Australians they were also Britons: that they were a member of the great British Empire, and that the member was settled in the west, the part where the sun rose, in a little island in the north, (Applause.) They were all united by the same national character, the same language, and the same traditions. The members of the Parliament of Australia had the same privilege as the members of the British Parliament, and the same rights. (Applause.)

The favourableness of the conditions under which they were settled added to their full share of the achievements of their forefathers. (Applause.)

Mr. Bryce then observed that there was a number of citizens assembled in the majority to drink the health of the guest.

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Bryce had a morning trip in the hills, and called at the flag club. On Friday evening the University of Sydney, with Mr. and Mrs. Bryce, and Mr. Bryce on his way, the members of the Municipal Life were at the residence of Mr. Bryce at Parliament House.}

THE MUNICIPAL LIFE

MR. BRYCE'S TRIBUTE.

The Right Hon. James Bryce (British Ambassador to the United States) was tendered an official welcome to Adelaide on May 23rd (Fridays before the Election.) Mr. Bryce, in reply, spoke at some length on the rise and development of the system of municipal life in Great Britain, and also its extension to the overseas Dominions. He said no one who knew British history could desire a greater honour than that was welcome, as he was that day, by the municipality of a city, because municipalities and those parallel institutions that existed in the rural areas of Great Britain and the Dominions, were the base and foundation of British greatness. (Cheers.)

Early Municipal Life

In Great Britain they started very early with their municipal life. The city of England grew out of the tribal organisation of the Kingdoms of Wessex, and thus developed into counties; and the counties and the states were incorporated in the Kingdoms. Then, as time went on and the Empire passed the influences of the Roman and the English, the seeds of self-government were widely sown, so that now they had or were in process of forming the British Empire, each a system of local self-government, on the foundation upon which the system of national government was built. Nothing had contributed more to the success of British self-government than the constant and unceasing labours of those who had been trained to governance in themselves—their own way, and they were the men of the administration of affairs that enabled them to take a place in other parts of Europe those institutions, and the power of the Crown over the whole were the same, so that when they in the eighteenth century freedom they had not the advantages.