

*Thursday,  
17th October, 1895*

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
Council of the Governor General of India,  
  
**LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

**Vol. XXXIV**

**Jan.-Dec., 1895**

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,  
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING  
LAWS AND REGULATIONS,

1895

VOLUME XXXIV



Published by Authority of the Governor General.



CALCUTTA  
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,  
1895

*Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 (24 & 25 Vict., cap. 67, and 55 & 56 Vict., cap. 14).*

---

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 17th October, 1895.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding* :

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C.

The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, K.T., C.S.I., Q.C.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell and the Hon'ble Mr. Glendinning be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend certain Indian enactments relating to Merchant Shipping and the carriage of passengers by sea. He said :—" In making this Motion I would ask Your Excellency's permission to refer, for a moment, to the sorrow with which I, and the other members of Your Excellency's Council, received the intelligence of the death of our late colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Clogstoun. To many of us, both here and in Madras, that intelligence came with a sense of the sustainment of a personal loss. It was Your Excellency's intention to have recalled Mr. Clogstoun to your Council this cold weather in order that he might carry to completion the important legislation which, during the last cold weather session, was in his charge. But the hand of death, which levies such heavy tribute on the members of our Indian Services, and too often from among those who especially distinguish themselves by the ability and ardour with which they devote themselves to their duties, has deprived Your Excellency's Council of the assistance and advice which they expected to receive from the late Mr. Clogstoun in discussing a subject to which he had given very much labour and of which he had made himself a perfect master. This event

520 *MERCHANT SHIPPING; AMENDMENT OF LOWER BURMA  
VILLAGE ACT, 1889, AND LOWER BURMA TOWNS ACT, 1892;  
AMENDMENT OF PUNJAB COURTS ACT, 1884.*

[ *Sir James Westland; Sir Alexander Mackenzie;* ] [ 17TH OCTOBER,  
*The Lieutenant-Governor.*

makes it necessary for Your Excellency to make other arrangements to carry to a final conclusion the Merchant Shipping Bill which was in our late colleague's charge last year; and Your Excellency has determined, in order that it may be finally discussed and, if possible, settled during next cold weather, that the Select Committee should resume its operations as soon as possible, even before Your Excellency's arrival in Calcutta, and that the Bill itself should be placed in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell. The Select Committee last year made a preliminary Report; it is necessary this year, with the new considerations and the new discussions received from the various bodies concerned, to take up the subject from the point at which it was left last year. The Select Committee will, it is hoped, meet in Calcutta early in December and recommence the examination of the Bill.

"To carry out this object I have the honour to make the Motion now before the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

**LOWER BURMA VILLAGE ACT, 1889, AND LOWER BURMA TOWNS  
ACT, 1892, AMENDMENT BILL.**

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Lower Burma Village Act, 1889, and the Lower Burma Towns Act, 1892, be taken into consideration. He said that he had nothing to add to the remarks which he made on the previous occasion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

**PUNJAB COURTS ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.**

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884. He said:—"As some of the Hon'ble Members present are aware, there has, for some years past, been

1895.]

[ *The Lieutenant-Governor.* ]

a certain amount of discussion going on regarding the constitution of the Punjab Chief Court. It is not that there has been any complaint of the degree of efficiency with which the duties of the Court have been discharged; very much the reverse. I myself, having sat for some time in the Court, may be considered not altogether an unprejudiced witness on this point; but nevertheless I think I may venture to say that there is no Court in India, or indeed elsewhere, that commands the respect and confidence of its justiciaries and of the Government to a greater extent than the Chief Court of the Punjab does. But of course in every human institution there is room for improvement, and many suggestions have been put forward, from time to time, with a view to improving the position and constitution of the Chief Court. Such suggestions have, since I assumed office in the Punjab, been pressed upon me by the Chief Court; and also more recently by members of the Bar. Some of them have given rise to questions of considerable difficulty, and, as they are still under the consideration of the Government of India, I do not propose to enter upon them on this occasion. There is one suggestion, however, that has been put forward, which is of a very simple nature, on which I venture to think there will be no difference of opinion in any quarter, and which, for reasons which I shall state presently, I think it is desirable to give effect to at once. The suggestion to which I refer is one as to the rule governing the succession to the office of Chief of the Court. It need not be said that a Court, comprising, as the Punjab Chief Court does, a number of Judges, must have a head of some sort; but I may observe that the importance of the office of head of a Court of this kind is far greater than an outsider merely reading the enactments and other documents constituting the Court might be led to imagine. This is particularly true of a Court, like the High Courts in this country and the Chief Court of the Punjab, which is entrusted not merely with the administration of justice in particular cases, but is, further, the head of a great department comprising hundreds of Subordinate Judges of various grades, and an almost innumerable host of ministerial officers, and which, moreover, is constantly called upon to aid the Government with its opinion and advice on important questions which arise in connection with the amendment and administration of the law. The man who presides over such a Court, who has to moderate disputes and reconcile differences, and settle those personal questions which though they fortunately very rarely arise between Judges, still occasionally do arise,—I say the man who has to do this should, I think it will be admitted, be distinguished above his colleagues, not only for his capacity as a Judge, but also by his strength of character, tact and knowledge of the world and of

[The Lieutenant-Governor.]

[17TH OCTOBER,

men; and I think it will be conceded that there is only one way of getting such a man as the head of a Court, and that is by conferring upon the highest authority in the country a power to select and appoint him. This is the mode of settling the matter which has been adopted in the case of the High Courts in this country established by Royal Charter, and it is, as far as I know, the mode of dealing with the matter that has been established all over the civilised world, except in the Punjab. In the case of the Punjab Chief Court, on the contrary, there never has been a power conferred on the Executive Government to select a Chief Judge for the Court. I have not looked into the early history of the Court, but, speaking from recollection, I think I am right in saying that originally the Senior Judge of the Court came, by some sort of tacit agreement among the Judges, to act as the Chief Judge, and then, when the Act of 1884 came to be passed, this arrangement or understanding was placed upon a legislative basis by the provisions of that Act, which enact in effect that the Judge who is senior by date of appointment shall be the Chief Judge of the Court. How the matter came to be settled on this footing it is not easy now to discover with any certainty; but I suspect that it was due chiefly to a feeling, which constantly prevails in this country, that it is undesirable, on financial grounds, to invest any office with any superfluous amount of dignity; that, if in remodelling any department of Government you were to confer upon the head of the department any high-sounding title, like that of 'Chief Inquisitor' or 'Lord High Executioner,' he would at once, though his work might be exactly the same as before, begin to clamour for an addition to his salary. I believe myself that the matter was placed on the footing it was placed chiefly for this reason; but, however that may be, the fact remains that, as the law stands at present, the succession to the office of Chief Judge is governed by a rule which is unusual, anomalous and potentially inconvenient. I say potentially inconvenient, because I feel bound to admit that, since the Act of 1884 was passed, there has been, as a matter of fact, no actual inconvenience caused, because the Senior Judges have been, I believe, the very men whom the Governor General in Council would have appointed as Chief Judge if he had the power conferred on him to choose a man; but this of course has been the result only of our good fortune. I see it stated in the correspondence that, looking back to some earlier stages of the Court, we have not always been equally fortunate, and of course it would be out of the natural order of things to expect that the man who happens to be the senior of the Court will always be the man most fitted to discharge the duties of an office such as I have described that of the head of the Court to be. This being so, it is very natural that it should have been felt for some time past that the law required a change in this respect, and I see from

1895.]

[The Lieutenant-Governor.]

the correspondence in 1891 that Sir Mcredyth Plowden, who was then the Senior Judge of the Court, urged that the law should be amended and that the Governor General should be invested with the power of appointing a Chief Judge; and his colleagues agreed with him in this. I do not think there will be any hesitation, as I have already said, from any quarter about adopting this view, and the only doubt I have felt about the matter has been as to whether we should take up the point now and deal with it at once, or whether we should wait until the other questions now pending before the Government of India have been settled and let this point be dealt with along with them.

"I have no hesitation myself in saying that the former course is the right one, and for this very simple reason, that, if we were to allow this question to stand over until the other questions to which I refer came up for consideration, it might happen, by the perversity of circumstances, that we should have to deal with it at a moment when the office of Senior Judge was on the point of becoming vacant, and then there would be a certain awkwardness in passing a Bill which would deprive the Judge next in seniority of a position to which, under the existing law, he would immediately become entitled; whereas if we legislate at this moment, when I am happy to say that there is no immediate prospect of the Senior Judge retiring, and when I may add the Judge next in seniority to him is a man whom I think every one would consider fit for the office of Chief Judge, we avoid any difficulty of this kind.

"For these reasons, though the sanction of the Government of India to my adopting this course has reached me only at the end of the session here, I have resolved to ask leave to introduce this Bill at once. It will simply provide, as will appear from what I have said, that, instead of the Senior Judge *ex officio* succeeding to the office of Chief Judge, the Governor General in Council shall have power to appoint a Chief Judge; and in moving for leave to introduce the Bill I have only to add that, in order to preclude any possibility of those financial apprehensions, to which I have alluded, arising, I have assured the Government of India that, in the present state of the finances, I shall not make any request for an extra allowance for the Chief Judge in addition to what he gets in his ordinary capacity as a Judge of the Chief Court."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR also introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill and Statement

[The Lieutenant-Governor; Sir Alexander Miller.] [17TH OCTOBER,

of Objects and Reasons had already been circulated to the Members of Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR also moved that the Bill be passed. He said he had no hesitation in doing so, inasmuch as he felt sure there would be no difference of opinion on it in any quarter, and it was desirable for the reasons already given that the matter should be disposed of at once.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

### EX-KING THEBAW'S BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved for leave to introduce a Bill to incapacitate *ex*-King Thebaw from binding himself by contract so as to give rise to any enforceable pecuniary obligation and to provide for an inquiry into his present state of indebtedness. He said:—"It is within the knowledge of all the Members of Council that, for several years past, *ex*-King Thebaw, formerly King of Burma, has been a State prisoner. I believe that the manner in which he has been maintained during this time has simply been that the Government of India have paid whatever they considered right for his maintenance, but it is now desired to put him on what is proposed as a more satisfactory footing in some ways and to allot a stated sum, in the nature of a voluntary allowance from the Government, which will not be in any sense the property of the *ex*-King, out of which he will be permitted to maintain himself. That being so, it becomes exceedingly important to secure that any money so given to the *ex*-King will really be applicable, and applicable only, to his maintenance for the purposes for which the Government gives it to him, and that he shall not be able by any acts of his own to anticipate this allowance so as to put it into the hands of creditors and so enable them to deprive him of the benefit of it for the only purposes for which it is given to him. Therefore, it becomes important, before such a change is made and the *ex*-King is put in actual possession of an allowance of this kind, to take care that he shall not have the power, which every ordinary subject has as regards his own property, of binding it by anticipatory contracts which will divert it from the proper purpose of his maintenance. The second section of this Bill therefore provides that henceforth the *ex*-King shall



1895.]

[*Sir Alexander Miller.*]

be incapable of binding himself by any contract so as to give rise to any enforceable obligation. I say an enforceable obligation, because, of course, if the *ex*-King buys a thing and does not pay for it on the spot, there is an obligation on his part to fulfil the contract by paying for it afterwards; and all that the Legislature can do is to say that as regards such an obligation the creditor shall have no remedy at law.

"As the Bill is drawn there is a variation of expression adopted both as to this and in the part which deals with various claims against or obligations on the part of the *ex*-King, but I think it will be better to explain why this is so when I move to take the Bill into consideration.

"Besides this, a further question has arisen. In the nine years or so during which King Thebaw has been in India he has already contracted a certain number of debts, or at any rate put himself in such a position that a certain number of claims have been made against him, which may or may not be valid debts. He has also been permitted by the Government of India, which might have taken possession of all his property at the time Burma was conquered, to retain some of his property. I have no means of judging of the value of this property, but it is of some value more or less, and it is of course right that that property, whatever its value may be, should be applied as far as is necessary, or as far as it will go, as the case may turn out, in or toward the payment of those debts which are honest and valid debts already incurred by him while he is capable of contracting. It would be very inconvenient, however, if nothing should be done in this matter, and if the creditors and the King were to be left to the ordinary processes of the law for the purpose of ascertaining what his debts really are and of applying this property to the payment of those debts. The Bill therefore proposes, following the lines of an Act passed in the case of the Nawab Nazim under somewhat similar circumstances, to appoint a Commission or Committee, which shall have the power to investigate any claims brought against the King, and to certify to the Government the amount of the debts proved to be just and valid debts: and then the Government will have it in their power, if they should think fit, to take over the property of the King, or so much of it as may be necessary, for the purpose of paying any claims which are awarded as just and right. That will be a very great benefit to the *ex*-King and to the creditors—to the creditors so far as they are honest creditors, because they will have a machinery provided for them which will be much more convenient than the ordinary course of an action at law; and because they will, if their debts are honest and there is money to pay them, be paid direct from the Government of India, instead

[*Sir Alexander Miller.*]

[17TH OCTOBER,

of being obliged to get execution as best they may if they obtain a decree ; and to the *ex-King*, because he will not be troubled with a number of suits which he would have to defend as best he could in the Civil Courts, and will have a tribunal very much in the nature of an Insolvency Court to determine the total amount of his indebtedness and to apply his property so far as it will go in releasing him from this indebtedness in the future. As, however, it is possible that there may be some of the creditors who would prefer to maintain their existing rights at law instead of taking advantage of the means which the Bill offers them to get their debts liquidated and paid by means of this Commission or Committee, the Bill also provides that any creditor who does not come in and present a claim is not affected, and he may do what he pleases to maintain his existing rights at law. I should not venture to ask the Council to pass the Bill to-day, as I hope with His Excellency's leave to do, if the Bill in any way interfered with the right of an outstanding creditor of that nature to establish his claim at law and get execution if he could ; but the Bill does provide—and I think Members of Council will consider the provision reasonable—that if any creditor takes advantage of the opportunity given by the Bill of proving his debt in a more ready and more summary form and gets an award from the Committee, that then he should be bound by the amount of that award, so that even if the Government should eventually determine that it was better to leave matters to take their course according to the ordinary law and should refuse, as they have power to do, to intervene further, the creditor who has obtained this award should be so bound by it that he shall not be capable of instituting or maintaining a suit or other proceeding against the King or his property in respect of the debt which was the subject of such award. That, I think, is a reasonable provision, because otherwise the creditor might come in and make his claim, and then, if and when he discovered that the Committee had disallowed a part of the demand, he might withdraw from the inquiry and go into a Court of law on his original claim, and we think that ought not to be permitted. He need not go before the Committee unless he pleases, but, if he once elects to do so, he must be bound by the result of that application. Subject to that, the Bill simply provides an easy remedy for the creditor, so far as the property of the King exists or can be made available ; and puts it in the power of the Government of India, by paying off the creditors in the manner I have described, to substitute its ownership of this property for the King's ownership ; which is a more convenient form both for the King and, I venture to say again, for the creditors, than if the property should be liable to be taken in execution and sold in the only way in which a Court of law can enforce its decrees."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

1895.]

[Sir Alexander Miller.]

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration. He explained that he was not in a position under the Rules exactly as they stood to move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once, but, as he had already explained, no one was really affected by the Bill. It was purely permissive and no one had his rights in any way affected by it.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. He said :—" I will explain one or two points at a little more length now. There are three points to which my attention has been called, and I will endeavour to explain to the Council the view I take upon them. One of the points in question is referred to in the preamble, which says that it is expedient to render the *ex*-King Thebaw henceforth incapable of binding himself by contract so as to give rise to any enforceable pecuniary obligation. When you come down to the enacting clause it is drawn in this way :

'*Ex*-King Thebaw shall henceforth be incapable of entering into any contract so as to give rise to any pecuniary obligation on his part.'

" I leave out the word 'enforceable,' however, for this reason. It is a good and well-established principle of law that, when you have an enactment restricting the rights of the subject at common law, it is the duty of the Court to give that enactment the narrowest construction that its words will bear. Accordingly, if the section had been drawn that the King was not to enter into a contract so as to give rise to any enforceable pecuniary obligation, in the enacting part of the Bill, I was afraid that arguments might be addressed to the Court to show that that must be interpreted to mean some particular class of contracts and that ordinary contracts were outside its limits. I left the word 'enforceable' in the preamble, because it seemed necessary to show that such a contract was not to be enforced at law, and the preamble, while sufficiently explaining the enacting part of the clause, limits its generality; but I am rather afraid that, under the principle I have mentioned, the enacting part might be construed in too limited a manner if it exactly followed the preamble; therefore, I think it safer to put words of the utmost generality in the enacting part of the Bill whilst leaving the word 'enforceable' in the preamble to explain what is really meant. The variation in language was deliberate, for the reason which I have explained.

" An exactly similar variation occurs in one of the later clauses. The preamble recites that *ex*-King Thebaw 'is possessed of certain moveable

[*Sir Alexander Miller ; Sir James Westland.*] [17TH OCTOBER,

property and it is expedient that the same should be made available for the payment of the said claimants to the extent and in the manner herein-after appearing,' and in a later section—section 10, which deals with the possession, and value of this moveable property, in case it should be necessary to go into what I have described as a sort of Insolvency Court—the words 'moveable property' are used again; but in an earlier section, which provides that a creditor who comes in under this Act shall thereby be barred upon obtaining an award, I have intentionally left out the word 'moveable' before the word 'property'. If any question should arise, it is right that the rights of the creditor should be barred against all the King's property and not merely against the property with which we are dealing at the present time. Accordingly, the language varies also in this—the eighth—section under which no creditor who has presented a claim to the Committee under this Act and obtained an award shall be capable of instituting or maintaining any suit or other proceeding against *ex-King Thebaw* or his property; although, when we come to deal afterwards with the property to be made available, it is expressly described as moveable property. There again the variation is certainly intentional, and I think the intention is a sound one. My attention has also been called to the fact that the eighth section only provides a bar in the case of a creditor who has presented a claim and obtained an award. That I think is right. A creditor may present a claim and then withdraw it, but if he withdraws his claim, before he knows whether the amount of the award will be the same as the claim or not, I do not see why his ordinary legal rights should be affected. The fact that he would have inflicted upon himself a certain amount of useless costs does not in any way invalidate his rights. If he has obtained an award, I think it is right that he should be bound by it and not be permitted to go to law and take his chance of getting the whole claim notwithstanding the award; but if he does not know at the time he withdraws from before the Committee whether he will lose any part of his claim or not he does not seem to me to have prejudiced his ordinary right, and therefore I should not care to do anything which would bar his ordinary remedies or to interfere with his rights, whatever they might happen to be."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND: "I presume that according to the intention of the Bill a man who is awarded nothing is correctly said to 'obtain an award,' and is therefore barred from further proceedings."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER: "Certainly."

1895.] [ *Sir Alexander Mackenzie ; Sir Alexander Miller ;  
Sir James Westland.* ]

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE : " But he is to be entitled to withdraw at any time before the award and the whole proceedings will be so much time wasted. A man might allow the proceedings to go on until it became manifest they were going against him, and then withdraw."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER : " I do not, I confess, see how to propose to leave a man without remedy merely for the presentation of a claim which might be withdrawn the next morning, nor can I see where to fix exactly the limiting point short of the award, and, as it is a well known practice of all arbitrators to keep the actual award secret until it is signed, I do not think that the risk of a withdrawal after he has learnt that there will be an adverse award will be run : but, if any more satisfactory form can be suggested by way of amendment now, I should not raise any technical objection to its being moved without notice; but I am not myself in a position to propose an amendment more satisfactory."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE : " Would you be prepared to bind him by a mere presentation of his claim before the proposed tribunal ?"

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER : " I think that would be going too far."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND : " Would it be possible to provide that, instead of the words ' who has presented a claim to the Committee under this Act,' the words ' presented a claim and pursued it under this Act ' should be inserted ?"

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER : " His Excellency the President suggests the words ' who has presented a claim and supported it by evidence before the Committee.' I think these words would fully answer the purpose."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND : " I beg therefore to move that section 8 of the Bill be amended by substituting for the words ' obtained an award ' the words ' supported it by evidence before the Committee.' "

The amendment was put and agreed to.

[*Sir Alexander Miller; Sir Alexander Mackenzie.*] [17TH OCTOBER,

The Motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

# UPPER BURMA LAWS ACT, 1886, AND SHAN STATES ACT, 1888, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, and the Shan States Act, 1888. He said :—"This is a very simple and urgent matter which has come up within the last few days in the Foreign Department and which it is considered desirable to dispose of without any unnecessary delay. The point is this. In section 8 of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, the Local Government is given power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend to all or any of the Shan States the enactments in force in any part of Upper Burma, and by section 5 of the Shan States Act, 1888, the Local Government may in extending any Act declare the extension with such restrictions and modifications as the Local Government thinks fit. It is held that under these sections the Local Government can only extend the Act to the whole of a Shan State. The civil station of Taunggyi, the head-quarters of the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, is situated in the Shan State of Yaunghwè, and it has been found necessary to extend certain Acts to Taunggyi not in any way applicable to the rest of the State. Similar circumstances may arise in other States, and it is therefore proposed to insert in section 8, sub-section (1), of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, after the words 'Shan States' and 'those States,' respectively, and in section 5 of the Shan States Act, 1888, after the words 'Shan State' the words 'or any specified local area therein,' so as to enable the Government to extend an Act to the chief town of a State which it would probably not be desirable to extend to the interior of a State. This is simply the proposal."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE moved His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into

1895.] [ *Sir Alexander Mackenzie.* ]

consideration. He explained that the Bill was purely formal and that there could be no possible objection to it.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA; }  
The 18th October, 1895. }

J. M. MACPHERSON,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*  
*Legislative Department.*