged. I may say we took a strong view of the case at first; but as we went on with the matter, considerable doubt crossed our minds, and we decided to ask for a formal decision on the matter.

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1806. There is a statement made by Mead to the effect that Mr. Beard, a tide-waiter, received a gratuity from the time he commenced as a tide-waiter;—have you any knowledge of the matter? No; I have not the case before me.

1807. Do you remember the case of Mr. Bruton? I do not remember these cases. They can, however, be found out. In connection with these people, Mr. Powell would give better information than I. Of course I can speak as to the principles which have guided us; but Mr. Powell, having been for many years Collector of Customs, will know more of the characters and details of the men than I.

1808. It would perhaps save a little time if you would allow me to interpose a witness to put in a document upon which I may have to ask you a question? Certainly.

Edward Mann Clark sworn and examined:—

1809. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes; sitting for St. Leonards.

E. M. Clark.
2 Nov., 1897.

1810. Will you look at the letter dated "The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 16th March, 1897," addressed to yourself? Yes.

1811. Attached to it is a type-written document, dated "Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 10th March, 1897," addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, and signed by the Secretary for the Public Service Board? Yes.

1812. Were those two documents sent to you and received by you? Yes.

1813. They have reference, I suppose, to the case of Cannis and Portus? More particularly to the case of Cannis. It was his case more particularly which I brought under the notice of the Board. I also wrote afterwards to the Colonial Treasurer; and that is how I received the letter from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Perhaps it would be convenient if I read the document.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 16th March, 1897.
Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo,—I am now directed by the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a communication from the Secretary, Public Service Board, dated 10th instant, relative to the claims of Messrs. George Cannis and Sydney Portus to compensation owing to their retirement from the Government Printing Office.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

E. M. Clark, Esq., M.P., Parliament House.
(No. 97 M 2,922-3/330.)

Sir,

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 10 March, 1897.

With reference to your B.C. communication of the 3rd instant, conveying a request from the Honorable the Premier to be furnished with the facts which are held to disqualify Messrs. George Cannis and Sydney Portus, lately employed in the Government Printing Office, from receiving compensation, I am directed to state that the cases of gratuity being so numerous, the Public Service Board have had to lay down definite rules to guide them in their recommendations to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, otherwise the expenditure under this head would be altogether beyond his expectations and the reasonable aspects of the case, viewed in the light of the serious responsibilities of the Board in relation to the whole question.

The rules laid down are:—

1. Persons appointed by the Governor and Executive Council are considered as "permanent officers."
2. Persons appointed by a Minister, and whose appointments have not been confirmed by the Executive Council, are considered as "temporary officers."
3. Persons appointed by the Head of a Department, and therefore removable by the same authority, are considered as "casual" employees, and, therefore, not entitled to compensation when their employment is brought to a close.

Messrs. George Cannis and Sydney Portus come under the latter category, they having been appointed by the Government Printer, who, therefore, had the power to dispense with their services at any time.

I have, &c.,

J. W. HOLLIMAN,

Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

I may say I hold very strong views upon the point that the Act provided that only two classes of employees should be recognised, namely, the permanent and temporary classes. The Regulation providing for casual employees seemed to me to be a Regulation altogether outside the Act of Parliament.

1814. And you made that the subject of a communication to the Colonial Treasurer? Yes.

Joseph Barling recalled, and examination continued:—

1815. *Chairman.*] Do you recognise the document put in and alleged to be signed by Mr. Holliman as an official document of your department? I have no doubt about it whatever. I think the words we put in were "altogether beyond his expectations and the intentions of Parliament." I know that in one of our minutes they were put in, but they are not in this document.

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1816. Apparently your Secretary has informed the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade that you have laid down three definite rules, and the rules specified in this document do not quite accord with the statement which you gave to the Committee just now with reference to your action in classification;—you stated just now that you had, in some cases, treated as permanent officers persons who had not been appointed by the Governor-in-Council? That is when we had declared them as permanent officers.

1817. The evidence you gave just now referred rather to your actions in respect to persons who are retained in the public employ than in respect to persons dismissed from the public employ? Undoubtedly.

1818. *Mr. Hogue.*] Do you refer to this part of section 11 of the Public Service Act of 1895—

In all cases in which it shall appear to the Board that any person actually employed in the Public Service at the commencement of this Act has not been appointed by the Governor, the Board shall inquire into and consider the character of the work or duties performed by such person and the time during which he shall have been so employed, and if the Board shall determine that the employment, work, or duties of such person are in their nature such as should properly be designated permanent, and that the services of such person should be retained, then such person shall be considered as having become a permanent officer at and from the commencement of this Act, without examination or further probation, notwithstanding that he shall not have been appointed by the Governor.

? We have acted upon that in a great number of cases.

1819.

J. Barling. 1819. *Chairman.*] You have applied a different principle to persons dismissed from the Service from that which you applied to persons whom you have retained? In this way. Those who are retained are persons who unquestionably should be retained; but there is a large fringe outside who could not by any process of reasoning be brought under such a rule, and Parliament gave us the authority to decide, which we did. Then, with regard to that large number of persons left outside, we were at first pretty clear as to the action we should take, and it is laid down in the letter put in by Mr. Clark, dated March 10th; but in thinking over the matter, our minds became rather doubtful as to the correct course to take. It formed a subject of most anxious consideration on our part, and we decided then to put our difficulties into the shape of a minute and ask for a definite decision.

2 Nov., 1897. 1820. *Mr. Hogue.*] Does that decision depend upon the Cabinet or Parliament? The Cabinet or Parliament; I suppose it will be Parliament who will decide it.

1821. Do you find that the Act is in such a condition that it needs amendment to make it more clear? I daresay it would be an advantage to have amendments in certain parts. I could mention others where it would be desirable to have amendments; but it never has been clearly laid down what is the meaning of a temporary officer.

1822. Did I not understand you to say that the Act was not clear as between temporary and permanent officers? In some respects it is not clear.

1823. And it is not clear as between temporary officers and casuals? What we call casuals. I quite admit that it is a word coined by ourselves, as it were. It enables us to express our doubts in one word.

1824. *Chairman.*] You still think that a person might have been for many years in the continuous employ of the Government and be justly classed as a casual? I do not say that he should be justly classed as a casual. We only want to know whether he shall or shall not be so classed. Of course it is his good fortune that he has been kept on.

1825. *Mr. Hogue.*] The desire of the Board has been, of course, to interpret the Act literally? Yes; and it is the only safe plan for the Board to follow. If we were to loosely administer the Act, I do not know to what extent it would involve the public. I may refer to the painful position in which we have been placed. We have had to think of the unfortunate men who have had to go out, and also of the tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens who, for the last four or five years, have been put to the greatest straits. Incomes all through the Colony have come down something like 50 per cent. I do not think I am wrong in saying that. We have a most solemn duty to perform as between the public, who have really to find the money for the Service, and the Service itself; and I say positively that the Civil Servants have been treated better than many tens of thousands of unfortunate people who have been turned out of their positions without sixpence to bless themselves with. I am only showing what a responsible position ours is, and how careful we have to be.

1826. *Mr. Hogue.*] Do you know anything of cases in the Government Printing Office? I think the remarks I have made would apply to those cases, because the letter of 10th March clearly states the position with regard to them.

1827. Could you, without specially acquainting yourself by looking up documents, give any information concerning the employees in the Government Printing Office? I think, if you look at the letter of 10th March, it will show you the principles which have guided us in those cases.

1828. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Do you classify all the men on wages as temporary officers, whether appointed by the Government or not? It all depends. There are certain persons—wages men—who have the right of making themselves permanent officers by notifying to the Treasury—that is, under the old Act—that they wish to become subscribers to the fund. That determines the question and makes them what may be practically called permanent officers. We have been guided to a certain extent by the opinions given by the Attorney-General and the Crown Solicitor. Mr. Ernest Smith, the Crown Solicitor, advised the late Civil Service Board as follows:—

Although the meaning of the Act is not at all clear, I think it must be taken that these wage men are to be entitled to participate as "officers" only from the date of their first contribution to the fund.

We have considered that as laying down a principle that they became permanent men when they determined to contribute to the fund; and that is how we have interpreted it. That does not exactly meet the case, but it very nearly meets it. This is Mr. Barton's opinion:—

I concur with, and, for the purposes of this opinion, adopt the views expressed by the Crown Solicitor in his letter of the 25th October, 1893 (the opinion of Mr. Ernest Smith above referred to). In that letter the Crown Solicitor deals with the cases of persons applying under section 57 to be admitted contributors to the Superannuation Account.

With reference to the cases of gentlemen who were officers entitled to classification at the time of the passage of the Act, and classified accordingly by the Board after its passage, but who had an anterior service, not as officers, but as persons who would have been within section 57 had that enactment been in existence during such anterior service, I am of opinion that the Act does not authorise the allowance to them of the whole continuous service from date of first appointment, as if they had been officers all the time; and (answering the Board's question) that services remunerated by daily, weekly, or monthly wages cannot properly be considered in computing retiring allowances, except where section 57 has been resorted to, in which case they are computable from the date of admission of the applicant as a contributor.

From that we have deduced this principle: That the wage class, to put themselves into a position to become permanent officers, can only do so from the time when, under the terms of the Act, they apply to the Treasury to be permitted to contribute to the fund. The whole question is beset with difficulties, but we have done our best to lay down principles to guide us.

1829. Whom do you classify as casual men? We have not classified them. We have merely pointed out those whom we suppose to be the casual men. We have pointed out that the definition is not very clear, and that we wish it to be made clear.

1830. Can you distinguish between a temporary and casual hand? Sometimes it is not very clear. We pointed out in our minute:—

There are several thousand persons now in the employment of the State who were in their present employment on the passing of the Act, and who, by the terms of their engagement, are liable to be discharged from their employment practically without notice. If it is the intention that such persons shall receive a gratuity on loss of office, the expenses of the Government will be very materially added to, as a fortnight's pay for each year's service is practically equivalent to an addition of 4 per cent. on the remuneration received by them prior to December, 1895.

We all admit the distinction is not very clearly made, and that is the reason why we are anxious to have it settled.

1831. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] We find, as the result of your evidence, that your real difficulty is an accurate legal definition of the term "temporary"? Yes.

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1832. Have you taken legal opinion as to the meaning of the word? No; this minute asks for it.
1833. You have referred to the payment of a large sum of money—4 per cent. on salaries prior to 1895? Yes; a fortnight's pay for each year of service is practically 4 per cent.
1834. Which means many thousands of pounds? Yes.
1835. And you felt it was due to the Government and to the country that you should act guardedly in the matter? Yes; we should have been recreant to our trust if we had not done so.
1836. *Mr. Hogue.*] Are you aware whether there are not some officers appointed by the head of their Department, and yet removable, not by the same authority, but by the Governor-in-Council? It is possible, although I do not remember any such case.
1837. Take the case of employees in the Government Printing Office. I should like to draw your attention to the return which was ordered by Parliament to be printed some years ago. It is dated August 20th, 1890, and gives the names of compositors employed in the Government Printing Office. It also gives the date when they were first employed, and the date of their promotion to the permanent staff. In this list there is a number of employees who are classed as permanent officers. Amongst others there are Samuel Hegarty, Edward George Wilton, Frederick McDermott, and Frederick Shettle. Beyond that I should like to direct your attention to a notification in the *Government Gazette*, signed G. H. Reid, New South Wales, December, 1896. You will observe that the officers in that list were appointed by the head of the Department. They come under Rule No. 3, as laid down by yourself in the letter of March 10th. This notification in the *Government Gazette* says:—

The Treasury, New South Wales, December 29th, 1896.
His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, has been pleased to approve of the retirement of the following permanent officers of the Government Printing Office, as a sub-department of the Treasury, from the Public Service, as from the 31st instant, namely.

So you see that although these officers were appointed by the head of the Department, they were removed by the Governor? That is quite a different thing. When the Public Service Act came into force we could not do anything except with the approval of the Governor. This is under the new Act of 1895. I may mention that all officers in the General Division are now appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

1838. *Chairman.*] But in the one class they are referred to as permanent officers? Yes. I have not these individual cases before me. Many thousands of cases come before us, so that it is impossible to remember each without looking up the papers. I am only pointing out that under the Act of 1895 we can only act through the Governor. Every one is now appointed by the Governor, even if he is only a messenger.

1839. *Mr. Hogue.*] Therefore Rule 3 will scarcely be correct? It states:—

Persons appointed by the head of a Department, and therefore removable by the same authority.

That meant at that time. Of course it will not apply now, because they have all to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. We were dealing with cases of the utmost difficulty, and it is quite possible for any two persons to hold different opinions. We were doing our best to get through a most difficult task in a limited time.

1840. But would not permanent officers, as officially described, be entitled to a month's pay for every year of service on their retirement? If they were permanent officers in the proper sense of the term. I should like to look up these particular cases.

1841. Under section 60 of the Act they consider they are entitled to a month's pay for each year of permanent service, and to a fortnight's pay for each year of temporary service? I think it very clear they were not. I do not think they were contributors to the Superannuation Fund. The reasons I have given you show you how it was we put them in the other category. I quite admit it is open to argument. All I say is, we are doing our best under the circumstances. If we had opened our hands and scattered money broadcast we could have got rid of thousands of pounds.

1842. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] I see from a return that the Board retained a number of men over 60 years of age and up to 70 years of age? Yes.

1843. On what principle did you deal with these men? That is easily explained. Certain persons over the statutory age of 65 years were deemed desirable to be retained in the Service for their special aptitude for their work. Take the cases of Mr. Whittingdale Johnston and Mr. Addison, the Stipendiary Magistrates. They were both considerably over the age. In the case of judicial officers, if a man's intellect is clear, he obtains, as years go on, a great amount of experience in judicial matters. The experience a magistrate obtains is of immense value to the State. That is how it was that in some cases we did not exercise our right to advise that they should not be kept in the Service. There may have been some cases where it was not convenient for us to put any one in their places.

1844. Where you found the men were capable, you retained them? Yes, except in cases like this: Supposing there were two men in the Service equally capable, and we only wanted one of them. In that case we should probably retire the older man, because it is only common sense that we should keep the man who has many years of service for the State before him.

1845. *Chairman.*] I wish to ask you about the case of Mr. Dalway Bell, who seems to have filled various positions in the Government Service. Mr. Bell states that if he had been allowed to remain in the Service for four months and a few days longer, he would have become entitled to a pension. He also states that he applied for the statutory leave, which would have covered the period in question. He appears to have been bundled out, and to have had his application for leave ignored until seven weeks after he was dismissed. By being put out of the Service four months before reaching his pension age, he was denied a pension to which he had been a contributor? I cannot remember the exact case, but the principle is very clear. There are a number of cases of that kind.

1846. What principle do you act upon? The principle is laid down in the case. We have no right to say a man should be kept in the Service in order to get his pension. The law lays it down as clearly as possible what we had to do. Section 8 states:—

And if the Board shall at any time find that a greater number of persons is employed in any Department than it may determine to be necessary for the efficient working thereof, such persons as are in excess may (if practicable) be transferred to any other Department which, in the opinion of the Board, requires additional assistance; and if the persons so found to be in excess cannot be usefully and profitably employed in any other Department, their services shall be dispensed with, subject to the provisions of section sixty hereof.

That is the clear direction of Parliament to us. When we found a man, in regard to whom it was the interest of the State to retire, we had to retire him. If we had taken into account the question whether

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we should retain him a few months longer, we should have taken upon ourselves functions which Parliament never intended we should exercise. Parliament has clearly laid down the principle to guide us, namely, that we should only retain those persons who could be usefully employed. The clearest line of action was laid down, and we followed it most carefully.

1847. If an employee was entitled to leave, was it, in your view, the intention of the Act that he should be denied the leave which had accrued to him? I might as well correct that first statement of Mr. Bell. He was not entitled to leave. It is a mistake to suppose he was. The Civil Service Act of 1884 does not state that a man is entitled to extended leave. The Act sets forth that he can have his three weeks' leave each year, but with regard to the extended leave it only states that the Governor "may" grant it. It is never looked upon as a right.

1848. Is not this a case of accumulative leave? Only up to two months.

1849. Is that on the Regulation? No; under the Civil Service Act; but I do not think even cumulative leave will apply in a case like that. We go into an office, and we find a person in it whom it is not necessary to have there. We say that he must go, in order that we may reorganise the Department. If we gave that man leave of absence we could not reorganise. His place would be there, and we could not fill it up; it would be hung up. No reorganisation could be carried out under such a system.

1850. You say his place could not be filled up, but you were discussing just now the case of men who were to be dismissed because their services were not required;—there would be no place under such circumstances to fill up? I am speaking now generally. There are plenty of cases of that kind where it would be so.

1851. Mr. Bell's further grievance is that in calculating the retiring allowance he received, some ten years of service were taken off because he appears to have had some eight months' temporary work, which I assume you would classify as casual work? No; in that particular case he was off altogether for some time.

1852. Perhaps I had better quote his evidence. He stated that he thought he had a claim under the 60th section of the Act for ten years and eight months during which he was in the Service from April, 1867, to November, 1897, which have been knocked off his service altogether. The question was asked him, "Was there any reason given to you?" He answered, "No; in 1876 the House reduced the Distillery Staff, and I went out of office; I was employed temporarily, with the exception of four months." Then, on account of that break of four months, you disallow any claim for gratuity for the previous ten years and eight months? It is not we who disallow it, but the law which disallows it. The opinion of the Attorney-General states:—

Resignation does not cancel service so far as its computation in addition to a new period of service may be concerned; that is to say, the continuous service which is terminated by the retirement is the only service contemplated by the Act.

1853. Whose opinion are you quoting? Mr. Barton's. He goes on to say:—

The Board have not any discretionary power by which they can decide whether the circumstances seem to indicate that the broken periods may be allowed to count. Such a discretion cannot be gathered from any part of the Act by implication—I might also add, even by surmise.

It must, however, be remembered that the allowance of these broken periods has been frequent, and that there are cases in which its refusal now will be a hardship. I refer to cases of retirement before the intimation of the opinion now given. Where it has been the practice to allow the reckoning of these broken periods within reasonable limits, it appears to me that it would be almost harsh to enforce the view that I take of the law against those who have retired or who have been retired while such a practice of computation prevailed, and was probably in the contemplation of both parties, or at any rate of the officer who voluntarily retires, or of the Government in prescribing retirement.

1854. What is the date of that? December, 1893.

1855. There have been several decisions of the Attorney-General since then;—have they all been of the same character? Yes. We had one as late as 19th September, 1896, because we thought it as well to ask if there were any modifications in the new Act. Mr. Colquhoun says:—

I am of opinion that a previously terminated service cannot legally be taken into consideration in computing the period of service for a gratuity under the Act.

Therefore, it is not our action at all, but the action of the law.

1856. I understand you deny Mr. Bell's right to six months' leave of absence? Absolutely.

1857. Under what section? Under section 40 of the Civil Service Act of 1884, which states that the Governor "may" grant leave of absence.

1858. You are denying Mr. Bell's right to receive leave upon sections of the Act which have been repealed? Yes; but the Act is kept alive to a certain extent by the new Act with regard to the annual leave. I say that no right had accrued under the Civil Service Act.

1859. Does not the Public Service Act reserve to persons in the public employ all the rights accruing to them under the old Act? Yes; but there are no rights under that Act accruing in regard to prolonged leave. Section 40 states:—

The Governor may grant to any officer of twenty years' service, leave of absence not exceeding twelve months on half salary or six months on full salary; or of ten years' service, for any time not exceeding six months on half salary or three months on full salary.

1860. I suppose you admit in Bell's case the Governor might have granted him six months? Yes.

1861. He did not lose any right to receive it at the hands of the Governor by the passing of the new Act? No, *i.e.*, if he were kept in the Service.

1862. Did he not apply for it? Probably, like a great many did; and it would absolutely have defeated the reorganisation of the Service if the application had been agreed to.

1863. He applied in July, 1896? I assume that is correct.

1864. And he was retired on the 1st of August? Yes.

1865. And it was not until the 21st October following that his leave was refused? Practically, there was no refusal or otherwise—he was out of the Service.

1866. It was sent to him as a matter of fact? He was, I suppose, told he could not have the leave. He was out of the Service.

1867. It would appear, then, that Mr. Bell, notwithstanding the fact that he had applied for leave which it was in the power of the Governor to grant under the 40th section of the Act, was nevertheless discharged from the Service without any reply being sent to him until afterwards? I do not know. I cannot remember the circumstances of the case, but I will look the point up. I do not think it has any real bearing on the case—that is, from our point of view.

WEDNESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,
MR. PERRY,MR. TRAVERS JONES,
MR. O'REILLY.

JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Peter Herbert recalled and further examined:—

1868. *Chairman.*] I understand you desire to add to your evidence? I would like to hand in the following explanation of the figures I placed before the Committee:— P. Herbert.

In addition to the evidence already given, I wish to invite the attention of the Select Committee to the action of the Public Service Board in loading the abatement from the pension with interest, or, in fact, any other charge. The 55th section of the Civil Service Act of 1884 contains no authority to charge the abatement with interest.

In my case the abatement to defray the debt to the Superannuation Fund, computed on the period selected by the Board, viz., from the 24th August, 1866, amounts to £8 17s. 11d. For this period the Board claim £16 14s. 5d., the loading being £7 16s. 6d.

The various officers entrusted with the computing of the amount due to the Superannuation Fund do not appear to have had any rule or law to guide them, and to have worked on a "go-as-you-please principle," as for instance—

The Comptroller-General of Prisons states the amount due to be.....	£187 17 9	
True amount as from 1st March, 1865.....	140 9 6	as per law.
The Public Service Board set forth the amount due to be	172 12 7	
The amount due from 24th August, 1866	133 9 1	as per law.

A range of £54 8s. 8d.

The Select Committee, Public Service Board—Retiring Allowances and Gratuities.

P. HERBERT,

8/11/97.

17 Nov., 1897.

James William Holliman sworn and examined:—

1869. *Chairman.*] You are Secretary for the Public Service Board? Yes.

1870. How long have you held that position? Since the 1st of February of this year.

1871. Were you in the office of the Board prior to your appointment as Secretary? I was acting Secretary for three weeks before being permanently appointed. J. W. Holliman.

1872. Were you there during the time Mr. Lyne was Secretary? No.

1873. Have you charge of all the papers? Yes.

1874. Do you know the cases of those who have been retrenched from the Service? I have a general knowledge of most of the cases, and an intimate knowledge of many of them. I have brought a number of the papers with me, and I am prepared to obtain the papers of any other case to which as the Committee may desire. For instance, I have the papers relating to the case of Mr. J. M. Sheehan.

1875. Have you any papers relating to the case of Dr. Waugh? No. I have the papers connected with the cases of Messrs. Beauman, Burns, Connelly, Doyle, Little, McNamee, Quinn, Rush, and Mason, who were retired from the Postal Department.

1876. Take the case of Mason—I suppose you are acquainted with the case of the late William Mason? I have perused the papers.

1877. Are you acquainted with the case apart from a perusal of the papers? No.

1878. Was Mr. Mason a contributor to the Superannuation Fund? Yes.

1879. Is it a fact that his retirement had been arranged to take place from the 31st of July last? I understand that the Department proposed to retire him, but his retirement was not actually effected. He died before the necessary steps could be taken.

1880. Did he resign, or was it proposed to retire him? He was in very bad health, and there appeared to be no chance of his being restored to health. I understand the Department proposed to retire him on that account.

1881. Did he die whilst he was a member of the Service? Yes.

1882. Was not his widow entitled to a gratuity? She would only be entitled under section 51 of the Act of 1884, relating to necessitous circumstances.

1883. Are we to understand that the Board did not consider her to be in the necessitous circumstances referred to in section 51? She made application for a gratuity under that section, and in the usual course she was asked to submit a statement of the assets of her husband's estate. The statement she submitted showed that there were net assets of £460.

1884. What was the nature of those assets? There was a house in Surry Hills, and four allotments of land.

1885. Where were the four allotments of land? At Rookwood. The Board did not consider that her circumstances were such as could be taken to be necessitous within the meaning of the Act.

1886. Did the Board make that representation to the Governor? No; they answered her to that effect.

1887. Does not section 51 give the power to the Governor to do that which the Board has taken upon themselves the authority of doing? The Governor acts only upon recommendations made to him, and the cases are usually referred to the Board for that purpose.

1888. But I think section 51 does not say anything of that sort? Someone must advise the Governor.

1889. Did the Board send the matter on to the Governor? They did not. They did not consider it a case in which they would be justified in making a recommendation to the Governor under section 51.

1890. Is the house referred to under mortgage? The declaration does not state that it is.

1891. Is it not a fact that she had eight children to support? She says, "I have eight children. One of them is 22, one 21, one 19, one 18, one 14, one 12, one 12, and one 6." I presume some of those are supporting themselves.

1892. Do the papers in the possession of the Board disclose the fact that Mrs. Mason was too poor to obtain probate of her husband's will for more than twelve months after his death? As far as I can see the papers do not disclose the fact. Perhaps it would be as well if I stated the rule which the Board have laid down in cases of this kind. The maximum gratuity which is allowed under the section is an amount equal to six months' salary of the officer concerned. The rule which the Board have laid down is this: Supposing the assets are nil, they recommend the full gratuity; if the assets are less than the amount of the maximum gratuity, they usually recommend a grant of the difference. 1893.

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1893. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] Then this asset represented more than what Mrs. Mason would be entitled to? Very much more. It is very difficult to determine what are necessitous circumstances. The Board consider that Parliament showed what it meant by the expression by limiting the gratuity to a sum not exceeding six months of the salary which the officer was receiving at the time of his death. If the widow had nothing, that is the limit she would get. That being the maximum amount, the Board take that as the view of Parliament, and in case of any provision being left to the widow short of that limit, they make it up to that limit.

1894. *Mr. Perry.*] How did they come to the conclusion that that was the view of Parliament? I cannot say what induced them to come to that view. I presume they arrived at that conclusion after a consideration of all the circumstances of the case. They found it necessary to lay down a rule for their guidance. The old Civil Service Board had a rule very similar to that adopted.

1895. *Chairman.*] Mrs. Mason says that after her husband's death she received a letter to say that the Government were pleased to accept his resignation, which was to take place on the 31st July, and, of course, he dead and buried then;—is that a fact? I cannot say, because that is a letter which would probably come from the Postal Department. It would not be sent by the Board. If he had resigned and addressed his resignation to the head of his Department, no doubt that would be the course which would be taken. The head of the Department would accept the resignation, but the papers do not show that any such action was taken. I notice that there is a letter from him addressed to the Deputy Postmaster-General, in which he says he wishes to be retired.

1896. That would be, retired on a pension? Exactly; retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. Unfortunately, he died in the meantime.

1897. Is it not a fact that arrangements were made for his retirement on the 31st of July? I cannot say without reference to the Postal Department. Apparently the Department did propose to retire him because of the fact that he was ill and he wished to retire, but, unfortunately for him and his family, he died before the retirement could be effected. In any case, if he had retired on a pension and he had died shortly afterwards, the pension would then have lapsed.

1898. Have you the papers connected with the case of Herbert Cyrus Roland Doyle? Yes.

1899. Is it a fact that in May, 1896, he was granted eight weeks' leave of absence, and that during the continuance of that leave of absence he was dismissed? Mr. Doyle was retired with a number of other officers in connection with the grading of the Postal Department. I understand that he was granted leave of absence. There was no dismissal; he was retired.

1900. Was he retired during the continuance of his leave? I believe he was on leave at the time he was retired, but I do not think the Board were aware of it. A number of retirements were determined upon for the purposes of economy and with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Department, and Mr. Doyle was one of the officers who had to go. The retirements were effected at a certain date, and it was afterwards brought to the notice of the Board that at the time of Mr. Doyle's retirement he was on leave of absence which had not expired—leave which had been granted by his Department.

1901. And has not Mr. Doyle claimed that he was not legally retired in consequence of having, practically, a contract with the Government until the end of his term of leave? So far as I understand, Mr. Doyle afterwards made a claim that he was entitled—first, to the balance of the eight weeks' leave, which was unexpired to the date of his retirement; and, further, to six months' leave of absence under the permissive clause of the Civil Service Act.

1902. Was he paid for the period between the date of his retirement and the expiry of the leave which had been granted to him by the Minister? I believe he was not.

1903. Has he not to this day maintained that, seeing that he was granted leave of absence by the Minister up to a certain date, he could not be legally retired by the Board prior to that date? I cannot say that he has. I cannot see from the papers that that attitude has been taken up.

1904. At least, he has taken up the attitude that he was entitled to salary to the end of his leave? Yes.

1905. Can you tell us why his claim has been refused? The Board take this view: That, as his retirement was approved by the Governor, and gazetted on the 31st July, that is conclusive evidence of his retirement, and that legally, much as they would have liked to have recommended payment of the salary to him, they had not the power to do so. I may state that had the leave been taken at the time it was granted—on the 8th May—it would have expired before the date of his retirement.

1906. Are we to understand that as far as you are aware the Board did not know that Mr. Doyle had leave of absence granted to him by the Minister? As far as I am aware they did not know it.

1907. Therefore, I suppose the necessary corollary is that when the Board's proposal for retirement came before the Cabinet the Minister of the Department must have overlooked the fact? I cannot say he overlooked it. It would be impossible for the head of a large Department to know which of his officers was on leave.

1908. Then there appears to be some mistake in this case? I can hardly say that.

1909. Is it not a fact that a paper has been minuted by the Minister to the effect that Mr. Doyle ought to be paid up to the date of the expiry of his leave? I daresay the Minister may have made such a minute. I know the Department were favourable to the payment.

1910. Mr. Doyle has paid £119 into the Superannuation Fund;—can you tell us what he has had out of it? He received a gratuity of £329 14s., together with a refund of contribution amounting to £118 12s. 3d., making a total of £448 6s. 3d.

1911. And has he given an acquittance of his claim on the Government in respect of these payments? I cannot say, but I know the Treasury do not make any payments without receiving a proper acquittance.

1912. You do not know the nature of the discharge? No.

1913. Would it be the duty of your Department, or the duty of the Treasury, to prepare the discharges? The duty of the Treasury.

1914. I suppose that you are not in a position to give evidence as to the nature of the acquittance or the discharge given by the recipients of any monetary consideration in the cases which have come before the Committee? You will have to get that information from the Treasury.

1915. I believe Mr. Doyle made an application for six months' leave of absence which would have placed him in a superior position as regards length of service, had it been granted;—what is the reason for refusing to grant the leave which appeared to have statutory authority? In no case did the Board recommend

recommend any extended leave of absence in the case of officers retired for the purpose of retrenchment, as Mr. Doyle was. They held that there was no actual legal right to the six months' leave of absence to any officer under the old Act—that it was a permissive right which was only exercised in a few cases. 1916. Is that so? The old Act says that the Governor "may" grant—not that an officer shall have leave of absence.

1917. Is it not a fact that in almost every instance these leaves were granted? I do not think so.

1918. What has been the practice? I can only speak of my knowledge of the Public Works Department. I was there for thirteen years, and I only recollect four or five cases in which extended leave of absence was granted. It was not looked upon as a right by any means, but as a favour.

1919. Did not you get it yourself once? Yes.

1920. And has not Mr. Vernon got it? I understand he got leave of absence as part of the terms of his engagement—not because it was recommended by the Board; it did not come before them.

1921. What about Mr. Allmann? He got it from length of service.

1922. *Chairman.*] Was not Mr. Doyle entitled to it from length of service? No man is entitled to it.

1923. Have you not used the word "entitled" yourself? I use it in this sense—that the officer may be entitled to leave by length of service if the Governor sees fit, on the recommendation of the head of his Department, to allow him to have it.

1924. Do you know of any case in which it has been refused? The Board has refused to recommend it in any case like that of Mr. Doyle. They hold that the intention of the Public Service Act was that officers who were retired on the grading of the Departments were to receive gratuities, to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue. If leave of absence had been granted to those officers whose length of service might be held to entitle them to it, it would have meant that the majority of them would have been taken over the period of twelve months during which the provision for gratuities was in force, and they would have been thrown on the Superannuation Fund—an already insolvent fund.

1925. *Mr. Perry.*] What has that to do with the Public Service Board if they were entitled to it? The Public Service Board took this view: First that it was not the intention of the Public Service Act that leave of absence should be granted in such cases—that if leave were granted no scheme of reorganisation could ever be carried out, because an officer on leave of absence practically holds his position. If leave had been granted in all such cases the whole reorganisation would have been hung up indefinitely.

1926. But have you not given officers leave of absence on full pay, their retirement to date from the expiry of that leave? Not that I am aware of.

1927. What about the Agent-General? He is not retired by the Public Service Board.

1928. *Chairman.*] Mr. Doyle says, "I received a quotation from the Board to the effect that the Board are of opinion that the law does not permit them to grant salaries for leave of absence to retrenched officers. To that I replied that they have already paid Mr. David Howell, of the Customs Department, up to the middle of November. If they could do that in his case, why not in mine";—do you know anything of the case of David Howell? There is a distinct difference between the two. Mr. Howell was granted six months' leave of absence by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Board, three months before his retirement was decided on.

1929. Why was the Governor's intervention sought in a matter of leave of absence? That was given under the old Act, which provides that on the recommendation of the authorities the Governor "may" grant leave. Mr. Doyle's leave was simply granted by the Minister. The Board held that in the case of Mr. Howell, his leave having been granted by the Governor, any subsequent action by the Governor as to the retirement could only take effect at the expiration of the leave already granted.

1930. In the case of Mr. Muir, of the Post Office stores department—is it a fact that the Board altered the date so as to benefit Mr. Muir, and to enable him to get a pension;—did they alter the date of his retirement by some three months, although he was discharged at the same time as Doyle? I have not the papers in Muir's case, but I know Muir is not in receipt of a pension. He obtained a gratuity the same as the other officers who were retired at the same time.

1931. Mr. Doyle's whole contention appears to be that he was not legally retired, in consequence of his being, at the time of retirement, under contract of a leave of absence by the Minister. I suppose you are not prepared to say anything upon the legal aspect of that case? No.

James Powell sworn and examined:—

1932. *Chairman.*] You are a member of the Public Service Board? A deputy member.

1933. For many years you were Collector of Customs? Yes.

1934. I want to ask you a question with reference to some of the persons who were employed in the Department, and whose names have been forwarded to you. With reference to David William Mead, for instance, he appears to have commenced his career as a tide-waiter, and after serving in that capacity for some six years, he appears to have been employed for another six years as acting locker, leaving the Service finally in July of last year. He was only paid for the days on which he actually discharged service;—was he required at the Custom House every morning? Yes.

1935. And to sign as being in attendance? Yes.

1936. Was he supposed to be in attendance at the Custom House during the day, in case he should be required? No, he need not have been. It would be to his own interest to remain, in case of any work coming in. There were so many on turn that they generally arranged it amongst themselves. So many would remain, and others would go away.

1937. They were paid per day, or per night if employed overtime? Yes.

1938. Were the acting lockers employed continuously? Not continuously—whenever their services might have been required.

1939. Mead states that he was employed for five or six years on continuous duty, being paid monthly at a daily rate of 10s. 6d.? That statement is not quite correct. He was employed as an assistant locker from December, 1884, to January, 1886. He was then employed from July, 1891, to November, 1894, and again from the 1st January, 1895, to the 2nd July, 1896.

1940. Was there a vacancy between 1886 and 1891? During that time he was acting as a tide-waiter. Of course, he was always a tide-waiter, but he went on to casual employment from 1886 to 1891. From

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- J. Powell. 1891 to 1894 he was employed, and also from the 1st January, 1895, to the 2nd July. You will be able to read between the lines and see that these men were required when there were alterations in the tariff; there was an extension in the tariff, and then extra men were required.
- 17 Nov., 1897. 1941. Then Mr. Mead was not employed continuously for some six years, but he was employed from time to time as circumstances offered, and between times he did occasional duty as a tide-waiter? Precisely; he was always paid from the Contingencies Vote. He was an old man, and entered the Service in 1884 at 55 years of age, and he was only dispensed with when the tariff was very much altered.
1942. Take the case of Mr. Beard, who is alleged to have received a gratuity;—was he a tide-waiter? He was an examining officer holding a high position comparatively.
1943. But he was at one time a tide-waiter? Yes.
1944. Did the gratuity granted to him cover the time from which he commenced as a tide-waiter? I think I may say it did not. He was not paid for any temporary service at all. He was only paid for his permanent service.
1945. Do you know whether Mr. Bruton was a tide-waiter? He was.
1946. Did he receive any gratuity? He had thirty years' permanent service, for which he was paid. He was not paid for any temporary service, but for thirty years' service out of a total service of thirty-one years and eleven months.
1947. But not for any time during which he acted as tide-waiter? No. I may say it was an act of charity in Mead's case to give him employment as an acting locker.
1948. With regard to the case of Robson—he appears first of all to have acted as a tide-waiter, and then as Chinese inspector;—what are the duties of a Chinese inspector? To look after the landing of Chinese, and to take care that they do not illegally leave the vessels whilst they are in port.
1949. Is that an intermittent occupation? No. He was appointed. He entered the Service in 1880, and on the 1st August, 1886, he was appointed assistant locker as a permanent officer. On the 14th March, 1893, he was disrated by the Executive Government to the position of a tide-waiter, it having been reported that he was of intemperate habits and unfit for any service involving accuracy or discretionary conduct. He was acting as Chinese inspector during the early part of his time.
1950. What was the date on which he was disrated? On the 14th March, 1893.
1951. Was he called upon to show cause? He must have been, because he was removed by the Executive.
1952. Compensation has been refused him on the ground that he was a casual employee? He was allowed to return after his removal by the Executive;—is he asking for compensation for that time?
1953. He considers himself entitled to a fortnight's pay for every year of temporary service, and a month's pay for every year of permanent service, and a refund of his superannuation payments? He was a casual officer from the time he was removed by the Executive.
1954. Can you tell the Committee how the classification of "casuals" has turned up;—is there anything in the Act which provides for casuals? It has only very lately come about. I have only known of it during the past six months.
1955. Then this classification of "casuals" is a new thing? It is not exactly a classification. I think it is to be found in the memorandum which was forwarded to the Treasurer by the Public Service Board, in which they speak of these men as casual employees?
1956. Have you a copy of the minute? I think a copy has been handed in to you by Mr. Barling. The term used by the Board of Customs in England—and I have also met with it in South Australia—in reference to these officers is that they are called "Glut" officers. That is to say, they are redundant officers.
1957. *Mr. O'Reilly.*] We clearly understand that it was simply as a matter of retrenchment that he was retired; or were you influenced in any way by his character? He was removed from the tide-list simply because of his character.
1958. *Chairman.*] He was first of all retired from his permanent position on account of his character, but he was allowed to come in on the tide-list subsequently? Yes.
1959. Was his final removal from the Service on account of retrenchment or character? It could not be retrenchment, because they were only paid by the day. When the Public Service Board dealt with the Department Robson's name was omitted from the tide-list.
1960. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Had his previous character anything to do with the omission of his name? I had to do with the recommendations, and I could not recommend him again. I may state that in the first instance I did not recommend him; he was sent to me for employment.
1961. Do you know anything of the case of Mr. Dalway Bell? Yes.
1962. I believe he was paid a gratuity and refused a pension? He took a gratuity. I do not know that he was refused a pension. I presume he was not entitled to it.
1963. If he had been allowed to remain in the Department a little longer would he not have become entitled to a pension? That might have been so.
1964. Was he in the Service twenty-nine years and eight months? His permanent service is put down as eighteen years and nine months—from the 1st November, 1877, to 31st July, 1896.
1965. Does that include his service in the Post and Telegraph Department? That includes his service in connection with the Customs and the Distilleries.
1966. But that does not include his service in connection with the Post and Telegraph Department? That was prior.
1967. But not included? Not included.
1968. Can you give any reason why it was not included? There were breaks in his service.
1969. Through any fault of his own? I cannot say.
1970. Then you are not in a position to say what the total length of his service was? I can only say, from the Public Service Board and the Superannuation Fund point of view, that it is eighteen years.
1971. You are not in a position to deny his sworn statement that the total period of his service was twenty-nine years and eight months? I am not prepared to say that. I only know it was not continuous service. He entered on the 1st June, 1873. He had a temporary service from the 7th September, 1876, to the 31st October, 1877.
1972. That evidently does not include the period during which he was in the Postal Department? No.
1973. That was a period antecedent to 1873? Yes, antecedent to 1877.
1974. *Mr. Bell* states that he was in the Service from March, 1867, to November, 1877, "which they knocked off my service altogether"? I know he had temporary service in 1876 and 1877. 1975.

1975. But I am dealing with 1867? In 1867 he was evidently in the Department. He was at Morpeth. He is not allowed for that. J. Powell.
1976. Then the dates antecedent to 1873 you exclude altogether? I exclude everything prior to 1877. That is in accordance with the Act and the opinion of the Crown Law Officers. 17 Nov., 1897.
1977. Why? On account of the period during which he was temporarily employed.
1978. Was not he entitled to a gratuity in respect of that temporary employment? No, because it was not continuous.
1979. What were the breaks? I cannot give them; I have not the papers, but there were some.
1980. He says, "I was temporarily employed with the exception of four months? Does he particularise the four months?"
1981. Altogether from 1867—that is the statement? There is a break in Mr. Bell's service from the 27th September, 1877. His service before that date was not admitted by the Board.
1982. Has his service been continuous since 1877? Apparently.
1983. What was the nature of the break? One of the reasons of his going out of active service for a time was the reduction of the distillery staff. That was a reason. Twice he left on that ground.
1984. Through no fault of his own? May I read his own statement?—On the 5th March, 1867, he was appointed telegraph master at Matta, at a salary of £105 per annum; on the 3rd July he was promoted to Morpeth, at a salary of £150. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster, in conjunction with telegraphs. On the 4th December, 1871, he was removed to Muswellbrook, and performed the duties until the 17th May, 1873, when he was appointed a distillery inspector. On the 5th February, 1874, he was sent to the Clarence River. On the 14th July, 1874, he was appointed by commission an officer of Customs. In 1876 the distillery staff was reduced by a vote of Parliament. On the 7th December, 1876, he left the Department. He still held his commission. That commission was not revoked until he was retired in July, 1896. From the 8th September, 1876, to the 2nd September, 1877, he was employed by the Distillery Department, doing temporary work. On 2nd November, 1877, he was appointed Customs locker.
1985. Then he has received no consideration in the way of gratuity for the temporary services which you have just named? No.
1986. Why? Because of the interpretation of the Acts by the Crown Solicitor.
1987. Evidently, prior to the temporary service, he was a permanent officer? Yes.
1988. Then he was temporarily engaged, and eventually became a permanent officer again? Yes.
1989. Are we to understand that the law is so read that the fact of a permanent officer doing temporary duty disqualifies him from receiving any allowance as a temporary officer;—I take it from your evidence that the doing of temporary work is regarded as a break of service? I do not think you have put it as you mean it, because a temporary officer could not be doing permanent duty, and a permanent officer could not be doing temporary duty.
1990. It seems that Mr. Bell was at one time a permanent officer; he ceased to be a permanent officer and did temporary work; after that he became a permanent officer again? He had a break of four months, by his own showing even, doing temporary work.
1991. Is it on account of that four months' break that you deem he is not entitled to any more consideration than he has received? I do not deem it at all. It is the reading of the Act by the Crown Solicitor.
1992. It comes back to the question I have put to you,—that on account of a man who has been a permanent officer up to a given date ceasing to be a permanent officer and doing temporary work, and coming on again to do permanent work, that period of temporary employment is reckoned as a break in his service, disentitling him to consideration for his former permanent service? That is exactly the case as put by the law officers.
1993. Was it through any fault of his own that he became a temporary officer? Altogether apart from that, if he is a temporary officer it is fatal to him.
1994. How did the four months' break come in? I cannot say, unless the Distillery Department suspended operations for a time, and he was not required.
1995. Are we to understand that the law authorities read the Act so that a man who has been at one time a permanent officer, and subsequently becomes a permanent officer, and does temporary work between those periods of permanent service, is not entitled to any gratuity in respect of that temporary service? When I had the pleasure of sitting with you as a member of the old Board, that was the opinion given by Mr. Barton. I know some of the members of that Board were of opinion that the whole of a man's permanent service, even though there should be breaks, should be counted to his benefit.
1996. But I am now asking you a question with reference to the Public Service Act which provides allowances for temporary as well as permanent officers. This man at one time was a permanent officer. He ceased to be a permanent officer, and became a permanent officer again, meanwhile doing temporary work. He is refused any gratuity in respect of that temporary work? That is so, because there was a break in service.
1997. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] And that might happen to any officer? It has happened to many of them, and they have my very hearty sympathy.
1998. It is a cruel interpretation of the Act? We are bound by it.
1999. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Bell apply for leave of absence, so that he might reach the pension age? I do not know.
2000. Have you any knowledge of his holiday leave application? I do not think it will be with the papers. He would apply to the Treasury for leave.
2001. Would not leave of that kind come before the Board? An extended period like that would be referred to the Board, but I do not see it amongst the papers.
2002. Do you know anything of the case of an old tide-waiter named Joseph Matthews? Yes. In the first instance he was employed as a tide-waiter. Afterwards he became a night-watchman. As a night-watchman he was a permanent officer for a time.
2003. After that he became a locker? He was employed, from being a tide-waiter, as a locker. He resigned as a night-watchman and returned to the tide-list, and was put on to act as a locker.
2004. It seems that he was sent with a letter to you and you appointed him as locker? I found work for him. The word "appointment" carries with it official sanction, which I had not.
2005. He says in his evidence that as acting locker he was paid at the end of every month. He was paid during

J. Powell. during short periods of illness or holidays, and he did not lose a day in ten years ;—do you think that would be an accurate statement? It is quite accurate; but it differs in no way from his employment as a tide-waiter.

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2006. Still, during the ten years he acted as locker, he was in continuous employment ;—as a matter of fact, he was paid for continuous work? He was first appointed as a tide-waiter on the 6th July, 1876. He was then 59 years of age. He was suspended from duty from the 31st January to the 28th February, 1877. He was then employed as a night-watchman—there was nothing against his character in any way. From 1st September, 1884, to 1896 he returned to the tide-list. You will see at that time—1884—he was 67 years of age, and out of consideration for the man I got him the place as night-watchman. Then he resigned that and went back to the tide-list. He found that the night-work did not agree with him. I found work for him as an assistant locker until the tariff changes in 1896. He was then removed on the ground of age and deafness.

2007. Then for ten years he was acting as an assistant locker? Yes.

2008. The point I want to get at is whether he received payment for regular service during those ten years? I think he received 10s. 6d. a day during the whole of that time.

2009. He was paid monthly? As a tide-waiter. They were all paid monthly. The Auditor-General's statement is that he was paid 10s. 6d. a day when employed.

2010. Was he employed the whole of the time or not? He was employed from 1877 to 1896.

2011. Then his statement that during a period of ten years he rendered continuous service you do not challenge? No.

2012. But as he was classified as a tide-waiter, and as the Board have classified tide-waiters as casuals, he has been refused any allowance? I do not think the Board have classed them as casuals.

2013. Put it in your own way? I think the word "casual" is offensive to a man; they do not like it. It is casual employment.

2014. Is it not a fact that the Board have practically called these people "casuals"? No.

2015. How have they classified them? As tide-waiters. If you talk about casuals you connect them with workhouses.

2016. As he was, notwithstanding his work as assistant locker, classified as a tide-waiter, he has been refused a gratuity? It was because he was not an appointed officer.

2017. Appointed by whom? By the Governor and Executive Council.

2018. Are there not many persons in the Government employ designated as temporary officers who have not been appointed by the Governor-in-Council? Yes; there are officers appointed by Ministers and gazetted.

2019. The tide-waiters were not appointed by Ministers? In some instances they were, but they are not gazetted officers.

2020. But temporary officers are not gazetted officers? Some of them are; I think you will find them named in the Act of 1884.

2021. Did the names of the tide-waiters, when acting as lockers, appear in the Blue Book? No.

2022. Notwithstanding that they were doing duty for such lengthened periods? No; they were only paid from the tide-waiters' vote. Their names never appeared in any abstract or paper except the pay-sheets. Of course this matter has been referred to the Government, and if they think fit to allow these men for the time they were temporarily employed, I am sure we shall all be very glad to know it. But we think we have no power to deal with them under the Act.

2023. The minute which has been referred to deals with the question as to how these persons so employed came to be considered by the Board as being more or less outside the provisions of the statute? Yes.

2024. *Mr. Travers Jones.*] Did you employ any one yourself? Not without the Treasurer's sanction.

2025. How were they classified? They were all temporary men.

2026. There is no such classification as "casual"? No.

2027. *Chairman.*] It comes to this: That had these lockers been appointed by the Treasurer of the day instead of by you, with the sanction of the Treasurer of the day, their position under the Act would have been different? It would have been the same.

2028. Seeing that Matthews and others, who have discharged the duties of lockers or assistant lockers whilst nominally on the tide-waiters' list, have been appointed with the knowledge and approbation of the Minister, does not their claim to consideration as temporary officers, so far as relates to the method of their appointment, stand very much in the same position as that of persons who have been appointed with direct Ministerial authority? I think we have said that in the minute of 21st April, 1897.

TUESDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE,

MR. PERRY.

MR. JESSEP,

JOHN CASH NEILD, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

James Powell recalled and further examined:—

J. Powell. 2029. *Chairman.*] Did you appoint Mr. Byron Belmore Thomas as a tide-waiter? No; he was appointed by Mr. See, Colonial Treasurer, on 10th August, 1892.

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2030. Was he in June, 1893, appointed to act as a clerk in the warehousekeeper's room? I put him there to assist in the work when there was a change in tariff matters.

2031. When he became a clerk I suppose he had continuous work, and not intermittent work as a tide-waiter? He was always a tide-waiter.

2032. At the same time he was paid monthly? He was paid as all other tide-waiters are paid—on the monthly abstract.

2033. Was he not classified as a tide-waiter, although not doing tide-waiter's work? He was doing any work which a tide-waiter might be found fit for. He was a kind of extra man, who might be put on to any work.

2034.

2034. Are we to understand that tide-waiters are not necessarily persons doing tide-waiter's work, but persons employed temporarily in any duty which may be required of them in the Customs Department? A tide-waiter may be put to any work; he may be an assistant locker or an assistant clerk, or do any work he is found fit for. J. Powell.
23 Nov., 1897.
2035. Then he is not necessarily engaged in discharging ships? No.
2036. Has that been the rule of the Department? All through. They do all kinds of work.
2037. And doing work of that character, the Public Service Board have not graded them as temporary officers? No; they are not graded at all.
2038. Have they been treated as casual employees? Treated as extra tide-waiters.
2039. But have they not been casual employees when the Public Service Board have dealt with them in reference to retiring allowances? The Secretary's letter says, "They are considered as casual employees."
2040. What letter is that? The letter of the 10th March, addressed by the Secretary of the Public Service Board to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
2041. Mr. Thomas states that he was informed by the Board that the position of a tide-waiter was a casual labourer's position? I suppose I may not say anything about his character. I have read his evidence, and it is a tissue of shameful lies.
2042. Have you had supplied to you a copy of Mr. Thomas's evidence? I have seen a copy of it.
2043. Have you been supplied with a copy? No.
2044. May I ask you how it came under your notice? I do not think I can answer that; I saw it.
2045. Do you decline to say how you received it? I do not think I should say how I received it. I only know I saw it.
2046. Do you decline to say under what circumstances you saw it? I know the circumstances under which I saw it.
2047. Do you decline to describe the circumstances? If I describe the circumstances you will be no wiser. I saw it in a certain place.
2048. Under the circumstances, I must ask you where you saw it? I saw it in my office in Young-street.
2049. Did you apply for a copy? No.
2050. How did you come to receive it? Really, I cannot tell you. I only know I saw it.
2051. *Mr. Hoque.*] Did you seek for a copy of it? No; I never sought for it. It was purely an accidental circumstance that I saw it.
2052. At any rate, you read it? Yes.
2053. And you describe the evidence as false from beginning to end? Yes; shamefully false.
2054. *Chairman.*] What part of the evidence do you refer to? I will take it question by question. Take Question 964, to begin with.
2055. That is a question in the answer to which Thomas states that in June, 1893, he was appointed to act as clerk in the warehouse-keeper's room? The answer is that he never was appointed as a clerk. He was a tide-waiter only, acting as a clerk.
2056. That is only a difference of terms? Then take Questions 985 or 988—
2057. What about Question 985? The question was, "Has the work you were doing still to be done?" The answer was, "Yes."
2058. Do you say the work is not required? No; the abolition of the *ad valorem* duties rendered his work unnecessary.
2059. What about Question 988, which is as follows:—
- When you were in the Service the work was discharged, I believe, by Mr. Harker, at £265, and yourself at £160 6s. 6d. per annum, making a total of two officers whose salaries amounted to £435 6s. 6d.; since you were retired the work has been rearranged, and is now discharged by Mr. Trouton at £200 a year, Mr. Woods at £150, and Mr. Hill at £100, making a total of three officers whose salaries are £454 per annum? Yes.
- ? That is absolutely untrue. Mr. Trouton had £200, does Harker's former work, effecting a saving of £58 10s. per annum. Thomas's late work is done by Brown and Hill. Woods is a locker, and is occasionally employed on clerical work indoors. His duties are chiefly at the Bond. That has nothing whatever to do with any of Thomas's late work.
2060. *Mr. Perry.*] What do Brown and Hill do? They are clerks in the office.
2061. Are there three men where there were formerly two? Trouton, at £200, does Harker's work. Thomas's late work is done by Brown and Hill. It is distributed between the two. There are not two more clerks.
2062. *Mr. Jessep.*] Are those two clerks tide-waiters also? No; they are permanent clerks.
2063. I understand, then, that they do other work besides that which was done by Thomas? Yes; and do Thomas's work as well.
2064. As a matter of fact, his work is divided between the two? Yes.
2065. *Chairman.*] When Thomas was in the employ of the Department, did he discharge his duties satisfactorily? He did his work very well indeed.
2066. You say his evidence is absolutely false and unreliable? I do. There are about twenty questions to which I have replies—not replies of my own, but of the officer of the Department under whom he was placed.
2067. *Mr. Jessep.*] I presume the officer in question also had access to the sworn evidence? He saw it with me.
2068. Did he, in consequence of having seen the evidence, prepare the answers? Yes; in one part of his evidence, Thomas says he can do the whole of the work of the place with a man and a boy.
2069. Have you an answer prepared to the statement made in connection with Question 995? Yes. The question was—

Did Mr. Trouton pass an examination? No; I do not think he did. He tried four times, and I think he gave it up as a bad job.

The answer to that is, that Trouton failed once in March, 1894, but he passed well in every subject in June, 1894—three months afterwards. Thomas failed in 1892, and passed in 1893.

J. Powell. 2070. There are some very grievous charges made in connection with Questions 999 and 1000, which are as follow :—

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And Mr. Hill? He passed the junior examination with honors. I consider I am entitled to a gratuity. I was forced out of the Department to make way for men who had embezzled money from monetary institutions here. The position I ought to have had in the Land Tax Department is now filled by a liberated criminal, or a man who embezzled money out of one of the monetary institutions here. There is a man there who embezzled some hundreds of pounds, and he is now drawing at least £200 a year from the Department, with overtime.

Mr. Perry.] Have you any objections to give the name? I will ask my solicitor whether it is advisable. Another man there has served five years in gaol. Another was a co-respondent in a divorce suit, and another is a wife-beater. These men could get positions, but I, with a wife and two children, was turned into the street.

? That is a matter which ought to be answered; but it is in the Land Tax Department, and I had nothing to do with it.

[Witness withdrew.]

John William Holliman recalled and further examined :—

J. W.
Holliman.
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2071. *Chairman.*] Have you seen a copy of the evidence of Mr. Byron Belmore Thomas? Yes, I have.

2072. Was it in a printed form, or was it type-written? In a printed form.

2073. Mr. Thomas was examined on two occasions, the 7th and the 12th October;—did you see the evidence he gave on each of those occasions? Yes.

2074. Did you see the evidence of any of the other witnesses? Yes; I saw the evidence of some others.

2075. I suppose, as a matter of fact, you have seen the whole of the evidence? I do not know that I have seen the whole of it. I saw some.

2076. How many witnesses' evidence did you see? I could not say. I did not take much notice. There were several witnesses.

2077. *Mr. Jessep.*] Did you see the evidence of Mead and Robson? Yes; I think that evidence was part of it.

2078. *Chairman.*] Did you see the evidence of Mr. Sheehan? Yes.

2079. And Mr. Greville's evidence? I do not remember.

2080. And of Mr. Francis Oakes Byrnes? Yes.

2081. And the evidence of Mr. Edwin Rupert Pope? Yes.

2082. Did you see the evidence of Mr. John Lynn Little, of the Post Office? I think so.

2083. And of Mr. Edward Quinn, letter-carrier? I do not remember.

2084. Under what circumstances did this evidence come into your hands? A copy was shown to me in confidence.

2085. By whom? I am not at liberty to say. It was shown to me in strict confidence, and I must respectfully decline to say who showed it to me.

2086. Do you understand that the evidence is strictly the property of the Committee? I did not know that the evidence was of a confidential character; in fact, I expected for some time that the Board would receive a copy of it.

2087. *Mr. Jessep.*] As a matter of fact, have you not been supplied with it? No. I was shown a copy in confidence.

2088. *Mr. Hogue.*] You have heard the evidence given by Mr. Powell to the effect that a copy of some evidence was placed before him and that he saw it? Yes.

2089. *Chairman.*] I would draw your attention to Standing Order 367 of the Legislative Assembly, and will explain to you that the Standing Orders of Parliament, having received the indorsement or assent of His Excellency the Governor, have the full force of the ordinary law of the Colony. The Standing Order is in these words :—

The evidence taken by any Select Committee of the House, and documents presented to such Committee which have not been reported to the House, shall not be disclosed or published by any Member of such Committee or by any other person.

I have asked you the name of the person who showed you this evidence. You have admitted having seen the evidence of a number of persons, showing plainly that the bulk, if not the whole, of the evidence taken before the Committee must in some form or other have been in your office. I wish to draw your attention to section 7 of the Parliamentary Evidence Act :—

If any witness so summoned or attending to give evidence shall refuse to answer any lawful question during his examination he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Parliament, and may be forthwith committed for such offence into the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod or Sergeant-at-Arms, and, if the House so order, to gaol, for any period not exceeding one calendar month, by warrant under the hand of the President or Speaker, as the case may be. Such warrant shall be a sufficient authority for all gaolers and other officers to hold the body of the person therein named for the term therein stated, and no person acting under the authority of this section shall incur any liability, civil or criminal, for such act.

I ask you, having heard that read, for the name of the person who showed you the copy of the printed evidence taken before the Committee? [No answer.]

2090. *Mr. Hogue.*] It seems that whoever gave Mr. Holliman the information gave it to him in confidence? It was in confidence.

2091. There may be occasions, however, on which a man is not obliged to maintain confidence? I would not like to answer the question which has been asked me without consulting the person who gave the evidence to me.

2092. *Chairman.*] I have not asked you the question. I have already put in the form of a threat; but I have explained to you the legal conditions of the case, and I now simply repeat the question as to whether you are or are not prepared to give the name of the person who showed you the printed evidence referred to? I must respectfully decline to do so, until I have consulted with the person in question.

2093. *Mr. Perry.*] Knowing what you do with reference to evidence, cannot you see that the whole of the ten members of the Committee, as well as the officers of Parliament, and the Government Printing Office staff are lying under the suspicion of having divulged the evidence? Would the Committee allow me a little time to consider the matter? I should like the Committee to understand that at the time I saw the evidence I was not aware that I was guilty of any impropriety.

2094.

2094. *Chairman.*] I do not say now that you are guilty of any impropriety? I certainly was not aware of the Standing Order of which you speak. I have been accustomed to see evidence of Select Committees and of Parliamentary Standing Committees. You can easily understand, seeing that the evidence was shown to me in confidence, that I feel myself in a very delicate position.

J. W.
Holliman.
23 Nov., 1897.

[Witness withdrew.]

James Powell recalled and further examined:—

2095. *Chairman.*] The Committee having deliberated, I have to ask your attention to Standing Order 367 of the Legislative Assembly. I have no doubt that, with your large knowledge of public and official affairs, you are aware that Standing Orders of the Assembly, approved of by the Governor, have the full force of law. The Standing Order in question is as follows:—

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The evidence taken by any Select Committee of the House, and documents presented to such Committee which have not been reported to the House, shall not be disclosed or published by any such member of such Committee, or by any other person.

The Committee understand that a considerable portion, at any rate, of the evidence taken has been in the office of the Public Service Board. Under the circumstances, members of the Committee, officers of Parliament, and the staff of the Government Printing Office are, to a certain extent, implicated in an unlawful disclosure of the evidence. It therefore becomes my duty to ask you from whom or through whom you received the evidence? What penalties am I subject to?

2096. I have asked you a question? I do not come here to discuss points of order.

2097. I have asked you the question, through whom or from whom you received a copy of the evidence which you say came into your hands? What evidence?

2098. The printed evidence of this Committee? Which evidence?

2099. The evidence, for instance, given by Mr. Byron Belmore Thomas? I received it under cover.

2100. Do you know by whom it was sent to you? I can suppose; I do not know. I do not want to shelter myself in any way. I do not think I ought to give it, and I decidedly will not give it, whatever the penalties may be, even if I have to go to Darlinghurst Gaol.

2101. You will not give what? The answer you require. I consider the evidence you refer to is a tissue of falsehoods. If you garble what I say I will get up and withdraw.

2102. I ask you to withdraw the expression about garbling or to leave the room? I will leave the room and not come here again. I am not here to be insulted by any man.

2103. I want to know the source of the information which has reached your hands, and your answer is that you decline to state it? Yes; but you went beyond that. I asked you what penalties I was subject to.

2104. I have asked you how the evidence came into your hands;—did it not come to you unlawfully? I do not say it did.

2105. *Mr. Jessep.*] Apart from Mr. Thomas's evidence, did you receive on any previous or subsequent occasion copies of evidence taken in connection with this Select Committee? I received evidence once, and once only.

2106. Is Mr. Thomas's evidence the only evidence you received? I would rather not answer that.

2107. If it were sent to you under cover on one occasion, copies of other evidence might possibly have been sent to you under cover? I received a copy of evidence on one occasion.

2108. Apart from this particular instance? I had rather not answer that question.

2109. I want to know whether you received any other evidence at any other time in a similar way? I received the evidence of every man connected with the Customs House, and I prepared my answers on that evidence?

2110. And you received that evidence under cover? Yes.

2111. *Chairman.*] I want you to see that you are perfectly wrong in supposing that anyone has threatened you in any shape or form, or that there is the smallest attempt to garble your evidence? Not my evidence, but my statement.

2112. The Committee will not proceed with any further evidence this afternoon, and in order that you may not have any excuse for supposing that you have been threatened, I shall not draw your attention to the 7th section of the Parliamentary Evidence Act, but I will ask you, after you get back to your office, to look it up. Kindly read it? I shall not read it. I consider the evidence came to me under a bond of secrecy, and no power on earth will ever induce me to divulge what you ask.

John William Holliman recalled and further examined:—

2113. *Chairman.*] Having had time to consider the matter, are you prepared to disclose the source from which you obtained or saw the evidence taken by the Committee? If the Committee will kindly allow me—considering the very awkward circumstances in which I am placed—to consult the person who showed it to me, I will, if he has no objection, give his name on the next sitting day.

J. W.
Holliman.
23 Nov., 1897.

2114. I take it that you are not on the present occasion prepared to disclose the name? As a matter of honor I do not feel that I can do so. I was not aware of the Standing Order which provides that the evidence is confidential. Possibly the person who showed it to me was not aware of it. I feel under the circumstances, that, as a matter of honor, I cannot disclose the name to-day.

2115. *Mr. Jessep.*] Did you receive this communication officially, under cover? No, it came to me in an envelope without any accompanying letter; but I have an idea from whom it came.

2116. *Mr. Hogue.*] Could you say positively? I could not.

2117. Are you not able to swear as to whom it came from? Positively I could not swear whom it came from.

2118. Then whom do you propose to consult? The person who, I believe, sent it to me.

2119. You were going to consult somebody? A gentleman spoke to me about the evidence, and afterwards I received a copy of it under cover. I do not know where it came from. But I coupled it with the conversation I had with him. Therefore, I thought it must have come from him.

2120. Will you swear that you know from whom it came? No, I cannot. Of course, I have a strong impression, but as a matter of fact I cannot swear whom it came from.

2121.

J. W.
Holliman.
23 Nov., 1897.

2121. *Chairman.*] You say the evidence reached you in a blank envelope—addressed to you? Yes.
 2122. I suppose you recognised the handwriting? I do not know that I looked at it particularly.
 2123. *Mr. Perry.*] Did you speak to more than one person with reference to getting a copy of the evidence? I did not ask for a copy.
 2124. Did you have a conversation with anyone else? I do not remember more than one person.
 2125. And that person suggested that he should send you the evidence? I think he asked me if I would like to see a copy, and I afterwards received a copy of the evidence from some quarter, and I coupled its receipt with that conversation, but I could not swear it came from that person; it is possible he may have sent it to me.
 2126. Some person asked you if you would like to see a copy of the evidence taken before the Select Committee? I could not give the exact words. We had a conversation about it.
 2127. But it amounted to that? Practically, it did.
 2128. And subsequently some person sent you a copy? A copy of some portion of the evidence. I do not know whether all came.
 2129. *Mr. Perry.*] What date was this? Some weeks back.
 2130. *Mr. Jessep.*] Have you received copies of evidence of other Select Committees whilst such Committees were in progress? No.
 2131. *Chairman.*] What have you done with the copy you have received? I have it now.
 2132. Did you show it to anyone? I showed it to Mr. Powell.
 2133. Mr. Powell's evidence is that he had copies sent to him direct? He may have had.
 2134. *Mr. Hogue.*] Yours, as a matter of fact, was addressed to you? Yes.
 2135. To you personally, or as Secretary to the Board? As Secretary, I presume, but I did not notice the cover much.

WEDNESDAY, 24 NOVEMBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. GRIFFITH,	MR. JESSEP,
MR. LYNE,	MR. PERRY,
MR. O'REILLY.	

JOHN CASH NEILD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Dowell Philip O'Reilly sworn and examined:—

D. P.
O'Reilly.
24 Nov., 1897.

2136. *Chairman.*] You are a Member of Parliament for Parramatta, and a member of this Select Committee? Yes.
 2137. Are you willing to give evidence before the Committee? Yes.
 2138. I believe you received a letter asking you to attend to-day? Yes.
 2139. A report has appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of a speech alleged to have been delivered by you, in which you make reference to the proceedings of the Committee. It is in reference to that report that I wish to ask you a question. You are reported to have said:—

Speaking as a member of the Select Committee appointed to hear grievances of disgraced or dismissed civil servants, he was more than ever convinced by the characters of the aggrieved persons that the Government had done the right and proper thing to the country.

All I want to ask is whether those words fairly represent the substance of what you said with reference to the proceedings of the Committee, and will you let me, in all friendship, add that this question has to be viewed in the light of the fact that the inquiry was still proceeding? Just so. I fully understand the immense gravity of the position—I mean, gathering it from the tone of your voice—and I may say at once that I spoke for two hours in Parramatta, and it stands to reason that any brief report of this sort must be very imperfect, and to a certain extent garbled. I distinctly remember saying that it would be out of place for me to publicly go into details of a matter which had not been placed before the House; but I can say frankly that this report does not convey exactly what I said, and intended to say, to that public meeting. I may say that, as a member of the Committee, I wish to make a statement out of courtesy to you, as Chairman, and to the members of the Committee. I was about to say, when we launched out upon the question of the public meeting at Parramatta, that I was not in town yesterday. I very much regret that I was not at the meeting of this Committee, and subsequently in the Legislative Assembly, because then I could have thrown some light upon what was obviously an error of judgment, and a mistake upon my part. I was not aware of the 367th Standing Order at the time, and I daresay older politicians than myself are not acquainted with all the Standing Orders. When this Committee first met I felt that it was an injustice that the other side should not know the charges which were being made against them, and, utterly unsolicited by anyone, I voluntarily forwarded to the Secretary of the Public Service Board my copies of the evidence as soon as I had read them. I did that solely because I wanted the Board to have what you, Mr. Chairman, and every member of the Committee wishes to have, fair play. I wanted it to have the same fair play that I believe was accorded to the honorable member for The Hume, Mr. Lyne, who is a member of this Select Committee, when charges, which I am glad to remind the Committee were utterly unsubstantiated and unproved, were made against him with reference to the Woolloomooloo Bay resumptions. On that occasion Mr. Lyne was allowed, and very properly allowed—and he availed himself of the privilege—to attend the Select Committee and hear the evidence which was brought against him.

2140. *Mr. Lyne.*] I asked permission—through the House—to attend the Committee, and it was granted? And properly granted too; and I only wished to place the Public Service Board in the same position to this Committee that Mr. Lyne, by that concession, was placed in with regard to the Select Committee inquiring into the alleged short-comings on his part. I am so convinced that, however much I may have transgressed the letter of the law, I was in accord with the spirit of it, that I proposed to move, and I am quite sure the Committee will be with me, having the same wish for fair play which must actuate any judicial body of Parliament, that at all future meetings of the Select Committee a representative of the Public Service Board be allowed to be present. I feel quite sure that, neither you, Mr. Chairman, nor any member of this Committee will object to a proposal which is so obviously in the interests of justice.

Joseph

Joseph Barling recalled and further examined :—

2141. *Chairman.*] From what transpired yesterday some of the members of the Committee are under the impression that you, and the other members of the Public Service Board, must be aware that it would be quite within the proprieties for the Board to be represented at sittings of this Committee, and the taking of evidence. If such be the case, and you desire to have a representative present—either one of your own number, your Secretary, or a legal representative—upon preparing the customary short form of application to the Assembly for such permission, either myself or any other member of the Committee or Member of Parliament would be very pleased to obtain from the House the authority to allow such representative to be here? I thank you for your remarks. I may say that as far as I am aware, we have not discussed that particular feature of the case. Certainly we have no desire to be represented by counsel, but we do think we should have had a copy of the evidence supplied to us. Being parties in the matter, we thought a copy of the evidence would have been supplied to us as a matter of course.

2142. *Mr. Griffith.*] But that is contrary to the Act? We looked at the matter in this way: Most damaging statements have been made against the Board, and we thought it was only common justice that we should be able to see the accusations. But we have made no complaint about it. As the Chairman has been good enough to explain the position, I merely make that remark.

2143. *Chairman.*] As a matter of fact, the Board has received copies of the evidence, or most of it? I am not sure that we have received all. I know, speaking for myself, that I have hardly looked at it. I may mention that, as I happen to be Chairman this year, my time is mostly taken up with general business. We came to an arrangement whereby Mr. Powell should take up one part of the case and Mr. Wilson the other, and they have carefully prepared themselves. They are prepared to give the most complete evidence. I understand that there has been some question as to the element of character coming in. We say that that is a most important element in some of the cases. If you look at section 11 of the Act you will see that the Board may recommend certain gratuities. The section states :—

Provided that as to officers temporarily employed at the commencement of this Act, whose services are dispensed with, the Governor shall, on the recommendation of the Board, grant out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose a gratuity to each such officer at a rate not exceeding a fortnight's pay for each year of such service prior to the commencement of this Act.

If we found from the records that an officer had been a dishonest and unworthy officer we thought we should be recreant to the trust upon us if we recommended the maximum provided under the section. I only mention that to show that the element of character is an important one.

2144. Are you aware that the question of the amount of the gratuity granted or offered by the Board has only arisen perhaps in one or, at the most, two cases? I may say it applies in other cases.

2145. The point you refer to as the character of employees is hardly the question;—where you have refused a gratuity it has been refused on well-defined grounds of a legal character? Undoubtedly in a great many cases.

2146. There is only one case upon which we should like a little information, that is the case of Sheehan. I do not think in any other case any matter has arisen which would involve the question of character; therefore it would be rather outside the scope of the inquiry to investigate the characters of persons who have been refused gratuities simply on express legal grounds? I know there have been such cases. I think there have been more than one of those cases.

2147. I do not think there has been more than one before the Committee? Perhaps not; but I have not the papers with me. There is one thing which the Board have borne in mind all through: they have no wish to inflict any more hardship on individuals than is possible. Directly the Board have done with the man, they like to throw a complete veil over his misdoings if there are any. In our annual report, which is nearly ready, we are compelled to give the cases which we have dealt with in the way of investigation, but we have studiously omitted names. We do not wish to inflict any more hardship than is possible. If a person has made a mistake we do not keep his name before the public any longer than we can help. We have rather suffered all kinds of indignity and misrepresentation than expose persons to, perhaps, contempt and injury after we have once dealt with them. Parliament, of course, can demand the names, but we think Parliament will respect our motives and not ask for them.

James Powell recalled and further examined :—

2148. *Chairman.*] Yesterday you were asked to give the source of the receipt by you of certain evidence taken by the Committee. You then declined. The Committee reported the matter to Parliament, and took no further action. The Committee has been informed this afternoon, by one of its members, that he was the party responsible for the sending of the evidence to your office in ignorance that in so doing there was any breach of decorum. That being the case, and the matter having been adjusted, the Committee think there is no further reason to press you to answer the question? In that case the Committee apologise.

2149. *Mr. Griffith.*] What for? For the position they took up with regard to me.

2150. For asking questions? For pressing me to give the information.

2151. *Chairman.*] We understand that that remark is jocular? You may take it as you will.

2152. The object of asking for your attendance to-day was to obtain that information. The information has been obtained without it being necessary to question you further on the subject, therefore it is not necessary to pursue the matter further? If you wish it I shall be glad to go on. I may say I am legally right. I have had the best opinion I can get.

J. Barling.
24 Nov., 1897

J. Powell.
24 Nov., 1897.

THURSDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1897.

Present:—

MR. HOGUE.

MR. WADDELL,

JOHN CASH NEILD, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

George Alexander Wilson, Commissioner, Public Service Board, sworn and examined :—

- G. A. Wilson. 2153. *Chairman.*] Can you give us any information with regard to the case of John Michael Sheehan, who was Clerk of Petty Sessions and Mining Registrar in a number of country localities, and who appears to have been retrenched, and who was offered a gratuity of £1, which is at the rate of 1s. for each year of service;—is that a fact? It is a fact.
2154. You also offered him a refund of the amount he had contributed to the Superannuation Fund? Yes; that was modified afterwards to some extent, as I will explain. The Public Service Act, in dealing with officers retiring, expressly excludes those who are retiring for offences from participating in gratuities. Section 62, referring to the electing to discontinue, says, "in which event he shall be entitled to receive so much for any cause other than an offence." Further on, in the same section, it also speaks of "otherwise than for an offence." The best way I can deal with Sheehan's case is to read a summary of his career. He was Clerk of Petty Sessions at Armidale in 1889. His office was inspected by Mr. Williams, a Treasury Inspector. The result of his inspection was that there were forty-three omissions to enter certain sums of money received, totalling £12 17s. Sheehan was called upon to pay. At the same place, in 1890, he was inspected by Mr. Hinchy. There were thirty-six omissions and irregularities, and a deficiency of £21 1s. 10d. He was fined £10 and severely reprimanded. At the same place, in 1891, he was inspected by Mr. Riley. There were forty-two omissions, and a deficiency of £14 3s. 4d. At the same place in the same year, he was inspected by Mr. Riley, who reported a detention by Mr. Sheehan of a £30 fine. He was suspended, afterwards reinstated at a reduced salary. At Nowra, in 1892, he was inspected by Mr. Lockyer, who reported that his work was very unsatisfactory. In 1894 he was inspected by Mr. Hanson; deficiency, £5 4s. In 1894 he was again inspected by Mr. Williams; very unsatisfactory, and advised removal. In 1895 he was inspected by a relieving C.P.S.; deficiency, £16 16s. Suspended and fined £20. He there handed in, for his deficiency, a cheque of his own, which was afterwards dishonoured.
2155. Subsequently paid, I suppose? Subsequently paid, I think, by his successor, who was out of his money for some time. In 1896 he was inspected by Mr. Husband; deficiency of £5 3s. Irregularities with respect to mining calls—falsifying the butts of receipts; recommended that it was undesirable that he should be retained in the Public Service. In May, 1896, at Scone, inspected by Mr. Ellis; a cash deficiency of £28 4s. 4d. The Public Service Board after a careful perusal of the Act, and also from the point of view that gratuities were not intended for such men, therefore, fixed a nominal amount of £1.
2156. Was he dismissed or retired? He was left out of the grading.
2157. What is the effect, according to your regulations or practice? I do not think there is any regulation; but I presume the Department in other cases advised officers of their names being left out. We do not advise them.
2158. Then, apparently, you did not dismiss Sheehan for misconduct? No; we retired him, having in view his misconduct. I may say that after this £1 gratuity was passed we agreed to refund his contributions. We looked upon them as his own money.
2159. Is that contribution with or without interest? With interest.
2160. Did he accept those terms? I am coming to that. One day on leaving the office, I met the Chief Inspector, Mr. Brodie. He said that since he had communicated with us with regard to Sheehan he had discovered other defalcations. I went back to the office, and I noted that the payment was to be suspended pending a payment of the deficiency. That is to say, the deficiency was to be set against any payment which was coming to Sheehan. The Treasury were instructed to that effect.
2161. Then I suppose the matter is still pending adjustment? We had finished with it then. Of course it then became a matter for the Treasury. If there is any surplus it will go to Sheehan. The Board supposed gratuities were for honest and faithful service.
2162. Are there any other persons who have been retired by the Board for reasons similar to those which actuated you in Sheehan's case? Yes; there is the case of Charles John Horsley, of the Attorney-General's Office, for instance.
2163. Horsley appears to be at present employed as a temporary hand in the Taxation Department? Yes; I may say that if the Board had known what they know now they would not have employed him in the Taxation Department.
2164. I think he has been refused a gratuity? No; he applied in November in terms of section 60 of the Public Service Act. He was at the time temporarily employed in the Taxation Department, and was informed that the payment of his retiring allowance must be deferred until his final retirement from the Service.
2165. Then the question of gratuity in this case is standing over? Yes; but I do not know how the Board will look at the question of gratuity now that they are in full possession of his record.
2166. Has the case of Mr. George Herbert Greville, of the Mines Department, been settled? Yes; his case was settled.
2167. He has received an allowance? Yes; a gratuity.
2168. He received a gratuity, about £450; and his particular grievance seems to me that he was entitled to some leave rights which had not been considered? I do not think he had a claim.
2169. Apart from any question relating to leave of absence, he has had the full gratuity? Yes.
2170. What about the case of McNamee? The trouble in his case appears to be that he was under suspension for three or four months, and the Board regarded that as a break of service? He was tried at the Police Court for destroying letters, the property of the Postmaster-General.
2171. Was he not reinstated? If he were reinstated, he must have been out of the Service.
2172. Was he suspended or was he out of the Service? He was called upon to resign. I have a minute, "Appoint McNamee to one of the vacancies." That is dated 1889.
2173. He states that in the early part of 1889 he got excited over an election; became the worse of liquor, and was suspended? I do not know that it had anything to do with an election. I know that he had

had a lot of letters which he went scattering about the streets. I have many other complaints against G. A. Wilson. him here.

2174. From his evidence it would appear that he was suspended, and I want to know whether the records show whether he was suspended or dismissed and reappointed? If it is a question of record the record is clear enough. This is from a Departmental record dated 1889, "If reappointed, he could, in the meantime, be paid from contingencies." 25 Nov., 1897.

2175. Is that a printed paper in McNamee's case? Yes.

2176. He seems to have been called upon to resign, and then it appears that Mr. D. O'Connor, as Postmaster-General, wrote this minute:—"After carefully considering McNamee's case I have come to the conclusion of reducing him to some position at the head office at a low salary. I am fully convinced of the heinous offence committed by McNamee, but there was strong palliating evidence in his favour. Moreover, it was the dying request of the late Hon. John Sutherland, who knew McNamee for thirty years, and thought highly of him, that he should get another chance to retrieve himself." McNamee was off duty from the 1st January to the 8th July without pay. There is a break there.

2177. On the other hand, Mr. Lambton's memo. is: "I presume he will not be paid salary during his suspension." Evidently both the Postmaster-General and the Deputy Postmaster-General treated it as a suspension.

2178. *Mr. Hogue.*] Then why do they say, "If we appoint him";—if officers are reinstated, is it not the invariable rule to pay them for the periods pending the suspension? No. If we try an officer for an offence, and he is found guilty, if we do not dismiss him we fine him a month's or a fortnight's salary.

2179. I think that was the rule formerly? He would be presumably innocent then.

2180. What guide had you in connection with the interpretation of section 60 of the Act—I refer to the retiring allowances to persons whose services have been dispensed with;—the section says that they shall receive a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each year of service from the date of the appointment? We have legal opinion on that.

2181. Do you interpret the words "not exceeding" as giving you a discretionary power? Yes, which we have exercised in Sheehan's case.

2182. Where a person has been in permanent service for a length of time, and is retired because he is of a certain age, would he not then receive a month's retiring allowance? I think so, if he were permanently employed and there was nothing against him.

2183. Edward G. Wilton was employed in the Government Printing Office, and it was clear that he was entitled to consider himself a permanent hand, because in the notice in the *Gazette*, signed G. H. Reid, he is referred to as a permanent officer;—would what we consider a mistake in that announcement make him a permanent officer? We contend he was not a permanent officer.

2184. He has been described as a permanent officer in a public document produced in the form of a return ordered by the House to be printed. He is described as a permanent officer, and his date of promotion to the permanent staff is June, 1883. He only received a fortnight's pay for each year of service in the same way as did Frederick McDermott? I think there were four on the same footing.

2185. There was also also the case of Frederick Shettle? I remember the case, and I know the difficulty.

2186. Do you remember the case of Samuel Hegarty? No; I have not looked into the Printing Office at all.

2187. Then you will not know that he received a month's pay for each year of service, whilst others only received a fortnight's pay for each year of service? I do not know the particulars at all.

2188. You are of course familiar with the provisions of section 11 of the Act that persons who may have been employed, and whose services shall not have been considered as permanent, may be considered permanent servants for the purposes of section 60? It appears to the Board that there is a doubt about some of those cases, and this we have asked the Government to solve.

2189. Is it possible for cases of this kind to be reopened? Yes.

2190. They were old men, and considered themselves properly retired, the only point being that they considered that they were permanent officers? That question is still open. We have asked for advice on the point. Of course, when there are any doubts in matters of this kind we must give the Treasury the benefit of them.

2191. If there is a doubt the law can be set in motion against the Treasury? Undoubtedly.

2192. *Chairman.*] Mr. Peter Herbert, the late governor of the gaol, considers he is entitled to a larger pension than he is drawing;—is that matter still pending settlement? That is still open.

John William Holliman recalled and further examined:—

2193. *Chairman.*] With regard to the case of Love, is that a matter which has been settled? Yes, so far as the Board is concerned. He was only partially employed by the Government, and was paid £30 a year for acting as a Warden's clerk at Barmedman. He was not an officer within the meaning of the old Civil Service Act. J. W.
Holliman.
25 Nov., 1897.

2194. And on that ground the Board did not consider him a fit subject for a gratuity? Just so. I may say that in order to definitely settle the question the Board propose to refer the matter to the Attorney-General for advice as to whether persons whose services are only partially at the disposal of the State are entitled to the benefits of section 60.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD—GRATUITIES AND ALLOWANCES.

APPENDIX.

D.

[Appended by the Committee.]

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, JAMES HARVEY, of Lucky Hit Mine, Tuena, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on the 16th July, 1896, I wrote to the Under Secretary for Lands, requesting to be allowed to remain at my duties—the compilation of parish maps—as I had a large amount of urgent work on hand in an incomplete state, and, if my services were retained until next February (1897), I would be enabled to complete the greater portion of it, and would also have then served twenty years in the department. If it were intended, however, that I should be retired from the Service, I would expect six months' leave of absence on full pay at the end of the ensuing month (August), under the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895 (as a matter of fact I would only have eleven days longer to serve, as I entered the Service on 11th February, 1877, when the Public Service Board could have retired me with the six months' leave of absence on full pay as aforesaid, namely from 11th August, 1896); on 12th August, Min. 96-9,085, I was informed by the Acting U.S. for Lands, "That the Public Service Board cannot alter their decision in your case, nor can they grant the leave applied for;" I appealed against this decision on the 14th December, 1896, showing that, in addition to the six months I applied for, there were three months' leave of absence due to me after ten years service, of which I never availed myself—Civil Service Act, 1884 (copy of this letter sent to J. C. Neild, Esq., M.L.A., marked A); to this letter, and another of same date, asking to be allowed to appear personally before the Public Service Board, I received a reply on 30th December, 1896, marked B (copy also sent to Mr. Neild 16th August, 1897), refusing me the right of appearing before the Board or to re-open my case; I then appealed to the Minister for Lands, 6th February, 1897, giving a *précis* of the case, and enclosing copies of my credentials from the Department, marked C (also sent to Mr. Neild); lastly, on the 23rd February, I received a letter from the secretary of the Public Service Board requesting me to call on him; at the interview Mr. Holliman stated that the Public Service Board intended no disrespect to me by declining to grant a personal interview at the hearing of my appeal, and that if the Board granted me the leave others would also apply. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of Voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

JAMES HARVEY.

Made and signed before me, at the Junction, }
 this 19th day of October, 1897,— }
 ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, J.P.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, THOMAS LOVE, of Barmedman, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows: That I was appointed Mining Registrar and Warden's Clerk at Barmedman in the month of November, 1886, at a salary of £20 per annum, a sum totally inadequate to compensate for the time and attention necessary to be devoted to the duties of the office; I accepted the position in the hope that when time, good conduct, and attention to the duties would justify it that I would receive promotion; I held the office from November, 1886, to March 3, 1897; the first intimation I received of my compulsory retirement was a notice in the *Government Gazette*, which stated that Mr. H. B. Copeland, the local Crown Lands Agent, had been appointed to the position held by me; I claim that my compulsory retirement without notice was not justified, as nothing in my conduct during the ten years called for such action; I submit that the special knowledge of mining matters obtained during the ten years was lost, both to myself and the Department, by such retirement; for the reasons herein stated, and in common justice for such harsh action, I claim that I am entitled to compulsory retirement allowance. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

THOMAS LOVE.

Subscribed and declared at Barmedman, this }
 16th day of October, 1897, before me,— }
 O. F. MORRIS, J.P.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, HENRY EDWARD WELLS, of Mudgee, in the Colony of New South Wales, late Warden's Bailiff at Mudgee, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—1. That up to the 28th day of February last I was employed in the Public Service as Warden's Bailiff at Mudgee, which appointment I had previously held for over twenty years, as the records in the Department of Mines will show. 2. On the 27th February, 1897, I received a notice of my dismissal therefrom, which notice I annex, marked A. 3. That my salary up to the 1st April, 1881, was only £15 per annum, and on the 13th May, 1881, my salary was reduced to £10 per annum, as per letter marked B. 4. That no complaint being made against me, I feel aggrieved at such compulsory retirement without any gratuity or offer of other employment, and at such a remarkably short notice. 5. That I had to perform other duties in connection with my late appointment, such as reporting on, and the measurements of, aid granted under Prospecting Vote, and had to keep a horse. 6. That I am advised that my summarily dismissal was illegal; that I, being employed at a yearly salary, I was entitled at the least to a longer notice of being retired. 7. I therefore respectfully claim that I am entitled to either a gratuity, or for some compensation for being retired at such a short notice, my appointment being an annual one, and I having lost my chance of promotion, which my length of service entitled me to, if qualified. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intitled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

H. E. WELLS.

Declared at Mudgee, this 19th day of }
 October, 1897, before me,— }
 WM. RICHARD BLACKMAN, J.P.

STATUTORY

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, JAMES BRYANT, of Orange, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare : On or about the 12th day of May, 1883, I entered the service of the Government upon the recommendation of John Tom Lane, Esquire, lately Police Magistrate at Orange, and discharged the duties of messenger for the Court and the Court officials, including the payment of public moneys to the Public Account at the Bank, and obtaining from the Bank the moneys necessary to pay jurors and witnesses, for which I received £60 a year and house residence and fuel assigned to me ; during the period of my service I supported my wife and myself, and for part of that time my daughter, now married ; on or about the 1st day of February, 1897, I was retired from the Service on the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioners ; I was advised to give notice of my retirement, which was accepted ; I am now 74 years of age ; I have during the period of my service discharged all the duties required of me to the satisfaction of officials and others, and have never had any complaint made against me ; I have of late years suffered much in health, and have had several severe illnesses ; owing to my advanced age and the ill-health referred to, I am now unable to do any work for the support of myself and my wife, who is now old and unable to do any work except household duties. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Declared at Orange, this 1st day of }
November, 1897, before me,— }

CHAS. E. BLACKWELL, J.P.

JAMES BRYANT.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, HENRY STONE, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I entered the railway service in the year 1870, where I remained until the year 1882, when I was appointed mail-guard, which position I held until 1896, when I was retired by the Civil Service Board, with a gratuity of £77 9s. 6d., whereas by the Act I believe that I am entitled to one months' pay for every year of service ; as I was in receipt of £170 per annum for the last four or five years previous to being retired, the amount to which I am entitled is £368 6s. 8d., less the amount I have already received. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at Orange, }
this 21st day of October, 1897,— }

GEORGE GOODE, J.P.

HENRY STONE.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, FRANK LENG, of Gunnedah (late Crown Lands Agent), do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have been employed in the Civil Service of New South Wales for a period of thirteen and a half years, during which time I have performed the duties of Crown Lands Agent for ten and three quarter years, viz., at the following places :—Wilcannia, four and a quarter years ; Cootamundra, one year ; and Gunnedah, five and a half years ; I have contributed towards the Superannuation Fund since the 1st January, 1885 (Civil Service Act of 1884), up to the date I was suspended from duty (26th March, 1896), and have applied on several occasions to the Public Service Board, the Honorable G. H. Reid (Premier), and the Lands Department for the amount contributed by me towards the Superannuation Fund, also arrears of salary from the date of my suspension up to the date of my retirement from the Public Service, during the month of June, 1896, which was refused ; I was suspended from duty upon the report of Mr. Freeman (Chairman of the Land Board at Tamworth), to the effect that I was absent from my office one whole day, owlishly drunk (13th February, 1896), which led to an inquiry by the Public Service Board, and upon furnishing an explanation of my conduct, which appeared unsatisfactory to the Lands Department, I was called upon to tender my resignation under section 49, sub-section iv, Public Service Act of 1895 ; I admitted the charge of being intoxicated, as stated in my previous correspondence to the Lands Department, Public Service Board, and the Honorable G. H. Reid (Premier), but deny the statements made by the Chairman at the inquiry, viz., being owlishly drunk, a scandal in Gunnedah two years prior to my suspension from duty, also that I deterred persons from applying for land at the Lands Office, Gunnedah, and that I made more than the average number of errors ; on the 13th February, 1896, during the hearing of the "Mercadool Cases," being the day which I was absent from my office, a number of documents and books were left in my charge, and during my absence the office was locked, as the side entrance to the Court-house adjoining, and which leads to the back entrance of the Lands Office, would have been accessible to the public (if the office had been kept open), who might have overhauled the documents referred to, should they have been inclined to do so ; on the abovenamed date no person was put to any inconvenience through the office being closed, with the exception of the Chairman, who required a map or document from the office, which he obtained ; it would appear that Mr. Chairman Freeman had some animosity or grudge against me, as he never informed me that he would report me ; moreover, upon every occasion that he had to visit Gunnedah to adjudicate in Land Board cases, I was always courteous and obliging to him, and have almost on every occasion furnished him with ink, foolscap, or any stationery which he might require, and also permitted Mr. Cleary, deposition clerk, and a clerk named Hall, to utilise part of my office for several days copying depositions in connection with the Mercadool cases ; during my career in the Public Service, I have always proved myself an efficient officer, and have always acted in a strictly honest and upright manner in the performance of my official duties ; moreover, I have never allowed my work to get into arrears, which can be testified to by the Lands Department, the Treasury, Audit Office, and the books, records, &c., in every country town in which I have held the position of Crown Lands Agent ; my case being an exceptionable one, inasmuch that I have always acted honestly and in a straightforward manner ; I think the Public Service Board have treated me in an unfair manner, by not granting to me my just superannuation allowance and arrears of salary ; furthermore, the Board should not have brought my case under section 49, sub-section iv, Public Service Act of 1895, thereby classing me with criminals, habitual drunkards, &c. ; I have never been an habitual drunkard during my life, my fault being on some occasions by being too easily led away by others to indulge in too much liquor, as in many cases in small country towns a single man is at a loss for want of society equal to his position ; since my retirement from the Civil Service I have not been successful in procuring a situation, and am left as it were penniless in the world, and have been existing for some time past on the bare necessities of life. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at Gunnedah, }
this 1st day of November, 1897,— }

JOHN SMYTH, J.P.

FRANK LENG.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, EDWARD STEPHENSON RUSSOM, of Manly, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare—That I have been in the unbroken service of the Government for a period of 13½ years, viz. :—

Mines Department.—1st May, 1883, to 12th May, 1886.—Rabbit Inspector, salary £300 per annum, on Permanent Staff, with monthly deductions of 4 per cent. for Superannuation Fund.

Lands Department.—12th May, 1886, to 1st August, 1890.—C. P. Inspector, on Temporary Staff, paid by fees, appointed by letter (copy herewith), No. 86-3,104, dated 30th April, 1886, when relieved of papers, money, &c., as Rabbit Inspector at Deniliquin; immediately went to Hay (80 miles), as therein instructed. 1st August, 1890, to 1st January, 1893.—C. P. Inspector, on Permanent Staff, salary, £300 per annum. 1st January, 1893 to 31st July, 1896.—C. P. Inspector, on Permanent Staff, salary, £290 per annum; with 4 per cent. deduction for Superannuation Fund.

All payments to Superannuation Fund have been returned to me. On 31st July, 1896, I was retired by Public Service Board, after being in the employ of the Government for the unbroken time, 1st May, 1883, to 31st July, 1896. After receiving notice, dated 15th December, 1896, that £132 3s. 1d. had been paid to my credit as a gratuity, I wrote to the Public Service Board, asking to be informed upon what grounds my gratuity had been calculated, they refused to inform me as per letter herewith. I believe I have been unjustly deprived of a gratuity allowed by law, for a period 7½ years service, viz., from 1st May, 1883, to 1st August, 1890; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, “an Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial Oaths and Affidavits.”

E. S. RUSSOM.

Declared at Parramatta, this 11th day of November, 1897, }
before me,—

HY. S. HAWKINS, J.P.

A.

[To Evidence of Mr. F. O. Byrnes.]

ABSTRACT of Public Service by Francis Oakes Byrnes.

28th Oct., 1862.—First appointment as second clerk at Gaol, Darlinghurst, at £100 per annum; afterwards increased to £120.

30th April, 1867.—Transferred to Accountant's Branch, Electric Telegraph Department, as clerk, at £150 per annum.

About April, 1874.—Appointed Telegraph Master at Muswellbrook, at same rate of salary and free quarters.

23rd Feb., 1877.—Transferred to Murrurundi, at £180 per annum and free quarters.

12th Sept., 1879.—Salary increased from £180 to £200; further increased from £200 to £220.

21st Nov., 1888.—Salary increased from £220 to £240 from date of taking charge of the combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

About 1892.—Salary increased from £240 to £260; afterwards reduced to £254 in the general reduction of 12 per cent. on salaries over £200 per annum.

31st July, 1897.—Retired by the Public Service Board after 33 years and 9 months' service, exclusive of 10 months' probation on entering the Service, on a gratuity only, instead of a pension.

F. O. BYRNES.

Parramatta, 23rd August, 1897.

B.

[To Evidence of Mr. Frederick Shettle.]

DAILY CHECK.—PERMANENT STAFF.

Name of Compositor

Name of Document.	Time of Com-mencing.	Pages.	Galleys.	Time made.	Ens.
CORRECTING.	H. M.			H. M.	
DISTRIBUTION.					

First two columns to be filled in by Overseer—remaining columns by Compositor.

Checked,

189

Overseer.

C.

[To Evidence of Mrs. Bessie Connolly.]

The Deputy Postmaster-General to Mr. H. Connolly, Letter-carrier, Edgecliff.

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, General Post Office, Sydney, 22 July, 1896.

I AM directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board, has approved of your retirement from the Public Service in accordance with the provisions of the Public Service Act of 1895, such retirement to take effect from the 31st instant.

S. H. LAMBTON,

Deputy Postmaster-General.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 18 Report from Printing Committee, 7th October, 1897.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 2nd June, 1897, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the names of officers retained in the service of the
“State over the age of 65 years.”

(*Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.*)

OFFICERS over the age of 65 years retained in the Public Service.

Name.	Position.	Age last Birthday.
<i>Chief Secretary's Department.</i>		
Hellings, R.	Assistant Inspector, Fisheries Department	66
<i>Treasury.</i>		
Alderton, Ellen	Housekeeper, Customs Department	67
Harley, J. D.	Tide-waiter and Acting Locker	66
Harkess, Janet	Cleaner, Customs Department	66
Mira, P.	Acting Customs Officer	67
Baynard, W.	Bookbinder, Government Printing Office... ..	70
Jack, A. W.	Pilot	68
Whitnall, G.	Boatman, Manning River	77
Pettitt, H.	Harbour-master, Sydney	66
Pain, J.	Boatman, Camden Haven River	66
Melville, G.	Assistant Harbour-master, Newcastle	66
Skelton, J.	Light-keeper... ..	69
Steere, W. J.	do	67
May, W.	do	70
Lawrence, J. R.	Clerk to Harbour-master, &c.	73
Campbell, W.	Light-keeper, Ulladulla	69
Williams, S.	Assistant to Signal-master, Fort Phillip	71
Francis, J., senr.	Lookout-man, South Head... ..	67
Waddy, George	Night Watchman	73
Chamberlain, W. E.	Night Watchman, Public Wharfs Department	65
Creer, Jos.	Master, ss. "Captain Cook"	70
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Booler, T.	Watchman (Dredge Service), Harbours and Rivers	72
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1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND AND INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

(PAPERS RESPECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. NORMAN C. LOCKHART AS AN OFFICER OF.)

Printed under No. 7 Report from Printing Committee, 10 June, 1897.

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No. 1.

The Commissioners of Taxation to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Commissioners of Taxation desire to bring under notice the urgent necessity for some more expeditious method of dealing with their legal business than that at present provided.

Under existing conditions all matters remitted for the consideration of the Crown Solicitor have, perhaps necessarily, to take their place and turn with the business submitted by other public departments, and this involves undesirable and vexatious delay.

Mr. J. L. Campbell, barrister-at-law, is of opinion that the services of a solicitor, competent to deal promptly with all necessary requirements of the Department, may be obtained at a remuneration of £300 per annum.

If a thoroughly capable man may be obtained for the amount quoted, his appointment would prove of the greatest convenience and advantage.

In submitting this matter for the favourable consideration of the Honorable the Premier and Treasurer, the Commissioners desire to express their appreciation of the uniform courtesy and attention extended to them by Mr. Colquhoun, the Crown Solicitor. They understand that press of business is alone responsible for the delay above referred to.

N. LOCKYER.
L. S. SPILLER.

I think this matter should be referred for the consideration of the Public Service Board. I may state that the delay in settling legal questions causes great inconvenience to the Taxation Department.—F.K., 30/12/96.

The Public Service Board may perhaps in the first instance make inquiry, in view of ascertaining the necessity for the proposed appointment.—J.N.B., 30/12/96. The Secretary, Public Service Board.—F.K., 30/12/96.

No. 2.

The Public Service Board to The Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasurer's Department, Land and Income Tax Department—Appointment of Solicitor.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 29 January, 1897.

PROVIDED that he is a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and that he pass the prescribed medical examination, the Public Service Board approve of the appointment, on probation for six months, of Mr. Norman Charles Lockhart, as solicitor to the Land and Income Tax Department, with salary at the rate of £350 per annum, upon the understanding that he carries out the legal business of any other Department which may be remitted to him. In accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 29 of the "Public Service Act of 1895," the Board certify:—

1. That such appointment is required.
2. That there is no person in the Public Service fit or qualified and available for such appointment.
3. That a competitive examination under the provisions of the "Public Service Act" has been held, and that the person named is the third candidate on the list, the first and second having already received appointments.

J. BARLING, } Members of the
T. A. COGHLAN, } Public
G. A. WILSON, } Service Board.

The Land and Income Tax Commissioners.—J.N.B., 1/2/97. F.K. ex. Min.—C.E.R., 2/2/97.

No. 3.

Mr. N. C. Lockhart to The Secretary, Public Service Board.

Sir,

George and King Streets, Sydney, 23 September, 1896.

I have the honor to submit myself for the examination to be held on Saturday, the 26th day of September instant, for the position of Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

I am 28 years of age, and at present managing Common Law Solicitor to Messieurs Fisher and Macansh, solicitors, Sydney, having previously acted as Manager in the office of Messieurs Street and Paterson, solicitors, Bond-street, Sydney.

I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, having been admitted in 1892.

I enclose the requisite certificates, namely:—Medical certificate of health, and two certificates as to character, one by Mr. A. B. Paterson, of Sydney, solicitor, of the firm of Street and Paterson, and the other by Mr. R. D. Moffitt, of Messieurs McDonell and Moffitt, solicitors, Sydney. I also enclose Treasury receipt for payment of 10s. examination fee.

I have, &c.,

NORMAN CHARLES LOCKHART.

[Enclosures.]

24, Bond-street, Sydney, 22 September, 1896.

I HEREBY certify that I have known Norman Charles Lockhart, of Sydney, solicitor, for three years, during two years of which period he worked in my office as manager, and since that time he has been managing the Common Law Branch of Messrs. Fisher and Macansh's office.

I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Lockhart is thoroughly fitted for the Chief Clerkship of the Supreme Court.

A. B. PATERSON.

353, George-street, Sydney, 22 September, 1896.

I HAVE known Mr. Norman Charles Lockhart for the past twenty-five years, and have come closely in contact with him during that time, and can with confidence speak both as to his integrity and ability, and I consider him a fit and proper person to occupy the position of Chief Clerk in the Supreme Court.

ROBERT D. MOFFITT.

"Frang," Oxford-street, opposite Point Piper Road.

I HEREBY certify that I have examined Mr. Norman Charles Lockhart. He is of sound constitution, and in good health.

H. WALTON SMITH, L.R.C.P., &c., Edin.

23 September, 1896.

TREASURY receipt for 10s. received from Norman Charles Lockhart.

No. 4.

The Honorable the Attorney-General to The Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Appointment of Mr. Lockhart as Solicitor to the Commissioners for Taxation.

10 February, 1897.

I DESIRE to draw the attention of the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to the enclosed *Gazette* notice, purporting to issue from the Treasury, and to request its immediate cancellation. Some time ago when an appointment was being made, which affected this Department, I pointed out to the Public Service Board, that I should expect to have the names of any intended appointees, together with the terms of their respective offices, submitted to me, as the Minister in charge of the Law Offices, before any recommendations were made in pursuance of the provisions of the Public Service Act. This the Board assured me would be done, as it undoubtedly should in all cases.

If this appointment of Mr. Lockhart were to stand, it would be reducing a Minister's position to a farce, and while he would be responsible for his Department, he would be the mere puppet of an irresponsible body.

The

The Board are assuming and exercising a power in this case (and I am afraid in others) which they do not possess under the Act, and which it was never intended they should possess, and I must, at once, protest against any attempt on their part to interfere with the duties of a Minister of the Crown—such a course would be fraught with danger to the Ministry, and would be reducing a Minister's position to that of a servant of the Board. The notice making the appointment has only to be read to recognise its absurdity, for, by it, Mr. Lockhart is gazetted as solicitor to whom all law matters of every Department are to be submitted. What, then, is the use of the Crown Solicitor or the Attorney-General? As a further proof of its mischief, I may mention that immediately after Mr. Lockhart's alleged appointment, that gentleman called at the Crown Solicitor's Office and asked for the papers in a most important Equity suit, now pending, to test the validity of the whole proceeding of the Taxation Act, at the same time stating that "he had been appointed solicitor to the Land and Income Tax Department."

I yield to no one in my admiration of the fearless and loyal manner in which the Board have done their work, but I must certainly complain of this attempt to interfere with a Minister's province, and, further, that it should have been done during my absence and without consulting me in any way.

When this *Gazette* notice is cancelled I shall be glad to give the Board any assistance in bringing about what they apparently desire, and which, when properly worked out, may prove satisfactory.

It may be said that the appointment above referred to is in connection with the Treasury, but a moment's consideration will show that it is really directed at and affects the Law Officers of the Crown.

J. H. WANT,
Attorney-General.

No. 5.

Recommendation by the Public Service Board.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Subject:—Appointment, on probation, of Mr. Norman Charles Lockhart as solicitor to the Land and Income Tax Department.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 February, 1897.

THE Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer submits, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the accompanying recommendation of the Public Service Board, that Norman Charles Lockhart, Esquire, be appointed on probation for six months as solicitor to the Land and Income Tax Department, with a salary at the rate of £350 per annum, upon the understanding that he carries out the legal business of any other Department which may be remitted to him, and provided that he is a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and that he pass the prescribed medical examination.

The Board certify, in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 29 of the Public Service Act:—

1. That such appointment is required.
2. That there is no person in the Public Service fit or qualified and available for such appointment.
3. That a competitive examination under the provisions of the Public Service Act has been held, and that the person named is the third candidate on the list, the first and second having already received appointments.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

The Executive Council approve of the appointment recommended, upon the terms herein set forth.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 97-6, 2/2/97. Confirmed, 9/2/97. Approved.—FRED. M. DARLEY, L.-G., 2/2/97. The Secretary to the Honorable the Attorney-General.—F.K., 18/2/97.

No. 6.

Minute by The Public Service Board.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 15 February, 1897.

THE Public Service Board have carefully considered the minute of the Honorable the Attorney-General in regard to the appointment of Mr. Lockhart as solicitor to the Taxation Department, and are disposed to think that the minute would not have been penned had the facts of the case been properly placed before him.

In the first place the Board desire to remove the misapprehension that the idea of providing the Taxation Department with direct legal advice originated with them. On the contrary, they would not have moved in the matter at all were they not expressly invited to do so. The Board recognise as clearly as the Honorable the Attorney-General himself that the appointment of a solicitor to any Public Department is one purely of policy, to be initiated by a Minister of the Crown, and is not a matter in any way coming within the functions of their office. In the case under consideration it will be found that the Commissioners of Taxation applied to the Treasurer for the appointment of a solicitor. The request was transmitted by the Minister to the Board, as provided by section 28 of the Public Service Act, the object of such reference being that no appointment of the kind would be lawful in the absence of a certificate from the Board that it was required.

It will be seen that the policy of the appointment having been affirmed by competent authority, it became the duty of the Board, after satisfying themselves of the necessity for such an appointment, to take the necessary steps to procure a qualified person to fill the office. If the Board had refused (or neglected) to do this, they would have arrogated to themselves a power they do not possess, and have justly laid themselves open to censure.

As inferentially suggested, the Public Service Act has taken from Ministers a large share of the power formerly enjoyed by them in regard to appointments, and a knowledge of this makes the Board all the more anxious that such powers as yet remain to individual Ministers should be scrupulously respected. It may be that the policy of appointing a solicitor to the Taxation Department is unsound. With this the Board have nothing to do. Their functions do not extend to the criticism of the acts or policy of responsible Ministers, and they conceive they have no more right to say to the Treasurer, "You shall not have a solicitor" than they have to say, "You shall not have an Under Secretary."

The

The Board do not wish to introduce what might be thought extraneous matter, otherwise they would be disposed to reply at length to the suggestion that they have, in other instances, interfered, or attempted to interfere, with the duties of Ministers of the Crown. That a contrary view seems to prevail is unfortunate, and such could only have arisen from an imperfect acquaintance with the large and extraordinary powers entrusted to the Board by the Public Service Act.

With regard to the wording of the *Gazette* notice, the Board thought that, in the event of the taxation work proving insufficient to keep a special officer fully employed, his services ought to be available for general work, but they freely admit, on reviewing the matter, that the intention, which they think the Honorable the Attorney-General will admit was a wise one, would have been better carried out in another way.

J. BARLING, }
T. A. COGHLAN, } Members of the
G. A. WILSON, } Public Service
Board.

No. 7.

The Honorable the Attorney-General to The Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Appointment of Mr. N. C. Lockhart as solicitor to the Land and Income Tax Department.

24 February, 1897.

Now that all the papers in this matter are before me, I see that the appointment of Mr. Lockhart did not, according to the correspondence, originate with the Board, and that the creation of the office was not effected "at the instance of the Board."

There remains, therefore, only two other ways under section 28 by which the appointment referred to could have been made, *i.e.*, "on the written request of a permanent head of a Department to the Minister, to be transmitted by the Minister to the Board, or upon the written request of the Minister addressed to the Board." Neither of these courses has been followed, and I therefore repeat my previous assertion, that the Board, in dealing with Mr. Lockhart's appointment, had exercised a power which they did not possess.

There was a request made by two officers in the Taxation Department, addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, and that officer very properly only minuted the same on to the Minister (Mr. Brunker). The Chief Secretary, acting for the Treasurer, carefully and properly in such an important matter, abstained from making any written request, but, on the *contrary*, asked the Board to make inquiry with a view of ascertaining whether there was any necessity for such a step.

The Board then, without making any inquiry—not, at least, from the only source to which they ought to have appealed, *viz.*, the Law Officers of the Crown—and without, as a body or individually, making any response to Mr. Brunker's request, proceeded themselves to make the appointment, or more correctly speaking, to make the recommendation for the appointment which was subsequently made.

I am not disposed to discuss the question as to whether my fears of the Board having in other cases exercised, or sought to exercise, powers which they did not possess, "could only have arisen from an imperfect acquaintance with the large and extraordinary powers entrusted to the Board under the Public Service Act." While I hold the office of Attorney-General my construction of the Act will have to be accepted, perfect or imperfect.

The other cases to which I alluded were before me for opinions when the papers rightly or wrongly alleged that the Public Service Board were claiming to exercise rights which they did not possess. One matter was referred for advice from the Department of the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, the other from that of the Chief Secretary, and, at the time, I was further aware that the Postmaster-General and the Minister for Public Works had similar complaints.

Any suggestion to make a transfer of Mr. Lockhart from the Taxation Office to this Department cannot be acceded to for more reasons than one, but particularly because the appointment of the gentleman mentioned has not only been improperly made, but, for a stronger reason, because it is illegal.

The Board have certified that the appointment is made under sections 28 and 29:—

- (1.) "That there is no person fit or qualified and available for such appointment."
- (2.) "That a competitive examination under the provisions of the Public Service Act has been held, and that the person named is the third candidate on the list, the first and second having already received appointments."

There are two gentlemen in my Department fit and qualified and available for the position to which Mr. Lockhart has been appointed, while that gentleman has not passed the examination for such position for which, indeed, no examination has been held.

There is only one road out of the difficulty—cancel the appointment and commence *de novo*. I can then discuss the matter with the Board, and, if found necessary, Mr. Lockhart can be appointed, under subsection (d) of section 29, as an extra clerk in the Crown Solicitor's Office. His duties could then be apportioned so as to include the work required of him by the Taxation Department, and I am sure that the Crown Solicitor would welcome Mr. Lockhart as a valued addition to his staff.

J. H. WANT,
Attorney-General.

No. 8.

Memorandum by The Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

MINUTE PAPER FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Subject:—Resignation of Mr. Norman C. Lockhart as solicitor to the Commissioners of Taxation, and re-appointment to the position of an officer of the Land and Income Tax Department.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 18 March, 1897.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, a letter from Mr. Norman C. Lockhart, addressed to the Commissioners of Taxation, Sydney, resigning his position as solicitor to the Commissioners, and recommends that such resignation be accepted.

The

The Colonial Treasurer further recommends that Mr. Lockhart be now appointed an officer of the Land and Income Tax Department at a salary of £350 a year, the work which he has to do being urgently required, and the Public Service Board having reported, in terms of the 30th section of the "Public Service Act," that there is no one in the Public Service available for the purpose and capable of performing the duties.

Mr. Lockhart will be an officer of the Professional Division.

G. H. REID.

The Executive Council approve of the acceptance of Mr. Lockhart's resignation of the office referred to. The Council also approve of Mr. Lockhart's appointment as herein recommended.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 97-14, 18/3/97. Confirmed, 23/3/97. Approved.—HAMPDEN, 18/3/97. Gazetted, 26/3/97.—C.E.F.R.

For the information of the Commissioners. Please return.—F.K., B.C., 26/3/97. The Commissioners of Taxation. Noted and returned. It is pointed out the salary should be £400—not £350, as herein.—N.L., 29/3/97. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Examiner.—F.K., 31/3/97. If salary at the rate of £400 per annum is to be paid in this case, it will be necessary to obtain further Executive authority.—A.P.P., 1/4/97. Submitted.—F.K., 2/4/97. I cannot find any authority for the £400 referred to.—F.K., 24/4/97. The Collector of Customs.

I understand that the Premier mentioned £400 as the amount of Mr. Lockhart's future remuneration, but difficulties have since arisen in the matter, and I propose to defer the question of increase until a later date.—N.L., 18/5/97. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Examiner.—F.K., 19/5/97. Noted.—F.H.G. Records.

No. 9.

The Secretary to the Attorney-General to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

My dear Mr. Kirkpatrick, Attorney General's Department, Sydney, 18 February, 1897.

The Attorney-General has asked me to request you to be good enough to let him see all your papers relating to the recent appointment of Mr. Lockhart. The matter is, as you know, urgent.

I am, &c.,

HUGH POLLOCK.

Registrar.—Papers please.—F.K., 18/2/97. I think Mr. Pollock has seen the Under Secretary in respect of this matter.—C.E.F.R., 22/2/97. The Under Secretary. Records.

No. 10.

N. Lockyer, Esq., to The Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

MEMORANDUM.

Subject.—The appointment of a solicitor, Department of Taxation.

Land and Income Tax Department, 9 March, 1897.

THE Commissioners recommended the appointment of a solicitor to the Department after very careful consideration. They found that the initiatory work, the details of management, and the demands of the public for interviews, rendered it almost impossible to bestow the time for research into established practice necessary for the careful consideration of the numerous important matters presenting technical and legal difficulties. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the many difficulties which are inseparable from the administration of a new enactment, particularly one which forms the subject of such close criticism and opposition on the part of an important section of the community.

Experience has already shown that full advantage has been taken of the weak and doubtful portions of the Acts they were administering, and although the Commissioners were fully alive to their own responsibility, and with no intention of delegating their power or authority, they considered it imperative the Department should have the personal assistance of a qualified solicitor.

Apart from the economy and expedition which such an appointment would ensure, there are serious objections to the legal work being done outside the office, and the Commissioners are of opinion that, as far as practicable, and whenever it can be avoided, the confidential documents entrusted to their care should not leave the Department.

The solicitor should have an intimate acquaintance with the details of management, and he should be in a position to acquire an expert knowledge of income and land tax practice. The questions arising which require legal investigation are almost of daily occurrence, and it is indispensable that the Commissioners should be in immediate communication with their solicitor, and that they should be daily informed of the progress of their business.

In addition to matters of principle (where the interpretation of the Act is questioned), and the conduct of the Commissioners' cases on appeal, it is proposed in all instances of minor importance, evading the provisions of the Act, &c., the solicitor may conduct the prosecutions in the country which may thus be effected, at less cost and with more efficiency than by local men of little or no experience in the practice.

The Commissioners earnestly hope that no alteration may be made in the present arrangement. They are satisfied with the selection of Mr. Lockhart, who comes highly recommended, and of whose industry and work they have already formed a very good opinion. All cases of exceptional importance are reserved for counsel's opinion.

N. LOCKYER.

Mr. Lockhart has resigned his position as solicitor to the Land and Income Tax Department, and is willing to remain in the Department on the clerical staff, and give the services which he would have been capable of rendering as solicitor on the internal business of the Department. I propose to appoint him under the provisions of section 30 of the Public Service Act.—G.H.R., 17th. The Chairman, Public Service Board.

No. 11.

Mr. Norman C. Lockhart to The Commissioners of Taxation.

Gentlemen,

Land and Income Tax Department, 17 March, 1897.

In view of the difficulties that I am informed have arisen in connection with my appointment, and with a desire to relieve the Government therefrom, I beg to resign from the position of solicitor to the Commissioners of Taxation, which I have now the honor to fill.

I have, &c,

NORMAN C. LOCKHART.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—N.L, B.C., 17/3/97. Department of Taxation,—
Prepare Executive Minute accepting Mr. Lockhart's resignation of the position of solicitor to the Land and Income Tax Department.—G.H.R.

No. 12.

The Public Service Board to The Honorable The Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Appointment of a Clerk for Special Duty in the Taxation Department.

Public Service Board, 50, Young-street, Sydney, 18 March, 1897.

THE Honorable the Premier having informed the Public Service Board that it is necessary, for reasons set forth in the Minute of the Chief Commissioner of Taxation forwarded by him on 17th instant, to appoint an officer having special legal qualifications to assist the Commissioners in the administration of the Land and Income Tax Act, the Board report that in its opinion there is not any person in the Service capable of filling the position to which it is proposed the appointment shall be made. The officer should be appointed to the Professional Division.

J. BARLING, } Members of the
T. A. COGHLAN, } Public Service
G. A. WILSON, } Board.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND AND INCOME TAXATION DEPARTMENT.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 15 Report from Printing Committee, 12 August, 1897.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 13th July, 1897, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) How many clerks are now employed at the Land and Income Taxation Department.
“(2.) How many of the number, whose services have been continuous since the passing of the Public Service Act, have been transferred from other Government Departments.
“(3.) If the remaining clerks are engaged only temporarily, under section 37 of the Public Service Act.
“(4.) If the persons referred to in paragraph 3 are engaged under section 37 of the Public Service Act, and have completed their term of nine months’ service yet.
“(5.) Whether, in the cases of those temporarily employed under section 37, the Ministerial head of the Department has obtained the sanction of the Public Service Board for their re-engagement for two further terms of three months (*vide* subsection of section 37).
“(6.) Whether, in cases where temporary officers have been employed for nine months, it has been intimated, in accordance with section 38 of the Public Service Act, to the Public Service Board the desirability of continuing such employment until the completion of the public work or scheme on which they are engaged.
“(7.) How long may the temporary officers referred to in paragraph 3 anticipate receiving employment in the Taxation Department.
“(8.) Whether any of the temporary officers, irrespective of those transferred from other Departments, whose services have been continuous since the passing of the Public Service Act, are eligible for permanent employment in the Taxation or any other Department under the control of the Public Service Board.”

(*Mr. Crick.*)

Land and Income Taxation Department.

- (1.) *Answer.*—141, including 1 Typewriter and 3 Junior Messengers.
- (2.) *Answer.*—Twenty-eight, including 3 Messengers mentioned in paragraph 1.
- (3.) *Answer.*—With the exception of 6 permanent officers, the whole of those mentioned in paragraph 1 are engaged temporarily.
- (4.) *Answer.*—116 members of the present temporary staff have completed nine months' service.
- (5.) *Answer.*—No. (See attached explanation.)
- (6.) *Answer.*—No. (See attached explanation.)
- (7.) *Answer.*—During such period as the proper administration of the Land and Income Tax Assessment Act may render their services necessary; subject always to a performance of their duties to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and, further, subject to the examination and grading of the Staff by the Public Service Board.
- (8.) *Answer.*—This question cannot be definitely settled until the Staff shall have been graded by the Public Service Board.

NOTE.—In connection with Questions 5 and 6, it may be pointed out that when the Public Service Act was framed provision does not appear to have been contemplated for the establishment of a large Department such as the Taxation, nor for the employment continuously of such a large number of temporary clerks as has been found necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Income Tax Assessment Act. All *appointments, transfers from other Government Departments, and retirements* have been made upon the authority and under the immediate supervision of the Public Service Board.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISMISSAL OF MAURICE HICKEY, OF NEWCASTLE,
BY THE MARINE BOARD.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 3 June, 1897.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th May, 1897, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers concerning the dismissal of one Maurice Hickey, of Newcastle, by the Marine Board.”

(Mr. Fegan.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Mr. Maurice Hickey to The Chief Secretary.

Dear Sir,

18, Charlton-street, Newcastle, 26 April, 1897.

After being in the Civil Service for over twenty-three years I have been discharged for a most trivial act, and have to respectfully ask your kindly advice and assistance in my trouble. I am a one-armed man, and have for the last twelve years been employed as a look-out man on the Signal Hill, Newcastle. I am married, and am the sole support of a wife and young family.

My chief object in addressing you is to ask your assistance in obtaining a refund of the sum of £60 paid by me into the Superannuation Fund of the Colony during my service. As I know the appointments to the Service are now not in your province, I can hardly expect you to be able to reinstate me, but do trust you will be able to restore to me the above sum, which will save an honest family from being compelled to ask assistance from the State.

Trusting to receive an early and favourable reply.

I remain, &c.,

MAURICE HICKEY.

For the Public Service Board, who will, perhaps, kindly let me have the fullest information respecting Hickey's case.—J.N.B., 28/4/97. The Secretary, Public Service Board.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 1/5/97.

The papers in this case, which have been obtained from the Treasury, are forwarded for the information of the Hon. the Chief Secretary. The Public Service Board had nothing to do with the dismissal of Hickey.—J. W. HOLLIMAN. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 12/5/97.

Returned.—C.S.O., 12/5/97.

No. 2.

Mr. Maurice Hickey to The Public Service Board.

Gentlemen, 18, Charlton-street, Newcastle, 15 April, 1897.

On the 18th March last I received a communication from the Local Marine Board stating that my services were no longer required by them. At the time of my dismissal I was employed at the Signal Hill, Newcastle, as a night look-out man, which position I filled for a period of twelve years and four months, to the satisfaction of my superior officers. Prior to this appointment I was a warder for ten years and ten months in the Government Powder Magazine, Newcastle, and while I have been in the Civil Service have paid into the Superannuation Fund about £60. I have therefore to respectfully apply that, in view of my long years of service, and of the trivial nature of the offence for which I was dismissed, I be reinstated to my late post or to some other vacancy in the Department.

I would further respectfully bring under your notice the fact that some years ago I had my right arm amputated at the shoulder, and the post I lately filled was one of the few which a man afflicted in that manner could fill, and also that a wife and large family are solely dependent on my labours for a living. If, gentlemen, you are unable to reinstate me, I would respectfully ask you to assist me in obtaining a refund of the amount paid by me into the Superannuation Fund.

I have, &c.,
MAURICE HICKEY.

Acknowledged, 20/ Will the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade be so good as to furnish a report on this matter?—J. W. HOLLIMAN, B.C., 20/4/97. The Secretary, Marine Board.—F.K., 22/4/97. The Local Board for all papers.—G.S.L., 27/4/97. Sec., L.M.B. All papers in connection with M. Hickey's dismissal herewith. By order.—J. H. VEITCH, Sec., L.M. Board, 28/4/97. The Secretary, Marine Board, Sydney. All papers herewith. By order—GEO. S. LINDEMAN, 6/5/97. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. The Secretary, Public Service Board.—F.K., The Treasury, B.C., 6/5/97. Returned to P.S.B., 6/5/97.

No. 3.

Mr. J. H. Veitch to The Secretary, Marine Board, Sydney.

Sir, Office of the Local Marine Board at Newcastle, 11 March, 1897.

By the direction of the Local Marine Board, I have the honor of submitting the attached papers, being charges by the Harbour Master, Captain Newton, against Maurice Hickey for insolence and insubordination on the night of the 2nd instant, together with evidence taken and the Board's decision thereon, for your consideration.

I have, &c.,
J. H. VEITCH,
Secretary, L.M.B.

The Marine Board approve of the Local Marine Board's recommendation. By Order.—G. S. LINDEMAN, 16/3/97. The Secretary, Local Marine Board.

No. 4.

J. L. Fegan, Esq., M.P., to The President of the Marine Board.

Dear Sir, Legislative Assembly, N.S.W., Sydney, 13 March, 1897.

I trust you will pardon me for bringing the case of Maurice Hickey under your notice. The papers in connection with his case are in Sydney, so I was informed. I trust you will be able to see your way clear to allow him to retain his position, as he is unfitted for any other kind of work if discharged from his present position. If a fine and apology will do, I am sure Hickey is very sorry; and, having a wife and three children to look after, I trust you will give him another chance for their sakes.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN L. FEGAN.

No. 5.

Captain Henry Newton to The Secretary of the Marine Board, Newcastle.

Sir, Harbour Office, Newcastle, 3 March, 1897.

I have to report that during last night, the 2nd instant, I found it necessary to place the assistant look-out man, Maurice Hickey, under suspension (when on duty) for an act of insubordination and disobedience of orders. Further, I did not consider him in a fit state to occupy such a responsible position.

I may state that, at about 7 p.m. of the 2nd instant, I went on the look-out station, and remained there some time on the western side of the balcony. F. Martyn was in charge, in the absence of the look-out man. Hickey came from the eastern side of the house, and spoke in a most irreverent manner on a subject not in connection with his duties. I frequently requested him to go to his duty, as I did not wish any conversation whatever; he, however, still persisted in the most insolent manner possible—in fact his conduct was unbearable—absolutely refusing to obey my orders. I threatened to suspend him. He replied, "You cannot; I am a better man than ever you were," and such like. When accused of not being in a fit state for duty, he replied, "You are a liar."

I then sent Martyn for the Assistant Harbour Master, and one of the boatmen to go on duty. On the arrival of these the conduct of Hickey was of such a nature that Captain Melville forcibly removed him off the station. I had serious thoughts of requesting the officer in charge of the fort to place him in the guard-room.

With the concurrence of the Local Marine Board, I will keep the man referred to under suspension until convenient for an investigation into his conduct, as I consider this matter of such serious importance as to demand the attention of the Board.

Yours, &c.,
HENRY NEWTON,
Harbour Master.

No. 6.

Evidence taken before the Marine Board, Newcastle, and Decision of the Board.

CHARGES made by the Harbour Master, Captain Newton, against Maurice Hickey, assistant look-out man on the Signal Station.

Present: The Chairman, H. R. Cross; Members—J. Reid, W. R. Logan, F. Gardner.

On Captain Newton's report being read over, Maurice Hickey stated that nobody would tolerate such behaviour as mentioned by the Harbour Master, if it were true. But the only part he would admit was that he had unfortunately called the Harbour Master a liar, for which he was very sorry.

By Captain Newton: He was not attending to his duty.

Hickey: I was attending to my duty, and I consider I was doing my duty, and doing it well.

By the Chairman: Were you insolent to your superior officer?

Hickey: I was not; only on the one occasion.

To Captain Newton: I deny insubordination. You told me I was drunk.

By Captain Newton: I did not say, "You are drunk," but, "You have been drinking."

By Hickey: Exactly, sir. I said, "You're a liar," and am sorry for it.

George Melville, Assistant Harbour Master, on the charge made by the Harbour Master against Maurice Hickey, being read over, stated: That Hickey's conduct, on the night of the 2nd instant, was abusive and insubordinate to the Harbour Master, and also to myself; so much so that I opened the gate and put him forcibly off the Hill.

To the Chairman: If he was not drunk, he was mad; he could keep his legs; he was making use of language unbecoming of a street arab, and when asked by me if he were drunk, replied, "You are a damned liar"; I was long enough on the Hill to hear Hickey abuse Captain Newton before putting him off the Hill.

By the Chairman to Hickey: Do you say that Mr. Melville is not telling the truth.

Hickey: I do say he is not telling the truth, as Mr. Melville was not on the Hill at the time:

GEORGE MELVILLE.

Taken and declared before me, this the 10th day of March, 1897,—

J. H. VEITCH,

Secretary, Local Marine Board.

F. Martyn, boatman, acting look-out man on the 2nd instant, on hearing the charges preferred against Hickey, by Captain Newton, stated: I was on the eastern side of the look-out; saw Hickey go up to Captain Newton, who was on the western side of the look-out, and refer to something about some letter, to which Captain Newton replied he was not Hickey's messenger; what he had done, he was asked to do, and did not want to hear any more about it, and ordered Hickey to go on the other side of the house, in the sea side, as he could see nothing from where he was; to which, Hickey replied, "that he could see more from that position than ever he (Captain Newton) could do from the other side"; Captain Newton told Hickey "not to be insolent, or he would have him put off the Hill"; Hickey answering "that he could not do it," and there were a lot of words passed at this time; Captain Newton trying to get Hickey to be quiet and go to his duty, which Hickey would not; heard Captain Newton call Hickey an "insolent little puppy"; and Hickey abused Captain Newton roundly as much as to say, "You think I am drunk"; Captain Newton said, "You have been drinking"; Hickey then said "You are a liar"; Captain Newton then called me, and drew my attention to what had passed, asking if I had heard the remarks; I said, "I did, sir"; then sent me for Mr. Melville to get a man to take Hickey's place for the night; I cannot say I heard any bad language on my return, as I did not want to see the row, and kept away as much as possible.

To the Harbour Master: Time after time I heard you telling him to go to his duty; I could not say I heard him say he was a better man than you; his conduct was unbearable and insubordinate; I remember Mr. Melville coming on the Hill; I must admit that there was talking and grumbling going on, but I could not distinguish what was said.

To Hickey: I say you were perfectly sober.

FRANCIS MARTYN.

Taken and declared before me, this 10th day of March, 1897,—

J. H. VEITCH,

Secretary, Local Marine Board.

John Henderson, boatman, stated: I was sent for to come on the Hill, by Mr. Melville, to relieve Hickey; I saw the Harbour Master there; he told me to stop there in Hickey's place until relieved; the row was pretty well over before I came up; saw Hickey taken away by Mr. Melville; could not say I heard any bad language used; I heard Mr. Melville order Hickey off the Hill; I do not remember the words; was not exactly close to them, being on the east side of the house; they were on the south side.

To Mr. Melville: I do not remember you using bad language.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Declared before me, this 10th day of March, 1897,—

J. H. VEITCH,

Secretary, Local Marine Board.

John Crapp, signal master, stated: Hickey was perfectly sober when he came on duty at 5-30 p.m.; I have been on the Hill seventeen years; Hickey twelve years; I do not think that any man who has had drink to be fit to be on duty on the Hill; Hickey, to my best belief, was sober and fit for duty.

JOHN CRAPP.

The Chairman to Hickey: You will remain under suspension until you hear from the Board.

Certificates produced by Maurice Hickey:—

I have this night, at 8·10 p.m., seen Mr. Maurice Hickey, and he appears to me to be sober, but excited.
HENRY DALTON.

16, Bolton-street, Newcastle,

March 2nd, 1897, 8·30 p.m.

I have this evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, examined Maurice Hickey, age 57 years, night look-out man at Signal Hill. I find him perfectly sober, and with all his faculties clear and keen.

H. MARTIN DOYLE,

M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Lond.; L.S.A., Lond.

Decision.

After careful consideration, the Board found the charges preferred by the Harbour Master against Maurice Hickey, assistant look-out man, to be proven. They therefore recommend that the said Maurice Hickey be dismissed from the service, this not being his first offence by any means, he having been forgiven on several former occasions by the Harbour Master and Assistant Harbour Master, whose authority must be upheld by the Board, especially in discipline.

J. H. VEITCH,
Secretary L.M. Board.

10/3/97.

No. 7.

Telegram from Secretary, Marine Board, Newcastle, to Secretary, Marine Board, Sydney, and reply thereto.

29th April, 1897.

Omitted Maurice Hickey, dismissed Ordnance Department, 1883, insobriety.

Reply telegraphed 12·20, 29/4/97, to Secretary, Local Marine Board, Newcastle.

Hickey papers retained waiting fuller particulars *re* dismissal from Ordnance Department.

G.S.L., 29/4/97.

Mr. Williams, of the Explosives Department, confirmed this through the telephone.—G.S.L.,
5/5/97.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISMISSAL OF TEMPORARY HANDS, GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 3 June, 1897.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12th May, 1897,—

“That there be laid upon the Table of this House, all papers relating to the
“dismissal from the Government Printing Office of the temporary hands.”

(*Mr. Fegan, for Mr. McGowen.*)

The Premier and Colonial Treasurer to The Government Printer.

The Government Printer,—

16 February, 1897.

I will be very glad to authorise any printing such as reports, &c., which will put work in the way of the compositors recently discharged from the Printing Office.

G.H.R.

The Government Printer.—F.K., 16/2/97.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 17 February, 1897.

With reference to the note of the Honorable the Premier this morning, I have the honor to state that there are no arrears of work at present in the office which could in any way call for the employment of further labour; and with regard to the annual reports specifically mentioned, nothing is at present in my hands which has not already been submitted, and is now forwarded almost to completion pending approval of the House.

It could be arranged that the Night Staff—say, eighteen men—who usually take three weeks lost time during the year, should do so from this date; or the Debates Staff—say, twelve men—could be treated in the same way; but both staffs are picked men, and it might shortly be necessary to avail myself of one of these courses to further reduce the existing staff, unless Departmental work increases.

I have, &c.,

W. A. GULLICK,

Government Printer.

Seen.—G.H.R. Records.—F.K., 19/2/97

Mr. C. I. Peachey to The Government Printer.

Sir,

21, Denison-road, Petersham, 1 March, 1897.

In connection with the information supplied by the Honorable J. N. Brunker, Colonial Secretary (acting for the Honorable the Premier), that a number of hands would be required, and that a ballot must be taken, a meeting of those concerned was held, when the following resolution was unanimously carried, with a view to your reconsideration of the mode of selection:—

“That, in view of the promise of the Superintendent that the hands required would be selected by the Government Printer, and sent for through the Father of the Chapel, it is thought that any ballot would be inimical to both parties.”

Respectfully awaiting a reply,—

I have, &c.,

C. I. PEACHEY,

Father of Chapel.

Mr. Griffiths to decide and select as he may think fit.—W.A.G., 1/3/97. Noted.—C.G., 1/3/97.

Messrs. C. I. Peachey, W. H. Champion, John McDonnell, and Andrew J. Hulmes to The Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

21, Denison-road, Petersham, 3 March, 1897.

The communication forwarded to the Government Printer by you on the 16th February last having borne no practical result, and on handing the document desired by you on that occasion to Mr. Brunker, that gentleman, after obtaining information from us, had an interview with the Government Printer, after which we were informed that a number of hands would be required, and a ballot could be taken at once.

A meeting was held for that purpose, when the following was resolved:—

“That, in view of the promise of the Superintendent that the hands required would be selected by the Government Printer, and sent for through the Father of the Chapel, it is thought that any ballot would be inimical to both parties.”

This was duly submitted and agreed to by the Government Printer, who minuted it to that effect. Notwithstanding the efforts of yourself and Mr. Brunker, no result has yet been obtained.

We would, therefore, respectfully urge that your favourable and early consideration may be utilised to achieve the object desired.

We have, &c.,

C. I. PEACHEY,

W. H. CHAMPION,

JOHN McDONNELL,

ANDREW J. HULMES.

Mr. Robberds.—F.K., 9/3/97. Acknowledged.—C.E.F.R., 11/3/97. The Government Printer.—F.K., 12/3/97. I would invite attention to my letter of 17th ult., herewith, to which I have nothing further to add.—W. A. GULLICK, Government Printer, 15/3/97. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASE OF THOMAS BUCKLEY—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(PETITION FROM THOMAS BUCKLEY, OF SYDNEY, PRAYING TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL OR
ATTORNEY BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 November, 1897.

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

The Petition of Thomas Buckley, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That on the sixteenth (16) day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, your Honorable House appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the dismissal of Thomas Buckley from Roads Branch of Works Department.

2. That your Petitioner humbly prays that he may be represented by counsel or attorney, or in person, before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the said matter, with the right to call witnesses and adduce evidence, and to examine and cross-examine such witnesses as may give evidence before the Select Committee.

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

THOMAS BUCKLEY.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASE OF RACHEL DAWSON, TRIED AT DUBBO FOR SHOOTING
AT FREDERICK ACHESON.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 3 June, 1897.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th May, 1897, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of the House,—

“ All papers and evidence in the case of one Rachel Dawson, tried and sentenced at Dubbo, for shooting at one Frederick Acheson.”

(*Mr. Haynes*).

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No. 1.

Extract from "Votes and Proceedings" of the Legislative Assembly, Tuesday, 22nd September, 1896.

QUESTION NO. 4.

TRIAL OF RACHEL DAWSON:—Mr. Haynes asked the Minister of Justice,—

- (1.) Was the trial of Rachel Dawson, for illegally wounding by shooting one Frederick Acheson, at Rosedale, near Tilpa, fixed for 9th September, at Cobar?
- (2.) Was the Crown unable to proceed with the case owing to the absence of the prosecutor?
- (3.) Was the prosecutor bound over to appear at the prosecution, and was any reason given for his non-appearance?
- (4.) Was the prosecutor under a bond to appear; if so, has the Crown taken any steps with respect to the bond?
- (5.) Why was the principal witness for the defence (E. M. Perrott) not called at Louth?
- (6.) Was not the accused, Rachel Dawson, compelled to travel with her witnesses 150 miles, and in no way notified of the non-appearance of the prosecutor?
- (7.) As no date for the trial has now been fixed, and the accused is under heavy expense and a serious imputation, can the Crown arrange for a special early hearing at Bourke, the Court nearest the locality of the dispute?

Mr. Gould answered,—The Secretary to the Attorney-General has supplied the following information:—

- (1, 2, 3, and 4.) The trial of Rachel Dawson was fixed to take place at Cobar, on 9th September, but owing to the prosecutor being too ill to travel, the case had to be postponed, and for other reasons nothing has been done about the bond.
- (5.) I am not aware of the reason.
- (6.) Yes; as the Crown did not know until the last moment that the prosecutor could not appear, the accused could not be informed.
- (7.) The trial has been fixed to take place at Dubbo Circuit Court, on the 29th instant, and instructions have been given to pay the expenses of all material witnesses for the defence.

No. 2.

E. D. Millen, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,
 I have the honor to forward petition, addressed to His Excellency the Governor, asking for the release, under license, of Rachel Dawson, now undergoing a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment in Bathurst Gaol.

I have, &c.,
 E. D. MILLEN.

[Enclosure.]

Your Excellency,

May it please your Excellency, I, Mary Ann Drew, mother of Rachel Dawson, who is at present under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment in Bathurst Gaol on a charge of maliciously shooting, do hereby pray that it may please your Excellency to favourably consider the many extenuating circumstances surrounding the case, and the fact that two young children are entirely dependent upon Mrs. Dawson for their support, with a view of granting her release, under license, as provided in the Criminal Law Act.

Humbly praying that my appeal may receive your Excellency's most merciful consideration, I do myself the honor of subscribing myself,
 Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

MARY ANN DREW.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Hampden, Governor of New South Wales.

Forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Governor. The Private Secretary.—J.L.W. (for U.S.), B.C., 15/10/96. The Minister of Justice.—HAMPDEN, 17/10/96. The Comptroller-General of Prisons, for usual prison particulars.—J.L.W. (for U.S.), B.C., 19/10/96. The Under Secretary of Justice. Particulars herewith as requested.—A.H.C. (for C.G.P.), B.C., 22/10/96.

Particulars

Particulars of Conviction and Prison History of Rachel Dawson, a prisoner in Bathurst Gaol, petitioning for remission of sentence.

Name of prisoner, Rachel Dawson; where born, England; when born, 1861; where convicted, Dubbo G.D.; when convicted, 30th September, 1896; offence, maliciously wounding; sentence, eighteen months' L.L.; Judge, Sir F. Darley, C.J.; recommendation or remarks, allowed to petition at the expiration of twelve months; previous convictions, nil; punishments, nil; general conduct in gaol, good.

Bathurst Gaol, 21 October, 1896.

H. G. STACE,
Governor.

Submitted.—G.M., 23/10/96. The Honorable the Chief Justice, for favour of report.—A.J.G., 26/10/96. E. J. B. Macarthur, Esq., Clerk Associate to the Honorable the Chief Justice.—G.M., B.C., 27/10/96. Report herewith.—F.M.D., C.J., 7/11/96.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to E. D. Millen, Esq., M.P.

Subject :—Case of prisoner Rachel Dawson.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 October, 1896.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant (with petition), upon the subject named below, and to inform you that a further communication will be made to you in due course, this being merely an intimation that your letter has been received.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 4.

Minute submitting Report of the Honorable The Chief Justice.

Regina v. Rachel Dawson.—Report of the Honorable the Chief Justice of the 7th November, 1896, submitted. 10 November, 1896.
G.M.

Rachel Dawson.—Inform Mr. Haynes and Mr. Millen that the result of the inquiries so far would not appear to justify a recommendation for the issue of a license at present.—A.J.G., 14/11/96. Resubmit with depositions and a précis upon my return.—A.J.G., 14/11/96. Forwarded for the information of the Comptroller-General of Prisons.—G.M., B.C. To be returned. Noted and papers returned.—A.H.C. (for C.G.P.). The Under Secretary of Justice.—B.C., 19/11/96. Resubmitted. Depositions and précis herewith.—G.M., 20/11/96. A further statement, accompanied with declarations, is to be submitted on behalf of this prisoner, pending receipt of which papers may be put by.—A.J.G., 26/11/96. Mr. Waddell, M.P.—25/11/96. Mr. Perrott. Mr. Haynes, M.P.—26/11/96.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to E. D. Millen, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 16 November, 1896.
With reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo, forwarding a petition on behalf of the prisoner named in the margin, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that the result of the inquiries made so far would not appear to justify a recommendation for the release of the prisoner upon license, under section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," at present. Rachel Dawson.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 16 November, 1896.
With reference to your personal representations respecting the case of the prisoner named in the margin, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that the result of the inquiries made so far would not appear to justify a recommendation for the release of the prisoner upon license, under section 409 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883, at present. Rachel Dawson.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 7.

Depositions taken at the Louth Police Court.

LETTER from Bench of Magistrates at Louth, transmitting depositions in the case Regina v. Rachel Dawson, charged with shooting with intent to murder.

Sir,

Post-office, Louth, 8 August, 1896.
I have the honor, by direction of the Bench of Magistrates, to transmit herewith the depositions and the other documents in the case of Rachel Dawson, who has been committed to take her trial at the next Quarter Sessions to be held at Coburg, on Wednesday, the 9th day of September, 1896.

The accused has been admitted to bail in £100, and one surety, E. M. Perrott, of Rosedale, home-stead lessee, in £100.

The witnesses bound over are Arthur Lewis, Frederick Parkes, Frederick Acheson, Frederick Hayden, and William Burns.

The Secretary, Attorney-General's Department.

Yours, &c.,
S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.
Deposition

Deposition of Witness.

New South Wales, }
Louth, to wit. }

(11 and 12 Vic., c. 42, s. 17.)

THE examination of *Arthur Lewis*, of Louth, in the Colony of New South Wales, senior-constable, taken on oath, this 8th day of August, in the year of Our Lord 1896, at Louth, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Rachel Dawson, who is charged this day before us for that she, the said Rachel Dawson, on the 5th day of August, at Rosedale, in the said Colony, maliciously and feloniously did shoot one Frederick Acheson, with intent thereby to murder the said Frederick Acheson.

This deponent, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am a senior-constable stationed at Louth; on the morning of the 6th instant I proceeded to Rosedale Homestead, near Tilpa; there saw the accused, Rachel Dawson; I spoke to her, and said, "I have a warrant for you, which I now produce, charging you with maliciously shooting one Frederick Acheson, of Tilpa, with intent to murder"; the warrant is under the hand and seal of W. H. Dunlop, one of the Justices for the Colony; I cautioned accused in usual manner, and said, "I am going to ask you some questions, you are not obliged to answer them unless you like"; she said, "I will make a statement to you," which was as follows:—About sunrise on the 5th instant, three men came to the Rosedale Homestead, Acheson being one of them (she said). I heard footsteps outside; I looked out and saw three men going inside; I followed them and said, "Go outside"; they said, "We won't"; I said, "I have a revolver here, if you don't go I will shoot you"; one of the men came towards me, I fired one shot; they still stopped inside; I fired again, which took effect on Acheson; I did not aim particularly at anyone; nothing further was done; Acheson, after going outside, said, "I am shot"; I did not maliciously shoot them, but fired in self-defence; I was at the house all alone, there being no men near the house; I then arrested accused, and charged her with shooting with intent to murder Acheson; accused made no reply to the charge.

By Accused: No questions.

By Bench: No questions.

The above depositions of Arthur Lewis, this deponent, was taken }
and sworn before us, at Louth, in the said Colony, the day }
and year first before-mentioned,—

A. LEWIS.

GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.
S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.

Deposition of Witness.

New South Wales, }
Louth, to wit. }

(11 and 12 Vic., c. 42, s. 17.)

THE examination of *Frederick Acheson*, of Tilpa, in the Colony of New South Wales, shearer, taken on oath, this 8th day of August, in the year of Our Lord 1896, at Louth, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Rachel Dawson, who is charged this day before us for that she, the said Rachel Dawson, on the 5th day of August, at Rosedale, in the said Colony, maliciously and feloniously did shoot one Frederick Acheson, with intent thereby to murder the said Frederick Acheson.

This deponent, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am a shearer, and reside at Tilpa; I remember the morning of the 5th instant; I left Tilpa in company with two men; I went along the main road down the river into the gate on to Mr. Perrott's lease; I proceeded to the homestead; I saw the two other men post notices on the trees on the lease; the notices were posted on behalf of the mortgagees of the lease (Hill, Clark, & Co.); this happened after sunrise; we waited until the sun got up; we went down the river; when we got opposite the house, came up on to the bank of the river; we then entered the garden by an open gate, and then went round to the back door, which was also open; one of the other men went in first, and said, "Follow me and see me take possession in the name of the mortgagees"; I went in along a passage into the front room and sat down; the next moment the accused came in through the passage behind us; she went round the table to a sideboard, picked up a revolver, and presented it at me; the revolver missed fire when first pulled; she fired again, and the shot hit me in the right leg on the inside, near the groin; I got up and ran out the back door, the other two with me; we collided in the passage, and she fired another shot at us; this shot took no effect; I ran a few yards from the door and fell; accused came to back door and said, "I might as well give you another through the body, and settle you"; I said, "I am winged; I am beat"; I got up and hobbled out of the garden and laid under a tree; I was afterwards taken inside by Perrott, who dressed the wound for me; I then went to Tilpa and laid an information before a Magistrate for maliciously shooting with intent, which I signed and swore in the presence of D. H. Dunlop, a Justice of the Peace.

By Accused: No questions.

By Bench: No questions.

The above deposition of Frederick Acheson, this deponent, }
was taken and sworn before us, at Louth, in the said }
Colony, on the day and year first before-mentioned,—

FREDERICK ACHESON.

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

Deposition of Witness.

New South Wales, }
Louth, to wit. }

(11 and 12 Vic., c. 42, s. 17.)

THE examination of *Frederick Parkes*, of Tilpa, in the Colony of New South Wales, police constable, taken on oath, this 8th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, 1896, at Louth, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of Rachel Dawson, who is charged this day before us for that she, the said Rachel Dawson, on the 5th day of August, at Rosedale, in the said Colony, maliciously and feloniously did shoot one Frederick Acheson, with intent thereby to murder the said Frederick Acheson.

This

This deponent, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am a constable of police, stationed at Tilpa; on the morning of the 5th instant I heard a man was shot at Rosedale; I went there; I saw Perrott at Rosedale, who said, "My place has been broken into," at the same time showing me a gate which was lifted off its hinges; a man has been shot; Perrott said he was away at the time it happened; I went in a room, and saw Acheson there; I said to Acheson, "What is the matter?" he said, "I have been shot"; he said, "Accused shot me"; I said, "How did that happen?" he said, "I came down here after sunrise with two other men; I was employed by Mr. Howell; we posted notice on the trees inside the lease; we went into the house by the back door; I was employed as a bailiff; when we were in the room at Rosedale, accused ran in, and picked up a revolver, and said, 'I will shoot you dead'; she said this to Acheson"; on the same morning I saw accused; she said, "Three men came to the house in the morning; I followed them in; I said to them, 'Go out of here'; they said, 'We won't'; I (accused) said, 'There is a revolver here, if you don't go out I will fire'; the men replied, 'Fire away'; I (accused) said, 'I am not trifling; I will fire if you don't go out'; I then picked up a revolver [*produced*] on the sideboard; it was loaded in three chambers; one of the chambers was empty; two chambers had recently-discharged cartridges in them"; she said she fired two shots; I then removed Acheson to the "Royal Hotel," Tilpa.

By Accused: No questions.

By Bench: No questions.

The above deposition of Frederick Parkes was taken and }
sworn before us, at Louth, in the said Colony, on }
the day and year first before-mentioned,—

F. PARKES.

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

William Burns, being duly sworn, states:—I am a gardener, in the employ of E. M. Perrott, at Rosedale; on the morning of the 5th instant I found the garden-gate had been taken off its hinges; I allude to the front gate; I examined inside the house where some shooting had taken place, and I believe I saw a bullet-mark in the door about 15 inches from the floor, and also blood on the door.

By Bench: I was not inside the room when the shooting took place; I did not see the men before they entered the house.

The above deposition of William Burns was taken and }
sworn before us, at Louth, in the said Colony, }
this 8th day of August, A.D. 1896,—

WILLIAM BURNS.

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

Frederick Hayden, being duly sworn, states:—I am a labourer in the employ of E. M. Perrott, at Rosedale; I remember the morning of the 5th instant; on that morning I heard revolver shots; I should judge the time was between 7'30 and 8 o'clock in the morning when the first shot was fired; I was about 100 yards from the house; I then ran to the house; while running there I heard a second shot; I then saw three men coming out of the back doorway at Rosedale; I spoke to accused and said, "What is the matter?"; she said, "They came to rob the house; I cautioned them to go out, but they would not. I then fired"; Acheson was one of the men.

By Acheson: Accused was standing about 4 yards from the doorway; when the two men ran round the house Acheson ran a different way; I did not pick up a hoe and follow the other two men; I did not threaten to knock their brains out; I went straight to accused, and did not interfere with anyone.

The above deposition of Frederick Hayden was taken and }
sworn before us, at Louth, in the said Colony, on the }
day and year first before-mentioned.

FREDERICK HAYDEN.

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

Frederick Acheson, being duly sworn, recalled by the Bench, states:—As accused came in the passage when we were in the room one of the men who accompanied me stated to her, "We have come to take possession, in the name of the mortgagees, Hill, Clark & Co.,"; this was just before the shooting took place; in the first instance the revolver was presented at my head; the hammer went down, but missed fire; the second shot took effect.

By Accused: No questions.

By Bench: No questions.

The above deposition of Frederick Acheson was taken and }
sworn before us, at Louth, in the said Colony, this 8th }
day of August, 1896.

FREDERICK ACHESON.

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

(N., 11 & 12 Vic., Cap. 42.)

Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, }
Louth, to wit. }

Acheson v. Dawson.

RACHEL DAWSON stands charged before the undersigned, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this 8th day of August, in the year of Our Lord 1896, for that she, the said Rachel Dawson, on the 5th day of August, at Rosedale, Tilpa, in the said Colony, did shoot one Frederick Acheson, with intent to murder the said Frederick Acheson, and the examinations of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read to her by us, the said Justices (by or) before whom such examination has been so completed; and we, the said Justices, having also stated to the accused, and given her clearly to understand that she has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to her to induce her to make any admission or confession of her guilt, but that whatever

whatever she shall say may be given in evidence against her upon her trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat; and the said charge being read to the said Rachel Dawson, and the witnesses for the prosecution being severally examined in her presence, the said Rachel Dawson is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial"; whereupon the said Rachel Dawson saith as follows:—"I have nothing to say."

Taken before me, at Louth, in the said Colony, the }
day and year first above-mentioned,— }

RACHEL DAWSON.

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

S 1.

Recognizance of Bail.

New South Wales, }
Louth, to wit. }

Acheson v. Dawson.

BE it remembered, that on the 8th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, 1896, Rachel Dawson, of Tilpa, housekeeper, in the Colony of New South Wales, and Edward Montgomery Perrott, of Tilpa, homestead lessee, in the said Colony, both personally came before us, the undersigned, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following (that is to say); the said Rachel Dawson the sum of £100; and the said Edward Montgomery Perrott the sum of £100 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands, and tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they the said Rachel Dawson and E. M. Perrott shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above- }
mentioned, at the Police Office, in the said Colony, }
before me,— }

E. M. PERROTT.
RACHEL DAWSON.

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

Condition in ordinary Cases.

The condition of the within-written Recognizance is such, that whereas the said Rachel Dawson was, on the 8th day of August instant, charged before Simeon Oakes Laycock and George Leggatt, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with shooting with intent one Frederick Acheson; if therefore the said Rachel Dawson will appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Cobar, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on Wednesday, the 9th day of September, at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there surrender herself into the custody of the keeper of the gaol there, and plead to such information as may be filed against her for or in respect of the charge aforesaid, and take her trial upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave,—Then the said Recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

(O 1, 11, and 12 Vic., Cap. 42.)

Recognizance to give evidence.

New South Wales, }
Louth, to wit. }

Acheson v. Dawson.

BE it remembered, that on the 8th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, 1896, Arthur Lewis and Fred. Parkes, constables of the Police Force of Louth, in the Colony of New South Wales, and Fred. Acheson, Fred. Hayden, and W. Burns, all of Tilpa, in the said Colony, personally came before the undersigned, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they the said before-mentioned persons shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above- }
mentioned, at Louth, in the said Colony, before }
us,— }

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

ARTHUR LEWIS.
FREDERICK PARKES.
FREDERICK ACHESON.
FREDERICK HAYDEN.
WILLIAM BURNS.

The condition of the within-written Recognizance is such, that whereas Rachel Dawson was this day charged before S. O. Laycock and Geo. Leggatt, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with shooting with intent to murder one Frederick Acheson. If therefore they, the before-mentioned persons shall appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be holden at Cobar, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 9th day of September next, at Nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said Rachel Dawson for the offence aforesaid, to the Jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said Rachel Dawson,—Then the said Recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

S. O. LAYCOCK, J.P.
GEORGE LEGGATT, J.P.

No. 8.
Minute Paper.

Subject:—Regina v. Rachel Dawson.

Précis of Depositions.

Department of Justice.

On the morning of the 5th August last three men, of whom one was Frederick Acheson, went to Mr. E. M. Perrott's homestead lease, Rosedale, near Tilpa, to take possession on behalf of the mortgagees, Hill, Clark, & Co. They got on to the property at sunrise, posted up notices at some trees, and then went into the house. Prisoner (the housekeeper) appears to have been alone on the premises, and followed the three men. She said if they did not go out she would shoot, and, taking a revolver from the sideboard, fired, and the shot struck Acheson on the inside of the right leg, near the groin. She fired a second shot as the men were rushing out, but did not hit any of them.

The prisoner did not from the first deny having shot Acheson, but alleged she fired in self-defence, and did not aim particularly at anyone. The only evidence of violence on the part of the bailiffs was that of Mr. Perrott's gardener, Wm. Burns, who stated the garden-gate was broken off its hinges. Acheson, however, said the gate was open when they arrived, and that at the outset they explained their business to prisoner. He added that after he fell down from the effects of his wound prisoner said, "I might as well give you another through the body and settle you."—J.C.S.S., 18/11/96.

No. 9.

Mr. E. M. Perrott to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

"Windsor Lodge," West-street, North Sydney, 25 November, 1896.

I have the honor to hand you the enclosed additional evidence that was not brought before the jury at the trial of Rachel Dawson, at Dubbo. There is also the evidence of Constable Parkes, taken at the Louth Police Court, which was not given at the trial. I have the honor to draw your attention to the evidence of F. Hayden, who would swear he saw the gate that morning, and could not pass through, as it was locked; also, as to the said Rachel Dawson not leaving the house or speaking to anyone; also the state of the woman when he met her at the door.

The evidence of W. Burns as to the gate being locked, which Acheson swears was open.

The evidence of Constable Parkes, as to seeing the gate broken open and the mark of the bullet on the door, when he was with myself and W. Burns. The mark will always be there.

The evidence of D. O'Brien, as to what took place on my arrival with him and others; also, to what took place when we saw Richardson, Howell, and O'Connor, as to none of them being able to show any authority; also, to the house being attempted on two nights while I was away at Louth while taking care of the place; also, to his conversation, when with Garrity, with Acheson.

The evidence of Jas. Callaghan and W. McNeelly, who, with others, heard what took place with Richardson; and as to Hill, Clark, not moving in the matter; and McNeelly's evidence as to having seen Richardson and party break one of my private gates, and to their not seeing any notices posted up as sworn by the Crown witnesses. The evidence of J. W. Harold to the same effect. The evidence of J. Morrison and H. Brookman, as to McNair and Anthos not being able to show authority, and what took place on my arrival with them.

The evidence of myself herein sworn to, as to Mrs. Dawson always keeping a loaded revolver for her protection ever since she has been in my employ—three years. Any amount of further evidence can be brought on the point, as everyone about the place knows she kept it, being left by herself so often. That Mrs. Dawson was leaving my employ on the 21st July, but had consented to stay till I got someone else; that her account was squared up on that date for her to leave, as my books (that are sealed up in Mr. Myer's (solicitor) office, and not been opened) will show; that Acheson, after the trial, told me they had to put her up to save themselves; that one of my houses had been robbed only about three weeks before by three men, who got two months at the Louth Police Court. The evidence of Dooley also goes to show what took place with Richardson and Howell.

That R. Sleath, M.L.A., has made a sworn statement that Acheson, before the trial, informed him that his evidence was a matter of money, and if he could not make terms with one side he must with the other. I can give no reason why some of this evidence was not called at the trial, but some of the witnesses here were not present; but I can swear that all the above evidence was taken down in writing by L. E. Serisier, solicitor, Bourke, when he was to defend her at Cobar, on the 9th of September. I would also ask you to take into consideration the evidence of McNair and others, as to their coming under cover of the river bank; also, to their producing no authority to me or saying they had any; to the hour in the morning that they rushed the house, and to their being between the door and the said Rachel Dawson when she fired, and should they have attempted to lay hands on her she could not have got away. That the passage which they said she fired down is only 2 ft. 6 in. wide, 9 ft. long, and 6 ft. high at the back door, so she could not have fired down it without hitting someone or something; but the mark on the door puts this out of the question.

Trusting you will give the evidence your consideration.

I have, &c.,

E. M. PERROTT.

[Enclosures.]

A.

I, J. W. Harold, of Keen-street, Lismore, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was in the employ of E. M. Perrott, of Rosedale, on 5th August, 1896; I, with others, J. Garrity, D. O'Brien, D. Dooley, and Callaghan, and others, when we met J. J. Howell (Hill, Clark, & Co.'s agent, I believe), J. S. Richardson, and O'Connor off the public road; heard Perrott ask Howell for his authority for being there, and heard Howell say, "I am here only to drive Richardson down," and heard Richardson say, "Let me tell you Hill, Clark, & Co. have not moved in the matter; what's being done is being done by me." Afterwards saw them off the run, and saw them post notices on Clement's lease, but never saw any notices posted on E. M. Perrott's lease, although sent round with others to see if we could find any.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and in virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Made and signed before me, at Lismore, }
this 29th day of October, 1896,— }

W. C. PROCTOR, J.P.

J. W. HAROLD.

B.

B.

We, *John Morrison* and *Henry Brookman*, of Tilpa, in the Colony of New South Wales, labourers, do hereby solemnly and sincerely, jointly and severally, declare as follows:—

1. We are labourers, and on the 5th day of August last were in the employ of E. M. Perrott, of Rosedale, near Tilpa.

2. From information which we received on the said morning we proceeded to the residence of the said E. M. Perrott and with the said E. M. Perrott.

3. When we arrived there we saw two persons named George McNair and Frederick Anthers, and we heard the said E. M. Perrott state to the said George McNair, "Have you any authority for being on my premises?" and we heard the said McNair reply, "No, we are simply hired servants, and will leave if you will let us." The said E. M. Perrott did not threaten to kick the said McNair off the said premises, nor did any one of us spur his horses towards the said McNair with a view to ride him down, nor force him to leave the said premises, nor did the said McNair produce any authority, or state he had any.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared at Dubbo, this 1st day }
of October, 1896, before me,—

NARCISSE MULLER, J.P.

H. BROOKMAN.
J. MORRISON.

C.

We, *James Callaghan* and *William McNeely*, of Tilpa, in the Colony of New South Wales, labourers, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. We are labourers, and on the 5th day of August last were in the employment of E. M. Perrott, of Rosedale, Tilpa.

2. On the said morning we were both at the private gate leading to the homestead of the said E. M. Perrott, and there were present besides the said E. M. Perrott and others, three persons, viz., T. L. Richardson, J. J. Howell, and O'Connor; and we heard the said E. M. Perrott ask the said Howell and Richardson what authority they had for being on his land, and we heard the said Howell (whom we believe to be an agent of Messrs. Hill, Clark, & Co.) state, "I'm simply here to drive Richardson down"; and we heard the said Richardson say, "Let me tell you, Hill, Clark, & Co. have not moved in the matter; I am here as a part owner; what is being done is done by me." We subsequently both searched over the homestead lease of the said E. M. Perrott, but could not find any notice affixed to any tree. As the said Howell and party were leaving a lease adjoining the said lease of the said E. M. Perrott, we saw the said Howell affix to a tree thereon a notice. This was some time after the shooting at the residence of the said E. M. Perrott.

And the said William McNeely for himself declares as follows:—I saw the party consisting of Richardson, Howell, and O'Connor break down the gate leading from Clement's into the said E. M. Perrott's homestead lease.

And we make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared at Dubbo, this 1st day }
of October, 1896, before me,—

NARCISSE MULLER, J.P.

JAS. CALLAGHAN.
WILLIAM MCNEELY.

D.

I, *Edward Montgomery Perrott*, of "Windsor Lodge," North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that, on the 3rd day of August last, John James Howell, agent for Hill, Clark, & Co., served me with a notice of injunction, restraining me from selling wool, &c., till the 12th day of August. When he served it on me, he informed me in front of John Morrison, Jas. Callaghan, D. O'Brien, and Dooley and O'Connor, that he had no instructions to take possession, all his instructions were to the contrary. On the 5th day of August, I left my house about daylight, and went to the wool-shed, about a mile and a half away. Before leaving I was at the garden-gate, and saw it was locked and all right. I caught my horse in the corner beside the said gate. I received word at the shed that my house had been entered. I at once proceeded there in company with J. Morrison, J. Garrity, H. Brookman, Taylor, and D. O'Brien. I saw there two men, whom I afterwards found to be G. McNair and F. Anthers. I asked McNair if he had any authority for being there, and he replied, "We are only hired servants, and will leave if you will let us." Anthers asked could he go and get his coat, which I afterwards found lying where the gate was broken, and handed it to Constable Parkes. The above-named men heard McNair make the above reply to me, as well as Fred. Hayden, who was there before I came up, and they said nothing about being there for Hill, or mortgagees, or any such thing. I afterwards met J. J. Howell (Hill, Clark, & Co.'s agent), T. L. Richardson, and O'Connor, about a mile off the public road. I asked Howell for his authority for being off the road, and he replied, "I am only here to drive Richardson down," and Richardson said, "Let me tell you, Hill, Clark, & Co., have not moved in the matter, what is being done is being done by me." I asked him on what grounds, and he said as part owner. I told him to prove his claim (if any) in the court, and that I held him responsible for the men breaking into my house, and a man being shot. McNair and Anthers arrived during this conversation, and nothing was said about any authority by anyone; during the whole of this time I was with Richardson, Howell, and O'Connor. I had J. W. Harold, J. Garrity, Dooley, Taylor, Jas. Callaghan, W. McNeely, and D. O'Brien with me, all who have sworn to the above statements. Morrison was also there after McNair and Anthers arrived, and all heard Richardson say it was he who was acting, and not Hill, Clark. I returned to the house, and Acheson called Fred. Hayden, Taylor, J. Garrity, and myself to him, and said, "I want to clear myself. I will be called a bloody dog for this; but Perrott partly promised me a stand, and then would not give me one, and I got as much as I could make in two shearings to come down, but I made a mess of it going inside. I could have gone back and got my bit." When dressing his wound he said, "If it had come off, I would have made £50, but now I expect I will get a couple of years as well as this wound; but I did not think it was loaded till hit." On arrival of Constable Parkes, I told him my house had been entered, and showed him the gate broken off hinges, and took him and showed him the room where Mrs. Dawson, in front of me, told him everything that had happened. I afterwards, in company with W. Burns and Constable Parkes, saw the mark on the door (bullet-mark), and the mark will always be there. I handed Acheson over to Parkes for being illegally in my house and breaking gate. That while I was at Louth Court I left three men to mind the house, being J. M. Perrott, D. O'Brien, J. Garrity, and on my return they all informed me that the house had been attempted on both nights, and they saw someone on each night, but lost him in the dark. I reported to the police at once. Mrs. Dawson was leaving my employ, and got her account made up only a few days before this occurred. She had given notice to leave, on account of too much to do, and wishing to get her children near a school. Mrs. Dawson has always kept a loaded revolver ever since she was in my employ, and kept it in the front room, where the children never went. She was often left by herself, and it was her only protection. Everyone about the place knew she kept it. Acheson, after the trial, and in the Dubbo Court-house, told me they had sent her up to clear themselves, or I would have put them up. I had a search made by men, and also myself, but could find no notices posted on my lease. One of my huts was broken into, and everything robbed by three men the first week in July, and they got two months at the Louth Police Court. That the said Rachel Dawson has had to support two children, which she has brought up religiously, and schooled the three years she was with me, and that they have now no support, and are now living at an hotel, where their religion and schooling will be neglected.

And I make this solemn declaration as to the matter aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Taken and declared, at the city of Sydney, in said Colony, }
this 25th day of November, 1896, before me,—

J. M. A. BONTHORNE, J.P.

E. M. PERROTT.

E.

E.

I, *Daniel O'Brien*, of Tilpa, in the Colony of New South Wales, labourer, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

1. I am a labourer, and was on the 5th day of August last in the employ of E. M. Perrott, of Rosedale, near Tilpa.
 2. From information received on the said date, and at about 8 of the clock, I was at the residence of the said E. M. Perrott, and there saw George M'Nair, Frederick Anthers, and Frederick Acheson.
 3. I heard the said E. M. Perrott state to the said George M'Nair, "Have you any authority for being on my premises?" and I heard the said George M'Nair reply, "No; we are simply hired servants, and will leave if you will let us." The said E. M. Perrott did not threaten to kick the said George M'Nair off the said premises, nor did any one of us spur his horse towards the said M'Nair with a view to ride him down, nor force him to leave the said premises, nor did the said M'Nair produce any authority, or state he had any.
 4. Subsequently I with others saw Messrs. Richardson, Howell, and O'Connor at the private gate leading to the said homestead, and I heard the said E. M. Perrott ask the said Howell and Richardson for their authority for being on his land, and I heard the said Howell say, "I am simply here to drive Richardson down"; and I heard the said Richardson say, "Let me tell you, Hill, Clark, and Company have not moved in the matter; I am here as a part owner; what is being done is done by me."
 5. I was present with others and heard the said E. M. Perrott give the said Frederick Acheson into custody of Constable Parkes for being illegally on his, the said Perrott's, premises. I heard the said E. M. Perrott offer to lend his buggy to the said Constable Parkes to take Acheson to Wilcannia, and I heard the said Constable Parkes state that he could not take him to Wilcannia, as it was out of his district. I further heard the said E. M. Perrott say, "You can do what you like with him; I can give him in charge to him (? you)."
 6. I with John Garity was left in charge of the said house whilst the said E. M. Perrott was at the Louth Police Court, and on two consecutive nights an attempt was made to enter the house, as I believed, by some person or persons unknown to us. I distinctly on both occasions saw a person—in the front of the house on the first occasion, and at the back of the garden on the second occasion. I followed the man, and lost him in the dark.
 7. Whilst the said Frederick Acheson was lying in the said residence of the said E. M. Perrott after the shooting, he stated to me as follows :—"Why don't you come in and see a man. Am I a bloody dog? You blokes might think so. I was bidding for a stake, and if it had come off all right it would have been better than two sheds. I am on the strong side, and you are on the weak side." He further stated to myself and Garity, "When the first shot went off I thought she was only bluffing, but I found out she was playing for keeps."
- And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared, at Dubbo, this 2nd day }
of October, 1896, before me,—

D. O'BRIEN.

E. J. A. HAYNES, J.P.

F.

I, *Frederick Hayden*, of Tilpa, in the Colony of New South Wales, labourer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

1. I am a labourer, and on the 5th day of August last was in the employ of Edward Montgomery Perrott, of Rosedale, near Tilpa.
2. I remember the morning of the said date, being engaged near the residence of the said Edward Montgomery Perrott, and at a distance of about 100 yards therefrom, and at about half-past 7 of the clock I heard a shot fired in the said residence. I ran towards the said house, and had covered a distance of about 60 yards when I heard a second shot, and after running a further 30 yards I saw three men coming out from the door of the passage of the said house. I subsequently ascertained the said men to be Frederick Acheson, Frederick Anthers, and George M'Nair.
3. I continued running towards the said house, and passed the said Acheson and M'Nair about 6 yards from the door from which they had come. The other person, namely, the said Anthers, seemed to me to have passed through the kitchen, and after issuing from the rear thereof met the said M'Nair and Acheson, when the three again separated, the said Acheson passing through the back gate, and the said M'Nair and Anthers passing round the house.
4. From the time the said Frederick Acheson left the said passage until he reached the said gate he was under my observation, and did not fall down. I saw him subsequently at the rear of the house and outside of the fence surrounding the same.
5. After passing the said M'Nair and Acheson I met the accused Rachel Dawson, and said to her, "What is the matter?" and she replied, "Three men came to rob the house. I told them to go, but they would not. I then fired." She was in an extremely agitated state of mind, and greatly frightened, and appeared to be unable to control herself. She went into the kitchen.
6. The said Rachel Dawson did not subsequently make any threat or statement to the said Acheson to the effect that she would put another through his body and settle him, nor did she flourish the revolver, or make any reference to Willis or Richardson.
7. I subsequently had a conversation with the said Acheson, when I said to him, "What did you come here for?" and he replied, "I was a bloody fool for coming inside; I was only paid to show the road."
8. I remember E. M. Perrott arriving at the house after the shooting, and I heard him say to the said George M'Nair, "Have you any authority for being on my premises?" and I heard the said M'Nair reply, "No; we are simply hired servants, and will leave if you will let us." The said E. M. Perrott did not threaten to kick the said M'Nair off the said premises, nor did any horseman spur his horse towards the said M'Nair with a view to ride him down, nor force him to leave the said premises. The said M'Nair did not produce any authority nor state he had any.
9. The gate at the front of the said house through which the said M'Nair and party passed when entering on to the property, and which I am informed the said M'Nair, Acheson, and Anthers have stated to have been open, was immediately before the said shooting, locked, as I attempted to pass through the same, but could not. After the said shooting I found the said gate had been removed from its hinges, and broken down.
10. From the time I arrived upon the scene of shooting until the said E. M. Perrott arrived with others, and the said M'Nair and Anthers left the said residence, the said Rachel Dawson did not come out of the house, and never entered into any conversation with the said Acheson, or anyone.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared at Dubbo, this 1st day }
of October, 1896, before me,—

FREDERICK HAYDEN.

NARCISSE MULLER, J.P.

Submitted.—G.M., 26/11/96. As I understand it is now desired that an inquiry under the C.L.A. Act may be authorised, these papers should be referred to the Honorable the Chief Justice.—A.J.G., 3/12/96. The Clerk Associate to the Honorable the Chief Justice.—G.M., B.C., 5/12/96.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. E. M. Perrott.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 November, 1896.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant upon the subject named below, and to inform you that a further communication will be made to you in due course, this being merely an intimation that your letter has been received.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,

Under Secretary.

Subject:—Case of Prisoner Rachael Dawson.

No. 11.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

No. 3, Montague Chambers, Elizabeth and Hunter Streets,

Dear Mr. Gould,

Sydney, 28 November, 1896.

Under separate cover, I send a statement of the case of Mrs. Dawson, which I believe will prove an honest and justifiable ground for her release. I greatly desire that you will go into the matter at once. I can scarcely tell you how I feel when I think how Willis, Richardson, and friends control the administration of the law out in the back country.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

[Enclosures.]

Dear Sir,

No. 3, Montague Chambers, Elizabeth and Hunter Streets, Sydney, 28 November, 1896.

I beg to lay before you several reasons why mercy should be extended to Rachel Dawson, recently convicted at Dubbo for shooting one Acheson; and I believe, had all the facts been placed before the Judge and jury, I would not now have to make the request I do, as the woman would doubtlessly have been acquitted or only nominally convicted.

In the first place, there is no proof of premeditation, Mrs. Dawson having always a loaded revolver in self-defence, she being left at times in the bush totally unprotected. Moreover, three weeks previously an adjacent residence had been broken into and looted; and furthermore, a few nights prior to the shooting, sounds were heard in Mrs. Dawson's house as if a forcible entry were being attempted.

In extenuation of Mrs. Dawson's act, I must describe the entrance of the men to her residence as a flagrant outrage in itself. They do not enter by the ordinary gate, but force their way, and they come early in the morning. They present no authority whatever, neither at the time of entry, nor at any time subsequently; and the assertion that Mrs. Dawson knew there was litigation going on between Perrott and Hill, Clark, & Co., is set aside by the proven fact that there was no anticipation of trouble, and that the party who entered were on a totally different business, namely, on behalf of one Richardson, a Justice of the Peace, whose removal from the Bench I am demanding in the interests of public decency.

The evidence and affidavits prove that the men were put in by Richardson in defiance of all law; but this defiance of law is nothing new in the locality, as far as the local Magistrates are concerned, whom I will prove to be connected with infamous evasions and manipulations of the law, and out of which all this trouble has arisen to an innocent woman.

The attitude and conduct of the man Acheson, who was shot, show that his presence in Mrs. Dawson's house was an infamous outrage. On every testimony he was there without authority, and plainly as a hired intruder. He has stated, as shown in the affidavits and elsewhere, that he was selling himself for money to a Justice of the Peace (Richardson), and having got his money he had no further interest in the case.

The whole proceedings afterwards—the action of the police in not taking the trespassers into custody, when they (the trespassers) were given into custody; the action of the Magistrates in associating with, and, after the first hearing, driving away with Acheson—prove a state of things which indicate a monstrous torturing of the law, and the infliction, in the course of such torturing, of an unjust punishment on an innocent woman.

The case at Dubbo was entrusted to a solicitor named Ryan, whom I distrust, and material witnesses were not called whose evidence would have put a new light on the whole business. This new evidence would have shown that the men went into the premises violently and without authority; that they were sent there by Richardson, J.P., on his own account, in a sudden dispute, which was a matter of legal rights; that Acheson was a hireling, and was basely paid for the risk.

It appears that the whole affair was a planned attempt on the part of Richardson, J.P., in the interests of himself and others, to raid the premises and obtain important letters and other documents seriously involving several people in questionable land transactions in and about the district. They violate the law by their method of procedure, and were contributors to the act perpetrated by Mrs. Dawson; and it appears to me that, in keeping Mrs. Dawson in gaol, the arm of justice is being, unwittingly to you, used to promote the ends of a disreputable lot of people.

If necessary, I can produce original letters from Richardson, showing him to be engaged in a conspiracy to fraudulently acquire some of the public lands of the Colony, and showing that the entry of the party to Mrs. Dawson's house was, on the face of it, of such a violent character that their act was likely to excite anyone, and especially a woman, to a use of firearms in resentment or self-defence.

Enclosed is an affidavit by Mr. Sleath, M.P., and I believe you have others.

The Honorable Minister of Justice, Parliament House.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

Postscript.—The witness, Garity, swore at the trial at Dubbo that Acheson told him, "He thought Mrs. Dawson was bluffing until after the second shot was fired," proving that, as only two shots were fired, Mrs. Dawson could not have followed the men, firing. Hayden further states that Mrs. Dawson never followed the men, and could not have threatened to shoot Acheson again; and, reckoned together, I think any evidence almost more reliable than that of the band of men associating with the ruffians who were the prime cause of all the trouble.—JOHN HAYNES, 28/11/96.

I, *Richard Sleath*, being duly sworn, maketh oath, and saith as follows:—I am a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and resident in Sydney; that Frederick Acheson, principal witness against Mrs. Rachel Dawson, waited on me at Parliament House on Tuesday, the 22nd of September, 1896, or thereabouts; that he then stated to me that his evidence in the Dawson case would depend upon the terms he could make previous to the trial with Hill, Clark, & Co., or their agent, W. N. Willis, M.L.A.; that he had no desire to see her (Mrs. Dawson) convicted, and that if he could get Hill, Clark, & Co., or their agent, to pay him fair compensation for his work and injury received in their service previous to the trial he would not appear as a hostile witness against Mrs. Dawson; that if Hill, Clark, & Co., or their agent, made it a condition that Mrs. Dawson would have to be convicted before they made him any allowance in cash, apart from his expenses, he would have to send her up, as he had up to then only received enough from Hill, Clark, & Co., through W. N. Willis, M.L.A., to pay expenses, and having on account of this affair lost the year's shearing, he was actually without money altogether; that the evidence given by him was on all material points the same as that given by Mrs. Dawson herself; that he was very much afraid that E. M. Perrott, of Rosedale, would succeed in getting a summons issued against him for forcible entry; that unless he could make favourable terms with Hill, Clark, & Co. he would have to try to make terms with Perrott, as he was sure that if his evidence was favourable to Mrs. Dawson, Hill, Clark, & Co. would refuse to give him any money compensation.

Sworn before me, at Parliament House, this 20th day of

RICHARD SLEATH.

November, in the year 1896,—

E. M. PERROTT, J.P.

11

No. 12.

Minute.

SECOND report of the Honorable the Chief Justice, of the 7th December, 1896, submitted with reference to Minister's minute of 3rd instant.

G.M., 8/12/96.

I should be much obliged if the Honorable the Chief Justice will furnish me with a copy of his notes.—A.J.G., 17/12/97. E. J. B. Macarthur, Esq., Clerk Associate to the Honorable the Chief Justice.—G.M., B.C., 19/12/96. See my minute herewith.—F.M.D., C.J., 22/12/96.

No. 13.

Minute of The Honorable the Chief Justice.

22 December, 1896.

I DESIRE to call the attention of the Minister to the fact that, although the prisoner was only tried in October, I have already written two full reports upon this case.

The case was a peculiarly plain one, and practically there was no defence. The prisoner was by me treated with great, perhaps undue, leniency, and was given leave to petition at the close of a year should her conduct prove good.

It is no part of my judicial duty to report upon any but a capital case; and although I am at all times anxious to give the Minister every assistance, to enable him to arrive at a correct conclusion, so as to be in a proper position to give safe advice to His Excellency the Governor, yet there must be a limit.

I am now called upon to forward a copy of my notes without any explanation afforded me why they are required.

I accordingly decline to comply with the Minister's request, as I see no reason why my report should not be considered as conclusive in the matter.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J.

No. 14.

Minute of The Minister of Justice.

Subject :—Case of Prisoner Rachel Dawson.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 December, 1896.

I REGRET the determination of the Honorable the Chief Justice. I had not anticipated such refusal, but had relied upon receiving the fullest assistance from him in connection with the case, which, however plain, has at any rate attracted a considerable amount of public attention, and evoked much sympathy with the prisoner.

While the report of the Honorable the Chief Justice would sufficiently enable me to advise His Excellency, yet, in view of the confidential character claimed for the reports of the Judges, and by none more than by the Chief Justice himself, I would certainly, without copy of the notes of evidence, be placed at a disadvantage in replying to any incorrect statements and allegations made as to the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offence, and the nature of the evidence submitted upon the trial, unless I made use of His Honor's reports.

Moreover, in the event of the case being debated in Parliament, or of my advice being challenged—and for this I, and not the Judge, am responsible—without a copy of the notes of evidence, or the use of His Honor's reports, I could neither satisfactorily place the facts of the case before the public, or perhaps sufficiently justify my action (which is necessarily the action of the Government), nor refute any misstatements made.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

The Honorable the Chief Justice.—A.J.G., 23/12/96.

No. 15.

The Minister of Justice to The Honorable the Chief Justice.

Dear Sir Frederick Darley,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 January, 1897.

Some time since I returned you the papers *re* Mrs. Dawson's case, and at a later date a petition—subsequently presented—praying remission of her sentence, and shall be obliged if you will kindly return them as early as convenient.

I am leaving the Colony for a few weeks on Monday next, and am anxious to deal with the case before I leave.

Yours, &c.,

ALBERT J. GOULD.

No. 16.

The Honorable the Chief Justice to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Gould,

Lilianfels, Katoomba, 14 January, 1897.

Having acted as Vacation Judge for the first two weeks of the vacation, I have come down here for a rest after a very hard and anxious year's work.

The papers in Mrs. Dawson's case, upon which, although she was only convicted in October, I have already twice reported fully, are in a paper-basket on the table in my chambers.

Will you kindly send one of your officers for them to my chambers.

The case was simplicity itself. A woman loses her head, and, without the pretence of provocation, fires a revolver (two shots) at men who, right or wrong, were upon the premises of her master, in the undoubted exercise of a civil right.

One

One of these shots takes effect upon one of the men at whom she had deliberately aimed.

Now, a Member of Parliament, having some feeling apparently against some other Member of Parliament, who was supposed to be interested in the claim made to the land (although no such interest appeared at the trial), seems to think that the woman was quite justified in doing what she did, advocates her release.

As I understood your last minute, you said that my reports were quite sufficient to enable you to safely advise His Excellency, but you wanted to put the matter right if asked anything in Parliament. Now, with Parliament I have nothing to do. To you personally I will be always ready to give the utmost assistance for every purpose you require it, but I will not write reports or forward notes for the satisfaction of any Member of Parliament. If when you return from your well-earned rest you require further information, and call on me, I will be most happy to afford it to you; but as my reports are sufficient to enable you to advise His Excellency, there ends my self-imposed official duty.

Hoping you will enjoy your holiday,

I am, &c.,

FREDK. M. DARLEY.

No. 17.

The Minister of Justice to The Honorable the Chief Justice.

Dear Sir Frederick Darley,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 January, 1897.

I have obtained the papers in Mrs. Dawson's case, and endorsed a minute declining to recommend any remission at present. I fully appreciate that you have nothing to do with Parliament. Fortunately, or unfortunately, I have, and am responsible to that body for any advice I may tender; and it is therefore eminently desirable that I should not only be prepared to meet any attack, but to prevent, if possible, any discussion in Parliament with reference to the administration of justice; but where, as in this case, there is a strong feeling in favour of a remission, I am not, without a copy of your notes, in a position to meet and rebut the statements made to me by those taking an active interest in the case.

While the case may appear simplicity itself—and this I can only convince others of by an authoritative copy of the evidence taken upon the trial—still it is alleged (1) that the woman was not properly defended; (2) that the entry on the premises was not really to enforce the rights of the mortgagees, but to get the possession of certain letters which would disclose a wholesale system of dummyping on the part of the prosecutor's principals; (3) that Hill, Clark, & Co. held the mortgages in the interests of Richardson. From the representations made to me I am satisfied that very strong grounds exist to believe that the action of the principals to which the bailiffs willingly lent themselves was not *bonâ fide*. However, this would not justify Mrs. Dawson's action, but should, I think, induce the Cabinet to take a very lenient view of her conduct.

I thank you for your kind promise to give me personally the fullest assistance. It was in the full reliance of this willingness that I asked for the copy of your notes. You will remember you furnished me with them in Butler's case, though it would, perhaps, have been better had I written a fuller minute at the time; but I was very busy, and, moreover, I felt sure you would not misinterpret my motives.

Yours, &c.,

ALBERT J. GOULD.

No. 18.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Gould,

Sydney, 14 December, 1896.

I called about the case of Rachel Dawson, and I'd like to know if you have seen your way, on the statement I made and the affidavits, to liberate her, say, about Christmas-time.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

Inform Mr. Haynes that I regret I am unable to make the recommendation desired.—A.J.G., 14/12/96.

No. 19.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 December, 1896.

With reference to your letter of this day's date, further respecting the case of the prisoner named in the margin, and asking whether she could not be liberated by Christmas, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that he regrets he is unable to make the recommendation desired.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,

Under Secretary.

Rachel Dawson

No. 20.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Legislative Assembly, New South Wales,

Sydney, 15 December, 1896.

Dear Mr. Gould,

I would like to see you to-day again in reference to Rachel Dawson's case—say 11:30 this morning, if convenient.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

To-morrow, Wednesday, 11:30 a.m. Informed verbally by messenger.

No. 21.

Petition.

(Presented by Richard Sleath, Esq., M.P.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Henry Robert, Viscount Hampden, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

THE Petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth :—

1. That one Rachel Dawson was tried at Dubbo Assizes on the 30th day of September, 1896, before His Honor Sir Frederick Darley, on the charge of firing a revolver at one Frederick Acheson with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and was found guilty of maliciously wounding the said Frederick Acheson, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with light labour in Bathurst Gaol, with the right to petition at the end of twelve months.

2. That the said Rachel Dawson has two young children depending entirely upon her for support, the husband of the said Rachel Dawson having left her three years ago, and during the incarceration of the said Rachel Dawson they will be left entirely unprovided for and at the mercy of the world.

3. That the said Rachel Dawson was, at the time of the offence of which she was convicted, alone at the homestead of her employer and unprotected, and we fully believe that she was so overcome with excitement that she was unable to control herself, and that the unfortunate occurrence in which Acheson was wounded was purely a misadventure.

4. That, although in law there may not have been any lawful excuse for the use of the revolver, we believe that the said Rachel Dawson was under such intimidation that she thought she was justified in firing the revolver to frighten the persons then present, although in doing so she, by reason of her mental condition, may have been reckless and showed an indifference to human life.

5. That, with all due respect, we submit that justice will be done by the infliction of a less punishment than that imposed upon the said Rachel Dawson.

6. That the prosecutor has expressed himself to the effect that he has no ill-feeling against the said Rachel Dawson, and is anxious that she should be released from custody as soon as possible.

[Here follow 506 signatures.]

Forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Governor. The Private Secretary.—J.L.W. (for U.S.), B.C., 24/12/96. The Minister of Justice.—HAMPDEN, 24/12/96. Submitted. The previous papers in this matter are under reference to the Honorable the Chief Justice.—G.M., 30/12/96. The Honorable the Chief Justice, in connection with previous papers now under reference to him.—A.J.G., 31/12/96. The Clerk Associate to the Honorable the Chief Justice.—G.M., B.C., 4/1/97. Have reported fully on this case.—F.M.D., C.J., 1/3/97.

Reg. v. Dawson.

To His Excellency the Governor,—
I decline to recommend any remission of sentence at present.

15 January, 1897.

Refused.—HAMPDEN, 15/1/97.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

No. 22.

The Under Secretary of Justice to R. Sleath, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 December, 1897.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the petition presented by you upon the subject named below, and to inform you that a further communication will be made to you in due course, this being merely an intimation that the petition has been received.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

Subject :—Case of Prisoner Rachel Dawson.

No. 23.

The Under Secretary of Justice to E. M. Perrott, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, 19 January, 1897.

Referring to your letter of the 25th November, on behalf of prisoner Rachel Dawson, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has not seen fit to authorise any remission of the prisoner's sentence at present.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 24.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 January, 1897.

Referring to your letter of 15th ultimo, on behalf of prisoner Rachel Dawson, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has not seen fit to authorise any remission of the prisoner's sentence at present.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 25.

No. 25.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Rachel Dawson. Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 January, 1897.
Referring to the petition in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of the sentence passed upon her, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has not seen fit to authorise the remission of any portion of the prisoner's sentence at present.

2. I am at the same time desired to forward herewith the papers in the case, and to request that you will be good enough to apprise the prisoner of His Excellency's decision.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 26.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Clerk Associate to the Honorable the Chief Justice.

Rachel Dawson. Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 January, 1897.
With reference to the report of the Honorable the Chief Justice upon the petition in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of the sentence passed upon her, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for the information of His Honor, that His Excellency the Governor has not seen fit to authorise the remission of any portion of the prisoner's sentence at present.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 27.

Telegram from the Honorable G. H. Reid, M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Birregurra Railway Station, Victoria, 18 January, 1897.

RECOMMEND clemency in case Rachel Dawson. Hope pleasant voyage.

G. H. REID.

Minute.

Subject :—Case of Prisoner Rachel Dawson.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 January, 1897.

Forwarded, by direction of the Minister of Justice, for the information of the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—G.M.

Return these papers.—G.H.R., 20. The Under Secretary of Justice.—F.K., 22/1/97.

No. 28.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Honorable G. H. Reid, Esq., M.P.

Legislative Assembly Chamber, New South Wales,

Dear Mr. Reid,

Sydney, 25 January, 1897.

For Heaven's sake, before you leave, let this woman (Mrs. Dawson) out to her children.

These two children have been snapped from their mother, or she from them, and one is dying.

Here is a copy of message which came from Tilpa, Darling River, this morning. I had heard about these children being down, owing to their being amongst strangers, who have taken them out of mercy.

I put aside all the full features of the woman's case. Mr. Gould positively told me he would consent to release her after six months. If she is not liberated now (and two months, surely, is not material) I may have to ask for her liberation a few days later to bury her child.

I really do appeal for prompt and humane intervention.

I pledge myself as to the facts, and, as a representative of the people of the West, I beg for your clemency under such circumstances.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

[Enclosure.]

Telegram from North Sydney Station, addressed to E. M. Perrott, Esq., care of J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., Montague Chambers, Hunter-street, Sydney.

25 January, 1897.

DRUCE says Jackey much worse. What is he to do? Very anxious.

G. PERROTT, West-street.

Inform Mr. Haynes, M.P., that, as the Minister declined, on the 15th instant, to recommend any remission of sentence in this case, and having myself carefully read the report of the Chief Justice, I also decline to do so at the present stage.—J.H.Y., 25/1/97.

No. 29.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 28 January, 1897.

Referring to your letter of the 25th instant, urging the release from gaol of prisoner Rachel Dawson, I am directed by the Acting Minister of Justice to inform you that he has carefully read the report of the Chief Justice and other papers in the case; and as Mr. Gould, the Minister of Justice, on the 15th instant, declined to recommend any remission, he also, after full consideration, is unable to recommend the remission of any portion of the prisoner's sentence at present.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 30.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Acting Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Young,

Parliament House, 27 January, 1897.

I desire urgently in the matter of Rachel Dawson to draw your attention to the fact that from some extraordinary and unexplainable cause the solicitor, Ryan, at Dubbo, did not produce the evidence to the Court which was deemed of the utmost value as showing that the woman was taken by surprise; that the men had forced their way by breaking the gate open and sneaking into the house unobserved; that there was no process-serving, and that entry of the house at night had been twice attempted just at the time; that one of Perrott's houses in the neighbourhood had three weeks previously been broken into and robbed of everything of value, &c. The fact that in Perrott's house at the time were papers of the utmost value as bearing on titles to large areas of Crown lands, supplies the motive for the secret and sudden entry of the men, and this was absolutely proved by one of the parties concerned stating that the men were acting solely for him, and not those concerned in some other business with Perrott. All these facts were ready for submitting, not in justification, so to speak, of Mrs. Dawson's action, but as exculpatory and as proving that the men themselves were the prime authors of the whole mischief. The Crown Prosecutor said if such could be shown it would be a monstrous thing that Mrs. Dawson should be punished. Ryan mismanaged the case, and the evidence was not called. Since then I have had this evidence taken on oath, and I desire, in the interests of justice, that it be received by yourself and submitted to the consideration of His Honor the Chief Justice, who tried the case. Mrs. Dawson was wholly unprotected at the time of the shooting, and thought there was no man within half a mile of the place.

Regarding shooting under fear of molestation, in the Grasmere case, fifteen months previously, a man shot a shearer who had walked into his hut, and the man died; but the Crown did not prosecute.

From all my view of this case I am convinced Mrs. Dawson is suffering great injustice. I am pained at the whole circumstances, and I appeal with the fullest confidence for a prompt and searching investigation, and ask for the release of the unfortunate woman forthwith.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

The case of Mrs. Bell, in 1891, at Wilcannia, who shot a man in the open daytime, while he was fighting with another man, deserves to be quoted. The Judge complimented her on her action.—J.H.

Memo. for Mr. Young.

Dear Mr. Young,

Get the papers to-night and see the evidence I speak of, and let me have an answer to-morrow. I appeal now on the grounds of both mercy and justice; and I trust I do not appeal in vain. I will ask you to see me to-morrow at 12, if you will be kind enough.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

See now 97-1,920, and action thereon.—3/2/97.

No. 31.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Acting Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 27 January, 1897.

I beg to ask the remission now of the sentence passed on Rachel Dawson at Dubbo for shooting one Acheson at or near Tilpa.

Mr. Gould, prior to his leaving for New Zealand, saw and told me distinctly that from a newer and wider view which he had had of the case, he would recommend the prisoner's release in six months. Since he left, I have learnt that the woman's children are in sad need of her care. There are no friends or relatives to whom the children might be entrusted, and it would not be worth while asking the intervention of the State. One of the children has been ill for some time—very seriously of late; and I desire to ask you to exercise clemency in the case, on behalf of all concerned.

The unfortunate woman bears an excellent character, and no doubt acted impulsively, and certainly in fear that she was in risk of personal assault. Everything now goes to prove that there was no process of law being served on the woman at the time, but that a very different object was the reason for the presence and sudden appearance of the men on that early morning.

I do not think that the law has failed to assert itself, for Mrs. Dawson has been punished very severely, especially in being dragged away from her children.

I enclose two telegrams showing the condition of affairs and trust that you may be able to advise the release of the unfortunate woman at once.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

(A.)

Telegram from Tilpa Station, addressed to John Haynes, Parliament House, Sydney.

Telegraph Office, 25 January, 1897.

No doctor here. Mrs. Dawson's child has been suffering from severe cold.

J. B. GRULLIER.

(B.)

Telegram from Tilpa Station, addressed to John Haynes, M.P., Parliament House, Sydney.

"Royal Hotel," 25 January, 1897.

CANNOT obtain medical certificate. Mrs. Dawson's child has been ill. Little better.

G. E. DREW.

See now 97-1,920, and action thereon.—3/2/97.

No. 32.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Acting Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Young, Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, Sydney, 28 January, 1897.

I enclose affidavit on the point mentioned, and I desire to ask your special perusal of the following affidavits which I handed into the Department a few days ago:—

1. By Richard Sleath, M.P. (very important).

2. By J. Harold, D. O'Brien, J. Callaghan, W. M'Neely, Fredk. Hayden, J. M. Perrott and E. M. Perrott, J. Morrison, H. Brookman.

These affidavits reveal wholly new matter, Mr. Sleath's being very important.

I trust you will be able to obtain and peruse them.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

[Enclosure.]

New South Wales,
City of Sydney, to wit. }

I, *Edward Montgomery Perrott*, of Windsor Lodge, North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that while the inquiry was proceeding at Louth with respect to the shooting of one Acheson by Rachel Dawson, and during the dinner adjournment, I was approached by one Patrick Matthews, then in the employ of W. N. Willis, whom he had driven over from Cobar, and asked by him to come to a settlement with Willis and Richardson, and save the woman. I replied I would not, as there was no case against the woman. He then joined William Richardson, and the case was called on again. And Acheson was recalled, and then for the first time stated he was one of the three bailiffs. At Dubbo, Acheson afterwards swore he was there without authority, but merely as a guide.

And I make this solemn declaration as to the matter aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Taken and declared at the City of Sydney, in the said Colony, }

E. M. PERROTT.

this 28th day of January, A.D. 1897, before me,—

J. M. A. BONTHORNE, J.P.

No. 33.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Acting Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Young, Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, Sydney, 27 January, 1897.

I am particularly anxious something should be done in Mrs. Dawson's case, for this reason. Mr. Reid said before he went to Melbourne that Mrs. Dawson should serve four months at any rate. I took this really to mean that it would be done, and the release take place this month, and this fact I have communicated to her people, who have made arrangements accordingly.

Apart, therefore, from the whole facts of the case, I am personally, as a public man, involved; and at this juncture, I do not wish to offend the Western people, hundreds, if not some thousands, of whom know I took up this unfortunate woman's case. So you can quite understand the situation.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

Submitted in reference to Minister's minute of 25th instant, on papers 97-1,498. Attention is also invited to Mr. Haynes' letter of 27th idem (Papers 96-1,551 and 1,555, herewith).—G.M., 30/1/97. See now 97-1,920.

No. 34.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Acting Minister of Justice.

Sir, Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, Sydney, 1 February, 1897.

I journeyed yesterday to Bathurst to visit the prisoner Rachel Dawson in gaol, and found that although she was in good health generally, she was in deep distress of mind regarding her children, who are at Tilpa, living apparently uncared for at an hotel, on the bank of the river. I think the infliction of such torture on the woman, whom I still regard as innocent, is to be deplored. Could you, under the circumstances, have her case brought up once more for consideration with a view to her release.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

Mr. Haynes may be informed that while I do not consider it my duty to review the decision of the Minister so soon after it had been given, and without any new facts, I have given instructions that the whole case shall be again submitted to Mr. Gould directly he returns to Sydney.—J.H.Y., 1/2/97.

No. 35.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 February, 1897.

Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, again urging consideration of the case of Rachel Dawson, with a view to her release, I am directed by the Acting Minister of Justice to inform you that, while he does not consider it his duty to review the decision of the Minister so soon after it has been given, and without any new facts, he has given instructions that the whole case shall be again submitted to Mr. Gould directly he returns to Sydney.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,

Under Secretary.

No. 36.

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No. 36.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Acting Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, 10 February, 1897.

Relative to the case of Rachel Dawson, there are now developments with respect to the woman's children, to which I have to draw your attention. From the accompanying telegram it will be seen that the children will be left alone after the 13th. The person who has charge of them—he took them temporarily out of mercy—will be leaving on the date mentioned, and it will be necessary for the State to do something in the matter.

To remove them per coach to Cobar would mean two and a half days' journey in a wretched coach for two very young children. Under the circumstances, might it not be considered, in view of all the circumstances, to extend mercy to the mother, and let her return to them. I propose seeing you in respect to the matter, if you will favour me with an interview this afternoon at the Justice Department.

Yours truly,

JOHN HAYNES.

[Enclosure.]

Telegram from Tilpa Station, addressed to E. M. Perrott, "Windsor Lodge," North Sydney.

"Royal Hotel," 6 February, 1897.

LEAVING for Cobar thirteenth. What about boys? Letter this mail.

G. E. DREW.

Submitted.—G.M., 11/2/97. Mr. Haynes, M.P., may be informed that, if these children are left in a destitute and uncared-for state, it would seem to be a case for the consideration of the Chief Secretary's Department.—J.H.Y., 11/2/97.

No. 37.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 February, 1897.

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, respecting the care of the children of the prisoner Rachel Dawson, and asking that she be now released, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that, if the prisoner's children are left in a destitute and uncared-for state, it would seem to be a case for the consideration of the Chief Secretary's Department.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,

Under Secretary.

No. 38.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Hon. G. H. Reid, Esq., M.P.

Dear Mr. Reid,

Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, Sydney, 13 February, 1897.

Herewith a letter from the Justice Department, and a telegram from the west, relative to the children of Rachel Dawson. Mr. Gould told me he would agree to her being liberated after the woman had served six months, owing to the new light let in on the case, showing the woman acted impulsively and from fear. Now a pressing development has taken place. The most unfortunate woman's two children, 7 and 9 years old, are wholly uncared for at a low riverside public-house, a bush drinking-den, where there is no person to look after them. The only decent man there is the one who telegraphs as per message, whom I have detained till to-morrow. The State must send for the children, and carry them three days in a coach, unless the mother is released. I therefore ask for intervention to-day. If released to-day or to-morrow morning, the woman can catch the weekly coach from Cobar, and reach her children on Saturday morning.

On all grounds of mercy and good judgment I beg your assistance.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

The Hon. the Acting Minister of Justice.—G.H.R., 16/2/97.

[Enclosure.]

Telegram from Tilpa Station, addressed to E. M. Perrott, "Windsor Lodge," West-street, North Sydney.

"Royal Hotel," 11 February, 1897.

CAN wait till Tuesday if important.

G. E. DREW.

Submitted with reference to the Minister's minute of 11th inst.—G.M., 16/2/97. Seen. No further action seems necessary.—J.H.Y., 18/2/97.

No. 39.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 9 March, 1897.

I have the honor to return you, herewith enclosed, the papers in the case of prisoner Rachel Dawson, which were recently borrowed for the information of the Honorable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

I have, &c.,

F. KIRKPATRICK,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

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No. 40.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Gould, Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, Sydney, 12 March, 1897.

Will you let me have a letter for my brother to the effect of our conversation yesterday, viz., that the case of Rachel Dawson would come for final consideration at the Executive on Wednesday. Will call or send for letter at 11.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN HAYNES.

Inform Mr. Haynes that it is intended to submit the case to the Cabinet on Wednesday.—A.J.G., 13/3/97.

No. 41.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 March, 1897.

In reply to your letter of this day's date, respecting the case of Rachel Dawson, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that it is intended to submit the case in question to the Cabinet on Wednesday next.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 42.

Minute of the Minister of Justice.

Case of Rachel Dawson.

PREPARE minute recommending discharge on license. Sureties £100 and two of £50 each.
A.J.G., 17/3/97.

No. 43.

Telegram from The Minister of Justice to His Excellency the Governor, Moss Vale.

19 March, 1897.

I RECOMMEND release Rachel Dawson, on license, upon entering into bond in sum £100, with two sureties, £50 each, to be of good behaviour and observe conditions of license. She was convicted at Dubbo 30th September last, of maliciously wounding, and sentenced to eighteen months' light labour; has two children left destitute. Papers will be forwarded to Government House in usual way. Kindly address answer to me, care Under Secretary of Justice, so that it may be opened in event of my absence.

ALBERT J. GOULD,
Minister of Justice.

No. 44.

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor to Minister of Justice, care of Under Secretary of Justice.

Moss Vale, 20 March, 1897.

I APPROVE release of Rachel Dawson on license.

HAMPDEN.

License issued, and papers returned.—A.H.C. (for C.-G.P.), B.C., 20/3/97. The Under Secretary of Justice.

No. 45.

Minute of the Minister of Justice.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Issue of License to prisoner Rachel Dawson, authorising her to be at large under Section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883."

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 March, 1897.

His Excellency the Governor.

I recommend that prisoner Rachel Dawson be released from custody, upon the issue to her of a license to be at large under the provisions of Section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883" (46 Vic. No. 17), and I suggest that the limits of the license be the Police District of Bourke, or such other limit in substitution therefor as His Excellency may at any time appoint, and that such license be issued subject to the following conditions:—

- (1.) That upon the issue of the license, prisoner place herself in charge of some officer or constable appointed for that purpose, and remain in, and travel under, his charge, until she shall have reported herself to the officer in charge of the police station at Louth.
- (2.) That thereafter the prisoner shall report herself, on the first Saturday in each month, to the officer in charge of the police station at Louth, or at such other place in substitution therefor as his Excellency may at any time appoint.
- (3.) That the duration of the license shall be for the unexpired portion of the term of sentence.
- (4.) That the prisoner shall be, and continue to be, of good behaviour during the term of the license.

I also recommend, as a condition to the issue of the license, that prisoner enter into a bond in the sum of £100, with two approved sureties in the sum of £50 each, for her good behaviour and due observance of the conditions of the license.

ALBERT J. GOULD.

Approved.—HAMPDEN, 22/3/97.

No. 46.

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No. 46.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 March, 1897.

Referring to an application in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, urging her release under the provisions of section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," 46 Vic. No. 17, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a recommendation he has made in this case, which has been duly approved by His Excellency the Governor, and to request you to be good enough to cause the necessary arrangements to be made for carrying His Excellency's decision into effect.

Rachel Dawson
(Bathurst Gaol)

I am to add that a similar communication has been addressed to the Inspector-General of Police.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 47.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 March, 1897.

Referring to an application in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, urging her release under the provisions of section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," 46 Vic. No. 17, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a recommendation he has made in this case, which has been duly approved by His Excellency the Governor, and to request you to be good enough to cause the necessary arrangements to be made, so far as the Police Department is concerned, for carrying His Excellency's decision into effect.

Rachel Dawson
(convicted at
Dubbo Assizes,
on 30th Sept.,
1896).

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 48.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Clerk Associate to the Honorable the Chief Justice.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 March, 1897.

With reference to the report of the Honorable the Chief Justice upon the petition in favour of the prisoner named in the margin, praying for a mitigation of the sentence passed upon her, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for the information of His Honor, that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorise the release of the prisoner upon license, provided she enter into a bond in the sum of £100, with two approved sureties in £50 each, for her good conduct and observance of the condition of the license.

Rachel Dawson.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 49.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 20 March, 1897.

With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo and previous correspondence upon the case of the prisoner named in the margin, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorise the release of the prisoner upon license under section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," provided she enter into a bond in the sum of £100, with two approved sureties in the sum of £50 each, for her good behaviour and due observance of the conditions of the license.

Rachel Dawson.

I am to add that it will be necessary for the sureties to communicate with the Comptroller-General of Prisons, in order that the requisite bonds may be entered into before His Excellency's decision can be carried into effect.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Under Secretary.

No. 50.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Hon. Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, Sydney, 1 April, 1897.

I desire to apply for an amendment of the condition of the license in the case of Rachel Dawson, who was recently liberated on license. The woman would have to travel 60 miles to and 60 miles back to report herself to the Louth police, at a cost per coach of £15 or £16 every month. The woman is with her children, and I think the Crown should remove the penalty now inflicted upon her. Cannot this matter of her reporting herself to the police be dispensed with? You can have £1,000 surety as to the woman's good behaviour for six or twelve months.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

Prepare minute permitting her to report by letter.—A.J.G., 1/4/97.

His Excellency the Governor,—I recommend that Rachel Dawson, now at large upon license under section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," be in future required to report herself by letter to the officer in charge of the police station at Louth, instead of personally as at present, the conditions of the license in all other respects to remain unaltered.—ALBERT J. GOULD, 2/4/97.

Approved.—HAMPTON, 6/4/97. The Comptroller-General of Prisons.—J.L.W. (for U.S.), B.C., 8/4/97.

No. 51.

No. 51.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 April, 1897.

With reference to your letters of the 1st and 2nd instant, urging that Rachel Dawson, now at large upon license under section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," should not be required to report herself personally at the police station at Louth, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to authorise Mrs. Dawson to report herself by letter to the officer in charge of the police station at Louth in future, instead of personally as at present, the conditions of the license in all other respects to remain unaltered. It is necessary that the license should be forwarded to the Comptroller-General of Prisons, in order that the requisite alteration may be made therein.

I have, &c.,

J. L. WILLIAMS

(For Under Secretary).

No. 52.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 April, 1897.

With reference to my letter of the 20th ultimo, intimating that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to authorise the release of prisoner Rachel Dawson, upon the issue to her of a license under the provisions of section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that His Excellency has authorised Mrs. Dawson to report herself by letter to the officer in charge of the police station at Louth in future, instead of personally as at present, the conditions of the license in all other respects to remain unaltered.

I have, &c.,

J. L. WILLIAMS

(For Under Secretary).

No. 53.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

Parliament House, Sydney, 2 April, 1897.

Re Rachel Dawson, please let me know, if convenient, whether anything has been done. The unfortunate woman is expected to start to-morrow on a journey of 60 miles.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

No. 54.

J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Gould,

Parliament House, 8 April, 1897.

There is evidently some mistake here. How can this poor woman travel 120 miles at a cost of £10 a trip to report herself? Does this policeman think he can act like the other police in the district, and administer the law as he pleases? The woman is with her children, and has no intention of leaving. Why not, as you have two good bonds, free the woman from the necessity of reporting at all. I am firmly resolved to haul these western police and the magistrates before Parliament as soon as it opens.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN HAYNES.

[Enclosure.]

Telegram from Tilpa Station, addressed to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P., Parliament House, Sydney.

"Royal Hotel," 7 April, 1897.

WIRE from Lewis, saying must report in person at Louth.

RACHEL DAWSON.

Submitted. Mr. Haynes was informed by letter yesterday of the change in the conditions of Mrs. Dawson's license, and this communication has evidently "crossed" the letter from the Department. The Police and Prisons Departments were informed on same date.—J.L.W. (for U.S.), 9/4/97.

May be referred to I.-G.P. Acknowledge and refer Mr. Haynes to letter referred to.—A.J.G., 10/4/97. The district police have been notified that in future Mrs. Dawson is allowed to report herself in writing to local police.—ED. FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police, 13/4/97. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice. Submitted.—G.M., 21/4/97. Inform Mr. Haynes.—A.J.G., 22/4/97.

No. 55.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 April, 1897.

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, forwarding a telegram received from Mrs. Dawson, stating that the police insisted upon her reporting herself personally at the police station, Louth, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to invite your attention to letter from this Department of even date with your last communication, and to state that on the same day the Inspector-General of Police and the Comptroller-General of Prisons were advised of the change made in the conditions of Mrs. Dawson's license.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,

Under Secretary.

No. 56.

No. 56.

The Under Secretary of Justice to J. Haynes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 April, 1897.

With reference to my letter of the 12th instant, respecting the alteration in the conditions of the license issued to Mrs. Rachel Dawson, under section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that the Inspector-General of Police reports that the district police have been notified that in future Mrs. Dawson is to be allowed to report herself by letter, instead of personally at the police station, Louth.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,

Under Secretary.

No. 57.

Notes of Evidence taken by The Honorable the Chief Justice.

The Circuit Court, Dubbo. *Coram* the Chief Justice, 30th September, 1896.The Queen *v.* Rachel Dawson.

Charge.—That she did, on the 5th of August, maliciously shoot at Frederick Acheson, with intent thereby to do grievous bodily harm to the said Frederick Acheson.

Plea.—Not guilty.

Crown Prosecutor opens case.

Accused, housekeeper to one Perrott. Perrott had given a mortgage and stock mortgage to Messrs. Hill, Clarke, & Co. Possession was taken under the mortgage, and Acheson was employed to show the way to Perrott's House. The accused fired at Acheson.

Arthur Lewis, examined by Crown Prosecutor: I am a senior-constable in the Police Force of New South Wales, stationed at Louth; on morning of 6th August I rode to Rosedale; I saw accused there; I spoke to her; I had a conversation with her; I said, "I have a warrant for your arrest for that you did, on the 5th August, 1896, maliciously shoot one Fred. Acheson, with intent to murder him"; the warrant is under the hand and seal of D. H. Dunlop, J.P., of Colony; I said to her, "I am going to ask you some questions; you are not obliged to answer them unless you like; if you do, whatever you say will be taken down, and may be used against you on your trial"; accused said, "I will make a statement"; I then took the statement down in writing, which was as follows:—"On the morning of the 5th August three men came to the Rosedale Homestead; I heard footsteps, and looked out of the window, and saw three men going inside; I followed them and told them to go out; they replied, 'We won't'; I said, I have a revolver here, and if you don't go out I will shoot you; one of the men came towards me; I picked up the revolver and fired; I fired a second shot; this shot took effect on Acheson; then they went outside, the three men; Acheson, after going outside, said, 'I am shot'; nothing further was done; I did not aim in particular at anybody, nor did I maliciously shoot him, but shot him in self-defence"; I then arrested her, and took her to Louth Police Court, and charged her with maliciously shooting at one Frederick Acheson, with intent to murder him; she made no reply. First witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ryan: I would not swear she did not say she fired in self-defence; she made the statement; I read it to her, and she signed it; I find, on reference, she said, "I fired in self-defence."

To the Chief Justice: She did not say when she fired in self-defence what had occurred which made it necessary for her to defend herself; Rosedale is in the centre of a large sheep district; there are at this time of the year a large number of people travelling about; I can't say at Rosedale; there is a shed about a mile away; I know of my own knowledge that three men were convicted of robbing a hut on this same homestead lease about 8 miles from where this matter occurred; I did not take the depositions; I was there when they were taken, and Acheson was examined; I made an examination of the room where the shooting took place; I could find no trace of a bullet, nor in the passage, nor in the kitchen; I think it is a wooden partition.

Frederick Acheson, examined by Crown Prosecutor: I am a shearer at Tilpa; I remember meeting M'Nair and Anthers at Tilpa; I had a conversation with them; I left Tilpa with M'Nair and Anthers; I escorted them down the road; I went down outside the main road; the Rosedale Homestead is 13 to 15 miles from Tilpa; I do not know the time; it would be about breakfast time—about 8 or 9 o'clock—that we arrived; we went through a gate at the boundary, and proceeded through the homestead paddocks, and M'Nair put a notice on a tree at the homestead paddock; we went from there to the river above the house; we went along the river until we were opposite the house; we entered the house by the front garden gate; M'Nair went to the front door, which was locked; Anthers and I went round the back; Anthers entered the back door, which was open, and called on me to follow him; I went inside the house and sat down; M'Nair followed me in; we were in front room, which appeared to be a parlour; the accused followed us in; M'Nair spoke to her and said he had come to take possession in the name of the mortgagees; Mrs. Dawson took no notice; she walked round the table; I was then sitting down; Anthers was standing at the door; when she walked round the table she picked up a revolver off the sideboard, and told us to clear out, at the same time pointing the revolver at me and pulling the trigger; I was then sitting down; the revolver missed fire; I heard the click of the hammer; she fired again immediately, and the bullet struck me on the inside of the right thigh; the ball went through a finger on my left hand on its way to the thigh; I exclaimed, "Christ, I am shot"; I then got up and made down a passage; I made outside the back door; there was a shot fired in the passage as I was going out; I went a few yards from the back door and fell; M'Nair and Anthers came out after me; accused came to the back door of passage as I was lying down; she said, "I might as well give you another one and finish you through the body"; I replied that she need not bother—that I was winged; she had me beat; she told me to get up and clear out; I said, "After I have had a bit of a spell I will clear out"; I got some assistance and went out to the garden and laid under a tree; I laid there for an hour or an hour and a half; M'Nair and Anthers were also with me; assistance was sent for; Mr. Perrott was sent for; Mr. Perrott came up shortly after, some men with him; Mr. Perrott had me taken inside, gave me some spirit, Second witness.

spirit, and did all he could for me ; I was there for some hours ; I went to Tilpa with Constable Parker ; I was taken to Cobar, where operation was a failure ; in Sydney they located the bullet with the X rays, and extracted the bullet at the Sydney Hospital ; I acted as guide for McNair and Anthers ; I did not go there as a bailiff ; I had seen Mrs. Dawson before ; I took a telegram to Rosedale to Mr. Perrott about a week before the occurrence ; Mr. Perrott was not at home, and I saw accused at that time ; we were then talking together about the station, and the station being in trouble, and about Mr. Perrott ; she said she would like to see Mr. Perrott keep the place, as he had been a very good master to her ; that she would not like to see the other people get the place ; and that she would stand by Mr. Perrott with her last drop of blood.

Cross-examined by Ryan : I did not give this last evidence at the Police Court ; I was not asked ; I was asked to go into the room by Anthers ; I heard there was a mortgage over the place ; I may have said I made a "bloomer" by going in ; we made no attempt to get any papers out of the room ; we did not go to take any papers ; I made no attempt to take any, nor did the others in my presence ; I did not say I would not go out ; I did not, nor did anyone, advance towards the woman before revolver was fired ; she pointed the revolver at me with the right hand ; when the revolver missed fire it appeared to me that she pointed it at my head ; I think her hand dropped, but when she fired the pistol was pointed at me ; I did not take the front gate down ; it was open when we went through ; I saw a man rush up as we came out of back door ; I saw McNair produce a paper from his inside pocket.

Re-examined by the Crown Prosecutor : I had no arms with me, nor do I know that McNair and Anthers had.

To the Chief Justice : I sat opposite to the passage ; she was at the other side of the table in the room, and fired at me across the table.

Third witness.

George McNair, examined by the Crown Prosecutor : I am an accountant ; I live in Sydney ; I am in the employ of W. N. Willis ; I am his confidential clerk ; I recollect the 5th August last ; I was at Tilpa, and went down to Rosedale ; Frederick Anthers and Frederick Acheson went with me ; Anthers joined me at Cobar, and I picked Acheson up at Tilpa ; I had never been to Rosedale ; Acheson came with me to show me the road ; we entered the property from the main road from Tilpa ; there is a gate on the boundary of Perrott's lease ; we made to a private road used by Mr. Perrott ; I then nailed up a notice on a growing tree ; Anthers assisted me with nails, and Acheson stood by ; we went towards the river bank ; we followed this bank along till we got opposite the house, and came up to top of bank ; then we went to different parts of fence which surrounded the house ; when Anthers said something I went over to him, and through a gate, and up a pathway that led to the front door ; I found it locked ; I then saw that others had gone round house ; I followed them round, and heard them inside ; Anthers said something, and I heard a scream ; I ran forward and entered the house by the back door ; there was a passage leading to the room, and as I came up the passage I said I take possession of this house and premises on behalf of the mortgagees, and taking the authority from my pocket, I said, "Here is my authority" ; when I came to room Acheson was sitting down just inside room, and Anthers standing between him and the door ; the first thing that met my eye was the accused standing at the other side of the table with a revolver in her hand, pointing at Acheson ; she pulled the trigger, and there was no explosion ; without giving us time for an explanation, she again pulled the trigger, and the shot took effect in Acheson ; I threw my eye round to him, and saw blood on his finger ; he said, "Oh, I am shot," and bounded past me down the passage, and Anthers followed me and collided with me ; I looked over my shoulder, and saw accused standing at the mouth of the passage pointing the revolver directly at us ; I said to Anthers, "Good God, get out as fast as you can" ; hardly had I uttered these words when another explosion took place ; she fired again ; I ran right round the house, following Anthers, and we went towards place where the wounded man Acheson was lying ; the accused was standing over him saying, "I will give you another in the body to settle you," or words to that effect ; Acheson said something which I did not hear ; he then got up on to his feet, and I and Anthers assisted him to a tree, where he lay down ; I had no firearms with me, nor had any of the others ; the accused was walking about inside the wire netting during twenty-five minutes or so that we remained outside at the tree ; she had the revolver in her hand all the time ; she did not say anything ; a man rode up along private road and said something to her which I did not hear ; we were pointed out to him ; he got off his horse, and made two or three steps towards us ; the accused motioned him back, saying "I can look after them with this" holding up the revolver ; she then said she would like to empty it into W. N. Willis, and fill it again for old Tot Richardson ; W. N. Willis is an M.P., but has no interest in the place ; Richardson has some interest in the place, I believe ; shortly after Perrott rode up ; I had sent him a message ; after this I saw no more of the accused ; after this the wounded man had succour ; something else occurred, and I left the place with Anthers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ryan : I swore an affidavit in the Court of Equity ; it is quite correct ; the prisoner was in the room before I was ; I did not attempt to take any papers out of the room ; saw none there ; the whole thing was over in a minute ; I did not advance upon the accused ; she appeared to me to be pointing the revolver at his chest ; when Perrott's party came up I asked which was Perrott ; the woman was excited, but she knew what she was doing ; the gate leading to the garden was open.

Re-examined by the Crown Prosecutor : I heard Anthers say to the accused as I entered "It is no use, Missus, I take possession of the place on behalf of the mortgagees."

Frederick Anthers, examined by the Crown Prosecutor : I am a sheep overseer ; I recollect going with McNair to Tilpa about the 5th August ; McNair, Acheson, and myself out to Rosedale ; we left Tilpa and went along the main road along river bank ; we entered a gate leading into the leasehold, and we went to the private track where McNair nailed up a notice, Acheson and myself being witnesses to this ; after this we proceeded from the private track to the river bank ; we went along the river bank till we got opposite the house ; when we got opposite the house McNair and Acheson went round one side of the house and I went round another, until we came to an open gate ; I said something ; McNair and Acheson came up and went through gate up to the front door ; McNair tried this door ; I went round to back door, which was open ; I walked inside, and spoke out in a loud voice that I was in possession of the place on behalf of the mortgagees ; accused not present ; Acheson came in ; I called him to notice that peaceable possession was taken ; accused ran in between me and Acheson ; I again told her in a loud voice I was in possession on behalf of the mortgagees ; I think I said, "Missus, I am in possession on behalf of the mortgagees" ; she said nothing, but rushed past us ; I followed her inside a room ;

Acheson

Acheson was with me; she ran round a table, and Acheson sat down on the other side of the table from her; I stood up; McNair at this moment came in producing his authority, and saying in a loud voice he was in possession on behalf of the mortgagees; accused, when McNair came in, was standing at the other side of the table with a revolver pointed at Acheson; she said, "Clear out of this," at the same moment pulling the trigger; the revolver missed fire, and she pulled again, which took effect on Acheson's leg; before we had time to give her the authority she rose the revolver again; Acheson, when explosion occurred, exclaimed, "Oh, Christ," and ran out of the room, McNair and self going two or three steps down the passage after him when we collided; on looking round I saw the accused with the revolver pointed at us again; she fired another shot while we were in passage and retreating; it took no effect; Acheson ran round to the back of the house; McNair and self round to the front, and came up to where Acheson was lying; accused was standing over him with the revolver; I heard her remark, "I had better give you another one through the body to finish you"; he made some reply to her I did not hear, and got up on to his feet; we helped him out near a tree, where he lay down; then the milkman came up; something was said to him, and Perrott came about half an hour afterwards; all the time the accused was walking about the front of the house with the revolver in her hand; another chap came up, and she said, "Don't bother about these blokes while I have got this," showing the revolver; "I am pretty right"; she said, "Why did you not fetch W. N. Willis with you, I would empty this into his pot-gut, and fill it again for old Tot Richardson"; I left shortly after.

Cross-examined by Ryan: She rushed past us going into the room; I exclaimed in a loud voice I was there on behalf of the mortgagees; when McNair came in she was standing up with the revolver pointing at Acheson at the door of the room, and when the revolver was pointed McNair produced a paper; it was then she pulled the trigger; she still kept the revolver pointed; did not take it down and fired; none of us advanced towards the woman in the room; never moved towards us at all; she did not ask us what we were doing; just as she took the revolver she said to us to clear out; I did not go through kitchen [One Frederick Hayden called in]; I saw that man just after I left the house and come towards garden, where Acheson was lying; this man seemed to come from a shed at the back; when accused said she would put another bullet into Acheson was about the time I first saw Hayden; he was as far as from this to the end of the Court; the tree he lay down under was outside the enclosure; I will swear that he lay down first near the gate inside the enclosure. [Witness describes the position of the tree, and the place where Acheson first lay down, and where accused pointed revolver. Marks these places with crosses. Plan put in—Exhibit "A."]

Case for the Crown closed.

Defence.

Rachel Dawson, examined by Mr. Ryan: I am the accused; I am a married woman with two children; I am not living with my husband; I have been housekeeper at Rosedale with Mr. Perrott since November, 1893; I recollect the morning of the 5th August last; on that morning I was in the kitchen, and heard a noise; I heard stamping and footsteps; this was on the back verandah, leading to the passage; I looked up and saw three men rushing inside, like three drunken men; they rushed in helter-skelter; my children—one 9 the other 7—were also there; I followed them close behind; I did not know who they were; I had charge of the place and all papers; there were papers in the front room; McNair stood inside, further from passage [Describes position on the plan—"A" McNair, "B" Acheson sitting down, and "C" Anthers]; when I got in I never heard a sound from them; I said, "You men go out from here"; when I went in I went to the opposite side of the table from them [Describes on plan where she got revolver at ("R"), and where she stood when she fired ("D")]; when they rushed in I was very excited, terribly so, and frightened; when I said, "You men go out of this," they said, "We won't"; I said, "If you don't, there is the revolver, and I will fire"; Anthers said, "She is only bluffing"; the other two said, "Fire away"; I said, "I am not bluffing, if you don't go out I will fire"; when they said they would not go, I got it and held it in my two hands—in front of my body in my two hands [Constable brings in revolver]; that is the revolver [Put in and marked Exhibit No. 1]; then Anthers and McNair advanced towards me in a threatening attitude; I said, "Go away, or I will fire"; I held revolver at my waist; I did not point it at anyone; the first time I pulled it it exploded, and the bullet hit the door 15 inches from the bottom; this was about 18 inches from where Acheson was sitting; I then said, "Will you go now"; they said "Fire away," and I fired again, which took effect on Acheson; Acheson said, "By Christ, it is loaded; I have got the ball"; Anthers turned and ran outside, McNair followed, and Acheson last; as he was getting up from chair McNair stepped in front of him, and passed out before him; not one word up to that time about taking possession for the mortgagees, nor did they produce any authority; I followed to the outer door; I did not fire off another chamber at them; Anthers went through the kitchen and McNair and Acheson went round it, and passed the kitchen on their left; I do not know what became of them after; I went to the verandah, one step off the verandah, and then I saw Hayden a few steps away from me; he spoke to me as they were passing him; they would be passing the end of the kitchen as he came up; I never saw Acheson fall; I went into kitchen and sat there; I was much agitated and excited; I never saw Acheson after; I never said anything to Acheson; I did not go to the back with the revolver, nor say I can manage these men; I did not say anything about emptying the contents into Willis; Mr. Willis' brother married my sister; I said nothing about him or Richardson; I know nothing about Perrott's affairs, or that he was in trouble, or that anyone was likely to take possession; I gave Acheson a cup of tea when he came with the telegram; had no conversation with him; did not recognise him; heard of a hut having been robbed in the district; the revolver was generally kept on the sideboard; I am sometimes left there by myself a month at a time; neither before or after the shooting did they say they had come to take possession.

Cross-examined by Crown Prosecutor: I have been living apart from my husband for three years last March; I am housekeeper to Perrott; I did not tell Lewis they threatened me; I was frightened at the time; I am not naturally a nervous woman; the gardener is always at home, and generally is about; I did not know that Hayden was there; Hayden is a blacksmith, I believe; it is mostly about 8 o'clock or 10 o'clock that the milk comes back; I did not speak to Acheson when he came about the telegram; I know Perrott was attending to Acheson, but I never asked anything about him; Mr. Perrott told me to take a drink of tea in to Acheson; I never saw him under the tree; Hayden did not tell me he was wounded; I was not asked to take a glass of water to Acheson; I never saw any man ride up to the house; I was in a terrible state of excitement that day, but I recollect very well everything that passed

[Marks

[Marks where she was standing in kitchen on the plan]; the men never molested me, and Anthers made a step towards me; they used no violence; I never asked the men what they were there for; there were three or four seconds between the shots; I gave them plenty of time to go; they did not stay any time after the second shot, so Hayden could not be far away; I never fired a revolver before; I said I fired in self-defence to the constable; I do not know where the revolver came from; the revolver was my own revolver; so far as I know, my husband loaded this revolver; I took the revolver to my bedroom on the Tuesday night; the robbery I speak of took place in the daytime; the men did not touch the papers; I never asked the men their business, but told them to go away.

To a Jurymen: It was about sunrise when the men came.

Second witness.

Edwin M. Perrott, examined by Mr. Ryan: I am a grazier, and live on homestead lease at Rosedale; I am a J.P.; the accused has been my housekeeper for three years; on the night of the 4th August; I believe that Willis and Richardson were mixed up in this matter; I had seen Willis and Richardson on the night of the 4th at Tilpa; I left between daylight and sunrise to go to the woolshed, about a mile and a half away; I instructed them to put away the valuable documents off the table; these were letters from Willis and Richardson, also my statement of claim; about 8 o'clock in the morning I heard something, and went up to the house; I saw McNair and Anthers, who were strangers, also Acheson, whom I knew; I asked McNair what business he had on my premises; McNair said "I have no authority; I am a hired servant, and will leave the property if you will let us"; Hayden told me there was a man shot; he was lying down under a tree; I asked Acheson for his authority; he said he had none; I looked at his wound; I asked him how he was shot; he said he had gone inside, and that Mrs. Dawson had fired on him; that he had made a bloomer in going inside; that he had no right to do so; I gave Acheson in charge at Tilpa for being illegally inside my house; I saw a bullet mark in door.

Cross-examined by Crown Prosecutor: I tried to give this man Acheson in charge, and asked Constable Parker to take him in charge; there were business relations between me and Richardson; Willis asked me to come up and settle this matter at Tilpa; I asked McNair for his authority; he said, "I am only a hired servant"; I may have had a revolver on me that morning or not; I did not threaten to kick McNair off the premises; I did not order the men to drive him off the premises; I took Acheson into the house; I told the accused that she should bring me some hot water to dress the wound; I never saw Mrs. Dawson go into the room; the revolver had not been emptied that I am aware of since I know when; I was looking over my papers from 11 to after 1 o'clock; I saw no mark on the floor—only on the door; Acheson was there all the time I was getting the men off the premises.

Re-examined by Ryan: I also carry a revolver for pigs.

Third witness.

Fred. Hayden, examined by Ryan: I recollect the morning of the 5th of August; I was at Rosedale, in Perrott's employ; I heard a shot; I was about 100 yards from the back of house, at "H" on plan; I could see the passage from where I was; after hearing the shot I ran towards the house; I went about 60 yards, and I heard another shot fired; I saw three men come out of passage door; I ran about 30 yards after I heard second shot; I heard a noise; Anthers came out first, McNair next, and Acheson last; Anthers went through kitchen; the two others ran past me; I mark "H1" on plan where they passed me; I saw accused; she came out of passage behind them; I met her 4 yards from the door; she did not go away; she stopped there; she was there two or three minutes, and went inside to the kitchen; I did not see McNair and Acheson after they passed the kitchen; I saw Acheson go through the gate; he did not fall before he got to the gate; I did not see him after he got out of the gate, not at that time; I saw him afterwards at a tree, sitting down; Mrs. Dawson not outside the house until Acheson was brought back.

Cross-examined by Crown Prosecutor: I was taking a forge off dray; accused did not tell me that Acheson was one of those men; I said to her, "What is the matter?" She said, "Three men have come to rob the house; I told them to go out, they would not"; she did not say that Acheson was one of the men; I got a drink of water for Acheson; I got a drink in a dipper; I gave it to McNair; did not notice accused then; I did not try and stop the men when they passed me; accused told me that they came to rob the house; I did nothing; I saw Perrott come up, and there were four with him; Garrity was one; I forget who the others were.

Fourth witness.

John Garrity, examined by Ryan: I am a station-hand at Rosedale, in employment of Perrott; I was with him on the morning of the 5th; Acheson said, "I thought the old duchess was bluffing; I found out she was not on the second occasion"; I have seen the door; there is a dent in the door.

Cross-examined by Crown Prosecutor: I did not say last night which side; I said it was a matter of money to them, but not to me, that Perrott would have to ante up; I was very drunk.

Case for defence closed.

Reply.

McNair recalled, examined by Crown Prosecutor: I asked for a drink of water when Acheson was under the tree.

To the Chief Justice: I told Perrott, after finding out which was he, that I was in legal possession, but as I couldn't stand against firearms I would retire; I distinctly deny that I said I had no authority, for I had my authority in my pocket at the time.

Anthers recalled, examined by Crown Prosecutor: I heard Perrott say he would kick McNair off the place, and what business had he there? McNair said, "I am in legal possession; I have my authority, but I can't stand against firearms, and I will leave"; he did not say he had no authority.

Ryan addresses the jury.

The Crown Prosecutor replies.

I sum up.

Jury retired at 5:45, and return at 6:5, and find that the prisoner is not guilty of the intent, but find she is guilty of maliciously wounding Acheson.

Sentence:—Eighteen months' imprisonment, with light labour, in Bathurst Gaol, with leave to petition at the end of twelve months if conduct good.

1897.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL PARK.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1896.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 3 June, 1897.

The Chairman of the National Park Trust to The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

O'Connell-street, Sydney, 21 May, 1897.

The Trustees of the National Park Trust have the honor to present you with their Report for the year ended 31st December, 1896.

During the year the following alterations in the Trust have been made, viz.:—Mr. William ^{Alterations in} McMillan, M.P. (in place of Mr. Angus Cameron, deceased); the Hon. G. H. Reid, M.P. (in place of ^{Trust.} the Hon. John Davies, C.M.G., M.L.C., deceased); and Mr. William John Lyne, M.P. (in place of Mr. J. P. Garvan, deceased).

The Trustees have again much pleasure in referring to the great interest which continues to be ^{Visitors.} taken by the public in the various attractions of the Park, the number of visitors having exceeded by several thousands that of former years.

The greatest care has been taken in the preservation of the flora, and the rules prohibiting shooting ^{Flora and Fauna.} and net-fishing have been strictly enforced by the Park officials.

The principal works carried out during the year are as follows:—

The public accommodation house at Audley has had a commodious verandah added thereto, and the ^{Audley Pavilion.} building has been renovated, painted, and otherwise improved for the greater convenience of visitors.

The cottage occupied by the caterer being old and dilapidated, the Trustees found it necessary, in ^{Caterer's} order to provide more suitable accommodation, to remove the old building and to erect a larger one in its ^{cottage.} place.

A building for the sale of fruit, cordials, &c., has also been erected near the accommodation house, ^{Refreshment} and it has proved to be a great convenience to the public. ^{room.}

A new telephone room has also been erected at Audley in proximity to the Pavilion for general use. ^{Telephone room.}

At the rear of the stables two commodious loose horse-boxes have been built, and a cart and buggy ^{Horse boxes, &c.} shed; with store room attached, has also been erected.

The boatshed at Audley has been enclosed, and two new ways have been laid down which facilitate ^{Boatshed.} the hauling up of launches and boats for cleaning and repairing, and the canal leading thereto has been widened and improved.

For the convenience of the public a ferry punt has been placed on the fresh water river in lieu of ^{Ferry punt.} Varney Bridge which was washed away in the flood of 1895.

A new aviary for small birds has been erected at Audley and contains about eighty canaries and ^{Aviary for small} other song birds. ^{birds.}

All the cottages occupied by the employees have been kept in a good state of repair. Four of ^{Employees'} them have been recently painted and two enlarged. ^{cottages.}

This portion of the park continues to be a favourite resort, so much so that the Trustees have ^{Warambul.} met with considerable difficulty in providing accommodation for visitors. The buildings have been renovated and otherwise improved. An additional area of land has been cleared and planted with ornamental shrubs and fruit trees, and enclosed with a substantial fence. A pier has been built forming an approach to the floating wharf, which has had a thorough overhaul and is now in sound condition.

Dredging operations have been carried out under the direction of the Harbours and Rivers ^{River improve-} Department, and the river is now navigable at all tides for pleasure boats and steam-launches. ^{ments.}

The navigable waters have been kept clean of fallen timber, both above and below the dam. ^{Snagging.}

- Beacons. For the convenience of boating parties a number of beacons have been placed at different points of the River indicating the channel.
- Lan clearing. In order to meet the requirements of picnic parties, the Trustees have had several small areas on the river banks cleared and improved.
- Loftus and Audley Road. This road has been regravelled in parts, and the whole length put in a good state of repair.
- Waterfall Road. This road has been kept in good condition and repair, and is much used by the public on holidays.
- Lady Carrington Road. This has also been kept in excellent repair, and several of the bridges have been redecked and strengthened.
- Roads and pathways. The whole of the other roads and pathways in the Park have been well maintained.
- Deer park. A further area of land has been cleared of useless trees and underscrub and sown with grass seed. The deer are thriving and have increased in number.
- Trees planted. About 700 additional trees consisting of ornamental shrubs, &c., have been planted at different places in the Park during the year and are doing well. Those previously planted are making rapid growth.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Chairman.

REVENUE and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1896.

Revenue.			Expenditure.					
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
To Balance			158	6	11			
Amount voted by Parliament for the years 1896 and 1897	4,009	0 0			2,947	16 11		
Royalty on clay	30	15 6			Timber and building materials, &c.	395	19 7	
Rents, agistment, and hire of launch	161	16 0			General carpentry	251	12 0	
Balance			4,192	11 6	Stone-pitching Audley Dam...	98	9 2	
					Salaries—Secretary, Rangers, &c.	452	8 0	
					Forage for horses and repairs to vehicles and harness.....	135	1 8	
					Office rent	65	0 0	
					Birds purchased	5	0 0	
							4,351 7 4	
			£	4,351	7	4	£	4,351 7 4

M. MALONEY,
Secretary.

FRANK FARNELL,
Hon. Treasurer.