

# MANIFESTO

OF

Eastern Goldfields Reform League  
of Western Australia.

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“SEPARATION FOR FEDERATION.”

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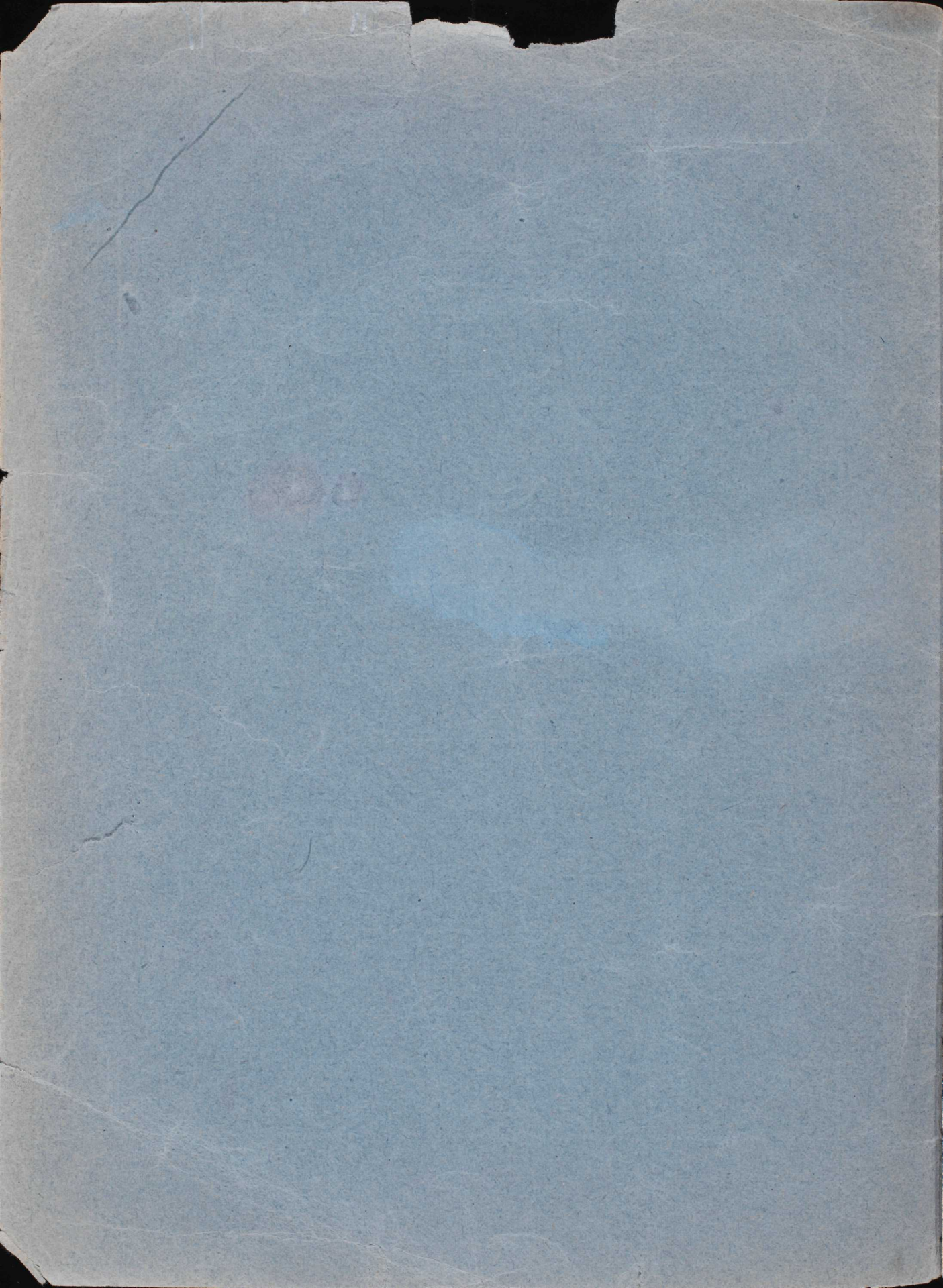
Adopted by the Conference held at Kalgoorlie, W.A.  
January 3rd, 1900.

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**Coolgardie :**

H. C. MOTT & Co., PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, SHAW STREET,  
AND EGAN STREET, KALGOORLIE.

MCM.



# SEPARATION FOR FEDERATION.

## MANIFESTO

OF THE

Reform League of Eastern Goldfields of Western  
Australia.

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**W**E, the Delegates from all public bodies representing the people resident on the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, in conference assembled, have decided by a majority of 60 to 1 to initiate a movement to take advantage of the clauses existing in the Constitution Act of Western Australia which allows the division of that colony into separate colonies. We deem it expedient that we should clearly state to those we represent, to our brethren in the Eastern Colonies, and to our fellow citizens in the British Empire, the reasons that have compelled us to take so serious a step.

The population we represent are those persons living in Western Australia to the east of the 119th meridian, and to the south of the 24th parallel. They are almost entirely composed of arrivals from parts of the British Empire other than the western coastal districts of Western Australia. In 1890, at the time when Representative Government was granted, this portion of the colony was to a large extent considered desert and worthless; but by the energy of these new arrivals it has been since converted into the largest producing goldfield in Australasia.

The older inhabitants, residing in the west, have viewed these new arrivals with suspicion, if not dislike, and have used the powers of responsible Government entrusted to them most injuriously to the interests of the newcomers. They have framed laws, they have imposed taxes and expended revenue for the especial advantage of those residing on the western coast, or older settled portions of the colony; and by their wrongful legislation and administration they have grievously oppressed the residents in the eastern, or newly settled portion of the colony, who form two-fifths of the total population of Western Australia as at present existing.

We are oppressed especially in the following matters:—

### 1.—INADEQUATE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

In the matter of Parliamentary Representation we have been denied the advantage of manhood suffrage, which is one of the laws of the colony. This has been withheld from us by regulations which make it extremely difficult, and in many cases impossible, for persons residing on the eastern goldfields to have their names placed upon the electoral rolls. We are also denied that fair and reasonable representation which we are entitled to in both Houses of

the Legislature. The residents in the districts mentioned number over 70,000, or nearly two-fifths of the inhabitants of Western Australia. Under the present Electoral Act they are allowed only three out of twenty-four members in the Legislative Council. In the Legislative Assembly, or popular House, which consists of forty-four representatives, our numbers would entitle us to at least twenty members, whereas we are allowed only six. In other words, while on a population basis the eastern goldfields should have two-fifths of the total representation in each House, they are allotted exactly one-eighth in the Council, and rather less than one-seventh in the Assembly. But even this does not fully present our disability. If the last available electoral rolls, those of May, 1899, are examined, it will be seen that the number of electors is very disproportionate to the electorates. Three electorates, each with less than 100 on its roll, return one member a-piece to the Assembly, while the 5674 electors of the East Coolgardie electorate, as at present constituted, are allowed no more than one representative. To show the disproportion more exactly, should an election occur at present, East Coolgardie with its 5674 electors would return one member, while 5650 electors on the western coast and in the older parts of the colony would return twenty-one members. Again, while the eleven highest electorates on the roll, comprising the goldfields, Perth and Fremantle, contain 29,141 electors, the eleven lowest, which are virtually pocket boroughs, contain only 1568 electors in all. At the last general election, out of a Legislative Assembly of 44 members, 18 were returned unopposed, and of these 17 were supporters of the Ministry. The smallest constituency in which a contest occurred contained 165 electors; yet there were seven constituencies, each containing less than that number of electors, whose representatives were returned unopposed as supporters of the Government. (See Schedule VI.)

During the present session of Parliament an amendment of the Constitution or so-called Redistribution of Seats Bill was passed, but has not yet received the Royal assent; this Bill is supposed to do away with these mischievous anomalies, but it only raises the proportional representation of the eastern goldfields to one-fifth in the Legislative Council, or six members in a House of 30; and to one-fifth in the Legislative Assembly, or ten members in a House of 50. It obliterates only two pocket boroughs, while it creates at least one new one, the Collie, called in the Bill the South-West Mining District. Nor are the numbers of the unopposed Ministerial seats materially altered in respect either of electors or of representation.

As an instance of the spirit of unfairness displayed in the Legislative Assembly when the Bill was being dealt with, it may be mentioned that a proposal to give North-East Coolgardie with 3370 electors an additional member, *was defeated by 24 votes to 6*, whilst on the same day the two Kimberley electorates, which it proposed to amalgamate, containing a total of 235 electors, were retained as separate electorates *by 22 votes to 5*. Thus, while 3370 electors on the eastern goldfields were given only one

member, the favored districts of Kimberley, with 235 electors all told, were allotted two members. While this state of things continues, all legislation and taxation fair to those resident on the eastern goldfields must be, as in the past, either unconsidered or rejected, and we can have no hope of amelioration for years to come.

## 2.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

We would next call attention to the unscrupulous treatment we have received and are receiving in the matter of finances. Dealing with the last four years, 1895-1899, we find that the consolidated revenue has been £9,935,004. During the same period the expenditure was £10,459,585, apart from loan expenditure. This loan expenditure amounted to £6,180,464, and, therefore, the total expenditure during the four years in question has been £16,640,049. We find that during this period £2,448,789 was expended on railway administration, and £1,010,264 on posts and telegraphs. Deducting these amounts, because the published figures cannot be divided, we see that in all other directions there was expended in the colony of Western Australia during the last four years the total amount of £13,180,996. (See Schedule I.)

On September 27, 1899, a return was asked for in the Legislative Council of the expenditure on the eastern goldfields during the four years in question. The return states (Schedule III.) :—

(i). Expenditure on the eastern goldfields during the last four years (exclusive of the Northam-Menzies railway), £954,397 18s. 4d.

(ii). Cost of railways from Northam to Menzies, £984,935 3s. 7d.

From this we see that all the Government claims to have spent on these fields during the last four years is £1,939,332. But even this is an over-estimate. The section of railway from Northam to Southern Cross was passed before the discovery of the Coolgardie goldfields, and cost approximately £324,000, which sum was authorized before the period in question. Hence, on the Government's own showing, the total expenditure for the said period on the eastern goldfields, including public works, has been £1,615,332, as against £11,565,664 spent on the coastal districts during the same period, or nearly £10 for every £1 spent on the eastern goldfields. (Schedule I.)

But further, we claim that the eastern goldfields have contributed to the consolidated revenue fund during that period considerably over £2,000,000, exclusive of railway receipts or profits. That is, to put it briefly, *the Government has derived half a million more revenue from the goldfields during the last four years than it has spent on them out of the consolidated revenue and loan funds put together.* In other words, during the last four years the Government has, in effect, spent on the coastal or older districts, in addition to their own proper revenue, the entire loan expenditure, and half a million of the revenue derived from the goldfields.

## 3.—TAXATION.

Having dealt with the expenditure, we now turn to the taxation. On inspection, the guiding principle seems to be to get as much out of the

fields as possible by taxing our food, clothing, and other necessities, and generally all commodities, in the interests of farming products and local coastal manufactures. The stock-tax and the tax on chilled meat are notable examples. We then come to that most iniquitous form of taxation, differential railway rates. It is only necessary to mention that the carriage to Kalgoorlie is, per ton—

	LOCAL.	IMPORTED.
Timber—Jarrah or Oregon	£0 19 1	£4 2 8
Coal - - - - -	0 16 1½	1 8 8
Jam - - - - -	1 16 5	5 3 8
Tomato Sauce - - - -	1 16 5	5 3 8
Vinegar - - - - -	1 16 5	4 2 8
Wine, according to quantity	1 8 9	7 12 7

And as if this were not sufficient penalisation for our industries, the Government imposes a progressive tax on the values of gold ore sent as back loading to the coast at owner's risk. Commencing, say with 15 oz. ore, the charge is 1½d. per ton per mile, and it rises for every additional 10 oz. another ½d. per ton per mile. Thus, 65 oz. concentrates sent from Kalgoorlie to the coast would cost £6 8s. 4d. per ton, and would be carried at owner's risk. There is also a rebate of 10s. per ton on ore over 2 oz. if carried 300 miles and treated on the western coast, or in the case of ore under 5 oz., a reduction of 30 per cent. on the carriage is made to induce its treatment in the colony. And, to penalise the goldfields still further, the Government has imposed a tax on book profits shown by companies, whether distributed as dividends or otherwise.

#### 4.—REFUSAL OF NATURAL RAILWAY FACILITIES.

In addition to denying us fair representation, over-taxing us, and diverting revenue and loans for the benefit of the older settled districts, the dominant minority on the coast have refused to allow us our natural harbour at Esperance, and have frequently stated that they will never permit the construction of a railway to the south coast. In order to force all our commerce and traffic to pass through Perth and Fremantle, they thus compel all goods from the Eastern Colonies to travel an extra 568 miles by sea, and 163 miles by rail. The distance from Fremantle to Coolgardie is 363 miles, whereas from Esperance it is only 200, in a direct line. (Schedule V.)

#### 5.—FEDERATION.

We, the residents on the eastern goldfields, are unanimously in favor of the Commonwealth Bill recently passed by all the other five colonies of Australia. We recently presented to the Parliament in Perth a petition signed by 18,000 adult males on the goldfields, supplemented by the signatures of 5000 coastal residents, a total of 23,000 in all, requesting that the people of this colony should be allowed to vote on the Commonwealth Bill, as every other resident in Australia had already done. How was our petition received? The Lower House threw it out; the Upper House received it with derision, and rejected it by a majority of 13 votes to 4. We were thereby denied all chance

of that union with our brethren in the other colonies which we so unanimously desire. The same Upper House also threw out, by a majority of 11 votes to 5, a resolution to adopt the Amended Bill that its own committee had helped to draw up.

We do not believe in the sincerity of those in Parliament who profess a love for Federation and yet wish to amend the Commonwealth Bill. We of the eastern goldfields are entirely opposed to the amendments made by the Perth Parliament, for we believe that their operation would be to our detriment. We do protest most strongly against that proposed amendment to which we understand Sir John Forrest and his party attach the utmost importance, that namely, which provides for the cutting of the colony into districts for the election of members to the Federal Senate. We know too well in what spirit the districts would be parcelled out, and therefore we look on any amendment in this direction as the gravest calamity to Federation and the federal spirit. We know that the power granted would be exercised ruthlessly. Are not the eastern goldfields at present only one district against the seven districts of the coast, and what guarantee would we have that we should not be placed in a similar position with regard to the Federal Senate?

The other amendments to which we, the residents of the goldfields, are strongly opposed are the proposal to retain the Western Australian tariff in full force for five years instead of a gradual reduction at the rate of 20 per cent. annually from the time of the establishment of uniform duties between the other colonies, and the amendment abrogating the necessity for obtaining the consent of a State to the construction of railways in its own borders as far as the transcontinental railway is concerned. We know our brethren in the Eastern colonies; we are quite prepared to trust them in the matter; and we regard it as an insult alike to their intelligence and to their honesty to demand from them any such prior guarantee.

The fourth proposed amendment gives to the local Parliament the right to impose differential rates on the railways for five years. It is scarcely necessary to add that the system of differential rates is regarded by us with feelings of bitter hostility.

#### SEPARATION.

Having exhausted all constitutional means such as are usually adopted, the residents of the eastern goldfields summoned at Coolgardie on December 13, 1899, a conference of representatives of all the public bodies on the fields, to consider what steps should now be taken to further the cause of Federation with our brethren in the East. That conference was the most representative ever held on these goldfields. Representatives of all classes and interests were present. Capital and Labour sent their delegates. Mayors, councillors, mine managers, and others were there. Every aspect of the question was carefully considered. As the result of our deliberations, we came to the conclusion that no course was left open to us but to start an agitation for Separation, and a resolution to that effect was carried by a majority of 60 to 1.

## CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

With regard to the possibility of Separation, we would draw attention to two facts :—

(i). The Imperial Parliament, when it granted Responsible Government to Western Australia, recognised and contemplated the possible subdivision of this colony into two or more separate colonies, and in the Western Australian Constitution Act made special provisions for the accomplishment of such Separation (*vide* Act 52, Vic. 23, Sect. 61, 62, 63.) (Schedule II.)

(ii). The Government of Western Australia retained these clauses in the Constitution Acts Consolidation Act as introduced into the Legislative Assembly last session, thereby showing that they recognised the right of Her Majesty's advisers to avail themselves of the same at any time they may think fit, also confessing their necessary subservience in this respect to the will of the Imperial Government.

## FINANCES OF THE PROPOSED NEW COLONY.

Having thus shown the possibility of instituting the new colony, we will now deal with its probable financial position, being careful to underestimate rather than to over-estimate. For this purpose the revenue is calculated on the figures for 1899, the worst of the last four financial years, though it may be remarked that there is already an improvement on these figures of about 10 per cent. of revenue. A return that has been carefully made out shows that the proportion of the revenue contributed by the goldfields during the last year was £510,902. This does not include the revenue derived from the railways and tramway. The sum of £510,902 has been calculated on the assumption that two-fifths of the total revenue of the colony was contributed by the eastern goldfields. Those acquainted with the population, however, know that the proportion is really much greater, since from the character of our people and our wealth, we consume much more than our share of dutiable commodities. (Schedule IV.)

According to the latest return available the Government has made a profit on Eastern Goldfields railways of £250,000 in three years over and above interest on capital and their proportion of rolling stock ; and the cost of this line was £984,935. (Schedule III., Dempster's Return.) This is not included in the sum set down above, and could be considerably increased by proper management. In its official return the Government has estimated the annual expenditure on the goldfields, exclusive of railway construction, at under £250,000 a year. (*Vide* Dempster's Return, Schedule III.)

Hence, our revenue is amply sufficient to cover not only our total annual expenditure, but all our public works as well.

Our position is best seen by comparing the new colony with Western Australia when it got Responsible Government in 1890 :—



## WESTERN AUSTRALIA—

Population, 45,000.  
No. of Electors, 5860.  
Revenue, £414,000.  
Debt, £1,367,333.  
Railway, 188 miles, worked at a loss of  
£6527, or £35 per train mile.  
Land, 1,000,000 square miles.  
Complicated coast.  
Expensive communication.  
Nobody at their back.

## NEW COLONY—

Population, 70,000.  
Electors on Roll, May, 1899, 15,352.  
Revenue (exclusive of railways), £510,902.  
Debt, (?)  
Railways, 250 miles, worked at a consider-  
able profit, probably £100,000.  
Land, 370,000 square miles.  
Compact and simple.  
Cheaper administration.  
Federated Australia is behind us.

Hence, in every respect the new colony, when she assumes Responsible Government, will present incontestable advantages over Western Australia at the same stage in the latter's career.

## INDEBTEDNESS OF THE NEW COLONY.

It is provided in the Constitution Act that, should Separation at any time be brought about, the public debt of the new colony shall be "that portion of the public debt of the colony (of Western Australia) that has been expended *within* the territory about to be separated." Now, if that provision is rigidly carried out by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, we shall have but a small public debt, if any, for, as has been already shown, most of our public works have been paid for out of revenue.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LOANS GUARANTEED.

There is one point, however, that must be remembered. We in no way wish to escape our liabilities, and we are bound to afford aid should the older portion of Western Australia be unable to meet its liabilities up to the total of the present debt. We have gone security for her; we have, so to speak, backed her bill, and we are prepared to acknowledge that liability should Western Australia fail to meet her engagements at present incurred. It must be clearly understood that we still acknowledge secondary liability to those persons who have advanced loans on the security of the whole of Western Australia, and we desire that such a clause shall be inserted in the constitution of the new colony.

Of course, the public debt of the new colony under our Constitution Act will be apportioned by the Lords of the Treasury in London, and, as they will have all the facts before them, we await with perfect confidence their decision as to our share. (Schedule II.)

## SUMMING UP.

Now for the conclusion of the whole matter. We have been, and are still being grossly and grievously wronged and injured; we are denied our rights; we have sought redress by all other legitimate means and failed; and there is now only one constitutional means remaining—the separation of the eastern goldfields into an independent colony. That Separation is singularly and specially provided for under the Constitution Act. The revenue of the new colony will be ample. The district is compact, convenient, and easily administered. There is no obstacle in our way except the opposition of the coastal districts. Lastly, the fact of our federating with the other Australian colonies will cause the rest of Western Australia to federate also.

Remember our motto—"SEPARATION FOR FEDERATION."

Schedule I.

**Revenue and Expenditure.**

**The Revenue** of the Colony during the last Four Years has been, to June 30th of each year :—

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p 8, 1896	...	...	£1,858,695
1896-7—,, ,, ,, p 10, 1897	...	...	2,842,751
1897-8—,, ,, ,, p 37, 1898	...	...	2,754,747
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Financial Statement in Budget Speech, p 1427, Hansard, 26th Sept., 1899	...	...	2,478,811
<b>Or a TOTAL for Four Years of</b>	...	...	<b><u>£9,935,004</u></b>

**The Expenditure** of Consolidated Revenue for the same period was :—

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p 9, 1896	...	...	£1,823,863
1896-7—,, ,, ,, p 11, 1897	...	...	2,839,453
1897-8—,, ,, ,, p 37, 1898	...	...	3,256,912
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Speech, Hansard, p 1428, Sept. 26th, 1899...	...	...	2,539,357
<b>TOTAL Consolidated Revenue Expenditure for Four Years</b>	..	..	<b><u>£10,459,585</u></b>

**The Loan Expenditure** for the same Four Years is as follows :—

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p 29, 1898	...	...	£650,708
1896-7—,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	...	2,609,668
1897-8—,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	...	...	1,896,145
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Budget Speech, Hansard, p 1429, Sept. 26th, 1899	...	...	1,023,943
<b>TOTAL Loan Expenditure for Four Years</b>	...	...	<b><u>£6,180,464*</u></b>

**Total Expenditure for Four Years :—**

From Consolidated Revenue	...	...	£10,459,585
From Loan Funds	...	...	6,180,464
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	...	<b><u>£16,640,049</u></b>

**Public Debt, without Sinking Fund :—**

June 30, 1899—See Sir J. Forrest's Budget Speech, Sept. 26, 1899	...	...	£10,062,451
June 30, 1895—Ditto, August 27, 1896	...	...	3,194,238
<b>Public Debt Increased in Four Years by</b>	...	...	<b><u>£6,868,213*</u></b>

\* Balances do not agree.

**Railways and Tramways.**

RECEIPTS.

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p 8, 1896	...	...	£474,635
1896-7—,, ,, ,, p 10, 1897	...	...	939,146
1897-8—,, ,, ,, p 12, 1898	...	...	1,035,199
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Speech, p 1436, Hansard, Sept. 26, 1899	...	...	1,018,300
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b><u>£3,467,280</u></b>

Schedule I. (Continued)

EXPENDITURE.

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p 9, 1896	...	...	£266,867
1896-7— " " " p 11, 1897	...	...	580,146
1897-8— " " " p 13, 1898	...	...	852,647
1898-9—See Sir J. Forrest's Speech, p 1436, Hansard, Sept. 26, 1899	...	...	749,129
		Total	£2,448,789
<b>SURPLUS of Receipts over Expenditure</b>	...	...	<b>£1,018,491</b>

Postal and Telegraph Departments.

RECEIPTS.

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p 8, 1896	...	...	£152,319
1896-7— " " " p 10, 1897	...	...	208,340
1897-8— " " " p 12, 1898	...	...	220,912
1898-9—See Coghlan's Statistics, p 18, 1898	...	...	197,171
		Total	£778,742

EXPENDITURE.

1895-6—See Statistical Register, p 9, 1896	...	...	£170,325
1896-7— " " " p 11, 1897	...	...	313,203
1897-8— " " " p 13, 1898	...	...	289,474
1898-9—See Coghlan's Statistics, p 19, 1898	...	...	237,262
		Total	£1,010,264
<b>DEFICIENCY, Expenditure Exceeding Receipts by</b>	...	...	<b>£231,522</b>

NOTE.—After 31st December, 1895, cost of Telegraph and Telephone Construction has been defrayed from Consolidated Revenue.

Summary.

Expenditure in Four Years of Loan Money and Consolidated Revenue	...	...	...	£16,640,049
Deduct Expenditure—				
On Administration of Railways	...	£2,448,789		
" " Posts and Telegraphs	...	1,010,264		
				<u>3,459,053</u>
Making Total net Expenditure	...	...	...	£13,180,996
Deduct amount spent on Goldfields, per Parliamentary Return supplied on motion of Hon. C. E. Dempster, 27th September, 1899	...	...	...	1,615,332
				<u>1,615,332</u>
Net Result, Four Years, 1895-9	...	...	...	<u>£11,565,664</u>
<b>Grand Total of Expenditure on Eastern Goldfields</b>				<b>£1,615,332</b>
<b>Grand Total of Expenditure on Coastal Districts</b>				<b>£11,565,664</b>

## Schedule II.

### Clauses Allowing for Separation.

The following are the particular clauses referred to in the foregoing manifesto taken from the "Act to Confer a Constitution on Western Australia, and to Grant a Civil List to Her Majesty."—Reserved 29th April, 1889; Royal Assent Proclaimed, 21st October, 1890.

52 VICTORIÆ No. 23 CONSTITUTION ACT, 1889.

#### PART V.—LEGAL.

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

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

#### PART VI.—FINANCIAL.

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

## Schedule III.

### Expenditure on Eastern Goldfields.

#### DEMPSTER'S RETURN.

In the Legislative Council on Sept. 27th, 1899, a return was furnished, on the motion of the Hon. C. E. Dempster, showing

- \* 1. Q—The expenditure on the Eastern Goldfields during the last four years? A—£954,397 18s. 4d., exclusive of Northam to Menzies railway.
2. Q—The cost of railway from Northam to Menzies? A—£984,935 3s. 7d.
3. Q—The cost of water conservation, tanks, experimental bores, condensers and all public buildings? A—£461,381 11s. 3d. (exclusive of Coolgardie water scheme, £159,674), and public buildings, £259,367.
4. Q—The amount granted to the Coolgardie Exhibition? A—£6731 12s. 3d.
5. Q—The cost of all surveys and roads? A—£46,321 8s. 7d.
6. Q—The cost of police, magisterial protection and jurisdiction? A—Police, £81,006 15s. 3d.; magistracy, £12,585 8s. 5d.
7. Q—The estimated cost of water used by the Railway Department between Northam and Menzies? A—£130,000 (estimated) exclusive of interest on construction and maintenance of dams.

The above figures give an APPARENT total expenditure of ...	£1,939,332
From which has to be deducted the cost of the railway from Northam to Southern Cross, which was made prior to 1895, and is not within the Eastern Goldfields ...	324,000
Making the total expenditure for the period ...	<u>£1,615,332</u>

\* NOTE.—This is the only item in which four years is the time mentioned. The others presumably deal with cost from the date of the discovery of the Eastern Fields.

Schedule IV.

**Public Revenue**

Showing Proportion Derived from Eastern Goldfields compared to rest of Colony.

Year ending 30th June, 1899.

	Total Amount Received.			Two-Fifths, Being proportion from Eastern Goldfields.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs ... ..	867,519	19	3	347,007	19	9
Harbour Dues ... ..	15,320	14	6	—		
Land Revenue ... ..	142,719	11	11	—		
Mining Revenue ... ..	73,521	11	2	*40,000	0	0
Licences ... ..	26,581	16	2	10,632	14	5
Reimbursements in Aid ... ..	14,529	3	3	—		
Postages and Com. on Money Orders	102,865	10	10	41,146	4	4
Telephone Receipts ... ..	19,871	12	3	7,951	0	10
Telegrams ... ..	74,433	7	2	29,773	6	10
Fines and Court Fees ... ..	22,953	7	10	9,181	6	10
Fees of Public Offices ... ..	16,113	0	1	6,445	4	0
Railways and Tramways ... ..	1,020,937	4	3	—		
Water Receipts ... ..	11,999	9	1	4,779	15	7
Stamps Revenue ... ..	34,982	9	6	13,992	19	8
Wharfage Dues ... ..	816	10	0	—		
Rottnest Establishment ... ..	366	10	2	—		
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	27,964	1	8	—		
Interest ... ..	5,315	10	6	—		
	£2,478,811	9	7	£510,902	4	2

NOTE—Revenue from Railways, Tramways and Land, which is not included in this estimate, amounts to over or about £125,000, which would give the New Colony a total Revenue amounting to £635,902. \*Mining Revenue, being principally from the goldfields, is put at £40,000, which is a low estimate.

Schedule V.

**Comparative Statement of Railway Freights** between

Fremantle and Coolgardie, 363 miles.

Esperance and Coolgardie, 200 miles.

Description of Goods.	From Fremantle. per ton.			From Esperance. per ton.			Difference per ton.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Coal - - - - -	1	7	4	0	17	1	0	10	3
2. Coke - - - - -	1	7	4	0	17	1	0	10	3
3. Bricks - - - - -	0	18	1	0	11	3	0	6	10
4. Cement - - - - -	1	7	4	0	17	1	0	10	3
5. Iron, galvanised - - - - -	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11
6. Pipes, gas or water - - - - -	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11
7. Rails - - - - -	1	7	4	0	17	1	0	10	3
8. Cyanide - - - - -	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11
9. Mining Machinery, over 12 tons	2	11	8	1	6	0	1	5	8
10. Mining Machinery, under 12 tons	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11
11. Boilers - - - - -	3	19	2	2	11	3	1	7	11

Shewing an average saving of 19s. 4d. per ton.

Schedule VI.

Table Showing State of Rolls

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTORATES, 1897-8-9.

ELECTORATES WITH OVER 600 ELECTORS.	No of Electors. 1897.	No. of Voters at Last Election.	No. of Electors. 1898.	No. of Electors. 1899.	ELECTORATES WITH UNDER 600 ELECTORS.	No. of Electors. 1897.	No. of Electors. 1898.	No. of Electors. 1899.	No. of Voters at Last Election.	No. of Electors. 1898.	No. of Electors. 1899.
★ Albany - - - - -	679	†	745	785	Ashburton - - - - -	-	-	-	*	57	42
★ Bunbury - - - - -	348	†	628	625	★ Beverley - - - - -	-	-	-	147	275	295
★ Canning - - - - -	321	200	910	1100	- De Grey - - - - -	-	-	-	*	57	70
★ Coolgardie - - - - -	2080	859	2216	3364	★ Cascoyne - - - - -	-	-	-	*	188	-
★ Coolgardie East - - - - -	1486	937	2975	5674	★ Greenough - - - - -	-	-	-	141	185	178
★ Coolgardie North - - - - -	772	531	1060	1710	★ Irwin - - - - -	-	-	-	*	100	106
★ Coolgardie North East - - - - -	1143	579	2038	3370	★ Kimberley East - - - - -	-	-	-	*	89	90
★ Dundas - - - - -	292	216	571	812	★ Kimberley West - - - - -	-	-	-	*	144	145
★ Fremantle - - - - -	680	†	538	825	★ Moore - - - - -	-	-	-	268	354	356
★ Fremantle East - - - - -	535	364	820	1618	★ Murchison - - - - -	-	-	-	*	142	163
★ Fremantle South - - - - -	1228	†	1187	2270	★ Murchison North - - - - -	-	-	-	100	194	300
★ Fremantle North - - - - -	999	336	864	1000	★ Murray - - - - -	-	-	-	261	400	593
★ Geraldton - - - - -	539	268	434	622	★ Nelson - - - - -	-	-	-	*	228	235
★ Murchison Central - - - - -	716	312	815	892	★ Pilbarra - - - - -	-	-	-	261	228	215
★ Murchison South - - - - -	399	216	528	768	★ Plantagenet - - - - -	-	-	-	*	386	581
★ Northam - - - - -	544	†	615	794	★ Roebourne - - - - -	-	-	-	*	133	128
★ Perth - - - - -	1181	540	1151	1689	★ Sussex - - - - -	-	-	-	241	373	361
★ Perth East - - - - -	949	356	1093	1691	★ Toodyay - - - - -	-	-	-	391	406	416
★ Perth North - - - - -	421	261	1959	2459	★ Wellington - - - - -	-	-	-	*	412	510
★ Perth West - - - - -	1742	775	2146	2909	★ Williams - - - - -	-	-	-	*	406	353
★ Swan - - - - -	602	310	861	1387	★ Yalgoo - - - - -	-	-	-	77	210	194
					★ Yilgarn (Southern Cross) - - - - -	-	-	-	237	471	422
					★ York - - - - -	-	-	-	*	484	490

† Candidates Unopposed (5).

\* Candidates Unopposed (13).

The Electorates printed with *italics* are Electorates on Eastern Goldfields, and those with ★, numbering 35, have all been retained under the 1899 Act. This new Act allows for four additional seats for the Coolgardie Goldfields, five new seats to Perth and suburbs, and also an additional seat for the Nelson Electorate, which has a roll of only 235 names. The number of Legislative Assembly Electorates were increased from 44 to 50.

Number of electors on roll, May, 1899, 42,807, with 44 members in Legislative Assembly, or 1 to 972 electors. Eastern Goldfields had 15,325 names on roll at that date, 6 members, or one for every 2558 electors; while the Northern Pastoral District had 12 members, or 1 for every 191 electors on roll. The number of electors on roll when Western Australia got Representative Government was 5800, and 3734 voted at first election.

N.B.—It should be remembered that ALL ELECTORATES ARE SINGLE.



MAP OF  
**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**  
 Shewing  
**PROPOSED NEW COLONY**

Scale of Miles —  
 0 50 100 150 200

SCHEDULE OF DISTANCES —

Esperance to Fremantle	610 Miles
Fremantle to Coolgardie	361
Esperance to Coolgardie	200
Esperance to Adelaide	770

603,920 Square Miles.

372,000 Square Miles.

**PROPOSED NEW COLONY**  
**Area**



Prepared by J. H. C. Surveyors etc.  
 Perth