

[L. & M.]
[5,000-15-4-26.]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1763M

DATED 18-10-98.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Munl. Commission.

Recording full proceedings as also a
copy of abstract proceedings of an adjourned
General meeting of the Madras Munl. Com-
missioners held on 24th July 1898.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 3105m

From

THE PRESIDENT,

Municipal Commission,
Madras.

N
Recd Order No. 1763 Muns & 18/10/98

G. No. 476

Recorded.

Dated 6 October 1898.

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Enclosures Two.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding full proceedings, as
also a copy of abstract proceedings
of an adjourned General Meet-
ing of the Commissioners held
on 29 July 1898

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Enc(1) to J. No. 476

Proceedings of an Adjourned General Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, held at their Office Premises, No. 22, Errah Bauloo Chetty Street, Black Town, on Friday, the 29th July, 1898, at 5 p.m., under the provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Acts I and VII of 1884 and II of 1892.

PRESENT :

N. Subrahmanyam, Esq. (*Voted to the chair in the absence of the President on account of ill health.*)

H. Ormerod, Esq.

M. R. Ry. P. Theagaroya Chetty Garu.

M. R. Ry. R. Balakistnama Chetty Garu.

M. R. Ry. R. N. Pragasa Mudaliar Avargal.

M. R. Ry. Salla Gurusawmy Chetty Garu.

M. R. Ry. M. Venkataramiah Chetty Garu.

M. R. Ry. S. Subbiah Chetty Garu.

M. R. Ry. P. M. Sivangnana Mudaliar Avargal.

Mahomed Sheriff Khan Bahadur.

M. R. Ry. P. V. Kistnasawmy Chetty Garu.

M. R. Ry. N. Appusundaram Pillay Avargal.

E. H. Elliot, Esq.

Mir Muzher-ud-din Sahib Bahadur.

J. DeCaster, Esq.

M. R. Ry. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Charriar Avargal.

M. R. Ry. V. Varadappa Naidu Garu.

M. R. Ry. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu Garu.

M. R. Ry. M. K. Lakshmana Charriar Avargal.

Surgeon Captain F. J. Crawford.

M. R. Ry. C. Tirumalayya Nayudu Garu.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland.

M. R. Ry. V. C. Desika Charriar Avargal.

M. R. Ry. P. Subramania Iyer Avargal.

SURGEON LT.-COL. MAITLAND :—As there seems to be a quorum I would suggest that "Mr. N. Subrahmanyam be asked to take the chair."

DEWAN BAHADUR V. KRISHNAMA CHARRIAR seconded the resolution, which, when put to the vote, was carried.

Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

THE CHAIRMAN :—Gentlemen, I may say that we are all very sorry indeed for the cause which has put me in the chair, namely, that our President is not quite well to be able to be present and to preside at our meeting this afternoon. The first business before the meeting is the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 3550, dated 26th March, 1898, re the education of the deaf and dumb.

MR. P. THEAGAROYA CHETTY :—I suppose that Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Charriar will be able to explain the thing to us.

DEWAN BAHADUR V. KRISHNAMA CHARRIAR :—Have the papers been circulated?

THE CHAIRMAN :—I understand that the papers connected with the subject have been circulated.

It was proposed by Mr. V. C. Desika Charriar and seconded by Mr. M. Venkataramiah Chetty and carried that "the consideration of the subject be deferred to the next meeting and that in the meantime the papers be circulated."

License Fee on Government Timber and Bamboos.

THE CHAIRMAN :—The next business is the G. O., No. 1034 M. Mis., dated 8th June, 1898, requesting the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to cease the levy of license fees on Government timber and bamboos consigned to the Madras Arsenal and the Gun Carriage Factory.

MR. V. C. DESIKA CHARRIAR :—Apparently the Advocate-General seems to be of opinion that the Government can claim it as a matter of right. One thing is clear that if we insist upon having it the Government will amend the Act so as to exempt the Government timber and bamboos from license fees.

MR. R. N. PRAGASA MUDALIAR :—I have a resolution to move on the subject. It runs as follows :—

"With reference to G. O., No. 1034 M. Mis., dated 8th June, 1898, requesting the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to cease the levy of license fees on Government timber and bamboos consigned to the Madras Arsenal and the Gun Carriage Factory, the Commissioners regret that in the face of express provisions of the City of Madras Municipality Act they are unable to see their way to exempt Government timber and bamboos from the payment of the fee in question, and that they see no special reasons to alter their original decision as expressed in their Resolution of 27th September, 1897."

You must be aware, that fees collected on timber and firewood imported into the town, is one of the sources of our revenue, and the Municipality has been collecting this revenue, ever since the Act came into force. I may inform you for the sake of information, that the revenue derived under this source for 1896-97 was Rs. 97,500, of which Rs. 4,100 was the fee derived on the import of timber consigned to the Military Department of Government. In 1897-98 the collection under this head from the Military Department was Rs. 2,480. In the years previous, the collection was very small amounting in the average to about Rs. 200 or so.

Before going to the main question I shall give you a brief history of the present dispute. For the first time in November 1896, the Inspector-General of Ordnance, protested against the collection of this license fee, but the Government in G. O., No. 50 M. Mis., dated 16th January 1897, informed the Inspector-General of Ordnance "that Sec. 341, Act I of 1884 authorizes the levy of the duty and makes no exemption in favour of Government Stores." On this Government of India was moved, to address the local Government on the subject. The following is the Indian Government order :—

"There is no provision," says Dy. Secy. to the Government of India, "in the City of Madras Municipal Act of 1884, for the exemption of Government Stores from license fees levied under Section 341 thereof, and the Madras Municipality so far as the Act is concerned is competent to levy the fees on Government timber in question. I am however to invite attention to the letter from the Government of India, No. 464, dated 19th February, 1896. This letter laid down revised rules prohibiting the levy of octroi on goods, the property in which is vested in Government and I am to state that although the impost which Sec. 341 of the Act authorizes is not an octroi, but a license fee, the Government of India consider, that the two taxes though called by different names, are identical and that the order of 1876 should be held to apply to license fees." The Government of India however wish to be informed whether the Municipality agreed to exempt the license fee on Government timber. The question came before the Commissioners at the General Meeting held on the 27th September, 1897, when it was resolved "that the Commissioners do not see their way to exempt Government timber from payment of license tax, under the provision of Section 341." On this resolution being communicated to Government of India, the local Government was requested to obtain the opinion of the Hon. the Advocate-General of Madras upon the question, whether on the general principle that the Government is not bound by any statute, unless it is expressly named therein, or by any necessary implication, the Madras Municipality has any legal power to tax Government timber and bamboos passed into the Madras Arsenal and Gun Carriage Factory for Manufacture."

In the G. O. before us, Government request the Commissioners "that they will cease to levy license fees under Section 341 of the Act on Government timber and bamboos consigned by the Forest and Government Departments from out-stations and ports, to the Madras Arsenal and Gun Carriage Factory." This request of Government, you must be aware, is based on the opinion of the Advocate-General which has been circulated. It is for us to decide now, whether on the face of this opinion, we are prepared to alter the decision we arrived at, at the meeting of the 27th September, 1897, and whether we are further prepared to forego the revenue which we have been collecting since the Act came into force. Section 341 lays down that "no timber or firewood shall be brought within the city, without a license specifying the place and conditions of storing to be issued by the President," and further "whoever without such license*** brings or causes to be brought within the city, any timber or firewood shall be liable to fine." "It must be noted that there is nothing in this Section either directly or impliedly authorizing the Municipality to exempt the license fees on timber and bamboo brought into the city by whomsoever it may be. I use the word *whomsoever*, because this Section makes no distinction of any kind. Now let us see on what grounds Government claims this exemption. The question raised by the Military Department for the opinion of the Advocate-General is whether on the general principle that the Crown is not bound by any statute unless it is expressly named therein, the Madras Municipality has any legal power to tax Government timber. The Advocate-General very correctly answers this question in para 8 of his opinion. He says that he does not think—I lay much stress upon it, "that the general principle, that the crown is not bound by any statute, unless it is expressly named, applies to such a case as this, and that even assuming that the rule in the case of the crown applies to *Government*, the inference to be drawn from the fact that *Government* is expressly mentioned in several of the other Sections of the Act would be, that the legislature did intend *Government* to be bound by Section 341." This observation of the Advocate-General is a great point in our favour. To impress it upon you I would repeat what the Advocate-General has said. He says "that the inference to be drawn from the fact that *Government* is expressly mentioned in several of the other Sections of the Act would be, that the legislature did intend *Government* to be bound by the provisions of Section 341." After committing himself to this opinion which is the very ground on which we stand, the Advocate-General concludes by saying "however in *my view*, for the reasons which I have already stated, the provisions of Section 341 do not apply to Government timber." With every deference, it strikes my humble mind, that the opinion is inconsistent, for I do not know how to reconcile both. If from the reading of the various sections of the Act he draws the inference "that the legislature did intend *Government* to be bound by Section 341," I do not understand how in *his view* he considered that "the provisions of Section 341 do not apply to *Government* timber." However, let us see what reasons the Advocate-General adduces in para 6 of his opinion, for concluding that the "Municipality has no legal power to impose license fees in respect of timber and bamboos, the property of *Government*."

In starting with his opinion, the Advocate-General assumes, that "there can be no doubt, that as a matter of fact, the Legislature never contemplated the application of the provisions of Section 341, to the case of Government timber, consigned by a Government Department, to the Arsenal or Gun Carriage Factory; and the reasons upon which such inference is drawn are set forth in para 5 of the opinion which runs thus :—

"It seems to me that for the purpose of construing Section 341 with reference to the point in question, Section 341, should be read by the light of Section 338. Now under Sec. 338 a license is not necessary in the case of places used for the storage of wood, firewood or other inflammable material, if the place in question is in the occupation or under the control of Government. If Government are not exempt from the provision of Section 341, the state of the law would be this :—Government may occupy any place for the sale or storage of wood, firewood, &c., without a license, but they cannot bring their own timber or firewood into the city for the purpose of conveying it to their own premises without a license, specifying the place and conditions of storing. This seems to me a legislative absurdity." The argument simply comes to this—that as in Sec. 338 no restrictions or regulations could be imposed regarding the storage of Government timber in a Government Depot, no restrictions or regulations could be necessary in the case of timber imported by Government because such a license only goes to specify the place and condition of storing, and that the Municipality could not control the storage of Government timber in a Government Depot, it is

a legislative absurdity to say that Sec. 341 intended the issue of a license for the import to Government timber. Let us try and apply this argument, to the case of a private individual importing timber for sale or otherwise. Sec. 341 requires that a license should be taken, for importing timber into the city (on payment of a certain fee), such license specifying the place and conditions of storing. In the usual course a party takes this timber and stores it in the very place mentioned in the import license (Section 341). Can it be argued that as a license had been taken, in which the place and other conditions of storing are duly entered, no separate license need be taken by him, for storing the timber (Section 338) he had imported under Section 341? I am sure you would all say, that although a license had been taken for import under Section 341, he is still bound to take a license also under Sec. 338, because the law requires separate licenses being taken. There is not the slightest doubt that the Act contemplates two distinct classes of licenses, namely, one under Sec. 338 and another under Sec. 341. The former is quite independent of the latter. Therefore if Sec. 338 authorizes exemption in any case, it does not follow, as a matter of course, that that exemption extends also to Sec. 341. The very express mention of the exemption of the storage of Government timber under Section 338 and the express omission of an exemption under Section 341, in the case of Government timber imported into the city, is certainly a powerful argument in our favor. Moreover it is clear beyond doubt that the framers of the Act intended that these two Sections, namely, 338 and 341, should be treated independent of each other. For, we see from Section 420 that, when licenses are issued under certain Sections of the Act, (amounts which appear, Sections 338 and 341) license fees are authorized to be charged for each of them.

Let us follow the argument of the Advocate-General a little further. He argues that as "under Section 338, a license is not necessary in the case of a place used for the storage of wood, firewood, &c., if the place is in the occupation or under the control of Government," no restrictions could have been intended for the import of Government timber under Section 341. Now, instead of reading Section 341 by the light of Section 338, as the Advocate-General wishes us to do, let us read Section 119, which empowers the Commissioners to tax "lands and buildings," with the light of Section 338 and see how far the inference of the Advocate-General will hold good. Supposing that because a place—be it land or building, is used as a Timber Depôt and is in the occupation or under the control of Government, it is entitled to an exemption of some kind or other under Section 341, I would ask whether by analogy an exemption should not also lie under Section 119 (exemption from building tax), because the place is in the occupation and under the control of Government and is used solely for the storage of its timber? If there is any reason why we should not read Section 119 with the light of Section 338 for the purpose of claiming an exemption, there could be no reason why we should read Section 341 with the light of Section 338. If, for the purpose of Section 119, a place used by the Military Department as a Timber Depôt is not intended to be exempted from Municipal interference, there appears to be no reasonable grounds for exempting the import of Government timber from the operation of Section 341. Looking at the question, I am disposed to think that there appears greater reason for exempting a Government timber yard from the operation of Section 119 than under Section 341. I have simply made an allusion to Section 119, because a tax of Rs. 102 per annum is collected on the premises used on the Poonamallee Road as a Timber Depôt by the Military Department, and nobody has thought of claiming an exemption from this tax also. There is one other point in para 3 of the Advocate-General's opinion, to which I would draw your attention. He says that the object of Sections 338 to 341 may be stated to be the protection of the public against fire, that the necessity for these precautions is obvious in the case of timber and firewood brought into the city by private individuals to be stored in private Depôts, and that no such necessity exists in the case of Government timber, conveyed by Government to the Government Depôts. There is no doubt that greater precautions are taken in Government Depôts, just as much as the Madras Railway Company does with its store of timber, but that is no reason why an exemption should be claimed by the Military Department any more than by the Madras Railway Company, who take as much care as the Military Department.

Reading through the Act carefully any one would be convinced that it is not the intention of the Act to exempt timber imported into the city by the Military Department from the operation of Section 341. The Act expressly provides cases in which the regulations which are to be enforced as against private individuals, shall not apply to Government. For instance, Section 151 which

deals with lighting tax, Sections 154 and 164 which deal with Government vehicles and animals, Section 174 which deals with the passage of troops, Government stores, &c., Section 332 which deals with places used for any of the trades mentioned in that Section; Section 335 which deals with stables, &c., and Section 338 which deals with license for places used for the storage of timber and firewood. Besides these cases that I have just mentioned, the Act does not make an exemption, in any other case, and it is but natural to infer, that the legislators did not intend any exemption under Section 341. The express mention of exemptions under various Sections, implies negation in others. I would therefore repeat once more, in the Advocate-General's own words, that "the inference to be drawn from the fact that exemption is specially provided for in several of the other Sections of the Act would be, that the legislature *did intend* Government to be bound by the provisions of Section 341." This expression of opinion is enough, I should think, to induce us to adhere to the decision we arrived at in September, 1897. We cannot go beyond the plain provisions of the Act. The opinion of the Advocate-General ought not to prevail against the expressed provisions of the Act, if we are to follow the maxim "Expression precludes implication." I hope the Commissioners will rely on the Act until there is a judicial ruling on the subject, or until Section 341 is amended, exempting Government timber.

MR. M. VENKATARAMIAH CHETTY :—I second the proposition reserving my remarks.

MR. P. V. KRISHNASAWMY CHETTY :—Was any legal opinion obtained before our resolution was passed?

THE CHAIRMAN :—No.

DEWAN BAHADUR V. KRISHNAMA CHARRIAR :—Before we proceed to vote, I want to know if Mr. G. Subramania Iyer is entitled to vote at this meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN :—I do not know the facts.

MR. G. SUBRAMANIA IYER :—I have not come to vote.

MR. J. DECASTER :—So long as Government use our roads it is only just and proper the Government should pay the license fees. It is most inopportune for the Military Department to come and deprive us of a portion of our income, especially when the Municipality is struggling very hard in meeting the expenditure connected with plague, &c. The Municipality can ill afford to forego the revenue derived from this source.

MR. E. H. ELLIOT :—Government does not lay claim to the exemption of all timber but only of timber consigned to the Arsenal and the Gun Carriage Factory. I should like to know whether there are any special concessions made with regard to the Military Department.

MR. W. S. VENKATARAMANJULU NAIDU :—I propose that the consideration of the subject be deferred till the next meeting and that in the meanwhile the papers, together with Mr. Pragasa Mudaliar's speech, be circulated to the Commissioners. The question being an important one, the Commissioners should have ample opportunity to study it thoroughly with reference to the points raised by the mover of the original proposition.

MR. P. THEAGAROYA CHETTY seconded the amendment.

MR. E. H. ELLIOT :—Considering the legal points involved in the question, I would suggest that the attention of Government be invited to the speech of the mover with a view to the reconsideration of the Advocate-General.

MR. P. THEAGAROYA CHETTY :—That will be premature. We will have to form our own opinion before we ask Government to consider the subject on the lines mentioned by Mr. Pragasa Mudaliar.

MR. P. V. KRISHNASAWMY CHETTY :—I should think it is scarcely profitable employment before the next meeting to consider this question in the face of the opinion of the Advocate-General. We did resolve that the Government was not entitled to exemption. Now we are confronted with so weighty an opinion as that of the Advocate-General; and he must be a bold Commissioner indeed who thinks that he can put himself against the Advocate-General in this matter and pronounce an opinion on this subject. I am for an adjournment for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to obtain the opinion of competent counsel through their solicitors.

MR. M. VENKATARAMIAH CHETTY :—Suppose we are against Government in this matter, what are we to do.

THE CHAIRMAN :—We would let them know it.

MR. M. VENKATARAMIAH CHETTY :—How will you enforce the tax ?

THE CHAIRMAN :—When we issue the demand notice, the Government will pay it. If they do not pay it recourse will be had to coercive process. The thing will then go to Court and a question will be stated to the High Court.

In reply to a query whether he would embody the suggestion of Mr. P. V. Krishnasawmy Chetty, with his amendment.

MR. W. S. VENKATARAMANJULU NAIDU, said :—After the lengthy disquisition of Mr. Pragasa Mudaliar, criticising the Advocate-General's opinion we were not able to come to the conclusion either the one way or the other. With this object in view I proposed the adjournment. Mr. Kristnasawmy Chetty is welcome to suggest the desirability of obtaining counsel's opinion and he can put it as a separate amendment.

MR. KRISTNASAWMY CHETTY then moved that the following be added to the amendment :
“ That in the meantime the opinion of counsel be taken.

MR. V. C. DESIKA CHARIAR seconded this amendment.

MR. M. VENKATARAMIAH CHETTY :—Is it not after all cheaper to seek the decision of the Court ?

MR. J. DECASTER :—Surely you are not going to send Mr. Pragasa Mudaliar's speech to the Advocate-General. It is enough to make him think that there is another Advocate-General in the Municipal Council.

MR. PRAGASA MUDALIAR :—I oppose this amendment. Suppose you take counsel's opinion, we meet again and we do not accept it, what is to happen ? Counsel's opinion is not law. The best course would be to decide the matter ourselves one way or the other. If the Commissioners decide that the Government is liable to pay the license fees, it is open to us to prosecute the Government. In the usual course of business, the matter will then come before the Magistrate and the case will go up before the High Court whose ruling will be final and will bind us and the Advocate-General.

MR. P. THEAGAROYA CHETTY :—With due deference to the views of the eminent lawyers that have spoken on this subject, I should like to know what we are to do if our counsel gives an opinion opposite to the view of the Advocate-General. Of course we must adopt the view of the Advocate-General because he is highest member of the profession whose opinions must be taken, though not as law, yet as something akin to law. The best course will be to let the thing go to law. Instead of wasting our money upon solicitors and counsel—it would be about Rs. 1,000—we may as well allow the matter to go to Court and get a ruling from the High Court, in which case our outlay will only be about a hundred rupees.

SURGEON LT.-COL. MAITLAND :—I quite agree with the last speaker that after the opinion we have had from the Advocate-General it would be waste of money to get another opinion. It is much better to leave it alone, the necessary steps being taken when the Government refuse to pay the license fees.

MR. P. V. KRISTNASAWMY CHETTY :—Mr. Pragasa Mudaliar seems to beg the question. He takes it for granted that the Government is liable and he would not permit any advice being taken. We have to fight an opponent in the Government backed up by the opinion of the Advocate-General, an eminent counsel indeed. He does not want any advice and wishes to be his own lawyer. The question is whether all the Commissioners will agree with him in thinking that without any advice they should oppose the views of the Advocate-General and enter upon an action against Government. I for one would certainly object to that course.

MR. P. V. KRISTNASAWMY CHETTY's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

MR. V. C. DESIKA CHARIAR :—As we are not going to get counsel's opinion, it is better that we allow the matters to proceed in the ordinary course.

MR. S. SUBBIAH CHETTY :—I do not see any harm in the adjournment, which has been proposed with a view to see how far Mr. Pragasa Mudaliar's arguments are correct. I do not see why my friend should object to the adjournment. He has not even read the papers. We can judge for ourselves whether a certain man is right or wrong and if we think, after going through the papers, that Mr. Pragasa Mudaliar is right, we can support him.

MR. W. S. VENKATARAMANJULU NAIDU's amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

MR. P. SUBRAMANIA IYER proposed the re-instatement of Mr. Masilamony Pillay who had vacated his seat on the Commission owing to absence from three consecutive meetings; but the Chairman ruled that that motion could only be made at the next General Meeting according to Section 28 of the Act, as Mr. Masilamony Pillay had only vacated his seat since the last meeting and could not be re-instated till the next General Meeting. That meeting was only an adjourned meeting.

Standing Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN :—The next business is the consideration of the Proceedings of the Standing Committee, dated 16th June and 1st July, and Resolutions Nos. 7 of 1st April, 10 and 14 of 5th May, and 4 of 3rd June, 1898.

It has been brought to my notice and I am asked to mention that Mr. Ramasawmy Chetty whose case is dealt with in Resolution No. 7 of 1st April has sent in several papers to the President for consideration. I am asked to suggest that this subject might therefore lie over.

On the motion of Mr. Theagaroya Chetty the above mentioned proceedings with the exception of Resolution No. 7 of 1st April, were recorded.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements and Progress Report.

The following were then recorded :—

1. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for April and May, 1898.
2. Progress Report of works for April and May, 1898.

Private Vegetable Market Construction.

The next business before the meeting was the following resolution, of which Mr. R. Balakrishnama Chetty gave notice :—

“ The Commissioners regret to place on record the grave dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive Officers of the Municipality in connection with the construction of the new vegetable market at Mylapore by the Hon. Mr. V. Bashyam Iyengar which was proceeded with and completed and opened *without the necessary sanction* being obtained prior to such construction and completion as required by Sections 265 and 267 of the Madras Municipal Act.”

MR. R. BALAKRISHNAMA CHETTY :—I have already communicated to you my intention of deferring the subject till the President's return from leave.

This resolution was thereupon deferred.

On the motion of Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu seconded by Mr. S. Subbiah Chetty a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

Minutes (2) to J-188:476

MINUTES of the PROCEEDINGS of an Adjourned GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS for the CITY of MADRAS, held at their Office Premises, No. 22, Errah Bauloo Chetty Street, Black Town, on Friday, the 29th July 1898, at 5 P.M., under the provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Acts I and VII of 1884 and II of 1892.

PRESENT :

N. Subrahmanyam, Esq., (voted to the chair in the absence of the President on account of ill-health.)
H. Ormerod, Esq.
M.R.Ry. P. Theagaroya Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. R. Balakistnama Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. R. N. Pragasa Mudaliar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. Salla Gurusawmy Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. M. Venkataramiah Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. S. Subbayya Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. P. M. Sivangnana Mudaliar Avargal.
Mahomed Sheriff Khan Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. P. V. Kistnasawmy Chetty Garu.
M.R.Ry. N. Appusundaram Pillay Avargal.
E. H. Elliot, Esq.
Mir Muzheruddin Sahib Bahadur.
J. DeCaster, Esq.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnama Charriar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. V. Varadappa Naidu Garu.
M.R.Ry. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu Garu.
M.R.Ry. M. K. Lakshmana Charriar Avargal.
Surgeon-Captain F. J. Crawford.
M.R.Ry. C. Tirumalayya Naidu Garu.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland.
M.R.Ry. V. C. Desika Charriar Avargal.
M.R.Ry. P. Subramania Iyer Avargal.

No. 1.

Chairman.

Proposed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland and seconded by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnama Charriar Avargal.

"That under the provisions of section 73 of Act I of 1884, Mr. N. Subrahmanyam do take the chair."

Carried.

No. 2.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 3550, dated 26th March 1898, re the education of the deaf and dumb.

Proposed by M.R.Ry. V. C. Desika Charriar Avargal and seconded by M.R.Ry. M. Venkataramiah Chetty Garu.

"That the consideration of the subject be deferred to next meeting and that the papers be circulated."

Carried.

No. 3.

G.O., No. 1034 M., Mis., dated 8th June 1898, requesting the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to cease the levy of license fees on Government timber and bamboos consigned to the Madras Arsenal and the Gun Carriage Factory.

Proposed by M.R.Ry. R. N. Pragasa Mudaliar Avargal and seconded by M.R.Ry. M. Venkataramiah Chetty Garu.

"That with reference to G.O., No. 1034 M., Mis., dated 8th June 1898, requesting the Commissioners that they will cease to levy license fee on Government timber and bamboos, the Commissioners regret that in the face of the expressed provisions of the City of Madras Municipal Act, they are unable to see their way to exempt Government timber from the payment of the fee in question and that they see no reasons to alter their original decision as expressed in their resolution of the 27th September 1897."

To this as an amendment M.R.Ry. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu Garu proposed and M.R.Ry. P. Theagaroya Chetty Garu seconded.

"That the consideration of the subject be deferred to next meeting and that the papers together with the speech of M.R.Ry. R. N. Pragasa Mudaliar Avargal be circulated."

As a further amendment M.R.Ry. P. V. Krishnaswamy Chetty Garu proposed and M.R.Ry. V. C. Desika Charriar Avargal seconded.

"That the words 'in the meantime the opinion of counsel be taken' be added."

Lost.

The first amendment on being put to the meeting was carried.

No. 4.

Proceedings of the Standing Committee, dated 16th June and 1st July, and Resolutions Nos. 7 of 1st April, 10 and 14 of 5th May, and 4 of 3rd June 1898.

Proposed by M.R.Ry. P. Theagaroya Chetty Garu and seconded by Mir Muzheruddin Sahib Bahadur.

"That the proceedings except resolution No. 7 of 1st April 1898 be adopted."

Carried.

No. 5.

Statement of receipts and disbursements for April and May 1898.

Recorded.

No. 6.

Progress Report of works for April and May 1898.

Recorded.

No. 7.

The resolution of which M.R. Ry. R. Balakrishna Chetty Garu gave notice is deferred till the President's return from leave.
The meeting terminated.

N. SUBRAHMANYAM,

Municipal Office, Madras,
July 1898.

Chairman.

Genl. Dept.
13.

G. No. 476

MUNICIPALITY OF MADRAS,

General Department,

Madras, 6 October 1898.

From

The Honble LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE MOORE, KT., C. I. E.,

President, Municipal Commission.

To

The Secretary to Government,

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT 3105m

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith for the in-

Enclosures

2

formation of Government full proceedings as also a copy of

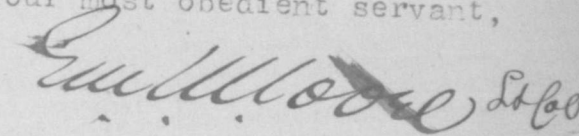
the abstract proceedings of an adjourned General Meeting

held
of the Commissioners on 29th July 1898

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



President M. M. C.

3405/11/98

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 When examined _____
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189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
 189 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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