

The Requisite 20th July 1897.

THE HON. C. C. KINGSTON AND CHIEF JUSTICE WAY

[From our own Correspondent.]

London, June 18.

In company with the other Premiers Mr. Kingston left on Saturday morning for Liverpool. Chief Justice Way was a distinguished member of the party. The chief feature of the talk both before and after the dinner at Liverpool was the indubitable fact that the Duke of Devonshire coquetted with Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of a Zollverein. The address of the evening was, however, that of Mr. Laurier, the Canadian Premier, who made an out-and-out speech in favour of preferential tariffs. Mr. Kingston, in conjunction with Mr. Laurier and Sir H. M. Nelson, responded to the toast of "Commerce and Empire." In all his utterances Mr. Kingston has been judicious and to the point. He said in the course of his reply that the toast was divided into two parts—commerce and the Empire. It seemed to him that as regarded commerce it appealed to their maturer instincts, to their business ideas; they shared it with them in that great commercial centre in looking for markets, more profitable markets, for their raw produce. They, he believed, were equally desirous of similar outlets for their manufactures. If some scheme could be happily arrived at between the mother country and her colonies by which those objects could be achieved, they in South Australia would be only too glad. They had been told that it was their duty to feed the hungry. They would be only too glad to discharge that duty with Australian meat. (Laughter and cheers.) They had been told it was their duty to give drink to the thirsty; might they also entertain the pious aspiration that the day might soon come when the thirst of Great Britain might be more largely assuaged by the aid of Australian wines? (Renewed laughter and cheering.) He understood a distinction had been drawn by various political economists of the highest repute as regarded the policy to be adopted in new countries and in old. He believed that excuses had been found for the adoption of a protective policy in young countries. However that might be, that was the policy adopted in the colony from which he came, but he would say that at the present moment in Australia they were doing what they could for the purpose of sweeping away the intercolonial barriers to free trade. (Hear, hear.) He wished to tell them how earnestly he sympathized with everything that appertained to the goodwill and prosperity of the great Empire whose traditions they were glad to share in, whose hopes and aspirations were their own, and whose responsibility they were prepared to accept to the very fullest extent. (Cheers.) Chief Justice Way responded for the toast of "Our Colonial Guests and Other Visitors," and made a brief and characteristically happy speech. In truth the Chief Justice as a speaker, and at functions, has rather put the Premiers in the shade. In addition to Liverpool the Premiers have been to Glasgow and Edinburgh, but their utterances have been reported very briefly. On the other hand, at a meeting of Freemasons at the Albert Hall on Monday Chief Justice Way presented to the Prince of Wales a joint address to Her Majesty on behalf of the Grand Lodges of South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. There were 7,000 Masons present, including Lord Jersey, Lord Carrington, and Lord Euston. Towards the close of the gathering the Prince of Wales said that he wished to announce that in addition to other honours announced the Right Honourable Chief Justice Way, Most Worshipful Grand Master of South Australia, had been made Past Grand Warden, and that Dr. Kennion had been made Past Grand Chaplain. Fresh from these honours Chief Justice Way went to Cambridge University to receive the honorary

degree of Doctor of Civil Law in the company of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Pratap Singh, the Premiers of Canada, Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia. Chief Justice Way was presented third on the list by the Public Orator, and was welcomed "as Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, and for the last twenty-one years Chief Justice of South Australia. He had been entrusted with the government of that colony on at least ten occasions. He was the first representative of any of the Australasian Colonies who had attained the high distinction of being appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. He had devoted four-and-forty years of his life to Australia, and in his person and by his influence had done much to draw that distant colony, '*non juris quidem nodis sed concordiae vinculis,*' ever nearer to the mother country. '*Felices ter et amplius quos irrupta tenet copula.*'" When the degree was conferred on Chief Justice Way he was received with tremendous enthusiasm. The Lord and Lady Mayoress of London entertained Her Majesty's Judges at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening. Lord Justice Lindley, in proposing the toast of the colonial Judges, said that in many respects the colonial Judges were to be regarded as the product of this country, their objects were the same as the Judges of England, their trials the same, and their aspirations the same. Chief Justice Way replied, and said that of all the benefits which the mother country had conferred on the colonies the most precious was that of the English law. Mr. Way said that Lord Justice Lindley had done the colonial Judges a great honour in referring to them as the brethren of the English Bench, which had established an ideal of judicial excellence that had won the confidence of the whole Empire. The colonial Bench had endeavoured, continued the Chief Justice, to follow the pattern set them by the English Bench; it had endeavoured in some measure to follow after the great ideal set it by the Judges of England. In conclusion the Chief Justice remarked that, whatever might be the present aspect of colonial federation, judicial federation had, at any rate, been effected by Lord Rosebery's Act of 1895. Although Mr. Kingston has not had much opportunity of speaking at length, still he has had more than one opportunity of being interviewed, but the results will not be of particular interest where his opinions are already well known.

The Register "26th Nov. 1897.
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DEPUTATIONS.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND THE ART GALLERY.

A large and influential deputation from the University, the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, members of Parliament, ministers of religion, and others waited on the Minister of Education on Thursday morning and asked that the eastern wing of the Public Library might be erected as originally intended, and the foundations of the Art Gallery, which the Government were carrying out, made over to the University for the purpose of erecting the Conservatorium of Music thereon.

The CHANCELLOR of the UNIVERSITY, Right Hon. S. J. Way, introduced the deputation. He stated that it was a dual deputation representing the University of Adelaide and the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. The Town Clerk was present as representing the Corporation of Adelaide. The objects of the deputation were first to ask the Government to proceed with the erection of the eastern wing of the Public Library, Museum, and Picture Gallery, and the second was that the foundations laid of the temporary structure to accommodate the Picture Gallery be placed at the disposal of the University for the purpose of erecting a Conservatorium upon it. Some years ago a Commission sat, and various Governments considered the matter very carefully, with the result that a plan was prepared for the erection of the completed institution, over which the Board of Governors had the direction. The western wing now occupied by the Public Library only was erected. The completed structure provided for a similar wing on the eastern side and a main building in front. It was always intended that the Museum should be masked by the main structure in front. Owing to the want of room, the School of Design and the Picture Gallery were temporarily housed in the Exhibition Building. They shared the accommodation that building provided for the School of Mines, and they were both very cramped for room. The School of Design had 300 pupils and the School of Mines 600, and they found very scanty accommodation within the walls of the Exhibition. They were both growing institutions. Some months ago the munificent bequest of Sir Thomas Elder forced on the Board of Governors the necessity of making immediate provision for a picture gallery, and he had to thank the Government for the readiness with which they met them in this matter. Every sixpence of the foundation which had been put down could be utilized as beneficially as if they were utilized as first intended. The erection of the Picture Gallery outside the site set apart by the Legislature could only be justified as a temporary expedient. It was not part of the original design. In the second place, it did not remove the objection of decentralized administration. The erection of the eastern wing would carry out the original design. It would house the whole institution under one roof. It would bring the School of Design under the control of the Board. It would save much expense in administration, and enable the work of the department to be carried on much more efficiently. It would set free the whole Exhibition Building for the

School of Mines. The present estimate was from £13,000 to £15,000, but with £10,000 more the wing could be completed, and so at less than double the cost of the proposed expenditure upon the Art Gallery only triple the accommodation could be provided. The western wing cost £35,000. The erection of the building was very much more costly and expensive than it would be at the present time. The building might be said to cost 25 per cent. less than it did fourteen or fifteen years ago. The western wing had various architectural features in the interior which would not be required, and which it would not be desirable to reproduce in the eastern wing. In the design recommended by them the Picture Gallery would be upstairs, and not the ground floor. If that was a disadvantage it was shared by nearly every Picture Gallery in Europe. The plan if carried out would beautify Adelaide, and North-terrace particularly, to a large extent. Although they might not be in a position to undertake the main structure in the centre, the beauty of the site might be much improved by planting the hollow square very much as the ground was planted on the west of the completed structure. It would not be out of place to recognise the great service that Mr. Owen Smyth had done to the city by his zeal and skill in carrying out those planting operations on North-terrace and elsewhere. The expenditure would be provided in a time of great stress, and employment would be given to a large number of artisans. That advantage would be shared by the whole community in enabling them to tide over the difficulties which faced them. Then instead of expending £13,000 or £15,000 on a temporary structure, for which by-and-by some other use would have to be found, the country would possess a valuable asset, and represent permanent money value for every 6d. expended. It might be urged that the £600 expended on foundations would have been expended for nought. The University owing to the munificence of Sir Thomas Elder had received £20,000 for the Chair of Music, and in order to carry out the necessary development which that endowment offered the University proposed at once to erect a Conservatorium without asking the revenue for 6d. at a cost of £10,000. They had 200-ft. frontage along North-terrace to the east of the University. The design of the University, which necessarily involved expansion in the not distant future, was to complete a quadrangle, so they could not possibly take the 200 ft. The alternative was to place the Conservatorium on the slope, about 200 ft. from the frontage. The objection to that was that it was not so easy of access. Already, he might mention, intending pupils from the other colonies were applying to come here to take advantage of the Conservatorium. They asked the Government to transfer to the University that small strip of land on which the foundations were laid for the purpose of building the Conservatorium on it. They did not ask the Government to give them the foundations. They were willing to pay for them—£600. There was a space 35 ft. along the whole frontage of the University, at present occupied by the foot-path, which was the property of the University. The University saw it would deface the terrace to align the buildings with the Exhibition. They proposed to execute a surrender for the benefit of the public for that strip of land. He asked the Minister not to

look at the matter as if they were driving a bargain, and he reminded him that the University had recently offered to educate the whole of the State-school children without fee or reward.

Sir J. W. Downer, the Hon. Dr. Campbell, M.L.C., Messrs. T. Burgoyne, R. W. Foster, E. A. Batchelor, T. Scherk, T. Price, M.P.'s, and C. T. Hargraves and L. Grayson supported.

Mr. E. L. BATCHELOR said if the University would give several free scholarships to the public and private schools it would be some return for the benefit which the public would confer on that institution.

The CHANCELLOR—That is one of the matters we are now considering.

The MINISTER of EDUCATION, in reply, said he agreed with the whole of the deputation in the statement as to the manner in which the request had been placed before the Government by the gentleman who occupied the leading position both with regard to the Board of Governors and the University. He did not think it was possible for the case to have been put more clearly or more forcibly than the Chancellor had placed it. He felt some difficulty in replying, because his sympathies were with both institutions. His *Alma Mater* had had his every consideration, while his admiration and love for art and everything that would advance the art of music must also claim his warmest interest. But one had to look at the matter all round. He would like to point out with regard to the first request of the deputation that as far as the original design was concerned in connection with the construction of the new wing a great portion of the administration had changed. In the original design there was provision for a technological museum now no longer necessary. Among the deputation were representatives of the School of Mines, and the matter he referred to had been taken up by that institution. Then, again, he did not know that the room for the circulating library might be altogether necessary. They must be careful not to duplicate the work of institutions. He wanted to be able to feel sure as a representative of the public in this matter that there would be no danger to existing institutions by the Government granting additional facilities. He saw it was proposed by the University to embrace within its sphere of activity mining, engineering, and metallurgy. It was unnecessary to point out that these matters were being most admirably attended to by the School of Mines, and when he was laying the matter before his colleagues he would like to be able to assure them there was no suggestion of any aggressive attitude towards any existing institution. As regards having the whole of the work of the Board of Governors under one roof, and the institutions as nearly as possible accessible to one another that was a consummation very much to be desired, but would the design proposed do it?

The CHANCELLOR—Yes.

Dr. COCKBURN (continuing) said that the Chancellor had alluded to the objection there was having the Art Gallery only reached by ascending a flight of stairs. The pictures should be as accessible to the public as possible. They wanted to tempt the people into the building to see and become refined by the pictures on view. It seemed to him either one of two things would have to be done. If they were going to fit a room in this way for the School of Design, which he understood was one of the arguments—(The Chancellor—"Yes")—seemed to him that they would have to provide a large number of rooms, and that